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THE GUARDSMAN PROUDLY DEDICATES THIS ISSUE TO THE RED CROSS DRIVE

Macon Guard Enrolls Women First Time

Company D of the 8th battalion, Georgia State Guard, is the first unit in the Macon district to enroll women members. Two young women, the maximum number allowed each company, were sworn in January 29th at the headquarters of the company at Mercer University.

The young women are Miss Marian Roberts, 211 Corbin avenue, with the T-3 rank, and Miss Ouida Toole, 300 College street, with the T-5 rank. They will serve as clerks of the heavy weapon company of the state guard.

Capt. Bill Taylor of Company D administered the oath. The guard regulations permit the enrollment of two women over the age of 18 in each company for clerical work. They will serve in the home stations of the companies.

Regular WAC uniforms with the exception of the buttons, have been issued to the women guard members.

"In God We Trust"

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

Georgia Guardsmen have sought to fulfill their pledge in home security, and they have sought to extend their help to the fighting fronts through gifts of blood and money to the Red Cross.

Five million pints of blood have gone in plasma and whole blood to the fighting fronts, and millions of fighting men and their families back at home have been served through the varied and vital ministries of the Red Cross.

Clubs on wheels, hospital sun rooms, food parcels, millions of special letters and telegrams, special nursing, aid to war-swept areas—all these have served to soothe the hearts of mankind. And all because of the American Red Cross.

Just now we are invited to give to the 1945 Red Cross War Fund. Wherever you live, the Red Cross depends upon your help to carry on its world-girdling service. Here in Atlanta, we are asked to give \$995,000, and, just as we did last year, we will go beyond a million dollars.

A number of Georgia counties have already gone over the top. Not one county or city will fail of its goal. Georgians believe in the Red Cross, and their response in this appeal of 1945 will eloquently attest that fact.

Georgia Guardsmen are in position to know about the Red Cross. Many of them have taken First Aid courses. Many of them have given blood. Many of them have served in helping the Red Cross do its work in times of emergency throughout our state.

All Georgia Guardsmen will prove their loyalty to our nation by putting their shoulder to the wheel in carrying this campaign to full and worthy victory.

THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN IS YOUR PAPER THE NEWS AND PICTURES YOU SEND IN MAKE THE PAPER. DID YOU GET YOURS IN FOR THIS ISSUE?



Reorganization of Staff and Hdq. Unit In 3rd Battalion

Colonel Novatus Barker, commanding officer of the Third Battalion, Georgia State Guard, announced that the reorganization of the Staff and Headquarters unit of the Third Battalion has been completed.

The following men are serving with the battalion: executive officers, Major George S. Cobb, Jr.; battalion surgeon, Major Frank J. Amis; personnel officer, Capt. Amos Huguley, intelligence officer, Capt. L. R. Morgan; training officer, Capt. John W. Wilcox; supply officer, Capt. Gilbert E. Kline; battalion chaplain, Capt. Lowery Walker, adjutant, Capt. Boyd N. Ragsdale, and communications officers, Capt. T. W. Bridge.

In announcing the reorganization of the Headquarters Battalion, Col. Barker said, "The Staff is fully qualified to direct the activities of the Third Battalion in the face of any emergency that may develop. We have been fortunate in securing competent and well qualified citizens to serve in the State Guard. Men who are fortunate enough to be at home should welcome the opportunity to join their local company and make this direct contribution to the war effort. The fact that the U. S. Army thinks our work very important to the prosecution of the war effort should be reason enough for any man not now in uniform to enlist in his local State Guard Unit immediately."

Col. Barker also announced that the U. S. Army has recently furnished the Battalion with a command car and an ambulance. Additional equipment for the battalion is expected from the U. S. Army in the near future.

Co. F, At Perry Re-Activated Jan. 25

Co. F, Georgia State Guard, of Perry was re-activated on Jan. 25. Capt. W. J. Campbell is company commander and 1st Lt. Paul W. Massey is second in command.

Co. F meets every Thursday night in their room in the Masonic building.

Rifle marksmanship is being stressed; also training in machine gun firing.

Co. F was the guest of the American Legion Post in Macon at a wrestling match recently.

At the re-activation meeting Jan. 25, talks were made by Major Sam A. Nunn (inactive) and Major Charlie Morgan of the State Guard Office in Atlanta. Twenty members of Co. F were placed on an active status and nine new members were sworn in.

Visitors present included the Battalion staff and fifteen enlisted men from Americus and all officers and thirty enlisted men from Company D of Fort Valley.

Attention . . .
THE "GUARDSMAN" WOULD LIKE TO PRINT THE NAMES OF ALL OUR MEMBERS WHO HAVE GIVEN BLOOD TO THE RED CROSS BLOOD BANK. SEND IN NAMES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

The Red Cross Provides "A Home Away From Home"

It is the responsibility of YOUR Red Cross to serve at the side of the men in the armed forces. With a world-wide battle front, this service is a tremendous undertaking. Representing you and doing for your fighting men the things that you are not there to do, means that every second, day and night, the Red Cross spends \$7.00 for the men in their country's uniform.

\$7.00 a second is money spent on a colossal scale. It must be spent that way if the Red Cross is to do for your service men the things you want done.

You want blood plasma to be on every battlefield. The Red Cross collects that plasma. You want prisoners of war to receive the food packages that mean the difference between life and death by starvation. The Red Cross distributes those food packages. You hope that men wounded for you will find Red Cross workers in the hospitals, the Red Cross sees to it that they are there. There are "homes away from home," Red Cross Clubs, in rest areas where

battle-weary men relax, because the Red Cross has established them there. There are Red Cross club-motels to serve refreshments to men just behind the front lines. There are Red Cross Field Directors in training camps and in combat zones. These are the men who counsel and assist your boys while they are away from you.

The \$7.00 spent each second has stretched incredibly when it encompasses this Red Cross service on every continent.

Your men depend on the Red Cross and the Red Cross must depend on you to supply the money that keeps the Red Cross at their side.

Just once a year this appeal is made—give generously that the Red Cross may represent you on a thousand battle-fields and camps.

In Atlanta between March 19th and April 4th, \$995,000 must be raised. It is YOUR money, given now, that keeps YOUR Red Cross at his side.

SUPPORT THE RED CROSS

Prevent A White Cross In Some Far-Off Theatre of War

Famed Georgia Regiment Makes A Heroic Fight

With the 8th Infantry Division in France—a bright moon hung high over "X" beach on the French north coast during the early morning hours of July 3, 1944. Silver sausage-like barrage balloons bobbed high above the masts of transports, cargo ships, and Navy vessels as the great convoy moved out of the choppy waters of the Channel into the shelter of the bay.

This was the picture that the Georgia boys of the 121st Infantry Regiment of the 8th Infantry Division, the famed Gray Bonnet Regiment—saw as they waited in long lines on transport decks for word to go over the side into the chugging landing barges.

It wasn't a scene of war, but rather one of bustling port activity—one of the amazing beach "ports" through which Uncle Sam has been funneling the bulk of his troops and supplies for the armies in France since "D" Day. Not until the Georgians moved onto the beach itself, then up the steep incline above it, did war come closer.

Smashed pillboxes, well built fox holes, bomb and shell craters, and some debris-wrecked shipping and vehicles—told the story of the hell that had swept over this beach not a month before. Now war had passed on.

But the Georgia regiment, more than half of its personnel made up of the pre-war Georgia National Guard, was moving toward war. Many months of rugged maneuvers in the States, and more recently at the regiment's North Ireland base, had prepared the 121st for the "real thing."

It came early on the morning of July 8th. The regiment had bivouacked at Montebourg, after a 20-mile march from the landing beach. On the 7th, orders came through to "move up." The second battalion, under Lt. Col. Burton O. Morrison, followed by the first and third, commanded by Lt. Col. Robert M. Jones of 36 Folger street, Clemson, South Carolina, and Lt. Col. Charles F. Plankenhorn, of 320 Rural Avenue, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, respectively.

The Georgians went into action at 0710 on July 8th, launching an attack toward La Haye du Puits. They couldn't have picked a tougher spot for their fighting debut. The Germans were in La Haye du Puits and the surrounding countryside in force, and they were putting up a bitter fight.

To the boys in the 121st, getting their first taste of action, it must have seemed as if the very land itself had been designed on behalf of the Nazis. Like nearly all of Normandy, the area around La Haye du Puits is a succession of small fields and orchards hemmed in with hedgerows—long embankments topped with small trees. They're said to date back to the days of the early Norman kings. Where you'd find a fence in Georgia, you'll find a hedgerow in France.

It took some time to perfect a technique of hedgerow fighting, and the lessons learned were not without their cost in casualties, but the Gray Bonnet Regiment did master the German hedgerow defenses, in a slow, field-to-field advance.

The regiment ran into heavy machine gun fire from emplacements dug deep into the hedgerows. Then deadly mortar fire was laid down on the advancing Americans, and the Germans staged slashing counter-attacks in their effort to stop the 121st, while the boys got their first taste of what the German artillery can do.

