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# Get Your NEW Newspaper!

The Georgia Guardsman Newspaper has become a reality.

After months of discussion and paperwork by Georgia Department of Defense officials, the first issue has been published and mailed.

The newspaper replaces the Georgia Guardsman magazine which died in a state fund budget squeeze.

The new publication is being funded out of federal funds.

Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones, Georgia's Adjutant General, applauded the publication of the newspaper, saying, "It is an important tool in letting every member and potential member of the Guard know about our accomplishments."

Publication is scheduled for Feb. 28, April 30, June 30, Aug. 31, Oct. 31 and Dec. 31. Some 15,000 copies will be printed, enough for each member of the Army and Air Guard in Georgia.

The Georgia Guardsman began as a tabloid newspaper prior to World War II and became a magazine in the late 1940s.

## THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN newspaper

Volume 1, No. 1

Published Bi-Monthly For All  
Members Of Georgia National Guard

April 30, 1979

### Super Sabre Bids Farewell To Dobbins

By B.I. Diamond

When the last F-100 Super Sabre left the runway at Dobbins AFB, May 3, it marked the end of an era for the 116th Tactical Fighter Wing and a venerable old war-horse.

At the controls of the post Korean War vintage jet fighter was Lt. Col. Darwin M. Puls, former commander of the 128th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Dobbins and a veteran Super Sabre pilot. Puls flew the "Hun" to Arizona where Air Force personnel were to strip the craft and send it to the "Bone-yard."

The Air National Guard unit at Dobbins recently converted to the F-105G Thunderchief.

Commander of the 116th, Brig. Ben. L. Patterson had nothing but praise for the "Hun" as it left the Marietta, Ga., base.

"The F-100 came to Dobbins in 1973 and put the 116th back in the fighter business. The 'Hun' was a fine aircraft and will be missed by all that flew her.

"The F-105G is a more sophisticated bird and the 'Weasel' mission is more demanding on aircrews and maintenance personnel alike.

"The 'Thud' has a proud history and we intend to add to it while they are here at Dobbins."

In the F-105G, 116th pilots fly the Wild Weasel mission. Flying low and fast, Wild Weasels attempt to knock out enemy radar installations and surface-to air missile systems. The mission is a far cry from the familiar fighter role, of the F-100.

For six years 116th F-100s rode the Georgia skies accident free, an outstanding record considering that the Super Sabre's design lent itself to trouble.

"The engine was trouble-prone," said Maj. Marvin Horner, assistant aircraft maintenance officer for the 116th. "And the environmental systems were hard to get to because of the design. Hydraulic leaks required an engine rollback" which kept aircraft grounded.

"The CAM (consolidated aircraft maintenance squadron) did a super job," added Horner. "I think we were the only unit to fly the F-100 for as many years as we did accident free."

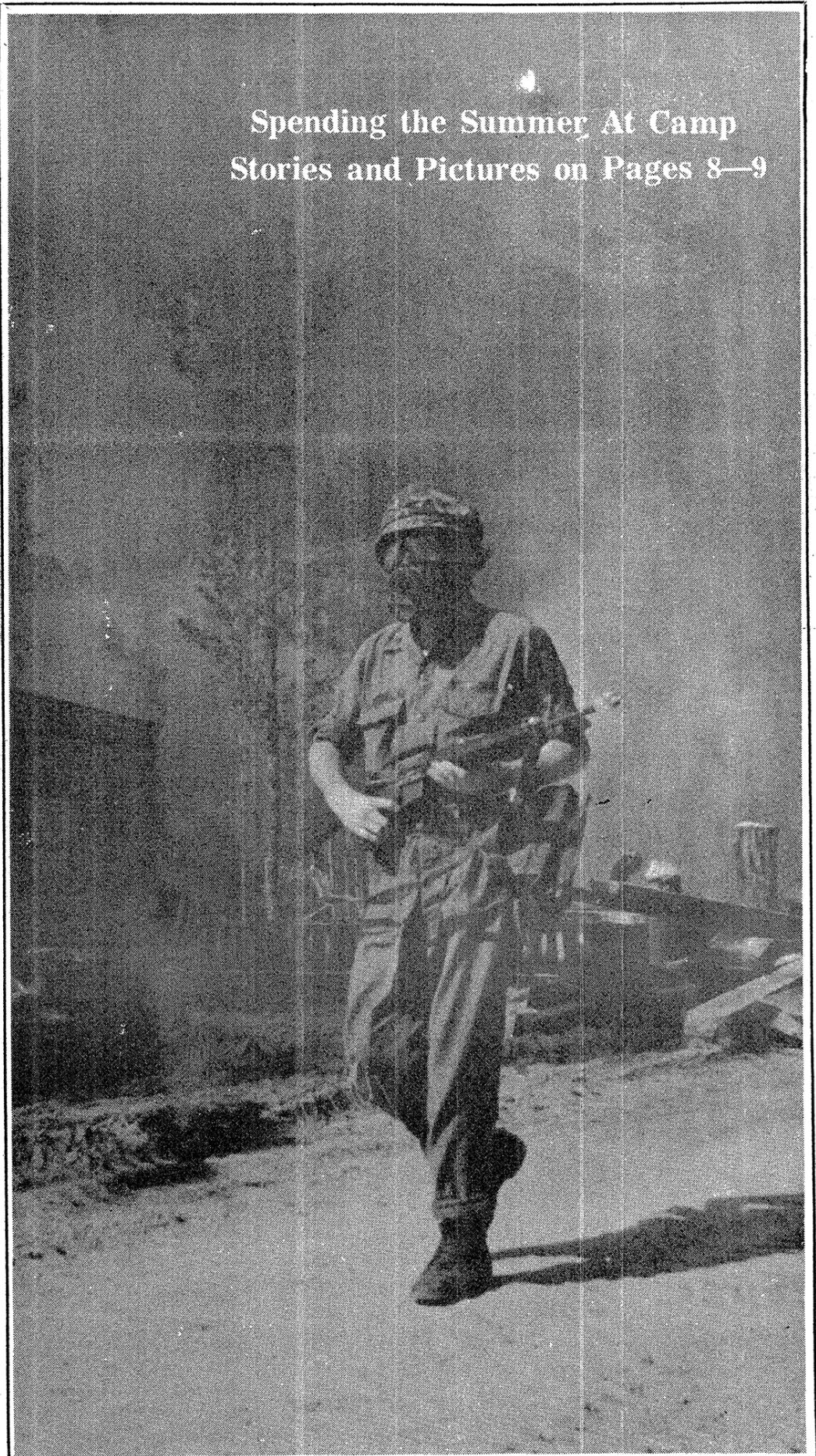
The F-100 arrived amid fanfare in 1973 at Dobbins heralding the conversion of the Air Guard unit from a Military Air Transport Wing to a Tactical Fighter Wing.

When the first Super Sabre touched down at Dobbins six years ago, the aircraft was already two decades old, yet the venerable bird was considered so dependable while in the air, that the Air Force flew them during the Vietnam War.

As the last F-100 leaves Dobbins and the 116th, it leaves behind an accident free record, a unit which has garnered three consecutive Outstanding Unit Awards, and a fighter wing considered by many military authorities as the premier Air National Guard Tactical Fighter Wing.

The F-100 may be gone from Dobbins, but the 116th's pilots will always remember — the Super Sabre.

Spending the Summer At Camp  
Stories and Pictures on Pages 8-9



# Our Say

## Your Newspaper

This is the first edition of The Georgia Guardsman NEWSPAPER.

Right from the beginning, we want everyone to know that this newspaper belongs to each and every member of the Georgia Army National Guard and the Georgia Air National Guard. Our only reason for existing is to bring you news about the people and policies of the Georgia Guard that, we hope, will be interesting and informative.

The Georgia Guardsman Magazine was published for many years and was a good publication. Unfortunately, we could not afford to print enough copies for everyone. We are printing the newspaper in sufficient copies so that every member of the Guard can have his or her own copy. We hope that you will bring your copy home so that your families will get to know the Guard better.

The magazine was published just four times a year which made it difficult to provide timely information. The newspaper will come out six times a year — every other month.

We know that there are a lot of interesting people in the Georgia Guard. Regrettably, in the past, you have kept your accomplishments pretty much secret. We ask you to share this information with us so that we can tell the rest of the Guard about it and you.

There will be no quota system in this newspaper as far as news coverage is concerned. We will work with the information we get. So, if you do not see any stories about your unit, it will be because YOU have not sent us anything. Those units with a good information program will get a lot of coverage. We need a lot of information and photographs. It does not matter if you cannot write a finished story. Just furnish the facts and leave the writing to us.

The Georgia Guard is right among the tops in the nation in strength and combat capability. With your help, your newspaper will get right up there, too.

## MORE Needed

We Need MORE!!!!

What is this MORE?

Depending on how you look at it, this is just one more acronym created by some bureaucrat. Or it is the name for a very serious program that should involve every member of the Georgia Guard. We prefer the latter.

MORE is an acronym that translates into Minority Officer Recruiting Effort.

Latest strength figures show that minorities make up 40 percent of the Georgia Army National Guard, while 21 percent of the Georgia Air National Guard is minority. But when it comes to the leadership of the Guard, only 4 percent of the Army Guard officers are minorities and only 5 percent of the Air Guard officers are minorities. It is easy to see that the enlisted and officer ranks just do not balance.

Our Adjutant General has stated on many occasions that the membership of the Georgia National Guard should reflect the population of the State. This seems to be pretty clear.

All of us share the responsibility of actively recruiting Georgians who are potential officers. The exciting career possibilities are there for all.



"I DON'T CARE IF YOU WERE HUNGRY, CRUTCH. NO MORE WASTING AMMO ON THINGS LIKE THAT!"



"WHEN I TOLD YOU TO PUT SOME TEETH INTO OUR OPERATION, THAT'S NOT WHAT I HAD IN MIND."

## Your Say

This is "your say" on this page, and we want to hear from a lot of Guardsmen.

We want to know your thoughts on the Guard, and how we can make it better. Most of all we want to know how we can make this newspaper more responsive to you.

All letters will be answered with as many as possible printed in the Georgia Guardsman.

Letters must be signed, but names will be held upon request. All letters are subject to standard editing for space and libel.

Send all letters to Editor, The Georgia Guardsman Newspaper, P.O. Box 17965, Atlanta, Ga. 30316. Letters must be received by June 11, for consideration for the June 30 issue.

