

PAGE 1 - ARMY SUPPLY VANGUARD TO VICTORY.

- PART-TIME SOLDIER
- UNIT 180, HAPEVILLE (PHOTO/ID).
- MOSE BRACKETT NOW WITH UNCLE SAM.
- GUARD CAMP PERIODS FILLING TO CAPACITY.

PAGE 2 - Army supply vanguard to... cont. from pg. 1,

- FULTON Co. GUARD ACTIVATES TWO DAY MANUEVERS.
- LOUISVILLE GUARDSMEN PROMOTED.
- DALTON Co. STAGED MOCK WAR AT CITY AIRPORT.

PAGE 3 - Georgia Congressman

- RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP IMPORTANT.
- THE GEORGIA STATE GUARD BAND (DIRECTOR - LT. M. A. GREENBLATT)
- VETERANS GIVE 'FIRST HAND' TALKS TO UNIT 140 (CEDARTOWN)
- PVT R. C. JONES ONE OF FIRST TO GET RESERVIST WINGS,
- UNIT 140, Cedartown, Ranks HIGH IN Recent Fed. Inspection.
- ONE HUNDRED PERCENT

PAGE 4/5 - Georgians Soldiering for Internal Security (Photos/ID's)

PAGE 6 - part-time soldier, cont. from page 1.

- UNIT 228 (Augusta) with some member ID.
- STATE GUARD * CAP (Civil Air Patrol) IN JOINT CONCERT.

PAGE 7 - General Hester awarded medal.

- Auxiliary Unit RENDERS VALUABLE SERVICE
- STATE GUARD MEDICAL CORPS IN ACTION AT CAMP RUTLEDGE.
- DALTON UNIT ENJOYS ENCAMPMENT
- EPISODE IN SICILIAN CAMPAIGN RECALLS PEARL HARBOR.
- NEW VERSIONS ON JUDO BY CORPORALS of 79.

PAGE 8 - Fulton Co. Guard, cont. from page 2,

- BEST TALL STORY
- COL. HENDERSON STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF CIVILIAN SOLDIERS,
- PHOTO/ID
- RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP QUALIFICATIONS.



Army Supply Vanguard To Victory

For each soldier sent overseas between five and ten tons of equipment must be sent along. In addition, approximately one and a half tons of food, clothing and other supplies must be transported monthly to maintain one fighting man in the combat zone. Some of this material travels a third of the way around the world's greatest girth.

A single infantry division may use up 540 tons of ammunition in one day's firing. A single armored division uses more than 600 tons of ammunition and 78,000 pounds of food every day it is in action. A single mechanized division requires 18,000 gallons of gasoline every hour it is on the move. In the Tunisian campaign nearly 2,000 tires were needed daily to replace those which had been worn out or destroyed in action.

Some 500 cargo vessels under the requisite Naval protection carried the American forces to North Africa with 700,000 different items of equipment and supply. This is different items, not the quantity of articles. These included tanks and trucks, combat planes, interceptors, flying fortresses, water purifiers, oil cleaners, pumps and printing presses, rifles, shell and cartridges, blankets, medicines and bandages, typewriters and traffic signs, spark-plugs and extra shoes.

This is for overseas service alone. In addition to this the Transportation Corps, one of the Army, whose organization was announced in August, scarcely a year ago has had the handling, not only of troop transport in the United States, but

(Continued on Page 2)

"In God We Trust"

A Message from the Chief of Chaplains
By MAJOR LOUIE D. NEWTON

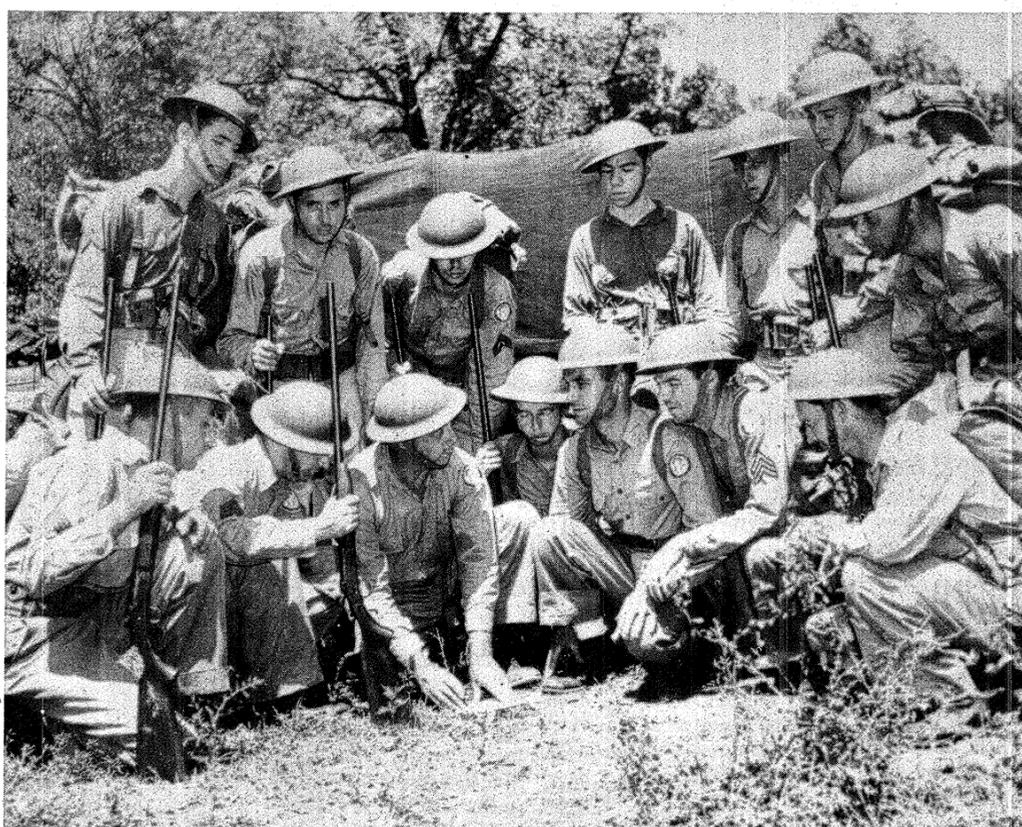
We are thinking now, of course, about Camp Rutledge; even those who cannot go to Camp Rutledge will be thinking about it, wishing they were there.

I sincerely wish that every member of the Georgia State Guard could attend one of the weeks at Camp Rutledge. I believe it would be a blessing to everyone.

But there will be reports back to your Unit by someone who was fortunate enough to go to camp, and I know that in every Unit there will be provision for reports on the part of those who do go to camp.

I have been impressed by the painstaking care with which the various members of the Headquarters Staff have striven to do a good job in getting ready for Camp Rutledge. And I think that attitude interprets the attitude of the Georgia State Guard toward all the tasks that await us in the national emergency.

Camp Rutledge will be a lasting
(Continued on Page 6)



UNIT 180, HAPEVILLE, GA., studying their map on maneuvers in North Georgia mountains. They have recently attained authorized strength. Left to right (front row) Sgt. W. H. Swicegod, Sgt. Houston Kemper, Capt. Quincy O. Arnold, Commanding Officer Co. E, 1st Lt. Ben H. Hutchinson, commanding officer Unit 180; Sgt. Hoyt Smith, 1st Sgt. Alton Smith. (Second row): Pfc. E. L. Johnson, Jr., Jesse Butler, Cpl. Frank Lea, Pvt. Roy W. Morgan, F. Marion Flint, Pfc. Wilmer Atkinson, H. M. Scarbrough, Pvt. Ira W. Jones.

PART-TIME SOLDIER

By RAYMOND STAN
From The American Rifleman of August

Joe America, part-time soldier, is getting on with the war very well now, thank you.

You know Joe—remember—the guy who peddled smokes at the corner drug store, the friendly chap down at the bank, the fellow who sold you your last new car—way back "when."

He's a Minute Man now, or a State Guardsman, or perhaps he nudges a crate along the Delaware coast for the Civil Air Patrol. Let's just say that Joe represents a lot of folks in this country who are volunteering their time and efforts to help win this war, and keep it well away from our shores.