Late in the evening of the 8th, enemy activity relaxed somewhat, and the first and second battalions of the 121st resumed their advance until just after midnight, when they were ordered to stop and dig in. The assistant division commander gave orders for the 3rd Battalion to attack just after dawn, at 0600. The attack pushed on for some 700 yards under stiff opposition. Meanwhile, the first and sec-

ond battalions again pushed off, but bitter counter attacks made progress negligible. The Germans' well-known and respected 88's made things warm for the Georgians as this second day's fighting got under way. But under the direction of Major Wiltzie, regimental artillery officer, American artillery laid it on the 88's and relieved the pressure. Through the day, on July 9th, the enemy was observed to be withdrawing from La Haye du Puits, and at 2300 the town fell to U. S. forces—a major victory in the general advance that paved the way for the great American break-through less than two weeks later.

The battle-green boys of the 121st, moving down on the left flank of the push that took La Haye du Puits are given high credit for the final fall of that important German strong point.

That was the end of the first distinct campaign of the 121st in France. When it was over, the Georgians, and with them boys from every other state in the Union, making up the World War II version of the 121st, were battle-tired and ready for anything—but it had better be tough. It was. And it came hot on top of the first action.

On July 10th, the 121st resumed its southward push. Movement at first was necessarily slow. The boys ran into something they hadn't encountered before—machine gun positions which had been constructed long enough before so that grass and low growth had completely overgrown them. The German had all the observation they wanted, and clear fields of fire. The Americans had little way to ferret out these positions until the Jerries opened fire.

The regiment's drive south from La Haye du Puits at times encountered stiff resistance while occasionally there was little organized opposition. Generally, progress was rapid compared with the yard-by-yard advances that had characterized much of the 121st fighting.

North of a rise known as Hill 112, the Germans were able to muster strength enough for a heavy counter-attack, which forced the regiment's third battalion to give some ground. Here coordinated fire of artillery and mortars was successful in repulsing the Nazis. The 121st regained the ground lost and continued up and over the hill, knocking out some enemy pill boxes.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Jones, commanding the first battalion, and Captain William Moeser, were hit by shrapnel from a German 88 in the battle around Hill 112, and were evacuated. Major Joel Hollis assumed command of the first battalion.

Among the men of the 121st who distinguished themselves in action in the La Haye du Puits area and to the south of that town, were: Lt. Col. Augustin D. Dugan, Major Albert H. Hudson, of Albany, Georgia; Major James P. Mallory, of Vicksburg, Mississippi; 2nd Lt. Lindsey Spencer, of Baltimore, Maryland; Capt. Hugh J. Edwards, of Macon, Georgia; Capt. Benjamin Inman, of Thomasville, Georgia; Capt. John R. Bliett, of Bainbridge, Georgia; T/Sgt. James T. Williams, of Zebulon, Georgia; S/Sgt. Don B. Clark; S/Sgt. Raymond P. Bufford, S/Sgt. Hubert McFarland; S/Sgt. John Vikartsky, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; S/Sgt. Anton Nunnikoven, of Wiggins, Mississippi; S/Sgt. Roil O. Cox, of Waycross, Georgia; S/Sgt. Dameron Goodson, of Waycross, Georgia, and Pfc. Julius E. Tyson, of Macon, Georgia.

Below Hill 112, further counter-attacks marked desperate German efforts to stem the 121st's drive. The nazis threw in tanks, heavy artillery, and smoke screens in their attempt to confuse and halt the 121st. The counter-attacks were beaten back, partly with the aid of heavy tanks of the 709th Tank Battalion, which had replaced

the 712th and its light tanks in support of the regiment.

For several days, in the area of St. Patrice de Clois, the regiment's activity was largely limited to patrolling, while units within the regiment received replacements of officers and men.

On the first day of the regiment's renewed southward drive, enemy machine gun fire was heavy. The Germans had clipped the hedger in this area, giving far better observation than Normandy terrain generally featured, and their machine guns commanded the fairly open fields. There were many instances of individual heroism as men worked their way into positions from which they pulverized the Nazi emplacements, often with hand grenades thrown from close range.

With the machine guns knocked out, the regiment found only light opposition, and moved through Joliment to the Periers Highway. The day's fighting cost the 121st two of its battalion commanders as casualties, Lieut. Colonel Burton O. Morrison took over as commander of the 1st battalion and Capt. Hugh J. Edwards assumed command of the 2nd.

On August 1st, the Georgians had their first true French reception. Moving southward, for the long trek around into the Brittany Peninsula—most of it on foot—the regiment passed through the little town of La Haye Pesnel. It was the first sizeable body of American troops seen in the hamlet, which had been liberated by French resistance forces. Every last inhabitant turned out to shout, "Long Live America," to offer bottles of cognac and cider, to throw flowers and kisses, and just generally to go wild.

In the vicinity of Les Coudeyres, the regiment rounded up 1100 prisoners. South of that town, forward progress was momentarily halted by a German road block constructed of seven disabled tanks. The block was cleared by an Engineer unit, and the 121st rolled on. Around Les Cheris, a number of snipers were taken, and Germans looking for soldiers to surrender to were taken prisoner.

On August 6th, the regiment moved by truck to positions to the

north of Dinan on the Brittany Peninsula. At a stop en route, at Ville la Bourie, the 121st was officially attached to the 83rd Infantry Division for the forthcoming mission. Their plans, objective, route and order of march were given to all units. Action was anticipated at the city of Dinan, but not of the type that the regiment met—a repetition of the La Haye Pesnel reception, but on a far greater scale, as Dinan is a city of considerable size.

North out of Dinan, from which the Germans had fled, the 121st overtook and made quick work of a German column, armored car and truck. As the regiment moved northward, led by its own intelligence and reconnaissance platoon and a "recon" unit of the 83rd Division, it became increasingly evident that the Germans planned to make a real defense in the area outside Dinard, a seashore city part of the St. Malo defense which was the 121st's major objective.

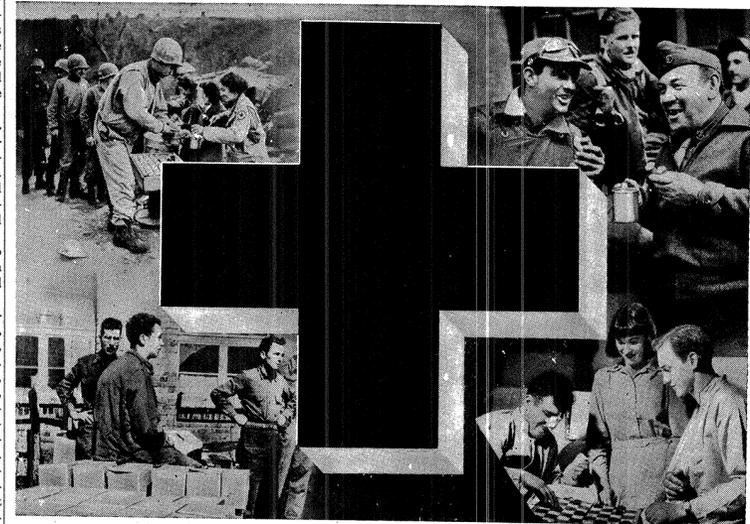
At Plover, the regiment's leading elements attacked a group of Germans with success. Meanwhile, U. S. patrols were contacting enemy units at various points along and near the highway, ranging in strength from 20 to 80 men with numerous heavy machine guns. Elaborate road blocks had been erected on all roads entering enemy territory.

The third battalion was placed under heavy machine gun fire near Tremereue. Later, near La Rogerais, a deep mine field, and machine gun fire on both flanks made things tough again for the Third. Meanwhile, the Second was encountering extensive barbed wire entanglements.

These, however, were a minor problem compared to the elaborate permanent fortifications found by both of the second and third battalions. At one point the third ran up against an iron rail obstacle, designed to stop both tanks and men. No less than eight concrete pill boxes covered the obstacle with their fire. Both the second battalion and an engineer unit, sent up to deal with these boxes, were forced back by heavy fire. Artillery was brought to bear, but with limited effect as the boxes were

Continued on Page 7

This is a call to America's Heart



Your Red Cross faces its greatest task!

This is the most important appeal for funds in the history of the American Red Cross. After three years of war the work of your Red Cross is greater than ever. It must serve millions of our fighting men abroad. Lonely men. Homesick men. Wounded men. The Red Cross, always at their side, helps to bring them cheer and comfort wherever they may be. It lends a helping hand to the thousands of returning service men—sick, wounded—desperately in need of friendly guidance. And remember, YOU, . . . and you alone . . . keep the Red Cross alive. For without you

help there could be no Red Cross. There are no special funds to keep up its great humanitarian work. The money must come, as always, from the heart of America—you! Our duty is clear . . . we must keep the Red Cross at the side of our fighting men and our wounded heroes. We must help the Red Cross in its vital job of sending food and medicine to war prisoners . . . aiding the ill and lonely overseas . . . collecting life-giving blood plasma. The scope of the Red Cross is almost limitless. Every Red Cross worker is your personal messenger of sympathy and comfort to your man in uniform.

GIVE NOW. GIVE MORE

Need of Guard Stressed at Meeting At Thomson

E. C. Hawes, Thomson, Ga., banker, addressed a mass meeting of Thomson citizens January 24th on the necessity of the Georgia State Guard. His speech was made between the showings of U. S. Marine Corps war films, which had been obtained for the occasion by Captain J. S. Goldman, commander of the Thomson company of the Guards. The purpose of the meeting was to encourage additional recruiting to fill the vacancies created by the draft act.

"All of us attending here," Mr. Hawes told the assembly, "have as much free time as these Thomson guards, who have been in training since 1940. It is not only our privilege, but also our duty to join them in defending our home-front."