## An Important Resource

The citizen-soldier, the most important building block in the growth of the nation. For more than two centuries America's citizen-soldiers have answered the call to arms to insure the freedom of this nation.

The citizen-soldier, our National Guard, has taken pride in being able to fill his own ranks, but it's an increasingly more difficult task. Still, it is a challenge that must be accepted by every unit and every member of the Guard.

Yet some units of the Georgia Army and Air Guard find themselves understrength. Somewhere along the line the word isn't getting out. . . "We all have a stake in the nation."

Too often Georgia's small full-time recruiting force is left to find the men

and women to fill the ranks. Some few feel it is the sole responsibility of this recruiting force.

These few are wrong. A recruiter can only be effective when Guardsmen have "talked up" their unit, exhibited pride in their uniform and the National Guard. Only then can a recruiter effectively and confidently tell Georgia citizens about the benefits of Guard service.

Units with good training records usually get good recruiting marks. Each member takes pride in keeping his unit at full strength.

A Georgia Army and Air National Guard at 100 percent strength doesn't just happen. It takes the pride, the patience and the personal touch of the — "CitizenSoldier." — YOU!

### THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN NEWSPAPER

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# The Draft

## Where's It Been, Where's It Going?

By Amos J. Morrow

One warm summer day in 1967 found me in Mammoth Caves, Ky., waiting to use the telephone at a truckstop cafe. I was on the last leg of a six-week trip that had taken me from Auburn University, where I was a student, to Northern California and back toward Alabama.

I dropped a dime into the slot and dialed up a collect call to my mother. I wanted to see how everything was at home and maybe talk the folks out of a little gas money.

"There's a letter here for you," she said. "It's from the Government."

"Well," I stuffed some pecan pie into my mouth, "Open it up and read what it says."

She began to read "Greetings. You are here by ordered for induction . . ." and then my mother choked on the words. I choked on my pie. My 2-S had become a 1-A and I was about to begin another trip which would take me from Ft. Benning, Ga., to the Mekong Delta and fortunately back to Alabama two years later.

\* \* \* \*

Since 300,000 Frenchmen were ordered to war in 1793 to become the first draftees of modern times, the subject of military conscription has been of interest to almost everyone in this part of the world at one time or another. "Draft" talk is once again the subject of debate in Washington and the outcome could have far-reaching affects for the National Guard and its membership.

The first American draft law was enacted during the Civil War. The federal government used it to recruit men from communities which had failed to produce a predetermined quota by voluntary means.

The Civil War draft was fairly insignificant — it filled only about two percent of the Union ranks — for several reasons. First, it was possible to hire a substitute to serve for you and even to buy an exemption from the government for \$300. The draft was also so unpopular that troops were taken out of combat to squash riots in many cities.

The second conscription act was signed in 1917 by Woodrow Wilson in the midst of a worldwide war. Civilians, not the army, would administer the law and would allow no substitutions and would accept no commutation fees.

Curiously Wilson said of the selective service law, "It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is, rather, selection from a nation that has volunteered."

### Registration Day

On registration day, 9.5 million men came forward to register for military service. A lottery was chosen to select the 687,000 men needed immediately "over there". So on July 20, 1917, the first number was drawn from a large glass bowl by a blindfolded President Wilson. The draft had begun.

At the end of the "Great War," the United States went back to volunteer armed forces. Events in Europe would change that. In 1930, the Soviet Union introduced compulsory military service for both men and women. Both Germany and Italy soon began similar programs. This caused concern and set in motion plans that would lead to a fulltime U.S. draft program in 1940 under Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

The World War II draft was well organized. It provided for a quota system, student deferments and reserve component service after active duty. In addition, under the 1940 program, all males had a service obligation. Most served active military duty and then were placed on reserve status for several years. While in reserve, a man could be called back to active duty in case of emergency.

War-time drafting was discontinued in 1947, but with the Czechoslovakian coup in 1948, it was quickly reinstated. It continued with the Korean Conflict and was extended through the Vietnam War. To many, the draft had become a part of American life.

Finally, on Jan. 27, 1973, following controversy and civil turmoil, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird announced that a "zero draft" would

be implemented immediately. The statement came on the same day that the peace agreement was signed with North Vietnam. It was the final step in fulfilling a promise made by President Richard Nixon to end a draft that had taken 300,000 men a year. The Army, after January 1973, was to be an all-volunteer military force. The draft seemed to be over.

\* \* \* \*

Although the U.S. has not actively drafted men for military service since that day, the Military Selective Service Act has remained as much a part of our laws as the Internal Revenue Service or Social Security. With a Presidential order, the law could once again be activated requiring all men between the ages of 18 and 26 to register for service. Special legislation requiring women to serve has not been enacted. Until the law is changed, women cannot be included in the draft.

Today the Selective Service System is manned by a minimum staff. There is a national headquarters and six regional offices. Some 750 Reserve and National Guard officers throughout the country have the responsibility of maintaining an on-going plan to mobilize the system if ordered.

### Skeleton Crew

Since 1976, this skeleton crew has worked with other government agencies to insure that registration, classification as well as full-scale induction procedures can be carried out in a reasonable period of time if ordered by the President or the Congress, according to Col. Carl Cooper, manager of readiness, Region III, in Atlanta, which covers an 11-state area. "At present," said Col. Cooper, "there are no state or local board offices, but there are 56 provisional state directors that would be called into active service if the need were to arise."

Although officials are hesitant to set forth a time-table for full mobilization of the system, some estimates range from 60 to 90 days depending on the scope of such an executive order.

And, in Congress, as many as nine proposed bills have been introduced this year calling for everything from a simple resumption of registration to full reinstatement of the draft. One such bill has been co-sponsored by Georgia Sen. Sam Nunn, member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. The bill would resume registration of men under the Selective Service System only.

"At a time when we know the population of 18-year-old men will decline, we already face severe shortages in our reserve forces which would be needed for replacement and augmentation in an emergency," said Nunn. "We also face shortages in certain skilled professions like doctors."

The National Guard Association of the United States testified before Congressional personnel committees that the Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve indeed have a combined shortage of 3,000 doctors. Although simple registration would seem to have little impact on immediate reserve needs in this area, it is possible that such action might create a usable list of these key personnel that could be useful at a later date.

### Birth Drop

In regard to the birthrate, national statistics show a marked decline, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. In our state, 7,000 fewer males were born last year than 18 years ago. Nationwide, only 1.5 million males were born in 1978. Since the system has traditionally depended on 2 million eligible men a year, many top military and congressional leaders say that this could mean trouble if the U.S. has no strong reserve pool from which to draw.

Perhaps the most controversial area in the selective service question deals with reserve component strength. Figures and opinions vary widely as to what is needed and what is available.

cont on page 14



# Equal Opportunity

## Does the Guard Have It?

By Capt Jim Wooten  
124th PAD

"Elitist" and "lack of opportunity" are two traditional images of the Georgia National Guard to emerge from a round-table discussion of minority membership in the state militia.

The discussion, on ways to strengthen the ranks of minority officers, drew the comments of four black officers, all recent members of the Georgia National Guard.

"I had always thought it was an elite organization," said Lt. Col. Alphonse B. Varner, the state's highest ranking black officer. "And, an organization that was pretty hard for minorities to get in — and IT WAS at one time," reflected the Fort Valley State College football coach and professor.

Times have changed and today the Georgia Guard is making concerted efforts to increase the number of minority officers in its ranks. Individual units have been given instructions by the Guard's top brass to seek out those who believed the Guard was "elite" or turned off by Vietnam and correct any misimpression.

Still, the drive is hampered by past impressions. "Vietnam," says Capt. Raymond N. Scott, "was an unpopular war and it caused a lot of people not to want to be a part of the military."

"Support diminished, not just among blacks, but among all people in this country," added the four-year Guard veteran. "It still causes us problems."

Like other black officers in the Guard, Scott, says that he has a "personal commitment" to see that the past image of the Guard is erased and opportunities for minorities expanded.

"In the enlisted ranks, blacks have been stagnated at the bottom, in the E-1 through E-5 ranks. There are not a lot of them in leadership positions — the E-6 through E-8 levels. And, there are not a lot of them in the officer ranks. They can't see a lot of opportunity for upward mobility."

In the four years he has been in, progress, he says, has been made; "but there is still a lot of room for improvement."

In that "room for improvement" is a great deal of opportunity for blacks who are or want to be officers, they say.

"In the lower ranks, better than a third are minorities, and in the coming years, I picture great opportunity for black officers," says Maj. Edward E. Perkins, an Atlanta police lieutenant in the Guard one year. "There's a great need for minority officers," he adds.

Like Capt. Scott, Perkins thinks it critical that opportunities for advancement be made evident to those in lower enlisted grades, and one way to make that evident is to recruit black officers who can serve as role models.

"I think it is an inspiration for minorities in enlisted ranks to see this patch on my shoulder when they didn't realize there were any (black field grade officers) in the Guard. "It gives them a little bit of a feeling of

As of Jan. 1, minority enlisted personnel comprised 38 percent of the enlisted strength of the Georgia Army National Guard while minority officers account for only three percent of the officers' corps.

security. I'm not saying they get away with murder because of having blacks in command positions, but we understand the problems blacks have in the military."

Being among a handful of black officers in the Guard represents a unique opportunity to work for change, the four say.

To those who voice doubts about the opportunities for blacks to advance in the Guard, Maj. Perkins has a response:

"I say, 'You can't knock the National Guard from the outside. Join and find out what the problems are and solve them from the inside.'"

The four are mindful that they are at the forefront of coming change, and they intend to use their positions to increase opportunities for other minorities.

"We are not going to be pacified," says Maj. Perkins. "At first I worried that I would be on display. If I thought I would just be on display, I never would have come in. I am working and I love the work."

"Black people can very easily detect double-talk," he says, "and they can recognize a black commander who's not really black. The important thing is to say it exactly the way it is: If you've got equal opportunity for everybody in the military, you ought to show it."

Within the system, the four say they strive to make certain that blacks know what opportunities for advancement are open to them.

Capt. James C. Bernard, a Phenix City, Ala., lawyer in civilian life and a member of the Georgia Air National Guard for one year, says he advises minorities to be aggressive in pursuing advancement. "I am concerned about the number of people who are interested in getting in the Guard who are getting the run-around. I have talked to people who want commissions and they are told they don't have the qualifications to go to OCS. One of the things I keep harping on is to make sure that is the case: Put it in writing and keep copies."