It's certainly not like it used to be with Joe. The pressure's on and Joe's in the show now. Sure, he's in the militia. Yeah, the National Guard's all gone into Federal service but this is the new State Guard taking the place of the Guard boys who are off in Africa, or the Solomons or Australia or wherever they are. Veterans, now, all of them and some of Uncle Sam's finest soldiers. They are making an invaluable payment on an investment of peace times. The Army is thankful now for the sometimes disdained National Guardsmen. So are the home town folks who oftentimes smiled at these civilians playing soldier. But the old Armory isn't deserted and empty for Joe and his gang are keeping things going until the old crew comes home.

And now the Army's taken Joe under its wing and teaching him what the war's all about. Joe's learning the "art of war," the gentle technique of international mayhem. He's learning the kind of war the Russian guerrillas know, the kind the Marines in the Solomons had to learn, the vicious, treacherous kind of war where everything goes and it's man to man, kill or have your own throat cut. Sound funny? Mebbe it does when you think of Joe, middle aged and plump more than likely, with knots where his muscles ought to be and his chest where his stomach ought to be, out fighting man

to man. But you've seen fat Russians, haven't you—knotty Norwegians?

Anyway, the Army doesn't think it's funny. The Army knows that in a country as big as ours, with 5,000 miles of coast line and thousands of sensitive points, the only ones you can count on to be at a certain place at any given time are the folks who live there. And Joe is the "folks." So the Army is counting on Joe to be where he will be needed when he's needed. And the Army is sending Joe to school to learn in a short period of time all he can assimilate about fighting. It's a school for militia, if you will.

The Army figures it this way. If they take the key men of these outfits and give them the fundamentals of training, they can go back and pass it along to the rest of their crews. Time doesn't permit a thorough and complete course of training but a lot can be packed into six days of ten hours each. The Army hopes to develop in these men an appreciation of the proper tactical employment of the State Guard units, at least. This tactical mission is to observe and to report, to harass and to delay the enemy.

In these days of fluid warfare with fast mechanized forces, airborne infantry and paratroops, this function of the State Guard becomes increasingly significant. No section of any country in this fast shrinking modern world can afford to relax in apathy with a false feeling of security from attack.

The Army knows that Joe America, the guy at home, the part-time soldier can be a whale of a big help if he can play his part. But

Mose Brackett Now With Uncle Sam

A true copy of a letter from Mose Brackett received by Lieut. McKinley Keeter, Unit 253, Dalton, Ga. This is the type of men the guard is sending on to Uncle Sam, and Unit 253 is glad to have a hand in helping train them.

U. S. Naval Training Station,
Bainbridge, Md.
June 15, 1943.

Dear boys:

How is Unit 253 making out by now? I hope you have all the vacancies filled up with new by now.

I am in the regular Navy of Uncle Sam now and I can't say too much for the training I got in the Georgia State Guard. It is really helping me, and the marches, manual of arms and basic work is exactly the same that we had practiced lots of times in Unit 253. I am right guide of my company and have been promised a rating as soon as I finish training.

The work here is speeded up. For instance, we are "dished" up as much in one day as we received in one month in Unit 253, and then we have to stand examination on it the next day.

I wish that you would urge every person that wants to assist in the war effort or serve his country in time of war, to take advantage of the training offered by the Georgia State Guard. It will help them and I am not kidding.

If every person could realize the condition of the country at war, and the importance of protection on the home front as viewed by all men in the service, you would have to turn them away from the Georgia State Guard.

Citizen Joe had a lot to learn before he could step out from behind the counter or the plow and handle such a part. This is where the school, of necessity, came into the picture. It is a relatively new idea in this country but we catch on quick and so has this idea. It has taken hold of the imagination

(Continued on Page 6)

Guard Camp Periods Filling To Capacity

As this edition goes to press, camp rosters for the first four weeks of the state-wide encampment, now in progress at Rutledge, are virtually complete. A battalion table of organization is being used throughout with Signal and Medical detachments, four provisional companies composed of three platoons each. Camp commanders for bivouac periods August 22 through September 19 are Major George Hains, Augusta; Captain Fuller Calloway, Jr., LaGrange; Major J. H. Clark, Thomasville; and Captain Roland H. Neel, Macon, who are all capable of handling well the many and varied administrative duties required.

Through the splendid cooperation of the Army in numerous ways, because of an additional appropriation of funds by the State to take care for that regulation ration "A" menu, and through the untiring efforts of the commanding officer and his staff, over two thousand men will converge in the reservation on an occasion which will prove historical in the annals of Georgia.

From first call at 5:45 until taps at 10:30, a most complete and instructive training program is followed, including: marksmanship, grenades, close and extended order formations, military sanitation, chemical warfare, scouting and patrolling, field first aid, protective measures, terrain appreciation, martial law, military courtesy, and parades and reviews. Training films are shown at night in the spacious amphitheatre. Of particular significance is the fact that the spiritual side is not neglected as religious services are conducted every evening by a company chaplain. Considerable time out is provided for recreation, other than calisthenics, from 6:10 a. m. 'til 6:30 a. m. (?), and the recreation hall, canteen, and waterfront are proving very popular. A "Chigger Chaser Brigade" of unlimited strength and determination goes on reconnaissance twenty-four hours a day.

The Units represented during the first week of encampment, from August 22 through August 29, inclusive are: 140, 79, 184, 39, 226, 38, 228, 227, 203, 73, 51, 121, 54, 1, 272, 48, 9, 183, 182, 177, 174, Drum and Bugle Corps Dist. 21, Hq. Staff Dist. 21, Signal Det. Dist. 21, Medical Det. Dist. 21, M. P. Co. A, Hq. Staff Dist. 26, Signal Det. Dist. 26, and Signal Det. Dist. 6. The GSG Hq. Band appears each Saturday and Sunday to render concert music.

An Expression of Appreciation

Colonel J. M. Thompson, director of Supply and Service Division, Fourth Service Command, has coordinated with G.S.G. Hq. to the extent that we acknowledge a pleasurable debt of gratitude, and suffice to say an official pass to the camp is his for the "duration."

LISTEN!
THE ENEMY MAY BE TALKING
DON'T TALK!
THE ENEMY MAY BE LISTENING

AGAIN WE CALL TO THE ATTENTION OF ALL 2's URGING YOU TO SEND IN PICTURES AND INFORMATION OF INTEREST FROM YOUR UNIT TO THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN.

Army Supply Vanguard to Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

of all the supplies for the camps, posts and training centers of the Army on this continent.

The commanding general of the Army Service Forces, Lieut. General Brehon Somervell, runs the biggest business in history over the largest territory. ASF employs more people, owns more land, spends more money, handles more merchandise, than any organization the world has ever known. It is the business end of the Army.

While the ASF employs more people than any other organization, 95 per cent of these work OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON. They are at the posts, camps, stations, depots, etc., throughout the nation where the work must be done, NOT sitting at long rows of desks in the capital.

From the moment the soldier holds up his right hand to be sworn in until he is discharged, the ASF takes care of him. It supplies at least 20,000,000 meals per day. It bakes more bread than any other hundred bakeries in the world, and mends more shoes than all the other cobblers, patches more tires than all the other repair shops, provides more beds than all the hotels in America.

Storage depots avoid the necessity of valuable material standing unused on factory ground. Manning these depots are 202,000 civilians, including more than 40,000 officers of the Army Service Force.

A glance at a map gives a somewhat more adequate idea of the job of supplying the overseas forces. North Africa is more than 4,000 miles from the nearest available United States port. The South Pacific fighting area is 9,000 miles away. Great Britain is 3,700 miles distant and China 11,000 miles. From New York to Algiers is twice the airline distance between New York and San Francisco. From New York to Casablanca is two and a half times the air distance between Chicago and Portland, Ore.

From San Francisco to Sydney, Australia, the sea route is 7,882 miles; from New York to Cape Town, South Africa, the Great Circle distance is 7,747 miles; from New York to Murrumbidgee, the Russian supply base, the Great Circle distance is 3,960 miles. From Sydney Australia to Noumea, New Guinea is a transport distance of 1,230 miles. Both Guadalcanal and Port Moresby, New Guinea, are 1,300 miles from Sydney. And the two supply ports are themselves some 650 miles apart.

The military cargoes carried overseas themselves indicate the increased mechanism of warfare. For instance the quantity of petroleum and its products transported overseas in the first months of the present war was more than 80 times that shipped in the first year of World War I. Trucks, tractors, bulldozers, gasoline and oil now take the place of horses, mules and forage shipped them.