Three pictures were shown the audience—"Battle of Tarawa," "Battle of Marianas," and "They Also Serve." The meeting was held in the auditorium of the Thomson High School.

Appearing on the program with Mr. Hawes were the following members of the staff of the 10th Battalion Georgia State Guard: Captain James J. Harbin, adjutant; Captain J. C. Harrison, public relations officer; and First Lieutenant T. G. Smith, assistant plans and training officer. All three are from Augusta. They spoke on guard activities and training.

First Lieutenant J. T. Watson and Second Lieutenant Patrick, both of Company G, at Thomson, assisted Captain Goldman in preparing the program.

What Sleep?

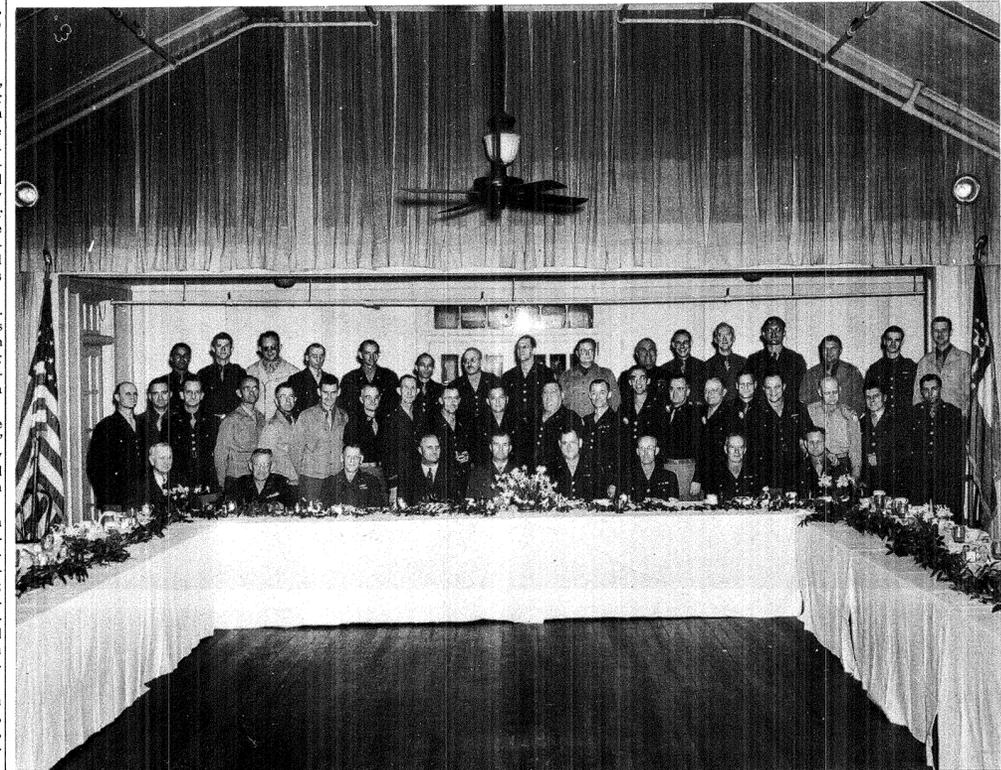
By CPL. WALTER F. MICKLE Public Relations Officer Ga. State Guard Band

Sleeping is a very ordinary occurrence. Billions of people indulge in this pastime every night. However there was once a select few who knew no sleep. They walked the floor until the bags under their eyes required two pullman porters for transportation. This was your Georgia State Guard Band. Maybe you've heard about those sleepless nights on the island of St. Simons; those nights of murderous mosquitoes, roaring bombers, and bubbling mercury. Yes, there were many good reasons for not sleeping on the island. Approximately one million reasons for not sleeping were the one million mosquitoes that inhabited our barracks. No, I didn't count them, but a million would be a conservative estimate. These mosquitoes attacked us only when we wanted to sleep. We could lie down to read, or we could lie down to rest, but heaven help us if we lay down to sleep. A mosquito has no pride. You can call him names that would send men after pistols and knives. But the mosquito takes it all very calmly and digs in a little deeper. He sits poised on your poor blistered flesh like a miniature oil derrick, and makes a meal of you. St. Simons mosquitoes are super-mosquitoes. They are single engined, but they have heavy armament and an armor plate that renders them impervious to attack. There is absolutely no use to try to get them.

Another good reason for not sleeping was the bombers. Our barracks, unfortunately, lay at the end of the East-West runway of the airport. The bombers, like Dr. Pepper, came over at ten, two, and four. They did away with all chances of sleeping. The only good thing about the bombers, was that they came over so low the propellers would drive a cooling blast of salt air through the barracks. This sensation, however, lasted but a few moments, and the pressing heat would be back again.

I hope that after reading this you will better understand the sleeping conditions on the island. Maybe you'll understand why that bandman wearily raised one eye and growled, "WHAT SLEEP?"

EIGHTH BATTALION STAFF ENTERTAINS OFFICERS ON FEBRUARY 14th



Left to right, front row: Jos. N. Neel, Lt. Col. Neel's father; Lt. Col. Reginald H. Wood, Fourth Service Command; Col. Richard Ballard, Cochran Field; Mayor Charlie Bowden; Maj. Gen. Thos. G. Hearn, Camp Wheeler; Lt. Col. Roland Neel, C.O. 8th Bn.; Brig. Gen. R. W. Buzzell, Camp Wheeler; Col. R. W. Collins; Lt. Col. Carl Fom, Camp Wheeler; second row—left to right—Capt Carl Sullivan, 8th Bn. Adj.; Lt. Randolph Gober, Lt. Wm. Bagwell, Lt. Higgins, Lt. Clyde Walker, C.O. Co. "G." Jackson, Ga.; Capt. Oscar Chapman, C.O. Co. "G." Forsyth, Ga.; Capt. "Judge" Floyd, C.O. Co. "C"; Maj. John Peurifoy, Exec. Ofc., 8th Bn., Griffin; Capt. Monk Colquitt, C.O. Co. "B"; Capt. Kenmore Burns, Jr., S-3, 8th Bn.; Lt. Col. Lee Purdon, State Hq.; Maj. Dill, State Hq.; Capt. John Howard, S-4, 8th Bn.; Capt. Bill Taylor, C.O. Co. "D"; Capt. Harry Glenn, Sr., S-2, 8th Bn.; Capt. Bill Barton; Maj. William Morgan, Fourth Service Command, Atlanta; Lt. R. Douglas Feagin; Sgt. Lee Pizzuto, Warner Robins, who entertained the bunch with piano selections; Sgt. Jackson; third row, left to right—Lt. Otis Hughes; Lt. Steve Solomon, III; Lt. Joe Merritt; Capt. P. A. McArthur, 8th Bn. Chaplain; Capt. Maddox, C.O. Hq. Det., Griffin; Capt. Shorty Malone, C.O. Co. "A"; Major Alvin E. Siegel, C.O. Med. Det.; Lt. Ben Lubel; Lt. Hewett, Maj. Charlie Morgan, State Hq.; Lt. Mueller; Lt. Charlie Davis; Capt. J. G. Huckaby, C.O. Co. "F." Thomaston; Capt. Massey, C.O. Co. "E." Griffin; Lt. Baldwin, Thomaston; Lt. Dewitt Irwin. This party was given by members of the 8th Bn. Staff for the Officers of the entire 8th Bn., at the Idle Hour Club on the night of February 14, 1945.

Mrs. Attaway Is First Enlistee At Savannah

Mrs. Frances Wall Attaway of 710 East Forty-eighth street, who felt she wanted to take part in its activities, is the first enlistee in the Woman's Auxiliary of the Georgia State Guard in Savannah.

Assigned to battalion headquarters as assistant to Capt. David Hirsch, battalion adjutant, Mrs. Attaway will perform clerical and stenographic duties with the rank of staff sergeant.

Three other women are expected to enter the auxiliary shortly, two in the medical detachment and one in the supply room. The battalion's table of organization calls for five auxiliaries in headquarters and two in each of eight company units.

Marion W. Thompson, R. E. Lott Promoted

Two men of the Headquarters Company and Signal Detachment of the 10th Battalion, Georgia State Guard, were promoted on February 19th, according to a special order issued by Lieutenant Colonel George Hains, battalion commander. They are Marion W. Thompson, from staff sergeant to first ser-

Hdq. Company and Signal Detachment Promotes Three

Three members of the Headquarters Company and Signal Detachment of the 10th Battalion, Georgia State Guard, were recently promoted, according to special orders issued February 8th, by Lieutenant Colonel George Hains, battalion commander.

They were Frances A. Jones, from private to technical sergeant; Charles H. Britt, from private to master sergeant and Guy P. Caution, from private to corporal.

Master Sergeant Britt has assumed the duties of chief clerk of the battalion headquarters, and Corporal Caution becomes the assistant to the battalion property officer. Technical Sergeant Jones, the first local woman to volunteer in the State Guard, will be attached to the battalion commander's office.

All promotions were made to fill existing vacancies in the battalion headquarters section of the Headquarters Company and Signal Detachment.

"Landlubber: "That boat did 25 miles an hour."

Sailor: "Twenty-five miles? You mean knots."

Landlubber: "Well, miles to me—knots to you."