All say they seek out blacks and other minorities they think qualified to attend schools, such as Officer Candidate School, and encourage them to apply. With the difficult job of attracting black officers with previous military or ROTC experience, the Guard's OCS unit is seen as the best way to quickly boost the number of black Guard officers.

How successful the effort is depends on how aggressively it is pursued, they say. Right now, they are convinced the top-ranking officers of the Guard are behind the drive — and they hope that enthusiasm will filter down.

But as for them, there is no doubt. They will be doing, as Maj. Perkins repeats time and again: Working within the system to change it, to make certain that one day the number of blacks at the top is proportional to the number at the bottom. And they're aiming high.

"There are three generals in the Georgia Army National Guard," Lt. Col. Varner observes, "and the Guard is one-third black."

"Why not have a black general?"



Lt. Col. Alphonse B. Varner

"There are three Generals in the Georgia Army National Guard, and the Guard is one-third black. Why not have a black general?"



Capt. James C. Bernard

"I am concerned about the number of people who are interested in getting in the Guard and who are getting the run-around."



Capt. Raymond N. Scott

"In the enlisted ranks, blacks have been stagnated at the bottom, E-1 through E-5 ranks."



Maj. Edward E. Perkins

"You can't knock the National Guard from the outside. Join and find out what the problems are and solve them from the inside."

# 117th Reunion

## Real 'Newsy'

It's rare when a reunion makes headlines, but the 30-year reunion of the Georgia Air National Guard's 117th Tactical Control Squadron did. In fact, it made the entire front page.

The 117th, located in Savannah, greeted returning members with a souvenir front page.

Written and produced by Archie Whitfield, a Savannah newspaper official, the limited edition pages went fast. "A lot of people wish they could get their hands on a copy of the paper," said TSgt. Jerry Katz, information NCO for the unit.

About 350 persons attended the reunion, according to Katz.

The unit was organized in 1948 as the 117th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron and was called to active duty in January 1951 following the outbreak of the Korean Conflict.

It was later redesignated as the 117th Tactical Control Squadron.

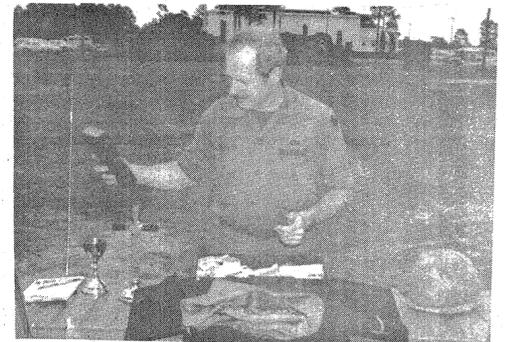
# A 'Portable Pulpit' and the Lord

By 2 Lt. Linda A. Mashburn chaplain when you need one? When you're on annual training for the Georgia National Guard, where do you find a

Very often the answer is "out in the field." Chaplain (Major) John

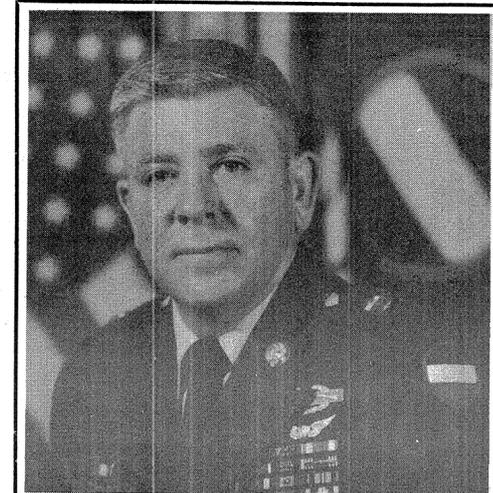
Novikoff, 118th Field Artillery Brigade, and his Senior Chaplain Activities Specialist Dick Korn, both of Savannah, travel in a Toyota pick-up in an effort to reach all the units in the field. With their portable chaplain's kit, they can set up and hold a church service almost anywhere.

According to Novikoff, a chaplain's function is to "provide religious coverage and to get to all the units to provide not only worship services, but personal counseling on a one-to-one basis." During breaks in training Novikoff and Korn pass out religious literature and counsel soldiers. In some instances, they refer the soldier to other agencies to solve a problem.



Chaplain (Major) John Novikoff, 118th Artillery Bde of the Georgia Army National Guard, sets up his "portable pulpit" chaplain's kit for an outdoor service for Guardsmen at annual training at Ft. Stewart, Ga.

Affiliated with the Disciples of Christ Church, Novikoff is the director of the substance abuse section for a comprehensive mental health clinic in Savannah.



## Top Kick

Command Sgt. Maj. William A. Connelly, the senior enlisted man of US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), has been selected to serve as Sergeant Major of the Army.

He succeeds Sgt. Maj. of the Army William G. Bainbridge who retires from the Army in July after 30 years of service. A native of Monticello, Ga., Connelly began his Army career in March 1950 with the Georgia Army Guard's 190th Tank Battalion in Americus. He joined the active Army in 1954.

Command Sgt. Maj. Connelly returned to Georgia in 1977 as command sergeant major of FORSCOM. He is a graduate of the Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss, Texas and has attended Georgia Southwestern College in Americus.

In September 1977, Connelly was awarded the Georgia Commendation Medal for his "extraordinary service to the Georgia Army National Guard and the State of Georgia."

He is married to the former Bennie Newton of Shady Dale, Ga.

## NGAUS Conference

The 101st annual National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) conference will be held this year in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 7-11. For more information call the State headquarters project officer, Lt. Col. Michael G. Chapman at 404-656-6637 or 656-6230.

## Open House

The 151st Aviation Bn will hold an open house at Dobbins AFB on June 30. Participating units will be the 158th MI Co from Winder, the 159th MI Co from Dobbins AFB, and the 1160th Transportation Co from Hunter AAF. There will be a static display of the various types of aircraft of the battalion. Free refreshments will be served.

## Station List

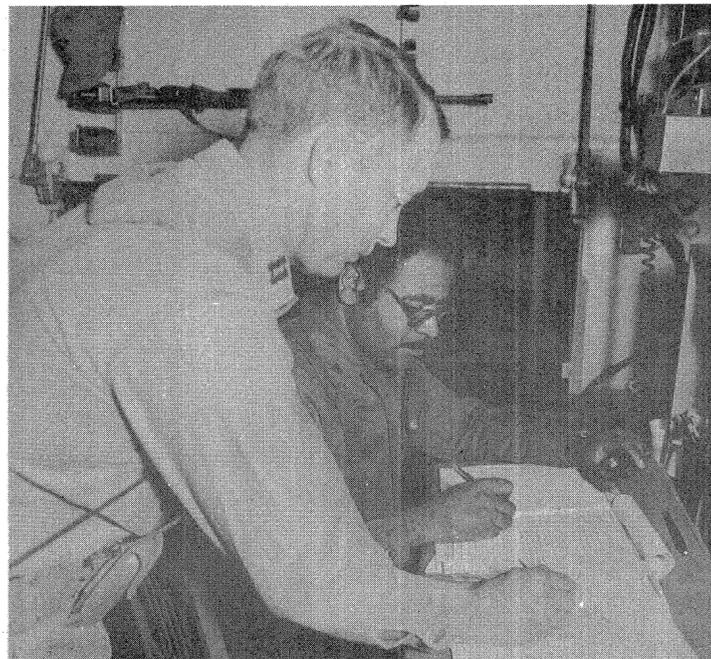
The 1979 Georgia Department of Defense

and Station List is at the printers. It will be distributed in approximately two weeks.

In the interest of economy, the directory will now be republished every two years. Updated pages will be printed as changes occur. Any changes should be mailed to the State PIO and must be accompanied by a Privacy Act release allowing the publication of an individual's home address and home telephone number.

## Distinguished Graduate

CW3 Joe D. Holland, Army Aviation Support Facility No. 3, Hunter Army Air Field, was the Honor Graduate of the March class of the Army Aviation Safety Officer Course at Fort Rucker, Ala. He was cited for his "outstanding desire to contribute to the Army Aviation mishap prevention program."



Capt. James L. Moody, battalion S-2 and Sgt. Larry Thomas, senior intelligence analyst

check the operations "intelligence network" at Exercise Westwind IV. (Photo by Kevan Farrell)

## A 'West Wind' Blows Strong At Stewart

By Capt. John Whatley  
48th Brigade PIO

Battlefield communications were given a stern test recently as elements of the 48th Infantry Brigade, (Mechanized), Georgia Army National Guard, took part in Exercise Westwind IV.

Conducted at Fort Stewart, Ga., Westwind called for members of the 48th and the 24th Infantry Division to participate in a two-way test of several battlefield communication methods including messenger, land line and radio-telecommunications.

The exercise was conducted in a tactical field environment meaning that elements of both Army units were located in camouflaged positions just as they would be on a real battlefield.

Evaluators for the 24th Infantry Division complimented members of the 48th for their "spirit and enthusiasm" and especially praised the staff sections of the brigade and its units.

Among the dignitaries visiting the brigade during the exercise were 24th Infantry commander, Maj. Gen. James Vaught and Maj. Gen. John W. McEnry, Forces Command deputy Chief of Operation.

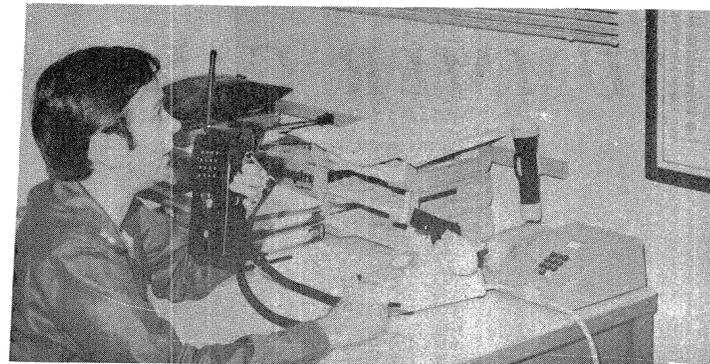
## 117th Passes Inspection

Inspections are a part of military life, but for an entire unit it means getting equipment and paperwork in top notch shape.

For the Savannah based 117th Tactical Control Squadron an Operational Readiness Inspection means a stiff look at the unit's readiness. Evaluators from the Tactical Air Command looked at the unit's personnel, record keeping and maintenance functions.

In addition, evaluators rated a mobilization exercise in which the unit prepared to airlift more than 275 tons of equipment including radar and communications gear.