Have the Army Service Forces performed? The answer was given by Major General W. D. Styer, chief of staff of the ASF, recently returned from a visit to the war fronts, in the statement that a month before the invasion of Sicily, General Eisenhower had been supplied with all his essential requirements.

Another answer came from Major General E. B. Gregory, the Army's Quartermaster General, when he pointed out that reserves of fuel and food were ready to serve the Italian people if and when that nation negotiates peace. Enough food is ready for 60 days' supply, after which the allied military government established in Italy would take over.



The C.A.P. surprised the Augusta Unit during a road march dropping flour sack bombs. There were no casualties.

Fulton County Guard Activates Two-Day Maneuvers

Guardsmen from District I, Fulton County, left Atlanta Saturday morning, August 14, for the Lake Winfield Scott area of the Chattahoochee National Forest, in the mountains of North Georgia, to engage in maneuvers comprising offensive and defensive field tactics under the personal command of Captain Graham Clark, executive officer and adjutant.

The battalion of 375 men was divided into two forces. The defensive force of 125 officers and men under command of Captain R. H. Perkins, left the City Auditorium, Atlanta, at 5 a. m. Saturday morning, August 14, in U. S. Army trucks.

The Offensive Force of 250 officers and men under the command of Captain John Blick, left Atlanta five hours later; at 10 A. M., in Army trucks to arrive in the maneuver area about 2 P. M.

Captain Perkins had Lake Winfield Scott and the roads and bridges leading to the lake to defend and also the difficult job of trying to locate the place, movement, direction and time of attack of the offensive forces of Captain Blick.

Blick's men detrained at the mountain village of Suches, five miles from Lake Winfield Scott, and marched with full packs and guns in the broiling afternoon sun five miles along a mountain road leading to the area.

Two Medical Units under the command of First Lieutenant Jackson Lee Grantham and the Army ambulance with Lieutenant C. T. Harold picked up the men who fell by the wayside (including the writer of this article) and took them to the field hospital set up on the shore of Lake Winfield Scott, where they received expert treatment from First Lieutenant Robert O. McCallum and his staff of nurses. Casualties from the heat and the grueling hike were very few; only seven men out of 250 falling out.

The most exacting and wearing part of the maneuvers, however, for the attacking forces came when they neared Captain Perkins' defending forces. At that point, Captain Blick placed the various units of his forces under the personal command of their own lieutenants, divided them into three forces and made a three-pronged drive three miles through the virgin wilderness that separated them from Lake Winfield Scott. Captain Perkins' headquarters. Their chief objective at first was a bridge on the main road to strongly held positions, and then an adjacent dam,

which they had orders to capture and hold or if unable to do that, to at least blow it up.

The attacking forces had hacked and smashed their way through the wilderness on the precipitous mountain sides but a short distance when the heavens opened and a deluge of rain poured down upon them. Slipping, falling, groping their way, blinded by rain and the semi-dark of the forest—Captain Blick's men fought their way on until their objective—the bridge—came into sight.

Here, Lieutenant George Brannon, commander of Piedmont Park Unit 176, executed a brilliant real way coup that resulted in the blowing up of the bridge—which Captain Perkins had guarded so strongly—it was next to impossible to reach without suffering severe casualties.

Taking several men from his command, Lieutenant Brannon made his way to a farm house and succeeded in inducing the farmer to loan him a truck. Dressing four of his men as farmers, he put them into the truck with a load of explosives and sent them to the bridge. Captain Perkins' men thought they were farmers and didn't bother examining the truck, but carelessly let it pass onto the bridge, where Lieutenant Brannon's men blew up truck and bridge. Of course, they were captured by the defending force.

Lieutenant Brannon and his men were highly commended by District Commander Major Frank R. Fling for their ingenious and daring method of successfully accomplishing their difficult and dangerous military mission.

The mimic war ended Saturday night in the rain-drenched mountains without a decision being reached. Captain Perkins' defensive forces, still strong and well able to defend their main positions indefinitely, and Captain Blick's forces, inspired by their success in destroying the defender's outer positions, determined to carry on until they captured their main objective—Captain Perkins' headquarters on Lake Winfield Scott.

After a good hot supper, furnished them by Captain A. R. Rousey, District No. 1's chief mess officer, the 400 wet and weary men built huge log fires, rolled up in their blankets on the ground around the fires and slept until reveille, 6 A. M. Sunday morning. When breakfast was over, they all assembled in front of the rustic log pagoda covering the entrance to the stone stairway wind-

(Continued on Page 8)

THE TWO GEORGES' ON THE JOB



Chief of Staff Lt. Col. George Sweeney and Camp Commandant Major George Hains formulating initial plans in the brand new headquarters building just before the swooping arrival of several hundred troops.

Louisville Guardsmen Promoted

The Louisville Unit of the Jefferson County State Guard Corps at its regular drill period held an unusual meeting, which was especially well attended with forty members present.

Captain Stone had planned a special program which was of interest to all the men. Corporal Bill Prichard gave a fifteen-minute lecture on Military Sanitation. Corporal Prichard had given this subject thorough study and his lecture was greatly enjoyed.

Sergeant Bill Weeks gave a 30-minute demonstration on the Assembly of Field Equipment. Sergeant Weeks had his subject well in hand and made his demonstration very interesting to the men.

Sergeant John R. Phillips, Jr., gave a 30-minute lecture on the Protective Military Measures. Sergeant Phillips was very interested in his subject and made it very interesting to the men.

Captain Stone directed a 30-minute close order drill period. The program for the following week was assigned in charge of Lieutenant Smith, Sergeant Culvern and Corporal Phillips Abbot. These men have planned a splendid program and a large attendance was urged.

Captain Stone announced that several of the men had received promotions during the week. Private First Class John R. Phillips, Jr., has been promoted to Sergeant; Private Phillips Abbot has been promoted to Corporal, and Private Roy Culvern has been promoted to Sergeant and will be in charge of the supply office.

DALTON COMPANY STAGED MOCK WAR AT CITY AIRPORT

One of the largest scale maneuvers ever to be held in this district by the Georgia State Guard took place when a company of the guard undertook to seize the Dalton Airport from a defending unit.

The attacking force, consisting of Unit 253 and Unit 259, was led by Captain Roy Slate and platoon officers, Lieutenant McKinley Keeter and Lieutenant Harry Saul. The defending troops, Unit 138, was commanded by Lieutenant Tom Nations and Lieutenant Ira Hunsucker. The signal detachment, under the command of Lieutenant Jack Wilson, was split into two sections and one section assigned each force. The defenders maintained communications by means of a tele-

phone switchboard and lines to each outpost, while the attackers used portable two-way radios.

The approach march from Dalton to the airport was begun at 3 o'clock, with Unit 259 marching through the draw past Reservoir Hall and attempting to flank the outposts along the railroad embankment. Unit 253 marched out Underwood Road and deployed in the woods southeast of the field. The attack on the airport was executed and heavy action encountered on both fronts.

Major Clarence Hill and Captain Bill Britton, referees, pronounced the maneuver successful from a tactical standpoint, and a valuable training session in both offensive and defensive tactics.

Georgia Congressman

Predicts War to Last Another 5 or 6 Years
(From the Camilla Enterprise)

Interviewed here recently by the Camilla Enterprise, Congressman E. E. Cox predicted the war would last another five or six years while the European war, he predicted, would end in the next two or three years.

During the interview Cox asserted he was not being pessimistic when he made the prediction about when the war would end and said he based his prediction upon information given him by high up officials in both the Army and Navy. The Georgia Congressman said military officials, as well as he, deplored the fact that the idea was being spread over the country that we were approaching the end of the war.

RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP IMPORTANT, SAYS GENL. McNAIR

Asked the specific question: "Is rifle marksmanship an important factor in the war to date, or is massed fire more important?" he replied as follows:

"Rifle marksmanship is just as important as it ever has been in any war in which we have been engaged. We are making better shots of our people because we have more time to train skilled shots, and we can carry their training further. While we haven't had much ground fighting, I think the German will find our trained riflemen are pretty good, just as he did in the last war. Our M1 rifle in the hands of a well trained soldier and marksman is bad news for the enemy."

—An exclusive Rifleman interview by Walter McCallum.

THE GEORGIA STATE GUARD BAND

'Quick-Times' Parade with Martial Airs

The Georgia State Guard Band is an outfit of which all guardsmen may well be proud. Organized by the well known band director known by all Tech alumni and all old bandmen as "Mike" Greenblatt, who thereupon became Lieutenant M. A. Greenblatt, and who has since won his double bars with the title of Captain, this splendid organization has come to be known as one of the finest, if not the best of such organizations, ever to be assembled in the State of Georgia.