Co. H, Jonesboro Inspected Jan. 15

Company H, of the Fourth Battalion, Georgia State Guard, was visited by the Fourth Battalion Staff, Atlanta, January 15th.

Inspection of the personnel and equipment of the Company was made by the Staff during the visit. After the inspection, Lt. Col. Frank R. Fling, Fourth Battalion Commander, took the occasion to compliment the Clayton County Company for the fine and creditable showing made during the inspection.

He also expressed his appreciation to the officers and men for the fine sense of duty and contribution which they are making to the Home Front while their brothers, fathers and kinsmen are on the foreign fields.

Visiting Staff members included Lt. Col. Frank R. Fling, Captain Robert H. Perkins, Captain Earl W. Hathcock, Captain Anstey A. Cranston, Captain Raymond C. Turpin, Captain Warren T. Coleman, Lt. William G. Killard, and Sgt. Grover Rittenhour, U. S. Army.

The inspection for the Staff was conducted by Captain Earl Hathcock assisted by the Company officers: Captain Byron J. Turner, Captain Edgar J. Swint, Lt. Wilson O. Whitlock.

Seven Promoted At Waynesboro

Seven Waynesboro guardsmen were promoted on January 26, according to Lieutenant Colonel George Hains, commanding officer of the 10th Battalion Georgia State Guard.

They were Harvey L. Sapp, from corporal to supply sergeant; Louis

Guard Commander Congratulates Co. B, Tenth Battalion

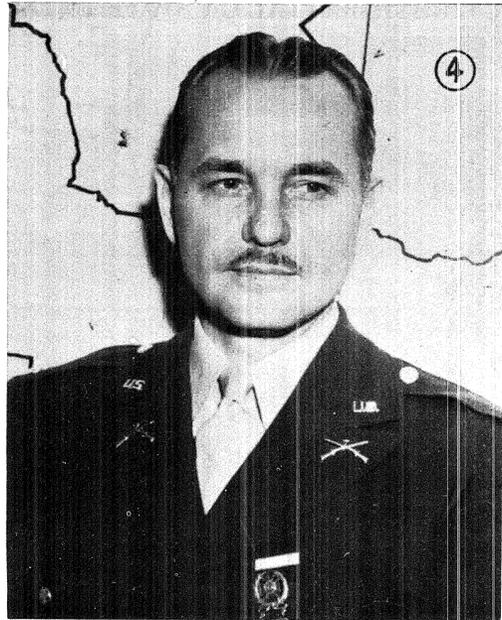
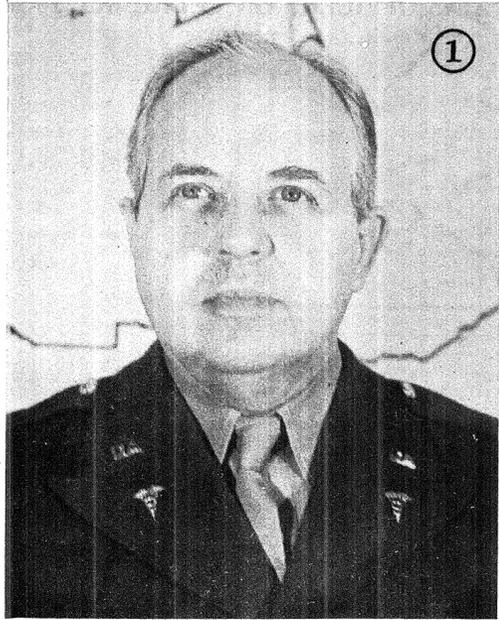
Captain W. Roscoe West, commander of Company B of the 10th Battalion, Georgia State Guard, was the recipient in February of official commendation on the test alert his company experienced in January. The letter was from Colonel R. W. Collins, commander of the Guard; and reads: It is a pleasure to note the Report of the Inspection of Company B, 10th Battalion, Georgia State Guard, by an officer of District 4, Fourth Service Command, when the company was alerted on 9 January, 1945, and the very satisfactory showing made on the "Test Alert" and inspection.

Lieutenant Colonel George Hains, commander of the 10th Battalion, added his congratulations to those of Colonel Collins.

Company B, which is one of the five companies with headquarters in Augusta, recently promoted three of its men. They were J. L. Snellgrove, from sergeant to first sergeant; K. Z. Johnson, corporal to sergeant and George F. Bohler, from private to corporal. The promotions were made to fill existing vacancies in the company, and were recommended by the company commander.

Pintchuck, from corporal to sergeant; Harold F. Anderson, from private (first class) to corporal; Charles James Holland, from private to corporal; and Reuben C. Chance, Robert F. Jenkins, Jr., and Thomas F. Burroughs, from private to private first class.

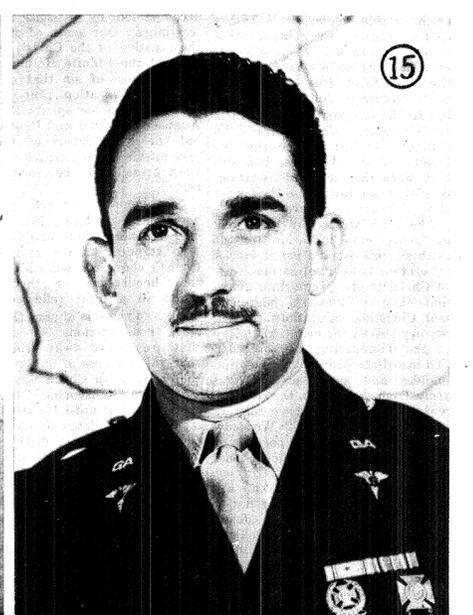
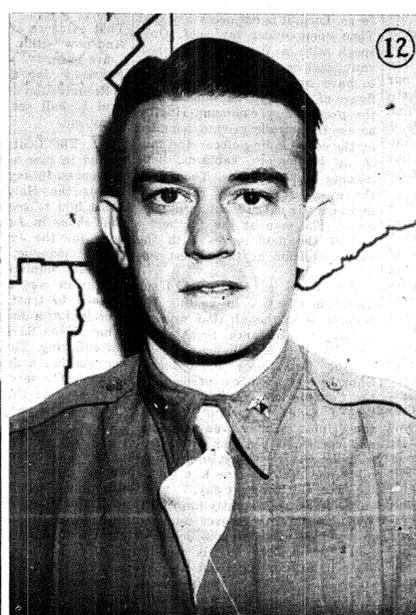
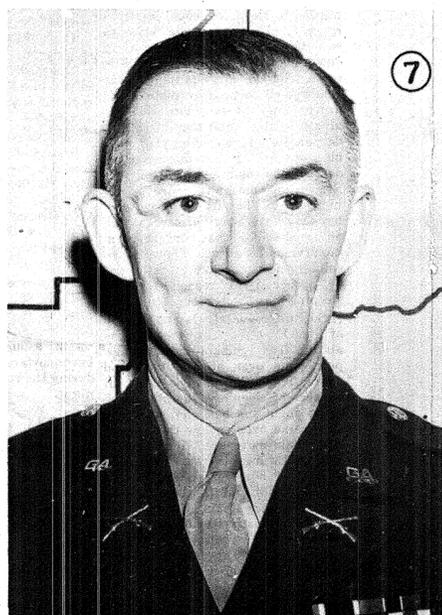
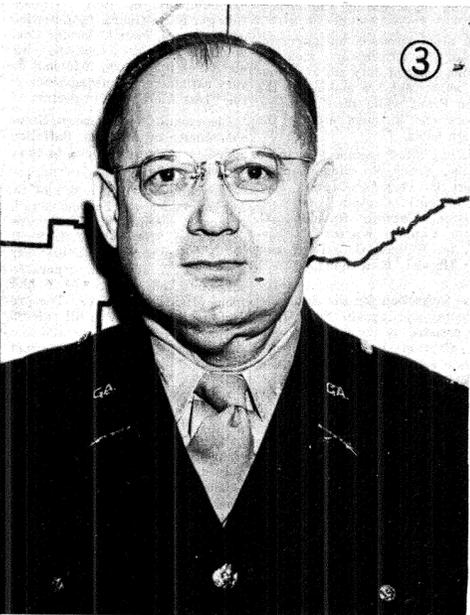
The promotions were made to fill existing vacancies and were recommended by Captain Preston B. Lewis, commander of Company E of Waynesboro.



Georgia State Guard Headquarters Staff Officers

This is to acquaint you with your officers who are working for the benefit of your battalion. (There are several other officers whose picture was not available at this time).