The 117th earned a satisfactory rating.



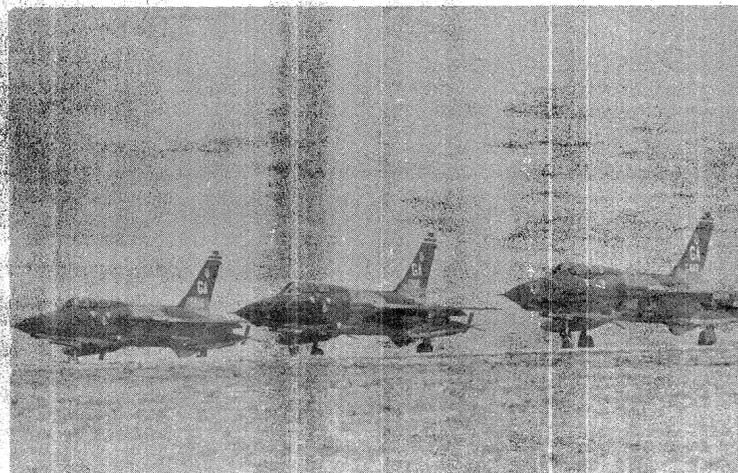
Capt. Thomas M. Burbage, (additional duty) Mobility Officer talks with the Quality Control Checkpoint via two way radio to clear another increment through into the assembly area.

# Ga. Army Guard Strength

UNIT STRENGTH  
As of April 27, 1979

One of the prime goals of the Georgia National Guard is to have fully-manned units. Each issue of the newspaper will carry this chart to show the progress toward attaining this goal. Those units which have an assigned strength of 100% or better are in bold-faced type.

## 116th Uncages Weasels In Two Exercises



**Poised** F-105G Wild Weasels stand poised for takeoff. Georgia's 116th Tactical Fighter Wing tested its new birds during two recent exercises.

Aircrews and maintenance crews from the 116th Tactical Fighter Wing took advantage of two recent deployments to get realistic training with the F-105 Thunderchief and upgraded four pilots and four electronics warfare officers to mission-ready status in the process.

During the Red Flag exercise at Nellis Air Force Base, Nev., in March, aircrews and maintenance teams got their first taste of realistic training with the new aircraft since switching over from the F-100 Super Sabre.

And they followed that with a trip to England Air Force Base, La., in April with participation in the Corsair Rouge exercise.

"We performed 'Wild Weasel' tactical and hunter-killer missions required of our aircrews for which training is presently not available at Dobbins," said Maj. Scotty Mikkelsen, who served as flight scheduler for the Corsair Rouge exercise and flew both deployments.

Mikkelsen explained that flying the missions from a deployment site is necessary

because the electronic equipment needed to "employ the Wild Weasel concept" is not yet available at Dobbins.

At Red Flag, pilots of the 116th flew missions with F-4, A-7, F-15 and Marine Corps "Harrier" aircraft. "Throughout the (Corsair Rouge) exercise we flew missions right along side A-7s and F-4 aircraft from active duty Air Force units," Mikkelsen said.

"The pilots logged approximately 124 flying hours by participating in the two deployments, and upgraded one pilot to instructor status along with the four pilots and four electronics warfare officers who achieved mission-ready status in the F-105," he added.

"Our job was to effectively suppress and destroy radar-directed threats so the A-7s and F-4s could accomplish their mission," Mikkelsen said.

The exercise also allowed the 116th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron to identify problem areas while operating in a deployed status, according to Maj. Marvin Horner, assistant aircraft maintenance officer.

One of the demands of successfully converting to a new type aircraft is to be able to get repair parts.

While the Red Flag exercise was successful, "We were not able to support the exercise out of our WRSK (War Readiness Supply) kit," Horner said of the Corsair Rouge effort.

He explained that the kits should contain enough spare parts to keep the aircraft operational throughout an exercise.

"The best thing about the exercise is that we were able to give the weekenders that we took with us a concentrated block of training," Horner said. "It's hard to get them up to speed working just one weekend a month."

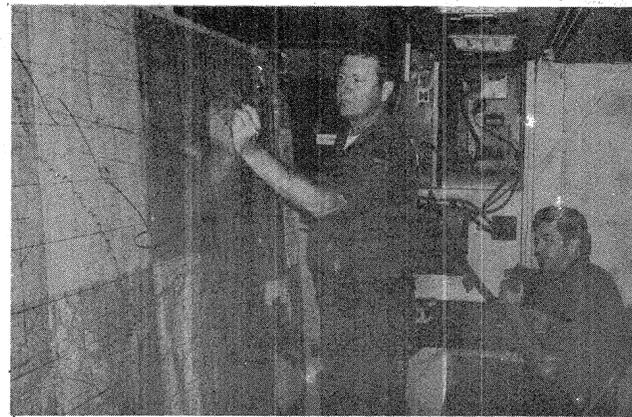
The 116th has been participating in Red Flag since 1978, when it served as the primary unit for the month-long exercise.

Ten pilots and 10 electronics warfare officers along with 53 maintenance squadron members participated in the Red Flag exercise. Eight pilots, eight electronics warfare officers and 44 maintenance team members from the 116th took part in the Corsair Rouge exercise.

### GEORGIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

UNIT	LOCATION	% AUTH STRENGTH	NUMBER TO REACH 100%	UNIT	LOCATION	% AUTH STRENGTH	NUMBER TO REACH 100%
CAC HQ	Atlanta	38.5	94	Co A, 1/108 Amor	Rome	92.4	7
124th PA Det	Atlanta	115.3		Co B, 1/108 Armor	Cedartown	82.7	16
116th Army Band	Decatur	89.1	5	Co C, 1/108 Armor	Dalton	98.9	1
122d Spt Ctr	Decatur	91.7	6	HHC, 1/121 Inf	Dublin	114.3	
HHD 110th Maint Bn	Decatur	125.0		CSC, 1/121 Inf	Milledgeville	80.1	33
164th Maint Co	Hinesville	97.4	3	Co A, 1/121 Inf	Gainesville	111.5	
Det 1, 164th Maint Co	Glennville	148.0		Det 1, Co A, 1/121 Inf	Canton	111.5	
165th Sup Co	Savannah	101.5		Co B, 1/121 Inf	Thomaston	91.7	10
277th Maint Co	Atlanta	100.8		Det 1, Co B, 1/121 Inf	Perry	84.6	8
Det 1, 277th Maint Co	Marietta	107.3		Co C, 1/121 Inf	Eastman	71.0	35
166th Maint Co	Toccoa	84.3	22	Det 1, Co C, 1/121 Inf	Hawkinsville	117.3	
Det 1, 166th Maint Co	Lavonia	83.0	12	HHC, 2/121 Inf	Albany	113.6	
HHD, 170th MP Bn	Atlanta	94.5	2	CSC, 2/121 Inf	Tifton	110.2	
178th MP Co	Monroe	94.4	9	Co A, 2/121 Inf	Valdosta	86.7	16
190th MP Co	Atlanta	93.2	11	Det 1, Co A, 2/121 Inf	Quitman	92.3	4
HHC 151st Avn Bn	Lawrenceville	96.8	2	Co B, 2/121 Inf	Fitzgerald	98.3	2
158th MI Co	Winder	77.8	53	Det 1, Co B, 2/121 Inf	Cordele	115.3	
159th MI Co	Dobbins AFB	84.1	38	Co C, 2/121 Inf	Americus	97.5	3
1160th Trans Co	Hunter AAF	78.0	32	Det 1, Co C, 2/121 Inf	Moultrie	92.3	4
HHC 111th Sig Bn	Winder	81.9	30	Det 1, HHB, 1/230 FA	Jesup	80.6	18
Co A, 111th Sig Bn	Covington	96.1	7	HHC, 1/230 FA	Waycross	91.4	11
138th Med Co	Atlanta	100.0		Btry A, 1/230 FA	Brunswick	80.0	20
1148th Trans Co	Augusta	101.2		Btry B, 1/230 FA	Reidsville	118.0	
HHC, 265th Engr Gp	Atlanta	117.2		Det 1, Btry B, 1/230 FA	Baxley	82.0	9
HHC 560th Engr Bn	Columbus	97.2	5	Btry C, 1/230 FA	Savannah	88.0	12
Co A, 560th Engr Bn	Dawson	86.6	8	Svc Btry, 1/230 FA	Brunswick	101.4	
Det 1, Co A, 560th Engr Bn	Columbus	98.6	1	Det 1, HHD, 148th Spt Bn	Macon	108.2	
Co B, 560th Engr Bn	Reynolds	93.3	4	HHD, 148th Spt Bn	Forsyth	118.5	
Det 1, Co B, 560th Engr Bn	Montezuma	106.7		Co A, 148th Spt Bn	Macon	91.4	11
Co C, 560th Engr Bn	LaGrange	79.8	27	348th Med Co	Macon	103.2	
Co D, 560th Engr Bn	Thomasville	86.6	8	Co C, 148th Spt Bn	Sparta	123.4	
Det 1, Co D, 560th Engr Bn	Bainbridge	106.7		Det 1, Co C, 148th Spt Bn	Forsyth	100.0	
HHC 878th Engr Bn	Augusta	112.3		648th Maint Co	Atlanta	104.4	
Co A, 878th Engr Bn	Jackson	104.2		HHC, 118th FA Bde	Savannah	93.3	9
Det 1, Co A, 878th Engr Bn	Eatonton	132.8		HHC, 1/214 FA	Elberton	105.5	
Co B, 878th Engr Bn	Sandersville	110.5		Btry A, 1/214 FA	Hartwell	116.1	
Det 1, Co B, 878th Engr Bn	Louisville	96.6	2	Btry B, 1/214 FA	Thomson	101.0	
Det 2, Co B, 878th Engr Bn	Augusta	115.2		Btry C, 1/214 FA	Waynesboro	94.6	5
Co C, 878th Engr Bn	Lyons	103.4		Svc Btry, 1/214 FA	Washington	98.5	1
Co D, 878th Engr Bn	Swainsboro	98.8	2	HHC, 2/214 FA	Statesboro	90.5	12
HHC, 48th Inf Bde	Macon	97.2	4	Btry A, 2/214 FA	Savannah	105.3	
48th Signal Platoon	Hawkinsville	104.0		Btry B, 2/214 FA	Savannah	105.3	
Trp E, 348th Cav	Griffin	107.5		Btry C, 2/214 FA	Springfield	97.8	2
Det 1, Trp E, 348th Cav	Newnan	104.5		Svc Btry, 2/214 FA	Savannah	94.2	4
848th Engr Co	Douglas	81.5	28	HHD, GAARNG	Atlanta	128.9	
HHC, 1/108 Armor	Calhoun	106.5		ARNG Tng Site	Fort Stewart	135.7	
CSC, 1/108 Armor	Douglasville	112.0		75th Engr Det	Fort Stewart	105.3	

# SUMMER CAMP . . . 'a source of pride'



SSG. Neal Cupstid of Savannah (L) and Sgt. Neil Russell of Athens, plot artillery fire during an exercise at Ft. Stewart. The two Guardsmen are members of Headquarters & Headquarters Battery, 118th Artillery of Savannah.