Captain Greenblatt's able direction and broad executive experience have gone far toward bringing the organization to its present state of excellence. In civil life he still finds a little time to function as president of his company.

Lieutenant Karl Bevin, assistant director and clarinet soloist, an engineer in civil life, is a schooled musician and one of the South's outstanding clarinetists. With a keen sense of the musical values and potentialities of the various instruments his musicianship has brought out qualities which make it more than just another band.

Other officers who have assisted in various capacities include Staff Sergeant F. L. Gonnella, Sergeant John Janouli, Sergeant Roy Lee, Sergeant F. J. Guiffreda, Sergeant George Baker, Sergeant Richard Englebert, Sergeant George Gilbert, Sergeant Roy Druckenmiller and Corporal C. B. Sutton. Promotions and new appointments have been recommended, but will not be announced pending receipt of the warrants.

Enough men have gone from this organization into the armed services to make an independent band. This fact, together with transfers and war activities, have caused a large turnover in personnel requiring constant recruiting to keep the band up to its full complement. These must now come from older men or from those of high school age with ability and youth sufficient to be of service to our State before entering the armed services. To such young musicians this organization affords a splendid opportunity for immediate contribution to the war effort, and at the same time will give them training and experience which will be invaluable to them should they later enter any of the services.

The personnel of the band is high and includes many business and professional men who, from their patriotism and their creative love for music of a quality produced with others of comparable ability, give unselfishly of their valuable time.

Since its organization in November, 1940, the State Guard Band has made some fifty appearances, besides holding regular weekly rehearsals. These rehearsals are held on Monday nights at the Service Men's Center, adjoining the Atlanta City Auditorium, and to which visitors are always welcome. Among these appearances have been concerts at Base Hospital 48, the Scottish Rite Hospital, Flag Day ceremonies at the Elks Club, three patriotic meetings at the Atlanta Auditorium, Fort McPherson Induction Center, Atlanta Naval Base, Lawson General Hospital, Cobb County Fair, DeKalb County Fair, concerts in Hurt Park, Atlanta, with the beautiful colored fountain in the foreground, a Victory Loan Bond sale and recruiting drive at Dublin, a State Home Guard Rally at Macon just after Pearl Harbor, in Brunswick at the dedication of the Y. M. C. A. Army Reception Center, at Jekyll Island at the State Guard Officers' School, and at the State Guard training camp in its Summer encampment at Rutledge, Georgia. In conjunction with the Civil Air Patrol Band, conducted by Lieutenant Edw. G. Hulce, it recently played a concert in Hurt Park which attracted a large audience and many distinguished guests. Besides these, it has featured various patriotic parades.

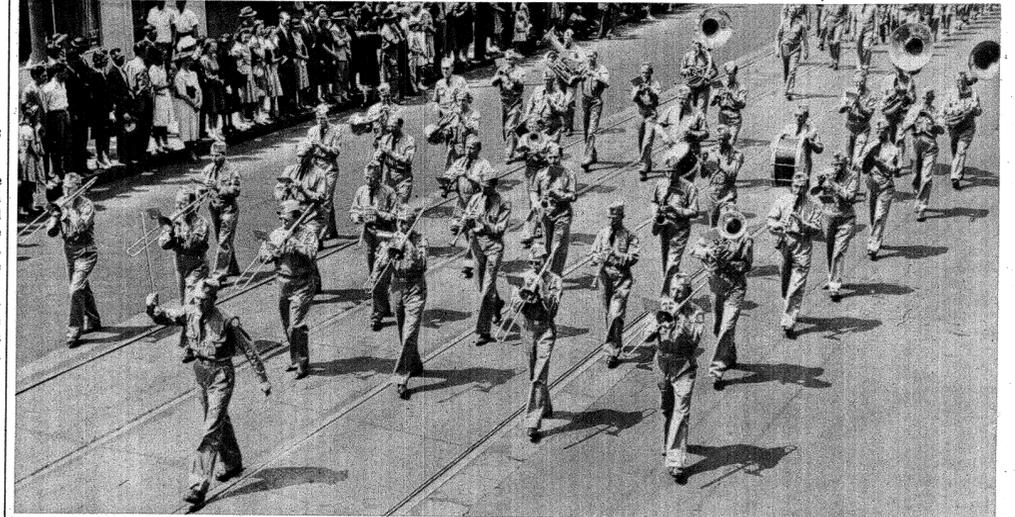
The spirit of rivalry in excellence everywhere evident in our State Guard is finely matched in this outstanding organization.

Unit 140, Cedartown, Ranks High in Recent Federal Inspection

Unit 140, Cedartown, has received a high efficiency rating by Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Wood, infantry inspector, who recently completed a tour of the 27th District, in the annual inspection required by the federal government. He was accompanied on his inspection trip by Major Mark A. Cooper, commander of the 27th District.

The unit was given the mark of 89%, or "Excellent," and was congratulated by Colonel Wood, Major Cooper and Captain Hamilton Grant, Polk County commander, on the good showing Unit 140 made.

Unit 140 has been kept up to the authorized strength under the excellent guidance of Lieutenant Thomas Adamson, unit commander, and Second Lieutenant Thomas Cambron, in spite of a fast turnover of personnel, due to many of the younger members being called into the service.



Veterans Give "First Hand" Talks To Unit 140

By Corporal Ray Todd

During the month of July Unit 140, Cedartown, has had the pleasure and benefit of hearing from two "native son" officers, home on leave from widely separated theatres of war. In this way they have learned "second hand" from straight-from-the-shoulder talks from those who have had actual "first hand" experience of how this war is being carried on.

On the first drill night in July, Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Adams, of the Coast Artillery (AA), home on leave from the South Pacific theatre of war, gave a very interesting and enlightening account of how the anti-aircraft boys are doing their part, how they live, and some of the experiences they went through getting to their far-off posts, and what they've been going through since getting there.

Prior to Colonel Adams' service in the United States Army he was commander of Battery F, Coast Artillery (AA) of the National Guard, which was inducted into the regular service in November, 1940, and since then he has risen to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the 240th, of which Battery F is still a part.

Two weeks later Unit 140 had as its guest Lieutenant Stovall Trawick, who has been stationed in Iceland. Lieutenant Trawick gave an account of how the U. S. Forces took over the Iceland post from the British, upon request of the Icelandic government; the living conditions there, and the social, economic and military conditions on the island. After his talk a round-table discussion was held.

Private R. C. Jones One of First to Get Reservist Wings

Private Robert C. Jones, of Unit 140, Georgia State Guard, Cedartown, was one of the first five Air Corps Enlisted Reservists to receive the new silver identifying lapel "wings" from Major General William Bryden recently. Major General Bryden is commanding general of the Fourth Service Command, and personally pinned the identifying insignia on the new reservists.

Under the program, Private Jones, with the other reservists, will remain in reserve status until he is 18, when he will be called for active Aviation Cadet training. He expects to be called into active duty within the next few weeks.

Jones, who was graduated from Cedartown High School last Spring, has been an active member of Unit 140 for the past six months. He has been employed by the Cedartown Standard. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Jones, of Cedartown.

One Hundred Per Cent

FT. OGLETHORPE, Ga., Aug. 29, 1943.—When three sons went into overseas duty with the Armed service and the family dog became a WAG, Private Ida M. Crosby, of McAllen, Texas, decided it was time to make the contribution complete by becoming a WAG.