- 1—Lt. Col. Thomas P. Goodwyn, Chief Surgeon, G.S.G.
- 2—Lt. Col. Lee Furdum, C.O.S. and G-4, G.S.G.
- 3—Lt. Col. Ray Spittler, G-1 and G-2, G.S.G., World War I veteran.
- 4—Lt. Col. Alfred H. Parham, Inspector-Instructor, G.S.G. Army status: Lt. Col. Retired, Graduate, U.S.M.A., 1928 Graduate, Co. Officer's Class, Fort Benning, Ga., 1930-31. Graduate, Command and General Staff School, Fifth Special Class, 1941. Fifteen years commissioned service as officer of Infantry. Special Instructor Texas State Guard, July-August, 1943.
- 5—Lt. Col. P. L. Peebles, G-3, G.S.G. and State Headquarters.
- 6—Major Louie D. Newton, Chief of Chaplains, G.S.G.
- 7—Major E. E. Dill, Asst. Property and Disbursing Officer, G.S.G. Major Dill has been in the Guard since its organization, Military experience: Mexican Border Campaign, and First World War.
- 8—Major A. R. Rousey, Adjutant, G.S.G. World War I veteran.
- 9—Captain H. A. Satterwhite, Asst. G-2, Editor Georgia Guardsman, G.S.G., U. S. Navy, World War I.
- 10—Captain Erwin G. Baumer, C.O. Mobile Company, G.S.G., H.Q.
- 11—Captain Arthur L. Gillham, Asst. G-2, Conducts G.S.G. radio program each Sunday night over Station WGST, Atlanta, at 10:15 P.M., C.W.T. Veteran World War I, Qualified for Commission at C.O.T.S., 1918.
- 12—Captain Chas. T. Harrell, Asst. to Chief Surgeon, G.S.G.
- 13—1st Lt. Robert D. Speer, Asst. to Chief Surgeon, G.S.G.
- 14—Captain R. A. Grizzell, Asst. G-3, G.S.G. Chemical warfare. World War I Infantry Captain.
- 15—1st Lt. Heyl G. Tebo, Sanitary Officer, G.S.G. Retired as Captain, Sanitary Corps, A.U.S. Service in World War II, 1940-44.



The Faith of A Soldier

By CHAPLAIN WM. C. ROBINSON, 5th Battalion Professor in Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.

Luke vii. 9b. "I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, nor in Israel."

There are few matters of deeper concern to us today than the faith of our soldiers. On their faith depends the preservation of liberties, more precious to us than life. And as the issues and titanic nature of this struggle become clearer, it is evident that while a student in arms may have sufficed for the First, a believer under arms is needed for this World War.

I well remember the swan song of one of our beloved legionnaires, Steve Banna. This night before he passed away, he told us how discouraged he had become as a rookie maturing to learn the military maneuvers, and how an older officer had steadied his wavering faith by a word of encouragement. That word of help restored the morale of a soldier who later stood nobly for us at Chateau-Thierry. In the North Carolina monument at Gettysburg, Borglum has carved the figure of another rookie, who has been terrified at his first baptism of fire. But an older buddy has his arm over the lad's shoulder to steady him, and another companion is holding the colors before his face while a falling officer is calling him to go forward. Who knows what kind word or helpful act may be just the needed stimulus that will confirm a soldier's determination to make that final heroic effort, which stands between defeat and victory for him, between freedom and slavery for us.

One of the most moving stories in Holy Writ is the record of how Jonathan, the King's son, went out into the wilderness and strengthened David's hand in God. When Amalek attacked Israel, God commanded Joshua to take the men of battle and fight Amalek and ordered Moses, Aaron and Hur to go up into the mountain and pray. While our soldiers are fighting Amalek, it certainly becomes those of us who are at home to gather in our accustomed places of worship and pray that the hands of our soldiers and sailors and marines may be strengthened in the Lord God of hosts.

As important as is this matter of encouraging the faith of a soldier, this is not the message of our text. It is not suggested in this passage that we have such a noble faith that we can lend some of it to our soldier friends, but rather Jesus has chosen a Roman soldier as a believer whose faith He underlines for universal imitation. "Verily, I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, nor in Israel." Instead of our lending our faith to this soldier, it is rather that we are to borrow his, to compare our faith with his and so determine whether we have the real Christian faith. Our Lord paid a great tribute to John the Baptist, but He did not portray John's faith for universal imitation for John doubted. He appreciated the fine loyalty of the disciples, but neither were they selected as examples of great faith, for they were slow of heart to believe.

The faith which our Lord held up for universal imitation was the faith of this Roman centurion. A generation later Paul so manifested Christ to the praetorium guard that they of Caesar's household sent Christian salutations. And a century thereafter brings the story of the Thundering Legion when God heard the prayers of Christian soldiers and saved an imperial army from defeat. So, through the centuries, there have been soldiers of great faith. When Woodrow Wilson came to unveil a portrait of that great Christian soldier, Stonewall Jackson, he said, "I do not understand how any man can approach the discharge of the duties of life without faith in Jesus Christ." General Sir W. G. S. Dobie, who held Malta against over two thousand attacks, bears this testimony to the saving and keeping power of God in Christ: "I came to know Him as my Sav-

Reprint of article published in the Southern Presbyterian Journal

our 47 years ago, and all through my military service to the present day. He has been my Saviour and Lord. Although I have often and often been unfaithful to Him, yet He has never been unfaithful to me, nor has He let me down. I have always been sensible of the fact that my sins which were forgiven me when I first accepted Him as my Saviour, were blotted out once for all, and that in spite of my failure I have become a new creature in Christ Jesus. . . To serve God and to follow Him is a very real and practical thing in the army."

I. The greatness of the centurion's faith lay, in the first place, in its exceptional response to the revelation of God in Jesus Christ. The Word became flesh for us men and for our salvation. God manifested Himself in the flesh that the light of the knowledge of His glory might shine for us in the face of Jesus Christ. If we could have climbed up to God by mysticism or speculation or some other way, God would never have come down to us. He did come down to us, thus teaching us that all the eyes of our faith must focus on Christ. "Earth with her thousands voices praises God." But "faith cometh by hearing and hearing by the word of Christ." When the heart is quickened by the Holy Spirit, the eye of faith turns to the Lord Jesus Christ as certainly as the compass needle turns to the magnetic North. The faith of this soldier focused on God in His saving ministry, on God in Christ. To the Centurion Jesus was Divine Lord and Saviour.

"The nucleus of faith resides in a religious relation to Jesus as Revealer of God." In the presence of the Lord Jesus the ultimate Dimension—God—so dawned upon his soul that the centurion cried, "Unworthy." The community said he was worthy. No doubt he was worthy, compared with his fellow citizens. But when he faced Jesus He said, I am not worthy to come into Thy presence, I am not worthy that Thou should come under my roof. And Jesus, far from rebuking this attitude, commended it.

At the Baptism John declared himself unworthy to loosen Jesus's shoes. At the miraculous draught of fishes Peter said, "Depart from me, O Lord, for I am a sinful man." Awed by His holiness the thief on the cross admitted that he, the malefactor, was receiving the due reward of his deeds. So the introduction of men to Christ is ever accompanied by a sense of unworthiness. Our sense of defect is the creation of the Christ, the rebuke of the Infinite Holiness. The consciousness of sin that fills our Western civilization, that is deepest in such noble spirits as Paul, Augustine, Luther and Edwards, is but the stern report of the immeasurable moral contrast that our Lord presents to the world at its best.

"The moon at its full is but a hemisphere of light, the obverse side is a hemisphere of darkness." Men standing in the splendor of Christ's character look radiant, but that hemisphere of their lives shines in a light reflected from Him. And there is always the other side, those sections of our lives that are turned away from Him, "the vast obverse of our humanity that rolls on in Christless gloom." Come to Gethsemane. The Master is praying until He sweats, as it were, great drops of blood, and yet His three chosen disciples are unable to watch with Him one hour. The light from the Lord filled His best followers with the horror of the great darkness in which their lives moved, and this sense of corruption deepened with the progress of the years so that to the last they were distressed with the defects that Christ's character inevitably discovered. It is Paul the aged who cries, "This is a faithful saying

and worthy of all acceptance that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners of whom I am chief." It seemed to John G. Paton, the great missionary to the New Hebrides, that he grew worse the first ten years of his Christian life. Living with Christ simply revealed more and more clearly the shadow of his own moral failures. When I was a guest in the home of Principal Macleod he told me of the radiant faith of his pious wife. Yet as this good Scottish woman came to die she spoke of herself as leprous all through waiting the touch of the Great Physician. As John Wesley lay dying, he said, "There is no way into the holiest but by the blood of Jesus." Blessed be His name, the same Christ who convicts us of sin is the Saviour who bore our sins in His own body on the tree. He, who was delivered for our offenses and raised for our justification, speaks to the believing heart: "Son, be of good cheer, thy sins are forgiven thee."

II. The Greatness of the Centurion's Faith showed itself in his exceptional spiritual insight into our Lord's place in the Kingdom of Heaven. The Centurion appreciated the military chain of command. He was under authority in his military superiors, he exercised authority over the soldiers in his command, saying to one come, and to another go. He saw Jesus the Lord, the anointed King, whose Word on earth was also with authority.

"No one who has honestly faced the fact of Christ can doubt that the Throne is His by right. It has been bought with a price—bought with the hunger in the desert when He would not make the stones into bread; bought with the tears He shed over the sins of men; bought with the sweat of Gethsemane which was like great drops of blood; bought with the bitter Cross where they broke His body in death; bought with the deathless love which through all the years has resolutely refused to let the world go. The Captain of the hosts of humanity has Himself been in the ranks. He has experienced the hardship and peril of life's campaign of it. He has endured the discipline. If He rides at the head of the hosts today, it is because He once walked on foot. If one day He is to be King over all the sons of men, it is because at the first He was not ashamed to call us brethren." Therefore God also hath highly exalted Him and given Him a name that is above every name.