By 2 Lt. Linda A. Mashburn  
124th PAD

When an infantry unit completes its annual training for the Georgia Army National Guard, there is nothing tangible left behind that shows how hard the unit worked during that two-week period.

Not so with the engineers. That's why morale is so high in the 560th Engineer Battalion, according to one engineer unit commander.

"Who can tell that the infantry climbed a hill or crossed a river?" said Capt. Ronald J. Whitfield, commander of D Company located in Thomasville. "But we can go back and check out a building or bridge we built a few years ago. It's a source of pride to us."

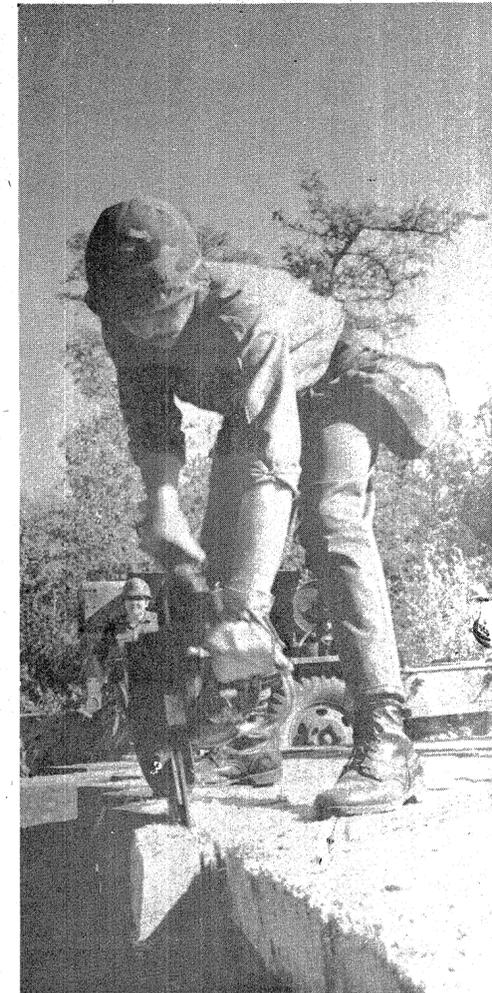
One of the engineers' projects this year was the widening of Ft. Stewart Road 32. The job involved earth-moving, grading, building culverts and a small bridge.

According to Capt. Whitfield, the fact that this unit utilizes marketable civilian skills also adds to morale.

"We do anything a civilian contractor would do," he said.

However, there is one basic difference between a civilian engineer and a Georgia Army Guard engineer of the 560th. Because the 560th is a combat engineer unit, each man must be infantry qualified in addition to possessing engineering or construction skills. The Guardsmen can be attached to a front-line combat unit to support any engineering needs, including demolition.

Annual training 1979 was a peaceful mission, however. And when it was over, Ft. Stewart's Road 32 was a sign that the men of the 560th Engineers had been there.



Spec 4 Hollis Jones, a member of "C" Company, 560th Eng. Bn., trims plank edges with a power saw on a new 45 foot bridge being constructed on Road 18 at Fort Stewart. Jones is native of Franklin, Ga.

## A-T '79

April 22 was a beautiful spring day with clear skies, morning haze and distant church bells. For many Georgia Army Guard units, it offered the last taste of civilization before three days of realistic combat training in the remotest parts of Ft. Stewart's back woods.

"We'll be in the field three days and four nights," said Capt. Henry Pickelsimer, commander of the Headquarters Company 878th Engineer Battalion in Augusta. "We're concentrating on combat training the first week with emphasis on constructing defensive positions," he said. For engineers, that means such things as "double-apron fences, triple standards and inverted V's," all using razor-sharp concertina and barbed wire.

The 878th is part of the 265th Engineer Group in Atlanta commanded by Col. Samuel Meyer of Augusta.

"We are operating under a battle scenario the first week which put our units in a realistic combat situation. The second week of training we'll be involved with vertical and horizontal construction projects as well as some demolition and other skills training," said Col. Meyer. The 560th Engineer Battalion of Columbus is part of the 265th which underwent its two-week annual training in April.

One unit that performed its first annual training was the Command and Control HQ (CAC), a newly formed organization commanded by Brig. Gen. Horace Cheek of Savannah. The CAC is located in Atlanta.

Its command includes maintenance units, a transportation company and the 116th Army Band. With such a diversity of missions, CAC units emphasized training readiness.

The first day of the two-week training period, Gen. Cheek called his staff officers and unit commanders together for what he said was the only staff meeting he would hold during the period.



"We are going to spend our time seeing that our units meet the training goals," Gen. Cheek told his men. "I will be around to all the units to meet with each one of you to take a personal interest in your progress so that I can assist you in meeting our goals," he said.

The 118th Field Artillery Brigade, with headquarters in Savannah, also geared up for an intense training period.

Col. L. Wayne Stallings of Nashville, Ga. commands the 118th. His last command was the 2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry, part of Macon's 48th Infantry Brigade.

"I feel right at home with the artillery," said Col. Stallings. "Infantry and artillery complement each other." Col. Stallings arrived at Ft. Stewart as a lieutenant colonel, but a few hours later, he was wearing the "eagles" of a full colonel after receiving word of his promotion from The Adjutant General.

According to Col. Stallings, the artillery brigade's training during the first week would be aimed at the next week's Army Training and Evaluation Program test which will help determine the artillery units' readiness for combat.

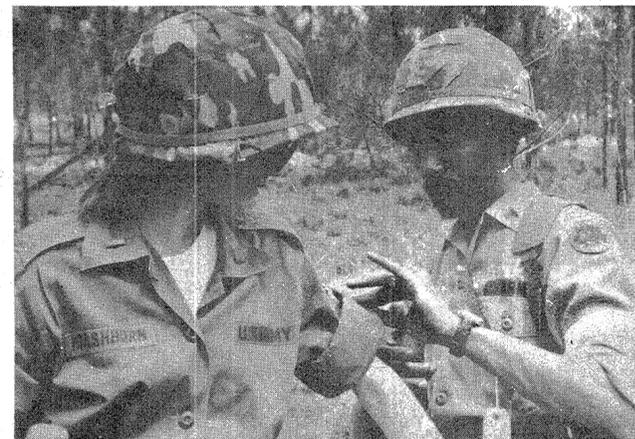
Subordinate units of the 118th are the 1st Battalion, 214th Artillery of Elberton and the 2nd Battalion, 214th Artillery of Statesboro.



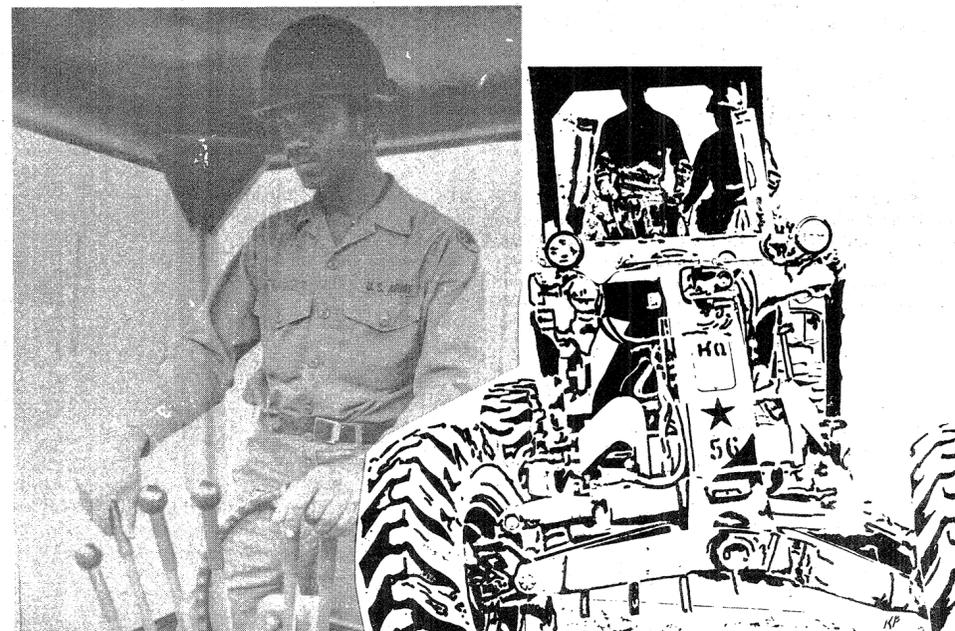
Sp4 Ernest Gunter of Battery A, 1st Battalion, 214th Artillery of Hartwell, holds up a charge bag to show range officials that all is clear during 155mm self-propelled howitzer firing exercises.



The equipment may be the most modern of any country in the world, but there are certain tasks that only a soldier can do himself. Sp4 David Bateman of Clarksville digs a foxhole for his defensive position at an outpost of the 166th Maintenance Company from Toccoa.



Sergeant Leonard B. Copeland, at camp with the 138th Medical Company of Atlanta, attends to one of his patients during support of one of the many Army National Guard units in the backwoods of Ft. Stewart. (Above)



Sp4 John Brown operates this road grader while working on a Ft. Stewart road construction project. Sp4 Brown is a member of Headquarters, 560th Engineer Battalion of Columbus.



SrA Kenneth R. Batten (Standing) makes necessary adjustments as TSgt Lee C.M. Winters monitors TSC-38B Radio as part of the 283rd Combat Communications Squadron's successful participation in Exercise Reforger '79. Operational for 98.5 percent of the exercise in the Azores, the units "Long-Haul" section and Tech Controllers returned to Savannah in late January.