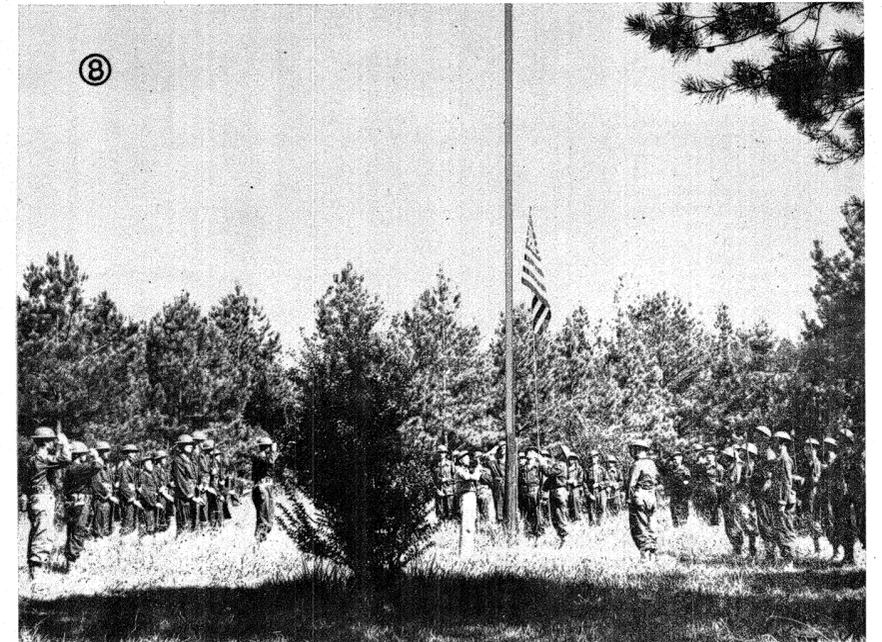
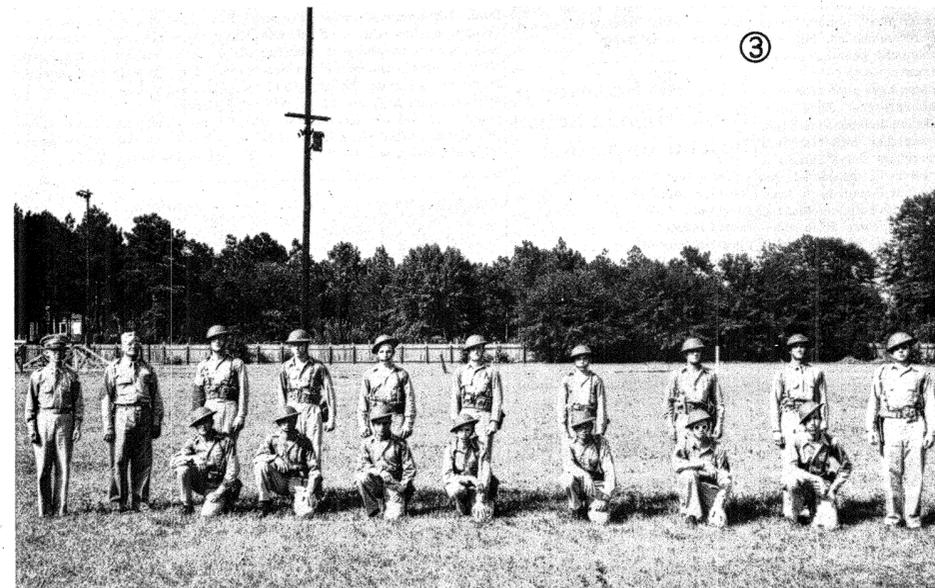
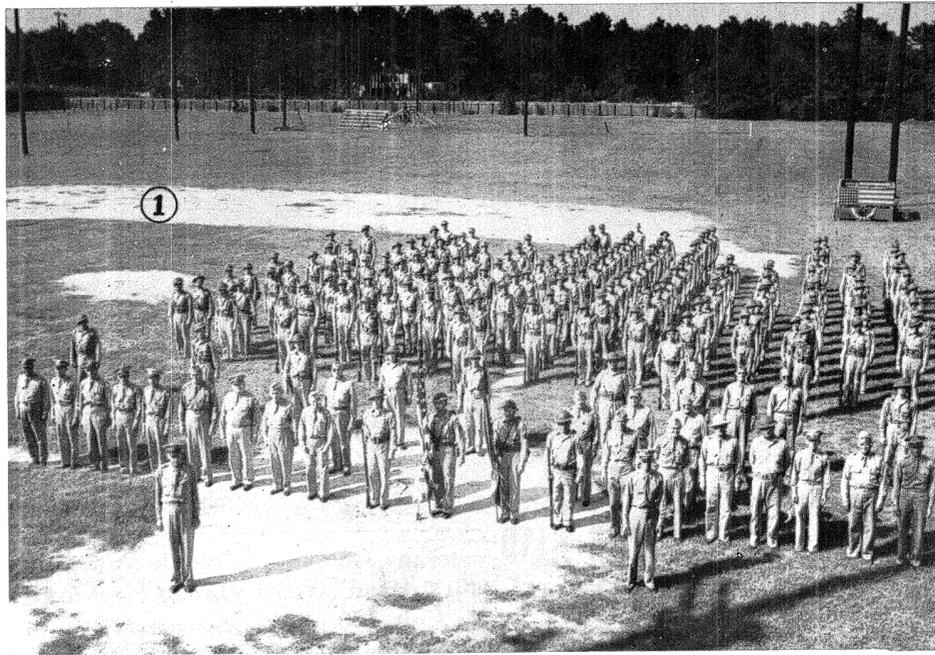
Her three sons are in the Army, Navy, and Marines, respectively, all in active service in the Pacific area. Her dog, a German shepherd named Danny Boy, is in the K9 Dog Corps.

Private Crosby also has a daughter-in-law in the Australian service corresponding to the WAG.



Pvt. Kieker, McCreedy, McLeary and a private from Covington get the mess hall ready at Camp Rutledge.

Georgians Soldiering For Internal Security



1—Colonel Hoyt Wimpy, commander and headquarters staff, join in the review of the Waycross District at Ralph Newton Field, Waycross, Ga.

2—East Point Unit 177 lined up for chow on maneuvers. Lt. J. B. Redmond, Co. Sgt. A. Gillard, Sgt. C. G. Hutch, Pvt. Gene Thompson, Joseph F. Lowry, Corp. Bud Ellis, Pvt. Whitfield Evans, Troy Moody, John Lee, William Cox, John Medlock, Charles Bishop.

3—Headquarters Signal Unit, District No. 20, Waycross, Ga. Back row: Capt. E. L. Darling, Jr., 1st Lieut. R. Lloyd Scott, 1st Sgt. Whiddon, Pvt. Kilcrease, Pvt. Barker, Pvt. Lee, Pvt. Wright, Tech. Sgt. Davis, Tech. Sgt. Finn, 2nd Lieut. W. Harold Tarrant. Front row (kneeling) Sgt. Osborn, Pvt. Wheelless, Sgt. Taylor, Pvt. Thigpen, Sgt. Hoppe, Pvt. Floyd, Tech. Sgt. Kennedy.

4—Guardsmen of District No. 22, Savannah, attended special course of instruction at Fort Benning. Front row: Capt. C. L. Rushing, Staff Sgt. W. B. Achord, 2nd Lieut. Loy B. Knight. Rear, Capt. G. L. Storey, Pfc L. E. Benton, Cpl. C. O. Walters and 1st Sgt. F. R. Hill.

5—Augusta Medical Unit practice on Cpl. Dennis M. Harvey. (Foreground) Sgt. Geo. Baldowski, Sgt. Chas. S. Bohrer, Jr., (kneeling by cot) Pvt. Henry Whitehead.

6—2nd Lt. H. Kaliek, Unit 182; 2nd Lt. Berry, Unit 181; 1st Lt. J. R. Thompson, Unit 182; 2nd Lt. Charles Held, Unit 183, and Capt. Earl Hathecock, Commander Company F.

7—Unit No. 182, District No. 1, with barracks of unit in background.

8—Retreat, Unit 228, Augusta, Ga., on maneuvers at Boy Scout camp near Augusta.

9—Officers of District No. 1 seem to want to hear what Capt. Perkins has to say to Major Frank Fling about the chow.

10—Too many cooks didn't spoil the broth. Capt. A. R. Rousey, Pvt. H. C. Lee, W. M. McMillan, N. B. Jones, Back, M. M. Simon, R. M. Adamson, M. D. Smith.

Part Time Soldier

(Continued from Page 1)

of our people and has spread to five of the Army of Service Commands, each of which is conducting schools for their own Joes. These schools are located in the First Service Command, the Second, Third, the Seventh and Eighth. They all cover practically the same ground and all have certainly the same purposes. They aim to give to the officers and non-coms of the State Guard, Minute Men, and other militia organizations, essential basic tactical training; to so present that training that these officers and non-coms can apply it to their own men and communities in field problems on week-end exercises. And they aim to show and demonstrate to these men the materials and equipment needed and some which can be improvised for those exercises, and the plans for field training which can be applied to any community in the country.