Since Christ is King, a Word from Him is sufficient. Sin began when Eve questioned God's Holy Word. And saving faith began when Abraham believed God's Word and it was reckoned unto Him for righteousness. The fine thing about this soldier was that he simply asked a Word from Jesus. Lord, it is not necessary that Thou come under my roof. Only speak with a Word and my servant shall be made well. He seems to have had before his mind the figure of a military movement with the preparatory command ringing across the parade ground, sounded by the commanding officer and taken up by majors, captains, lieutenants and sergeants. Then with the word of execution the whole movement is carried out in precise order. The man at the furthest end of the field moves with the same precision as the closest soldier.

The Word of the Lord Jesus Christ is effective in healing the servant, even though that word is spoken at a distance. Some years ago, Theodore McAllister, an elder in the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church, told me his experience in the Confederate War. As a member of Cole's Maryland Cavalry this Union soldier was wounded and carried a prisoner to Andersonville, Ga. Fever set in and one night the doctors gave him up as hopeless. But the next day, to their surprise, he was greatly improved. When the war was over and the prisoner returned to his home, he told the incident to his sisters. They immediately got out the calendar, and checking the time, said, "That was the night our Mother walked the floor all night praying

for you." A mother praying up near the Mason-Dixon Line and the Lord Christ putting on the healing stanch in Andersonville, Ga. When I told that story in Augusta, one of the members came up and told me of an elder there who had prayed it through for his son who was a doctor on Bataan. Prayed until the Lord Christ spoke peace to his anxious heart.

Whether they are on Bataan, or Britain, or Africa, or Australia, or Iceland, or the high seas, we can and should pray, and the Lord Christ can and will hear our prayers, and keep them in the hollow of His hand whether that keeping be for time or for eternity.

Perhaps another illustration will keep us from drawing the wrong inferences. A Christian boy from Georgia Tech entered the Navy and volunteered for under-sea duty. He took his place on the nation's honor roll as the ill-fated submarine, the S-26, went down in the waters of Panama, after a collision on January 24, 1942. When word reached his mother, she wrote:

MY SON

I do not know the reason why God took my son, So full of youth, and love of all the beautiful— His work had just begun. There are no accidents to those who know and understand That an all-wise Heavenly Father guides with a loving hand, And on that dark and fateful night Entombed beneath the sea, I know, oh Christ, he lived and died in Thee. And with his simple, steadfast faith,

Helped others not as strong as he, To see the Glory of Thy Grace. This war is not a race for might— But only as we see the Light God hung on Calvary— Will victory be won.

Though bowed beneath my cross of grief I lift my tear-dimmed eyes to Him And humbly say, Thy will be done.

At Easter, when the Old First Church held its memorial service for the lad whose death is commemorated in the poem, "My Son," his mother wrote a sequel, thus:

FAITH

I could not bear the burden of my grief alone For as a bird with shattered wing Beats against a wall of stone And fails to find its way, So would I, lost in realms of dark-est night. And wandering through the labyrinth

Of deep despair and doubt, Fail to see the day. But God has given me a guiding Light,

A star called Faith "That substance of things hoped for, That evidence of things not seen." And now within me peace and joy are born, For some day there shall come a Resurrection morn! And I shall see again and know my son.

III. The Centurion's faith generated in him a great moral sensitiveness. In days before our story begins the Holy Spirit had enabled him to see the light of God that shone in Judaism, so that he built for the Jews their magnificent synagogue. When Jesus began His ministry of mercy, the Centurion was attracted to Him, learned to trust His power even exercised at a distance and to share some of the Saviour's concern for the suffering. Thus we find an officer who has a deep interest in his servant. The servant was dear unto Him, so dear that he sent supplications to Jesus for His healing. One of the fine things about a great soldier is his appreciation of the men who serve under him. In the present war effort military discipline must be under-girded with Christian love if the American forces are to have the great morale which it will take to win this war. We Americans are not used to strict discipline, and we have but very little time to become accustomed to the obedience required for a successful campaign.

If every American soldier, sailor, and marine is as dear to the officer under whom he serves as this soldier was to the Roman Centurion, then America will ever receive the full measure of the soldier's loyalty. The love of the Captain molds the morale of the command. One of the clearest evidences of true Christian faith is appreciation of those who stand, for one reason or another, on a lower level of life, whether it be a child, a servant, or a neighbor who has less wealth or prestige or position. A moral sensitiveness generated by Christ inspired Florence Nightingale and the Red Cross. That same moral sensitiveness calls, today, for support of the many agencies ministering to the needs of the soldier. Interest in a weaker brother showed the dawning of the true Christian spirit in the story of Serouge and Bob Cratchit. Brother Gideon, the pastor of our largest colored Presbyterian Church, has an original way of putting the Golden Rule, "Be good to the other fellow when you are going up, that he may be good to you when you are coming down." The greatness of the Centurion's faith showed itself in a moral sensitiveness to the needs of his weaker brother.

IV. Finally, this great faith was an exceptional example of simple childlike trust. In the arms of his faith the Centurion simply brought his desperately sick servant to Jesus and left him there. He looked so wholly to Jesus' power that he saw no difficulty in the hardest case. He looked so wholly to Jesus' will as not to think of the means by which Jesus would do it. He looked so wholly to Jesus' glory that he no thought of self could steal in. Faith is looking to Jesus with all the eyes of the soul. Faith is coming to Jesus with all the impetus of the soul. Faith is receiving Jesus for all the needs of the soul. Faith is committing one's self, one's soul, one's loved child to Jesus without reservation. We bring our children to God when they are babies, carrying them in the arms of our faith. Whether or not you brought that soldier lad of yours to God as a baby, will you not bring him to God now in the arms of your faith and on the wings of your prayer? Commit him without reservation to your loving Saviour, ask Him to be that boy's Saviour and Lord and Friend and all-sufficient God.

As the Centurion saw Jesus move toward his home his faith grew stronger. At first he asked Jesus to come. But when Jesus started, a stronger faith said: Trouble not Thyself to come further. Only say the Word and my servant shall be healed. We are saved if we hold fast the beginning of our confidence firm to the end. Christian faith is attested by its steadfastness under trial, its continuance in well-doing. The early Christians carried the report of the things concerning Jesus and gathered believers into a joyous faith in Him as their Divine Lord. Then as time and trouble and persecution came, these reports were written into Gospels, Mark's first principles or catechism of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and then Luke's ampler Gospel to confirm Theophilus in the things in which he had already been catechised. Now the thing that the memoirs of the apostles magnified was just the story of Jesus' sufferings. That formed a kind of barrage thrown behind the believers to keep them from turning back. During the First World War a barrage of artillery shells was generally thrown in front of the advancing infantry to clear the way, but occasionally a barrage would be thrown behind them. In such a case it might be death and dishonor to turn back. To the early Christians the passion of the Lord was just such a barrage. To turn back means crucifying unto ourselves the Son of God afresh. It may be hard to go onward in our Christian faith in the serious days ahead, but we dare not turn back. With the Christian martyrs of old, let us also endure hardship as good soldiers of Jesus Christ. Let us hold fast our confession firm to the end. Let us fight the good fight. Let us keep the faith of a soldier. Amen.

DeKalb Newspaper Stresses Need Of State Guard

The Guardsman welcomes the opportunity of reproducing below an editorial of the DeKalb New Era in which it cites the need of the Georgia State Guard. We appreciate the publicity of all newspapers in keeping the Guard before the public. The editorial follows:

"Without glory or pay but with a sense of duty and patriotism the State Guard is fulfilling a most important role in the protection of our nation and people. Many people have the erroneous idea that it is for the protection of this country from invasion and because the likelihood of invasion is so remote, have gained the impression that the State Guard is a meaningless organization.

"Such is not the purpose at all. Its chief duty and in fact its very cause for existence is to prevent and control internal strife. (When the war began the National Guard units were immediately put into the army and removed from State control. This left the State without any protection except such as the police, sheriffs and deputies could give. It was admitted to be true that those forces could not cope with all situations that might arise and that wisdom dictated the creation of an armed force for this purpose outside of the army. Internal strife, riots, outbreaks against law and order, sabotage and other similar subjects were placed under the duties of State Guard units.

"They are trained under Army supervision of the Security and Intelligence Division and are equipped and armed by the army. Regular military training is given both in close and extended order and the various units can be alerted on short notice for any emergency. The safety and security of all communities is directly in the hands of the State Guard.

"Service is exclusively by voluntary enlistment. Officers are carefully chosen and politics is not a factor of control. These men are giving their services from real patriotism and are to be highly commended for their unselfish work.

"The local unit in DeKalb county is the 5th Battalion and is comprised of more than 700 men from 16 to 60 years of age from DeKalb, Gwinnett, Henry and Rockdale counties. Its headquarters is located in the DeKalb County Court House. For a period of two years from December 7, 1941, this unit maintained a constant guard at such vital public installations as water plants. It is a well trained organization and can be alerted for active service on immediate notice.

"In these days of their time and effort in a common cause, the State Guard should not be overlooked. They are performing a work that is of a most vital nature. To wait until an emergency arises to organize against it is to jeopardize the safety and lives of all."