TSgt Alton H. Sellers, a member of the 283rd CMBTCS, Georgia Air National Guard, performing a site survey at Lajes Field, Azores prior to installing communications antennas for Reforger 79. (Official U.S. Air Force Photo by Eddie Melo)

## Getting Out The Word

*The 283rd in the Azores*

Getting the word out has become more than just a phrase to members of the Air National Guard's 283rd Combat Communications Squadron from Savannah.

The unit, which provides high frequency communications, recently returned from Lajes Field, in the Azores, where they linked the U.S. and Europe by radio in support of exercise Reforger 79.

Led by Chief Warrant Officer 4, Harry R. Prince Jr., the 12-man team from the 283rd arrived at Lajes on a Sunday and had its equipment in operation within 48 hours.

MSgt. David Loomis, chief of one of the Military Airlift Command's Airlift Control Elements in the Azores praised the Savannah unit. "Despite some minor problems," he said, "and adverse weather the 283rd gave outstanding support."

Without the Lajes link, the 21st Air Force command post at McGuire AFB, N.J.

would have had to depend on already crowded telephone or teletype systems thereby slowing their command and control messages.

Fighting what Prince called "unusually high winds, personnel, animals and vehicles" at the unit's site, the Savannah team erected two 500-foot slant wire antennas and ran telephone cables before finally hooking up the system.

Georgians deploying to Lajes included Prince, TSgts. James F. Tessanne, team NCIOC; Wylie B. Griffin III; and Lee C.M. Winters; SSgts. William T. Evans, Lacy A. Lipscomb, Eugene B. Tyre, Horace Fulcher Jr., Richard B. Terry and Richard L. Deloach.

Also deploying to Lajes were Senior Airman Kenneth R. Batten and Airman 1C James W. Woods Jr.

Reforger 79 was a strategic mobility exercise demonstrating the U.S. capability to move troops by air and sea to reinforce NATO rapidly in a crisis situation.

## Puttin' On the Dog

### Airman Finishes Veterinary School

Airman William R. Lanigan of the 116th TAC Hospital at Dobbins Air Force Base may be short on stripes so far, but he is well on his way to a successful Air National Guard career that he hopes will benefit his goal of becoming a veterinarian.

Lanigan recently received a plaque recognizing him as an honor graduate of the Air Force Veterinary Specialist school at Brooks Air Force Base in Texas.

The airman, a native of Savannah, is now attending Berry College in Rome, pursuing a bachelor of science degree, and hoping to put his National Guard experience to work when he completes his degree and heads for veterinary school, he says.

Lanigan, 18, says he hopes to eventually attend the University of Georgia or the University of Ontario.

Unlike many of his classmates in the Air

Force technical school, Lanigan says he wasn't surprised to find that the 12-week course included very little work directly with animals.

"I was the only person out of 20 people that knew it wasn't working with animals when we got to the school," he said.

Lanigan explained that most of his veterinary work for the Air National Guard will be in inspecting food and dining facilities.

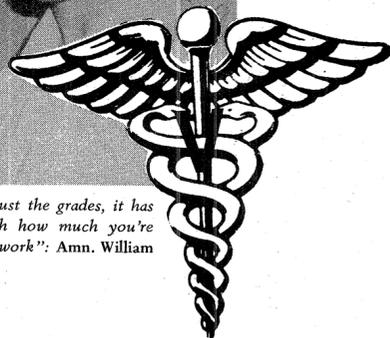
And making good grades wasn't the only thing that helped him earn honor graduate status, he says.

"It's not just the grades," he remarked. "It has to do with how much you're willing to work, how good you do in your practicals."

During the April drill, Lanigan was presented the plaque signifying his completion of the veterinary school as an honor graduate by Col. (Dr.) Thomas Lowery of the 116th TAC Hospital Squadron.



"It's not just the grades, it has to do with how much you're willing to work": Amn. William R. Lanigan



# Guard Learns 'Dissimilar' Tactics

Nine members of the Georgia Air National Guard have been given a look at the latest Air Force program for training ground controllers and pilots in air-to-air combat.

The Guardsmen, seven from the 117th Tactical Control Squadron in Savannah and two from the 129th Tactical Control Flight in Kennesaw, traveled to Aurora, Colo., for the two-day "Dissimilar Air Combat Tactics" (DACT) program earlier this year.

Both Georgia units are charged with controlling aircraft over battle zones. The briefing, according to TSgt. Jerry Katz of the 117th, enabled the Georgians to initiate DACT Training programs at their Savannah and Kennesaw units.

Under the DACT program controllers

are able to anticipate the aerial tactics of opposing aircraft. "You can see him (enemy) turn on the scope and anticipate his maneuver. He (pilot) can't. It (DACT) gives the pilot a better chance to survive," said Katz.

"The actual courses were conducted by Capt. La Violette and Capt. Carrier of the 607th Tactical Control Squadron, an active duty unit from Luke AFB, Ariz. With their knowledge of the ground requirements and good working relationships with the pilots they were able to put together a first-class course.

"The whole program pointed to a common goal of the Guard and a working spirit," added Katz.

Guard units in the past have not been able to receive DACT training on a regular basis.



Guardsmen and their instructors in the DACT Academics class in Denver. Front Row, left to right, TSgt. Jerry Katz, AMN Fred Ryals, Capt. Russ Koontz, Capt. Craig Brandt, Capt. La Violette of the 607 TCS, Luke AFB, AZ. Back row left to right, Lt. Carl Hiers, Lt. Jake Suddath, SSgt. Al Boyles, AMN Tony Kears, Capt. Stan Reed.

# Ga. Air Guard Strength

UNIT STRENGTH  
As of April 27, 1979

One of the prime goals of the Georgia National Guard is to have fully-manned units. Each issue of the newspaper will carry this chart to show the progress towards attaining this goal. Those units which have an assigned strength of 100% or better are in bold-faced type.

GEORGIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD						
UNIT	LOCATION	% AUTH STRENGTH	NUMBER TO REACH 100%	UNIT	LOCATION	% AUTH STRENGTH
116 TFW	Dobbins AFB	89.6	101	224 CMBTCS	St. Simons	96.8
<b>165 TAG</b>	<b>Savannah</b>	<b>105.9</b>		<b>283 CMBTCS</b>	<b>Savannah</b>	<b>104.0</b>
117 TCS	Hunter AAF	88.6	30	<b>HQ GA ANG</b>	Atlanta	<b>100.0</b>
129 TCS	Kennesaw	90.1	28	FLD TNG SITE	Savannah	96.8
202 EIS	Macon	95.1	13			

## Nine Earn Awards

Nine members of the Georgia National Guard have earned Technician Incentive Awards from the state Department of Defense.

Those individuals earning awards include, Sgt. 1st Class Carson B. Shattuck, of Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 230th Field Artillery, Brunswick. Shattuck earned \$250 for Sustained Superior Performance.

SSgt. Anne W. Sandler of Headquarters, Georgia Army National Guard, Atlanta, \$100 Special Achievement Award; MSgt. Jackie T. Sandlin, of the 165th Tactical Airlift Group, Savannah, Air National Guard, a Special Achievement Award of \$350.

Also earning awards were TSgt. David W. Jaynes, MSgt. Russell G. Reynolds, SMSgt. Harry D. Downs, CMSgt. Bobby R. Graham all of the 165th Tactical Airlift Group. All earned Special Achievement Awards with varying amounts of cash.

Others earning awards included MSgt. Thomas H. Mincey, of the 118th Field Artillery, Savannah, Sustained Superior Performance Award; SSgt. Larry C. Glass, assigned to Army Aviation Facility No. 1, Winder, a Sustained Superior Performance Award. Both also received cash awards.

## Our Deadline

All photos and copy for the June 30, 1979, issue of the Georgia Guardsman Newspaper must be with the editor not later than June 11th. The newspaper will go to the printers on June 25th. Just send us the facts and leave the writing to us.

## The new Army National Guard Bonus. It's either \$1500 cash. Or \$2000 for college.



### The cash bonus.

\$1500. For you for anything you want. Here's how it works. Qualified\* high school graduates and graduating seniors who join the Army National Guard now get a \$1500 Enlistment Bonus.

You get half right after you finish training. The rest comes in three payments during your enlistment.

\*Offer does not apply to people with prior military service.

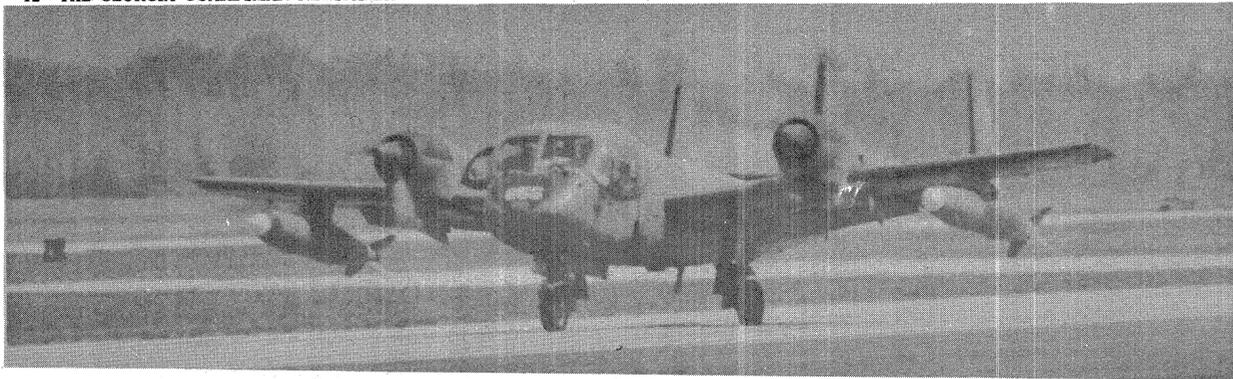


### The educational bonus.

Basically, the Educational Assistance Bonus works the same way. Qualified\* high school graduates and graduating seniors who enlist now and complete initial training can get up to \$500 a year for tuition and expenses for 4 years of undergraduate study or vocational training. Up to a total of \$2000.

Cash. Or college. The choice is yours. But hurry—for many Army Guard units this offer ends June 15. So get in touch with your local recruiter right away. Or call the Army Guard toll-free at 800-638-7600

**It'll pay you to join now.**  
Call 404-656-6254



A Mohawk observation plane of the 158th MI Co. taxis down the runway

## Eyes of the Georgia Mohawks

By Ralph E. Vaughan

Two elements of the 151st Aviation Battalion, Georgia Army National Guard rolled into Fort Campbell, Ky. in mid April to start their annual summer training period.