These schools are manned by competent commissioned and non-commissioned instructors of the Army. Army quarters and equipment are utilized and picked demonstration troops show what not to do as well as the correct way of doing things.

The selection of students for the schools is made on a quota basis—proportionately divided between the states making up the Service Command—with a sprinkling from such other services as the Civil Air Patrol and, in some cases, police auxiliaries. The only requirements for the students are that they have the urge, the time and at least two stripes on their sleeves. It takes a "vacation" of about seven days time, six of which are wholly and entirely devoted to the school work. That's what it takes for Joe to get into the busiest week he ever spent—sixty full hours of basic tactical training in six very full days. But Joe loves it and he has a full realization as to what it may mean to him and his wife and kids not to mention his neighbors and his country.

When Joe and the other sixty-odd militiamen who go through the school each week have completed the course, at Fort Meade, Md., as an example, they have covered, though in a considerably quicker fashion, the same type of training given in an Infantry Officer's Candidate School. The same theory of instruction prevails. Like every officer in the regular Army, Joe is taught to think for himself, to originate to improvise, to use his six senses. These requisites, they will tell you at Fort Meade, are the most important in any fighting man. Look at the Russians and you'll have to agree. So one of the first things that Joe is taught is to go back to the practicalities of his Boy Scout training. War always signals the return to the primitive. It is primitive in itself and must be carried on as such. It places a true value on the fundamentals which are too often lost in the luxury of peacetime.

The training and development of these six senses, dulled from disuse in our modern way of life, is given primary importance in the school work. It is explained that even in these days of modern high-powered weapons, wars are won as they have always been won—only when ground is taken and held by the infantry. In the event of an invasion of this country by paratroopers, for example, the local State Guards would undoubtedly be the first forces to contact the enemy. They would probably be considerably outnumbered at first and would, of necessity, revert to their basic job of observing, reporting, harassing and delaying the Boche or Jap. This calls for scouting and



Unit 228, Augusta, in hand grenade throwing. Sgt. Martin Wallace, Cpl. D. M. Harvey, 1st Sgt. H. M. North, Sgt. J. D. Baird, Pvt. Carl Ficken, Pfc. Bud Harris, Sgt. Ed May, Pfc. A. O. Radford.

patrolling and in these the full use of every sense God gave Joe is required. They play a vital role. Therefore the Army emphasizes the training and development of six senses. Five of these we all know—sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. The sixth is not too well known—it is common-sense.

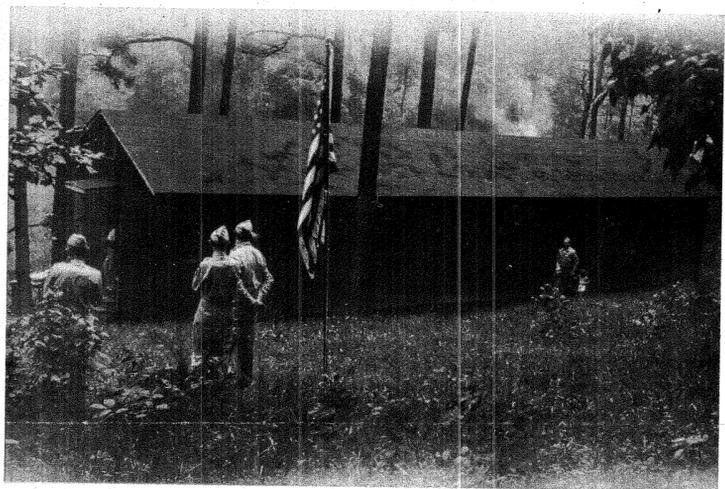
In demonstrating how to develop the increased use of our six senses they actually revert in these schools to the old parlor games of passing objects from man to man blindfolded, sniffing and feeling and listening, trying to identify the objects and sounds and aromas. If it accomplishes nothing else it puts Joe on the alert for what is to come during the following week.

One of the most thoroughly covered subjects, as might be expected, is that of weapons. This coverage is designed to give a clear over-all picture of the arms used by the foot-soldier. It is not restricted to the arms now available to the members of the State Guards. Time is too short to make any attempt at an exhaustive coverage. Nomenclature, operation and capabilities are stressed in such weapons as the sub-machine gun, the Garand, the M1 carbine, light machine gun and the mortars. These are the weapons now supplied to the regular interior troops which will operate with and assist the State Guards.

Joe gets a more thorough coverage of the basic weapon of the guardsman, i. e., his own personal shotgun. The several types and varieties of shotguns are picked apart to show what makes them tick and why. And actual range demonstrations with various kinds of ammunition bring out the capabilities as well as the limitations of this essentially close range killer. Joe is shown here how to make "dummy" shotgun ammunition for training purposes. He also gets instruction on the manufacture of the new "rifled slug" as a means of increasing the range and effectiveness of the shotgun.

Here, too, Joe gets something new in the way of wartime playthings in the grenade. New to Joe, that is. The grenade is almost as old as gunpowder, but so far in life Joe hasn't had much use for it. It is quite probable that the guardsmen will have these issued to them in the event of an unfriendly visit from the "master race." So it behooves Joe and his pals to know what is a grenade, why and how.

To help make the current American militiaman a real independent fighting man, a behind-the-lines warrior comparable to the heroic Red irregulars, Joe is put through a comprehensive course of sprouts in improvised weapons. Here is something right down Joe's alley. Here Joe can spread himself, use his imagination and see the products of his own creation blast his enemy out of this "vale of tears"



Unit 182 is proud of their new barracks, above, showing full side view.

and this peace-loving country. He is taught the finer points of manufacturing sudden death in the form of the Concertina (not a music-maker), the hairbrush grenade with which to part the Nazis' hair right through the skull, the Molotov cocktail, not be taken in small glasses before dinner, and the land mine, which is one type of mine not under the control of John L. Lewis. Joe is taught to make these inventions of the devil out of whatever materials he may find at hand; a scrap of wire, an ice cream container, a chunk of wood or a .30 caliber rifle cartridge.

There is never a lull in the school schedule. Here the part-time soldier must do a full-time job to grasp all he is taught and shown. Tuesday for example is just typical. Joe starts off with a class in map reading. He learns that azimuth is not a wheezing cough but a map direction expressed in angular measurements. He learns that distance, direction, location, and type of terrain can all be accurately determined from a military map. He learns that a map is a "conventional representation of a portion of the Earth's surface as a plane surface." Joe learns a lot of things about maps that he never dreamed of before. He is impressed right off with the fact that the "military" considers the map a "fighting instrument." A map is as important to a military operation as a Siamese twin to the other. They just don't go alone. Even though Joe may feel that he knows his own balliwick "like a book" because he's lived there all his life, he is given to understand that maps are indispensable. Combat produces many simultaneous, confusing details which maps help to

keep separate. And in strange country, well, if Joe doesn't learn to read his map, he'll be sorry.

Then on this same Tuesday Joe learns "terrain appreciation." He learns to see things, in the surrounding country that he never saw before. He analyzes that territory and selects the best route for a march, the point best suited for an attack, the area best set up for a stand. He learns to use the terrain to his own advantage and to the confusion of the enemy. He finds that soon he is coordinating his map reading with his terrain appreciation. The two work together, he realizes quickly, and he begins to see things with a greater clarity. You can't lose Joe now. He's got his feet on the ground, and his map and his eyes and a new understanding will get him and his troops anywhere he wants to go.

State Guard and CAP Band In Joint Concert

On Monday evening, August 23, the Band, under the directorship of Captain M. A. Greenblatt, assisted by Lieutenant Bevins, rendered a stirring concert together with the splendid Civil Air Patrol Band, led by Lieutenant Ed Hulse, in the beautiful Joel Hurt Park, Atlanta. The occasion was well attended by members of these organizations, and State and City officials, and proved a huge success. The intent and purpose of the unusual presentation was to promote the "This Is the Army" premier, benefit of Army Emergency Relief Fund; to assist the Lady Marines in their recruiting drive, and to stimulate interests in concert music.

"In God We Trust"

(Continued from Page 1)

I was particularly impressed by something General Eisenhower said the other day, following the victory in Sicily. Standing on a chair, he said: "I am proud of my staff. We have proved that the Allies can fight under one command and as one nation. We are not Americans, not British, but Allies, and as Allies we have but one thought—how to kill the Hun."