10th Battalion Rifle Team Holds Practice at Richmond Acad. Range

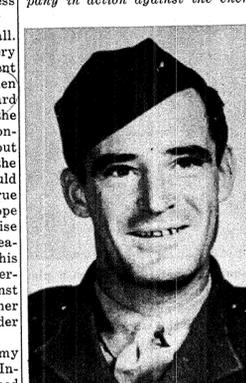
The 10th Battalion Rifle Team of the Georgia State Guard scored a total of 1,750 points out of a possible 2,000 on its first try-out at the Richmond Academy range last month. Individual scores were Pvt. George F. Fuller, Company A, with 375; Sgt. Fred Hamilton, Headquarters Company, 352; Pvt. Marvin A. Pyle, Company C, 352; Sgt. O. A. Radford, Company A, 346; and Sgt. Schuyler W. Clark, Company A, 333. The members of the team were selected by the company commanders, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel George Hains, battalion commander. They were supervised by First Lieutenant T. G. Smith, plans and training officer. Each battalion in Georgia will organize a rifle team to decide the state championship. The finals will be shot in Macon, after eliminations are completed.

Former Guardsman Gets Citation and Bronze Star Medal

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS Headquarters Fleet Marine Force, Pacific C/o Fleet Postoffice, San Francisco In the name of the President of the United States, the Commanding General Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, takes pleasure in awarding the BRONZE STAR MEDAL to

CORPORAL WILSON L. COOK United States Marine Corps Reserve for service as set forth in the following

CITATION: "For heroic achievement while serving with a Marine Rifle Company in action against the enemy



SGT. WILSON L. COOK

on SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS, from 15 June to 9 July 1944. On the morning of 17 June the 60 mm. mortar section, of which Corporal Cook was a member, was surprised by some enemy snipers. Unable to use mortars, Corporal Cook employed his mortar squad as a rifle squad. Through his daring leadership, aggressiveness, and initiative, the snipers were wiped out. On 24 June, when the company was pinned down by enemy mortar and sniper fire, Corporal Cook crawled forward, exposing himself to this fire, so as to direct the firing of his mortar which knocked out the enemy platoon. On 3 July while his platoon leader and section leader were pinned down by enemy machine gun fire, Corporal Cook took charge of the section, set up the mortars, crawled up to a point of observation and successfully neutralized the machine gun which had been causing many casualties to the company. His great courage and heroic devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

H. M. SMITH, Lieutenant General U. S. Marine Corps.

Corporal Cook (now Platoon Sergeant) was formerly a member of Company B, 1st Battalion, Georgia State Guard, and was also one of the seven companies which built a 60 mm mortar.

Sgt. Rena Howard Promoted In Co. C, 10th Battalion

Rena Dumar Howard, formerly a private in the Women's Division of the Georgia State Guard, has been promoted recently to technician 3rd grade in Company C, according to a special order issued by Lieutenant Colonel George Hains, commander of the 10th Battalion. Sergeant Howard is the second promotion in the Women's Division. The other was Technical Sergeant Frances A. Jones, attached to the battalion commander's office. Company C, to which T/3 Howard is assigned, is commanded by Captain Guy C. Smith, of Augusta.

Maneuvers Held By Company D In DeKalb County

Sunday, January 14th, Co. D held maneuvers on South river, Harpers farm, DeKalb county. Four trucks were packed with men, one ambulance, reconnaissance car, and one officers' car was used on this maneuver, starting at 8:00 a.m. from DeKalb county courthouse. Col. Candler, having his Sunday School and war bond drive, was unable to attend.

The first platoon, under Lt. D. A. Lockwood; 3rd and 4th platoons, under Lt. Jack Garten and Lt. Harris, over an area of over 1 mile, attacked the second platoon who was defending a powder plant on the river bank. Lt. Bill Woods, with his 25 men, stood off the attack until they ran out of ammunition, then were forced to resort to rocks, sticks, Coca-Cola bottles, old mayonnaise jars, etc., to serve as hand grenades in defense.

We are proud that no casualties other than one man who misplaced his helmet, and, consequently, got his head damaged slightly by one of the make shift hand grenades.

Luncheon was served at 12 noon to all men present (about 100) but due to not enough referees on the job Lt. Woods (recruiting officer) in command of the defense says, "We haven't lost the fort yet. We'll meet 'em again on the same basis, but we need some referees and ammunition."

G. H. Baldowski, Jr. Elected President Of Non-Com Club

Supply Sergeant George H. Baldowski, Jr., of the Georgia State Guard Medical Detachment, was elected president of the 10th Battalion Non-Com Club at its organization meeting Tuesday night, January 30. He is one of the veterans of the Guard, having enlisted when the Medical Detachment was created in January of 1942.

Other officers elected were Technical Sergeant George D. Smith, also of the Medical Detachment, as vice-president; Cpl. Royce Mack, machine-gun platoon, secretary; and Sergeant J. M. Dicks, Company C, treasurer. Each company and detachment of the 10th Battalion will elect a representative to the Board of Governors, which, with the above officers, will act as a steering committee for the club.

The 10th Battalion Non-Com Club will have as its purpose both social and business functions. Its primary object is to foster closer fellowship among the non-commissioned officers of the battalion.

Captain James J. Harbin, adjutant, acted as chairman at the initial meeting. He introduced Captain W. Roscoe West, president of the Officers Club, who spoke of the great success of that organization in promoting a finer friendship among the officers. "Proof of our fellowship," he told them, "lies in the fact that at our monthly meeting, which is wholly non-compulsory, we never have more than one or two officers absent. And these," he said, "are either out of town or ill in bed."

President Baldowski, in accepting his office, asked that one of the objects of the club be to promote the recruiting of every available man into the Guard. He urged, also, that the companies and detachments immediately appoint their representatives to the Board of Governors, and forward the names of the appointees to any of the officers of the club.

State Guard Enlistments

Enlistments in the Georgia State Guard totaled 1,500 during the past six months, while 2,000 members have been released to the armed forces, officials have announced. This increase, mostly enlisted men, brings the total personnel of the state guard to 7,047 officers and men, or fifth in the nation.

First Woman Enlisted in Hdq. Battalion

By CPL. WALTER F. MICKLE Public Relations Officer Ga. State Guard Band

The band has stepped in to claim credit for enlisting the first woman in Headquarters Battalion. The honors go to Mrs. C. B. Sutton. She was enlisted late in November, and she has since been advanced to the rank of Corporal. However, her work for the Guard goes back much farther than November. For many months she has helped her husband, Sergeant C. B. Sutton, keep the band records. Corporal Sutton's capacity is company clerk. She now keeps all the records for the band. Captain M. A. (Mike) Greenblatt, commanding officer of the band, is



MRS. C. B. SUTTON Georgia State Guard Band

rather perplexed on one point. Said the Captain, "What am I going to do if my company clerk and my First Sergeant start fighting. After all, a woman still has the right to beat up her husband." Seriously speaking though, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton set a perfect example for getting along together.

Sergeant Sutton is very happy over his wife's achievement. The proverbial worm has turned, and the husband can give orders to the wife.

The band is getting in the swing of the new year with many excellent concert numbers. Captain Greenblatt has announced that he expects to open his concert season very soon. He is also planning several trips for this summer, including a return trip to St. Simons Island. Mrs. Sutton will be the first woman to accompany the band on such a trip in an official capacity.

No, we're not going to fly a skirt as a company flag, but we have a right to be proud of having Mrs. Sutton in the band. Congratulations to her for the fine work she is doing.

Three New Recruits Enroll in Co. A

Three new recruits, Privates Ogetree, Croucher and Bailey, reported recently for enlistment in Company A of the Georgia State Guard. Additional recruits will be welcomed and other new men are asked to report at the Dallas Street Community House any Tuesday at 7:00 p. m.

Lt. R. E. McTigue has been promoted to first lieutenant and executive officer of Company A.

The new men in the Company showed a very substantial improvement in the handling of their assignments on guard duty, which has always been considered one of the important phases of training in the State Guard Units.

Announcement was made that the annual Federal inspection would be held earlier than usual this year, and could be expected soon after March 1st. The training programs for the next several meetings will be worked out in preparation for this annual inspection by the Army, under whose supervision the training of Guardsmen is conducted.

Army Ambulance Given Med. Corps Of 5th Battalion

The official presentation of a regular Army field ambulance to the Medical Corps of the Fifth Battalion of the Georgia State Guards, whose headquarters are located in the DeKalb courthouse, occurred here recently.

Colonel R. W. Collins, of the U. S. Army, who is commanding officer of the Georgia State Guard, was present at the ceremony. Two members of the General Staff of the Georgia State Guard, Major Phil L. Peebles and Captain R. A. Grizzell, were also present.

Those of the local unit attending were: Major Albert S. Johnson, executive officer; Major W. Pat Smith, commanding officer of the medical unit; Capt. Joseph E. Kelley, S-4; Capt. Herschel Higgins, S-3; Capt. Charles Underwood, communications officer; Lt. William A. Green, public relations officer; Capt. Thomas D. Paschal, commanding officer, Company A; Lt. Earl E. Broughton, medical administrative officer; Lt. Roy Stallings, commanding officer signal unit, and two new nurses' aides recently recruited, Mrs. Oral Lyle and Mrs. Adelle Roberts.

Lt. Colonel Scott Candler, commanding officer of the Fifth Battalion, announces the appointment of First Lieutenant William A. Green as public relations officer for the Battalion. Lt. Green formerly commanded the first platoon, Company A.

Famed Georgia Regiment

(Continued from Page 2)

They found the officers and enlisted men ready to join the next push against Dinard, despite the extreme strain they had undergone in nearly five days of beating off punishing counter-attacks from all sides. Except for the wounded, who were in excellent shape, to the work of the battalion's "Medics"—non-commissioned aid men—the men of the third stayed right in position. Given a hot meal, new equipment and ammunition, they were set to go again.