In all, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of the 158th Military Intelligence Company (AS) brought more than 200 people and almost 80 vehicles. Additionally, they brought 14 Mohawk observation planes and one Huey utility helicopter.

The 158th MI Company trains not only here, but at other posts supporting military intelligence operations where aerial surveillance is needed.

The guts of the 158th was located in a grassy area off the runway at Campbell Army Airfield. It is there that flight operations, the photo lab, the Tactical Image Interpretation Facility (TIIF), repair vans and aircraft were put into action.

Each part of the unit is self-contained on the backs of trucks or in vans and can be moved at a moment's notice.

The photo lab truck, for example, was so crammed with equipment that there was barely room for the three assigned guardsmen to move around. Inside they can process black and white as well as infrared film. The photo lab can operate under any conditions because they carry their own water, power and heat.

Sgt. 1st Class Park C. Davison is the chief of the photo lab.

After the film from a reconnaissance mission is processed, it is then sent to the TIIF which is under the direction of 1st Lt. Hal Kerkhoff. It is here where tiny specks on the film are transformed into bridges, trucks and helicopters.

Infrared film is amazing stuff, according to Kerkhoff. The film detects differences in heat as well as differences in size.

"The IR film," Kerkhoff said, "can pick up differences in temperature and objects more than four feet square."

Infrared film can "see" the heat from generators or other equipment, differences between camouflage nets and natural vegetation, and differences between living and dead vegetation.

In addition to looking at flat film, they also have optical attachments which transform it into a 3-D image. Through the special lenses, towers, buildings and other objects on the ground leap at the observer.

Another type of film used is from the side-looking airborne radar—SLAR. SLAR has the ability to tell a moving target from a stationary target, how fast an object is moving and the height of terrain and artificial objects.

When an aircraft lands from completing a mission, Kerkhoff and his people have 30 minutes to get their first report on the way to the requesting headquarters.

"It takes some hustling all around to get that first report out on time," Kerkhoff commented.

Assisting them during this exercise are eight guardsmen from the 24th Military Intelligence Company of Staten Island, N.Y. under the command of Capt. George Berlet.

"This gives us an opportunity to work together," Berlet said, "which we wouldn't have otherwise. Both units are benefitting from the experience."

Kerkhoff added that this is one way they can "augment personnel in a job which is very difficult and can be learned only by attending school and not on-the-job training."

Getting the pictures for Kerkhoff is the job of the pilot and aircraft of 158th.

The Mohawk is undoubtedly one of the ugliest airplanes ever manufactured. It is like the old work-horse the farmer keeps around because it gets the job done. The Mohawk has been around since the middle 50's, virtually unchanged because it gets the job done.

There are only five Mohawk companies in the Army world-wide and two of them belong to Georgia. Normally a Mohawk company will support the efforts of a corps level unit.

On most of the Mohawks in the 158th, there are two cameras and an airborne radar unit.

The Mohawk carries a crew of two — a pilot and an enlisted technical observer.

When Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of the 158th headed for home they came away with a job "well done."



Command Sgt. Maj. Robert H. Little explains CAC to Army journalist Whistine.

## What's This CAC Thing?

By SSgt. Robert Whistine  
124th PAD

The Georgia National Guard had a new major command at summer camp this year. CAC signs are posted everywhere and Guard members can be overheard asking "what is CAC and how come I'm in this unit."

CAC stands for Command and Control and makes up the fourth major command in the Georgia National Guard system. The acronym is almost self explanatory — CAC commands all those units under it and controls all the general support activities for all Georgia Guard units.

Brig. Gen. Horace L. Cheek Jr., of Savannah, commands the CAC.

The general support unit was formed Oct 1, 1978. It encompasses four battalions, the 170th Military Police, the 110th Maintenance, the 151st Aviation and the 111th Signal. Also under CAC are the 124th Public Affairs Detachment, the 116th Army Band, the Organizational Maintenance Shop and the 122nd Support Center (Rear Area Operation).

CAC evolved from the 122nd Support Center because of the need to have a command unit capable of supervising all the support units of the Georgia Guard, according to Command Sgt. Maj. Robert H. Little.

Little said he feels the CAC is a more efficient operation and is more beneficial to the troops under its command.

"It is an opportunity to work with the troops and by visiting the units we can help solve any problems in a more expedient manner," said the 29-year Guard veteran.

CAC comes directly under the Headquarters Georgia Army National Guard and is at the same command level as the three other major commands — the 48th Infantry Brigade (Mech), the 265th Engineer Group and the 118th Artillery Brigade. CAC provides all the general support needed for these combat units as well as the units directly under its own command.

General support includes such functions as second and third echelon work on vehicles, aerial photos by Military Intelligence companies, area signal communications between larger size units and medical assistance by the 138th Medical Company.

How does CAC affect those units assigned under it? Well, to the Guard persons doing their everyday jobs — not much. However, it does mean a more efficient problem solving command that can spend more time with the troops in an effort to better the functions of a general support unit.

### More Medics

Both the Army and Air National Guard have taken steps to combat a shortage of health care professionals.

The ARNG has authorized an unlimited overstrength in Medical and Dental Corps, Army Nurse Corps, and Physician's Assistant spaces.

For the Air Guard, the Air Force Surgeon General has established an award to encourage improved manning. A special trophy will be presented to the ANG unit that achieves the best physician recruitment and retention record each year.



President Jimmy Carter and aides walk from (U.S. Air National Guard Photo by SSgt. Air Force One after landing at Dobbins AFB. Angela Tyson).

## Guard(ing) the Chief

When the President comes to Dobbins AFB, everybody, including the National Guard, gets into the security act.

The Guard unit involved is the 116th Weapons Systems Security Flight, which, according to Capt. Jim Swanner, serves in a variety of capacities.

"We augment the base security police. They're the primary unit, but we put people in places that they don't have the manpower to cover."

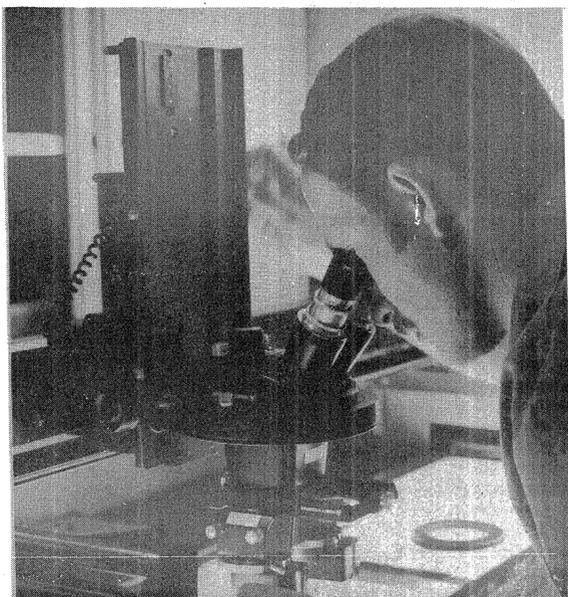
For example, says Swanner, Guard police block off roadways, maintain observation posts on top of buildings and handle crowd control.

Swanner added that a Guard police team

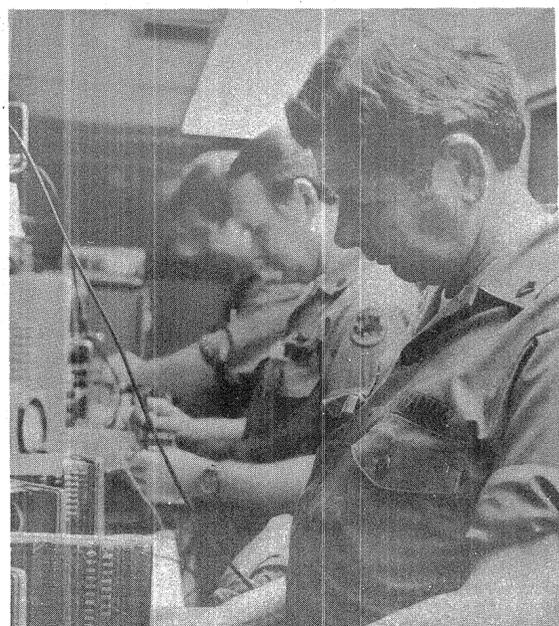
equipped with weapons and flak vests is also nearby the base operations landing point of Air Force One. The team, the captain said, is ready for any emergency. "They can handle just about any kind of confrontation," he added.

Once the President has left the base for Atlanta or a nearby community, the 116th provides protection for Air Force One. The Blue and White 707 bearing the presidential seal, said Swanner is a "priority resource."

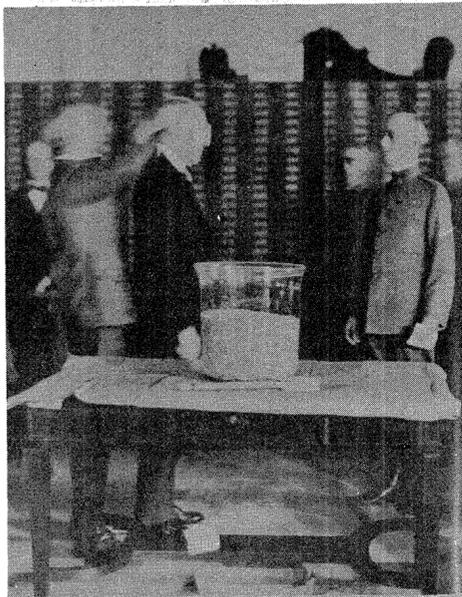
When the President prepares for his trip back to Washington Guardsmen once again take up their positions on roadways and in buildings because security is the name of the game when the President of the United States comes to visit.



1st Lt. Hal Kerkhoff closely examines a piece of film through an image magnifier. (U.S. Army photo by Ralph E. Vaughan)



Sgt. 1st Class, Cleveland Sorrells, Spec 5 Emory Reiser and Spec 5 William R. Stanley work on radio components in one of the repair vans of the 158th MI Co. (U.S. Army photo by Ralph E. Vaughan)



President Woodrow Wilson is blindfolded before he draws the first draft lottery number. This system would eventually send 2,810,296 men into military service during World War I.

# The Draft

From page 3

The official Army position is that "there is no need for the resumption of the draft at this time. This applies to a draft for the active force, for the reserves or for the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR)."

Maj. Gen. Robert F. Cocklin, AUS Ret., executive vice president of the Association of the United States Army, places the Army Reserve and Army National Guard at 150,000 below needed strength. He also says that the IRR, the first resource for drawing replacements for the active military, is one-half million under strength.