It is such a blending of spirit and purpose that I believe we will experience at Camp Rutledge; and it is just that oneness of purpose and spirit which I feel is steadily growing in the Georgia State Guard. We have everything to fight for, everything to train for, everything to pray and hope and work for. And that we hold dear is at stake. And Georgia Guardsmen will rise, unitedly, to meet and master the task now confronting us.

General Hester Awarded Medal

Major General John H. Hester, of Albany, Ga., recently received the Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious conduct" in the Solomon Islands area and was also commended for outstanding participation in the occupation of Russell Islands, north of Guadalcanal, last fall.

Well do we old-timers remember that torrid first day of September, 1941, and the all-too-realistic "assault" on Plant Arkwright, this being the initial acid test of endurance under simulated battle conditions for the Georgia Guard. Six hundred officers and enlisted men participated from the Northern and Southern sectors. Major W. R. Williamson (now a Major in the U. S. Army), from Decatur, Ga., commanded the "Reds" in the attack, and Captain Roland H. Neel, of Macon, Ga., was in command of the defending "Blues."

General Hester, then stationed at Camp Wheeler, was the chief umpire, with other officers from the Post as assistants. The General in his critique made the following statement: "I have never seen a better maneuver from the standpoint of the function of command and staff, as well as the work in the field of you men of all rank. Only a few minor details were overlooked, and after all to detect those is the exact purpose of tactical tests such as this engagement today." Everyone swelled with pride, as each man now is proud of the General a thousandfold for the glorious job he is doing in the Pacific.

Auxiliary Unit Renders Valuable Service

If you hear any one asking what is the three Gs (3-G), we want you to know that they are speaking of the Georgia Guard Girls. The auxiliary unit of Conyers girls that are attached to Unit 60 and are rendering a valuable service to the guard boys very much as the WAACs are to our Army. (If interested in being a member of the 3-G see Lieutenant Nora Owens.)

The Guard was on hand within a short time to take over guarding and protecting of the Navy training plane that crashed near Conyers at noon recently. The Navy officers have complimented the officers and men of Unit 60 for their service.

The 3-Gs and Unit 60 enjoyed a watermelon cutting after their drill period recently.

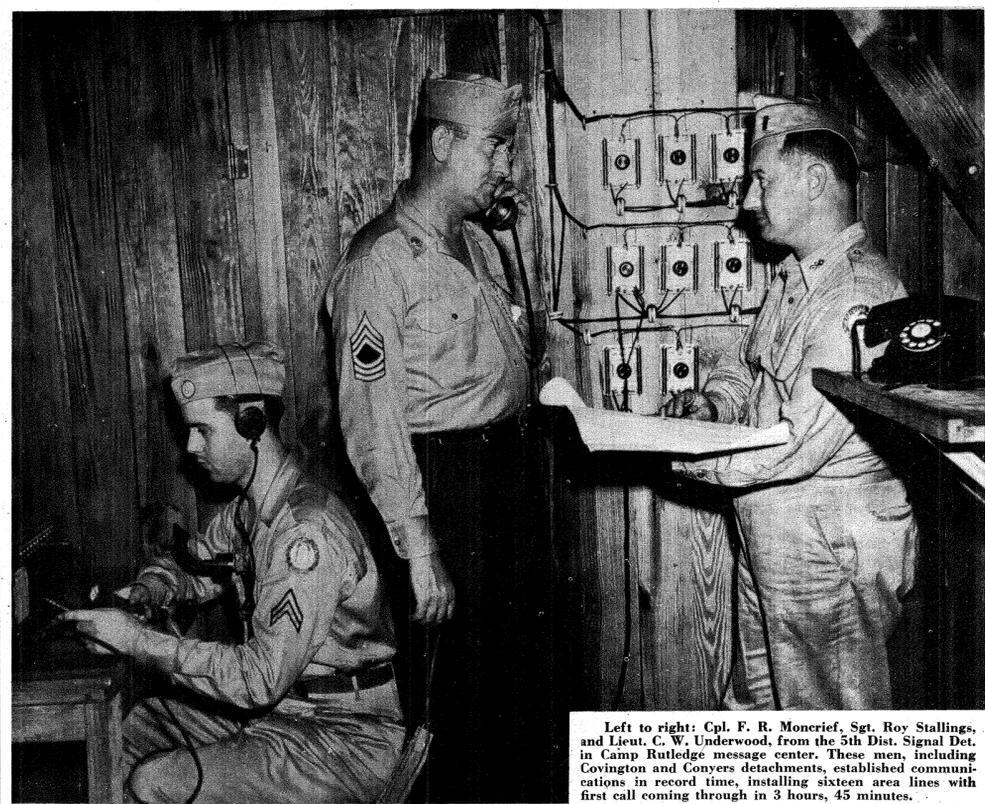
A large number of the men from Unit 60 and the 3-Gs attended the revival services at Rockdale Baptist Church in a body, where their chaplain, W. S. Adams, was in charge of the meeting.

G. A. Owens, a member of the Signal Detachment before going into the Air Corps, has been classified as pilot, and now leaves Nashville, Tenn., for advanced training. Don't forget the encampment at Rutledge if you want plenty of instructions under men that are experts in their line, close order and extended order drill, marksmanship, mobs and riot duty, guard duty, boating, fishing and swimming.

State Guard Medical Corps in Action At Camp Rutledge

A casualty of natural causes put the State Guard Medical Corps in action Sunday afternoon at Camp Rutledge when Private John McDonald of Augusta, Ga., was stricken with acute appendicitis.

Private McDonald was rushed through the post infirmary and the operation was successfully performed by the medico, Captain W.



Left to right: Cpl. F. R. Monerief, Sgt. Roy Stallings, and Lieut. C. W. Underwood, from the 5th Dist. Signal Det. in Camp Rutledge message center. These men, including Covington and Conyers detachments, established communications in record time, installing sixteen area lines with first call coming through in 3 hours, 45 minutes.

Dalton Unit Enjoys Encampment

One unit of the local Guard held an overnight encampment at the Tibb's Bridge on the Conasauga river on Saturday night, during which time many objectives relevant to State Guard work were discussed and studied, it was announced by one of the officers leading the group.

The group of some thirty men with Lieutenant John Burch, Lieutenant McKinley Keeter and Lieutenant Jack Wilson, of the Signal Corps unit, left Dalton Saturday afternoon and arrived at the scene of the encampment where they immediately pitched camp and posted guards. Guard service was on a basis of one hour duty with three hours off. During the period when these men were off duty they attended lectures on military courtesy, guard duty and other relevant subjects.

Supper was at 9 o'clock, at which time Acting Mess Sergeant Edward Robertson served a delicious field supper. After that the group "hit the hay" in the same manner as used in combat areas, with each man sleeping on the ground. At 6 o'clock Sunday morning, with First Sergeant Carl Johnson setting the pace, the men went through exercises for a 15-minute period, with breakfast following. Then, with only 10 minutes in which to make up their packs, the unit was split into two groups as attacking forces and tactical maneuvers were held for two hours. This was topped off with 15 minutes of close order drill. After the drill the group broke camp and returned to Dalton.

Major Clarence Hill appeared on the scene to inspect the group during the encampment.

C. McGeary, G. S. G., at the Madison Hospital.

Thanks to the efficient medical department, Private McDonald is rapidly improving.

The medical department of course was on the lookout for such casualties as sprained ankles, bad sunburn, or poison ivy and they were a little surprised at such a large order for their first mission.

Episode In Sicilian Campaign Recalls Pearl Harbor

The blow that rocked the country was struck on the afternoon of December 7, 1941, which meant a call to arms in the home State by nightfall, Command Posts established, and certain points covered. The next day Lieutenant General Omar Nelson Bradley, from Fort Benning, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Thorson, arrived at General Headquarters of the Georgia State Guard, with a request that the State Militia relieve a regiment of the U. S. Army then stationed throughout Georgia, if possible.

Many hours of minute planning ensued, which resulted in the acceptance of an unparalleled undertaking. Guardsmen had only Summer uniforms purchased at their own expense. Undaunted, however, several layers of heavy underwear, sweaters, and civilian overcoats were snatched out of closets. Vital bridges, power plants, and scores of other strategic points everywhere had to be manned. As the General was en route back to Columbus he was admittedly in a constant state of apprehension that "they" just couldn't do it. Well, Sir, at exactly 4 P. M. on Dec. 9th the General received the last telegram that every point had been taken over and U. S. Troops relieved before the deadline at 2 P. M., for which he was grateful.