During the battle, Lt. Col. Burton O. Morrison was injured, and Major Willis Adams assumed command of the first battalion. Lt. Col. Morrison was able to return to action a few days later.

After liberation of the third battalion from the Nazi trap, the 121st made a swift drive northward into Dinard—its major objective. There were pockets of resistance to be dealt with, but most of them materially slowed the advance. The drive was marked by a heavy bag of war-wary Germans. No prisoner group removed to the stockade numbered less than 30.

"H" Hour on the morning of August 14th saw the 121st moving swiftly into the city of Dinard itself. In less than six hours units of the regiment had pushed through Dinard to the water's edge. The only opposition remaining was on Point Dinard, a tip of land reaching towards St. Malo, and this was cleared up effectively by the second battalion.

Some shelling by coastal batteries on German held islands off the mainland made Dinard a hot spot even after its capitulation, and a fire that raged out of control for some nine hours the night of the 14th helped to make Dinard anything but the attractive seaside resort that it had been in more peaceful days.

Their job done, the boys of the 121st moved into an area south of Dinan to rejoin the 8th Division, count up losses and gains. There were 1345 prisoners of the regiment's credit, incidentally. There were hot meals three times a day, a couple of fast-paced U. S. O. shows, and clean clothes. And just the relaxation of having no shells or bullets playing hot with their peace of mind put the men back in fighting trim for their next set-up with the "Jerry."

Here's How YOUR Blood Helps Save Lives on Our World-wide Battlefields

You Write Your Answer to This Letter

You may never get a letter like this, but a fighting man might write one

To the Guardsmen of Georgia:

You know some of the things we're up against and we know the job you're doing, too. The whole war isn't being fought in the front lines; we realize there's a home front but, brother, it's tougher out here, it really is. We know the fighting and the dying is up to us, but there's one thing we can't get straight. We're giving our blood the hard way; all right, but why the heck aren't more of you giving yours the easy way. I mean making blood donations. We expect to need the blood plasma—and we thought you were going to have it here for us. Perhaps, if the folks at home could see just one man practically gone and kept alive by the miracle of blood plasma, it would make a difference. That happens so many times a day you'd think we'd get used to it. We do, in a way, but when it happens to the fellow right next to you, you get to wondering about the plasma—how it's holding out—is there really enough—what if I'm the next one—is there going to be plenty for me too? Sometimes one man needs plasma five or six or fifteen or thirty-four times. That means a lot of folks back home have to keep giving their blood. We figure there are plenty of you and we're still all right. But sometimes we see a paper from home and we read appeals for blood donors—urgent appeals—and then we can't help worrying. It's supposed to be painless and not take very long to make a blood donation. What's the matter anyway? We sure appreciate the letters and boxes from home—but we really need the blood plasma. That's one thing we have to count on you for. We can understand that you're busy and worried—well we are, too. But we're not letting you down and we're not going to—if enough of you fellows at home would line up at the Red Cross Blood Donor Centers that there would never have to be a notice in the newspapers that blood donors were needed. Well, that would be one worry out of our minds. We're doing the best job we can but maybe we could do a better one. Just keep the blood plasma coming and we'll be back some day. You send us the blood—we'll do the rest.

JUST A G. I. JOE.

Dedicate Your Blood Donation

When you make your blood donation you will be given the opportunity to inscribe, in your own handwriting, your name and the name of a service man you wish to honor on the label of an overseas plasma box.

If you make a blood donation with a particular service man in mind your name and his will reach the battlefield. The man in whose honor you give your blood may never need it but a man who does need it will know some one cared.

All Red Cross Blood Donor Centers have the labels for the overseas plasma boxes. The next time you make a blood donation you will be given one to sign. It doesn't matter whether you write "To a man who needs it" and sign "a friend" or whether you dedicate it to General Eisenhower and write your name. It's the blood donation

itself that counts. That's the important part. Dedicate your blood donation if you wish to, but be sure to make the donation.

Red Cross Blood Donor Centers

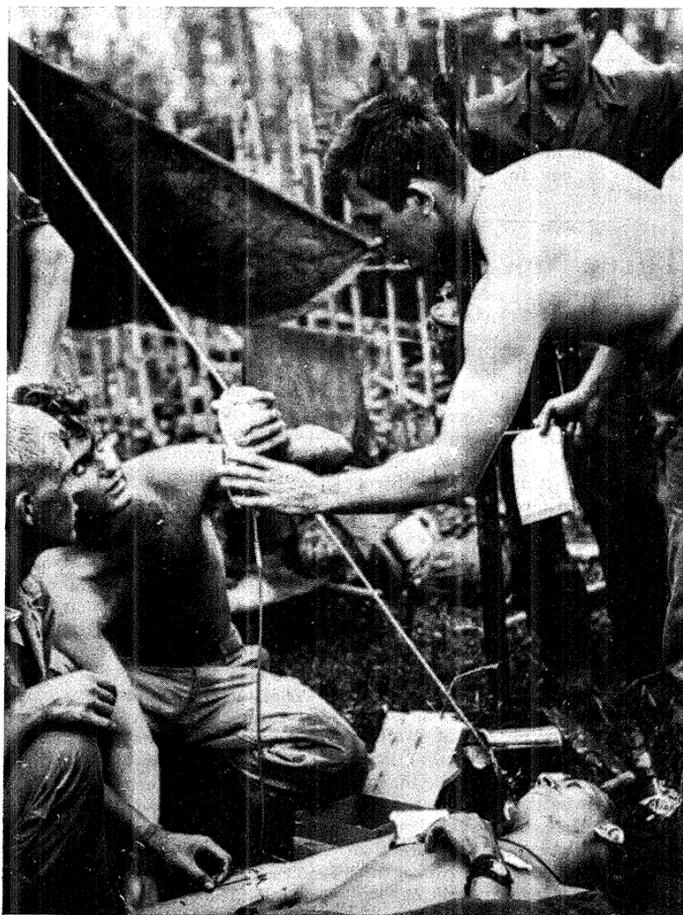
It is impossible to set up Red Cross Blood Donor Centers in every town in the United States. The blood from the donations must be sent immediately to laboratories for processing into plasma. Only locations within 24 hours traveling time from the laboratories can be utilized. The Red Cross has established Blood Donor Centers in as many different sections of the country as is possible under these conditions. Georgia is fortunate in having a large and efficient Blood Donor Center in Atlanta. The Atlanta Red Cross Blood Donor Center is equipped to accept donations from everyone in this section of the country who will come to it. To



THIS IS AMERICAN BLOOD—A wounded American receives a plasma transfusion as he is carried toward an armored vehicle serving as an ambulance. In the distance are tanks and Army vehicles in battle array. To keep the United States armed forces adequately supplied with blood plasma, the Red Cross must collect 33 pints of blood every minute of the working day. (Photo by Ollie Atkins, Red Cross Correspondent.)



Medicos administer blood plasma to American casualty wounded when division Command Post was shelled at Leyte Island, in the Philippines. (Signal Corps Photo.)



Critically wounded, a rifleman in the assault troop receives blood plasma from aid men on the beach after landing on the beach at Leyte Island in the Philippines, October 20. (Signal Corps Photo.)

make the donation as pleasant and as easy for the donors as is possible, the Atlanta Red Cross suggests the donors make appointments in advance. However, any donor who comes to the Atlanta Center without an appointment is assured of the opportunity of making a donation. Army medical officers and registered nurses are in attendance. Red Cross volunteer workers are on duty at the Atlanta Center each day. Everything that can be done to make a blood donation a pleasant occurrence as well as a patriotic duty has been thought of. The Atlanta Red Cross Blood Donor Center is at 291 Peachtree St., N. E. The telephone number is WALnut 9635, and your patronage is solicited.

Other Red Cross Blood Donor Centers are located in New York, Washington, St. Louis and Boston, as well as other eastern, midwestern and far west cities. When you travel, look up the Blood Donor Center near the town you visit and remember the trip because you gave a blood donation then.

Of Course Blood Plasma Is Still Needed

The casualty lists are longer every day. From here on in the going will be rough. The fighting is still desperate and the battle tolls are terrific. Blood plasma for the wounded is a more necessary materiel of war than ever before. But there is a strange indifference to the need of making blood donations apparent even among people whose brothers and sons and husbands are at this moment engaged in bitter fighting. The reasons for this deflection from a very real duty are nebulous. Perhaps some think that the end is in sight or that one donation is enough or that just one donor more or less can't make any real difference. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Even after the actual fighting ceases there will still be wounded men who need plasma. One donation may save one life but sometimes plasma must be administered many times to a single fighting

man and there are millions of them. The supply of plasma depends entirely on many donations, no one can give it all or even pay for a large quantity. Each donor is terribly important. Don't think for one moment that one donor won't be missed, his donation is counted on to make up the total supply. Blood plasma is being augmented by the use of whole blood on some fighting fronts. The plasma can go many places the whole blood cannot be taken. The lives of the most wonderful young men in the world depend on there being enough plasma or whole blood. Insuring a sufficient supply of both plasma and whole blood for our fighting men is the most vital of any war time assignment. It is one that depends entirely on the people here at home. The collection of the blood donations has been assigned to the American Red Cross. The blood must come from the hearts of everyone. The war bonds you buy, the machines of war you produce back the attack. Your blood brings back the attackers. It's up to you.