While in action in command of a corps in the final phase of the fight on northern Tunisia, General Bradley was given a Distinguished Service Medal, and was twice decorated by the French. During the campaign in Sicily he has won the admiration of all personnel, and one Canadian twice decorated for bravery said in effect: "He is the finest officer, without exception, that I have ever served under." Georgia Guardsmen cherish the fact, too, that they had the opportunity of serving this distinguished leader in response to possibly his first order issued early in World War No. 2.

NEW VERSIONS ON JUDO BY CORPORAL OF 79

Citing judo as a strategy of personal combat which includes feints, flanking, balancing, and maneuvering employed in all large scale tactical operations, Corporal G. Wesley Brownlee, former South-eastern A. A. U. wrestling champion, now judo instructor to guardsmen, preinductors, soldiers, and auxiliary policemen, further dwells upon the "religious" temperament of the enemy by comparison, in the following interesting statement:

"We are greatly strengthened by our belief in God and our determination is strong, thus the foundation of purpose and justice greatly helps us to execute this terrible war. We awe at the Jap's psychological conviction that if he dies in battle fighting for his emperor he will go to a Jap's heaven, frightening most of us into the belief that this makes him unafraid to die and a more daring fighter. But I ask you why shouldn't we feel that the Lord would take us to heaven if we sacrificed our-

selves in defense of Christianity and humanity? Therefore, I say that our faith in this great religion based on truth strengthens us much more than the unfounded fantasy of the Jap's and makes us more ready to die than our Pacific foes. As for the German acts of debauchery, God cannot possibly be on the side of these robot demons. So we are confident that we are in the right in our purpose to destroy these murderers."

"Americans are possessed without parallel in the world with the best in spiritual and mental background. To build the body into a skillful machine of war to win is our job. Every soldier needs to be proficient at judo and boxing, not just for "self defense," but for attack. Physical combat was the beginning of warfare. The strategy used in personal combats are the basis and principles of large scale battles. Feints, flanking, balancing, and the maneuvering of the individual in combat, is equally as important in operations involving large groups of men."



Cpl. Wesley Brownlee clamps pistol disarming hold on Pvt. Hinton Shivers with effective ease.

Fulton County Guard Activates Two-Day Maneuvers

(Continued from Page 2)

ing its way down to the canteen on the sandy shore of Lake Winfield Scott. Here Captain Graham Clark delivered one of the most interesting sermons the men had heard in a long time. When the sermon ended, one Guardsman remarked: "I wouldn't have believed a soldier could know the Bible so well and quote so freely from it as did Captain Clark until I heard him do it."

A critique followed of the previous day's maneuvers, with both officers and men asking and answering questions and offering suggestions and criticisms. It proved highly interesting and instructive and at times when funny incidents that occurred during the maneuvers were described by those involved, everyone got some good laughs.

When the discussion ended, the entire battalion descended on the canteen, bought Coco-Colas, chewing gum and smokes, and then went swimming in beautiful Lake Winfield Scott. About 1 P. M. they all returned to camp and Captain Rousey gave them a country fried chicken dinner topped off with ice cream that made them all smile happily.

The Signal Corps, under command of Lieutenant Earl J. Lang, deserves the highest commendation for the difficult, laborious and expert work they did in the few short hours they had at their disposal. They laid telephone lines through miles of mountain wilderness, putting phones into operation before maneuvers began in the field hospital, men's two bivouacs, supply depot and headquarters.

The three medical units also did a splendid job. No regular Army field hospital was better equipped, better located, better staffed, per ever gave better medical service under theatre-of-war conditions

BEST TALL STORY

Sergeant John R. Patterson, Company Clerk, Unit No. 55, Adel, Ga., crashes through with a strong bid for first honors in the "tall story" competition by defying the integrity of the mails and sending in this beautiful piece of workmanship of the Annanias variety entitled "Chills and Fever": Colonel Hoyt Wimpy notifies all contestants that his offer of a \$25 war bond for the best impersonation of Baron Monchausen closes with the November issue. Here goes Sarg:

It is said, relative to weather, that one extreme is followed by another. How "extreme" may be gathered by the following incident(?): One Winter in the town of _____, a hobo, intent on riding the rods of a freight train standing at the station, started across the street. A furious snow-storm suddenly started, and the snow fell and froze so fast he mounted steadily upward as he approached the train, so that by the time he was about 10 feet away from it, he was about level with the tops of the cars.

At that instant an icy blast roared down from the North. He made a grab for his hat, but was frozen rigid with hand and arm outstretched.

The odd thing about this is that as soon as the chilly blast had passed, it was followed by a heat wave that melted the snow and ice so fast it left him standing in mid-air, a lonely figure as the freight vanished in the distance.



Major C. H. Whitehead, G-1, GHQ, assisted by Pvt. Brown, handling camp registrants who appear loaded and all set for that showdown inspection!

than did Lieutenant Jackson Lee Grantham and his staff of nurses.

Units participating in the maneuvers were: Buckhead No. 175, commanded by Lieutenant Raymond C. Turpin; Hapeville No. 180, commanded by Lieutenant Ben A. Hutchinson; College Park No. 178, commanded by Lieutenant John C. Hambricht; East Point No. 177, commanded by Lieutenant James B. Redmon. Atlanta Units were: 162, 79, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 171, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182 and 183. Medical Units were: 1-A, 1-B, 1-D, under command of Lieutenants Jackson Lee Grantham, Charles T. Harrell and Robert O. McCallum. The Signal Corps that did such fine work under great difficulties was commanded by Lieutenant Earl J. Lang.

Col. Henderson Stresses Importance Of Civilian Soldiers

Lieutenant Colonel A. Lester Henderson, former commander of the 101st Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Battalion, spoke to an assembly of all the District 22 State Guard units recently in the Armstrong Junior College auditorium.

Besides all the Chatham County units, Captain C. J. Martin and Lieutenant Guy P. Browning, with the Liberty County unit No. 42, from Hinesville, and Lieutenant Stewart Carpenter with the Bryan County unit No. 147, were present for the address.

Colonel Henderson said that his battalion, which includes many Savannahians and other men from Georgia, was the first National Guard unit to get into actual combat service from the United States, and he related some of the details of the trip from here to Australia, and some of the difficulties encountered at that time by the convoy.

During his talk Colonel Henderson stressed the importance of civilian soldiers in the war. He said that it was very important for military organizations such as the



Officers and men who were responsible for the installation of phone service at Camp Rutledge. Capt. H. W. Stephens, State Signal Officer; Capt. Bob Norton, C. O. 5th Dist. Sig. Unit; Sgt. H. C. Smith, and Pvt. Leonard Pickard (climbing pole).

State Guard units to prepare themselves, through strenuous and vigorous training programs, to meet any situation that might arise.

Colonel Henderson said that after his experiences in the South Pacific he has realized that the importance of the civilian soldier cannot be too strongly stressed.

It is now well known that that particular battalion was stationed on New Guinea Island. Colonel Henderson said, and he stated that, as a result of their service there the command has received various citations.

Colonel Henderson explained the many tricks employed by the Japanese in combat and discussed their fanaticism in battle. He said that their fanaticism was shown by the

extraordinary difficulty there was encountered in taking any of them prisoners, as they always fought until killed, and preferred to die rather than be captured.

The officer spoke highly of the morale of his men in the 101st, and said that he was reluctant to leave his command, feeling that he could do a good job with the personnel, many of whom the local state guardsmen knew well, and who were giving everything to doing the job assigned to them.

Following the meeting at the Armstrong auditorium, Colonel Henderson and a large number of the guardsmen went to the State Guard recreation hall at the Park Extension, where an open forum was held.

Rifle Marksmanship Qualifications

Unit 166, Co. B, Dist. No. 1
 Sergeant T. A. Jackson..... *180
 Lieutenant W. P. DeKlyne..... †160
 Sergeant J. F. Gatins..... †162
 Sergeant M. M. Ween..... †160
 Corporal L. Y. Ford..... †162
 Corporal J. B. Danneman..... †160
 Private W. W. Cary..... †162
 Private T. M. Cornelius..... †152

Unit 154, District No. 27
 Private Bob Bagwell..... †166

Unit 242, District No. 27
 Private Robert Shelley..... †172

*Expert.
 †Sharpshooter.
 ‡Marksman.