Current though inactive draft laws provide for an individual military obligation of six years. A man could, if the law were re-activated, serve his obligation in a National Guard or Reserve unit or go into active military service. In this case, he would spend two or three years on active duty and the remainder of his obligation in the IRR. Under this arrangement, the IRR would provide persons recently trained and experienced in military service to fill the ranks of the regulars, if needed. This is cheaper and less time consuming than preparing new recruits and does not depend on other reserve components which have been allocated for other uses.

### IRR Needs

Because military personnel are more career oriented under the volunteer concept, says one explanation, fewer men are getting out after two or three years, and have limited the number of obligatory reservists that would ordinarily be placed in the IRR.

This lack of IRR reservists would, in the opinion of Maj. Gen. (Ret) Francis S. Greenleaf, executive vice president of the National Guard Association, place the weight of active reinforcement on Reserve and National Guard units. With first-wave replacements coming from these units, which are designated to provide sustaining power later on, there may be difficulties maintaining a fighting force.

This, he said, "would have the effect of destroying one half of the deployable force structure of the U.S. Army."

Because many believe the IRR is so important, several plans under consideration favor drafting or enlisting men directly into this branch of the reserve forces.

Although the Army does not favor a draft at this time, registration is viewed as "a practical and sensible step to facilitate the transition from a peacetime volunteer force to a wartime force based on conscription (should the need arise)."

Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, Army Chief of Staff, said, when asked for his personal opinion by the Nunn committee, that the next step in his scenario after registration would be drafting for the IRR.

"There is no solution that we have today, either in operation or on the horizon," he said, "that will provide us the means to overcome that major deficiency of the shortfall in the IRR, which means that we do not have a manpower base for mobilization, which is so essential."

No matter what the reason or extent of selective service action, the National Guard would probably notice some changes.

It is generally felt among Guard officials that simple registration would have little impact on the Guard as a whole, but could encourage a few who are considering Guard membership to go ahead and enlist against the possibility that induction and the waiting list is not far away.

The real boost would come if the mandatory service clause were to be put back into effect. This would once again require all qualified men between 18 and 26 to serve a six-year military obligation unless the law were changed.

Men who chose to serve their obligation at home would try to enlist in a local Guard unit. A ceiling would be placed on the number of positions in each unit and a formal waiting list would be maintained in connection with projected vacancies. Historically, the Guard

has had little trouble filling its ranks during a time of active draft.

Many Guard recruiters, especially those who remember the Vietnam era, say that this would do away with the fulltime recruiter leaving the problems of placement to a personnel officer. This would, of course, cut recruiting and retention funds, in all probability, leaving these monies for other areas.

### Mixed Feeling

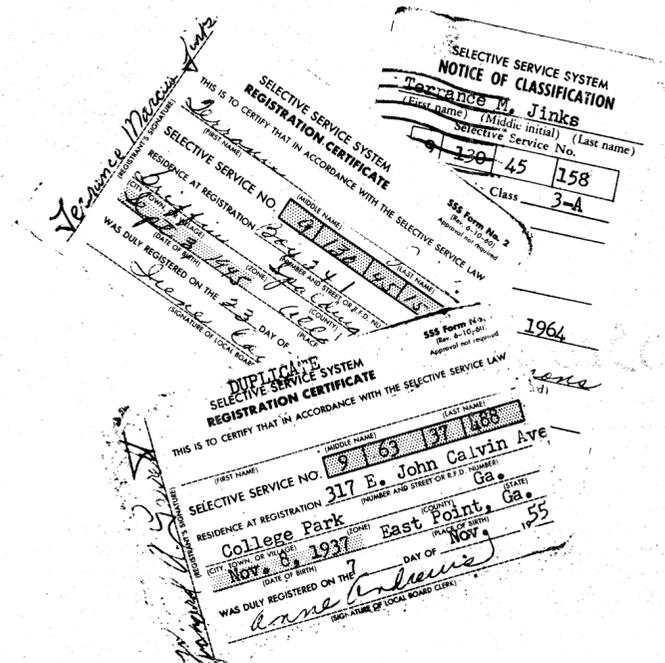
Nationwide, more money would be used to pay personnel. With the Guard at full strength throughout, communities having Guard units could expect a slight rise in overall income.

Feelings are mixed as to how the draft would affect the quality of the National Guard. Some say, remembering the dissenters of the 1960s, that the Guard would be hurt by filling its ranks with men who really do not want to be there. Others claim that, a greater diversity of men would be good and that full strength would allow more selectivity on the part of Guard officers.

Of course, this is all speculation. Discussion has just begun. But, this may become a hot subject as it has in years past, and it is difficult to tell how far it will go.

Reestablishment of the selective service on a full scale would be expensive and politically troublesome. Costs could run as high as \$20 million per year, some reports say, and is sure to run into legal controversy from the private sector. Resumption of registration, on the other hand, would cost less and could be more acceptable to the private citizen, but is it what the country needs at this time?

Like any complicated national decision, the subject of the selective service will involve much debate from many sides. But, unlike other questions, the outcome of these arguments may have far reaching effects on the reserve components and will probably command serious attention to detail from the National Guard ranks.



Standing in front of the 1140th Transportation Company (now inactivated) which was presented to the CAC are Col. Alton H. Craig (l), CAC commander and Maj. James W. Rogers, last 1140th Commander. Col. Craig (above right) presents colors of the 111th Signal Battalion to Command Sgt. Maj. Donated E. Duke as Lt. Col. William J. Freeman (r) takes command of the new unit. Lt. Col. Freeman (l) passes the colors to 1st Lt. Kenneth S. Starnes, commander of Headquarters Company, 111th. Looking on is unit 1st Sgt. Early S. Hannah (C).

## 165th Names Suddeth '78 Airman

MSgt. Donald E. Suddeth, now an Air National Guard Recruiter, was selected as the 165th Tactical Airlift Group's Airman of the Year for 1978 May 6.

Although assigned to the 165th as a recruiter, Suddeth was a loadmaster with the 158th Tactical Airlift Squadron when selected as Airman of the Quarter last year, which qualified him for nomination of Airman of the Year.

The sergeant was selected by the six member board which met during the May Unit Training Assembly. Other nominees which went before the board were: Raymond L. Smith, 158th Tactical Airlift Squadron; and TSgt. Billy E. Jones, 165th Military Aerial Port Flight.

Maj. Joe S. Smith, executive support staff officer for the

Georgia Air National Guard said of Suddeth, "His unselfish devotion to duty and ardent efforts in behalf of his unit, has rendered exceptionally meritorious and distinctive service during this past year reflects credit on himself, his unit, and the Georgia Air National Guard."

A native Georgian, the sergeant makes his home in Register, Ga. with his wife Eva and son James. He is a graduate of Rossville High School in Rossville, and attended the University of Hawaii in Honolulu for two years.

Suddeth is a member of the Register Baptist Church in Register, and is also a member of the Masons, the Shriners, the Scottish Rite. In his leisure time the sergeant enjoys playing tennis and hunting snakes.



Donald E. Suddeth



MSgt. Bernard J. Kenemer

## No. 1 Gunner

MSgt. Bernard J. Kenemer is the first member of the Georgia Army National Guard to qualify as a tank Master Gunner. He attended the 12-week course at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, with three other National Guard NCOs and 12 NCOs from the active Army. When it was all over, Kenemer was not only a Master Gunner, he was Number one in his class.

At this school, carefully selected non-commissioned officers receive extensive training in all aspects of tank gunnery and turret maintenance. Graduates return to their units to develop more effective gunnery programs.

He is presently operations sergeant of the 108th Armor in Calhoun and serves as the battalion commander's chief adviser on tank gunnery.

### In Memoriam

EMMETT W. HILLHOUSE  
Sgt. 1st Class Emmett W. Hillhouse, 49, died during annual training at Fort Stewart, Ga., May 2, 1979.  
Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Dorothy P. Hillhouse, and son, Phillip G. Hillhouse, both of Smyrna, Ga.  
Hillhouse was a member of the 110th Maintenance Battalion, Georgia Army National Guard. He was employed as a technician at the Combined Support Maintenance Shop in Atlanta.

## Association Names Bullard President

Army Readiness Region IV Commander Maj. Gen. Gordon J. Duquemin spoke to nearly 300 Army and Air Guard officers gathered for the business session of the 31st annual conference of the National Guard Association of Georgia at Jekyll Island April 7.

Duquemin, newly assigned to the Ft. Gillem position, stressed his new relationship with the Guard and Reserve and emphasized his desire to assist in making Georgia Army Guard units combat ready.

Before coming to the Readiness Region, the general was deputy chief of staff for operations for USAREUR-Seventh Army, the Army's largest combat operational command overseas.

An overview of the Air Force's equipment and firepower was presented by Lt. Col. Billy Mitchell of the Air Force's Tactical Air Command from Langley AFB, Va.

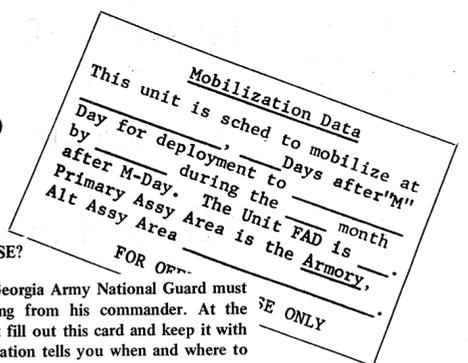


Brig. Gen. Dan Bullard

New officers for the Association were installed at the Saturday evening banquet. Brig. Gen. Dan Bullard of Macon succeeded Col. Barney Nobles as president.

## Ready To Mobilize?

DO YOU HAVE THIS CARD IN YOUR WALLET OR PURSE?



Every member of the Georgia Army National Guard must receive a mobilization briefing from his commander. At the end of this briefing, you must fill out this card and keep it with you at all times. This information tells you when and where to go in the event of national mobilization.

## Bulletin Board

# What Does the Ga. Army Guard Have For ME ?

## EDUCATION

\$2,500 State Tuition Assistance

\$2,000 Federal Education Assistance (Non-Prior Service  
Enlistees Only)

\$1,500 Federal Enlistment Bonus (Non-Prior Service  
Enlistees Only)

Georgia Military Institute

Army & Air Force Service Schools

ROTC Program



**MEDICAL** Physical Exams

Medical Care

Good Pay for Weekend Drills and Annual Training

Generous Retirement

Survivors Benefit Plan

Minimum \$30 Per Day for State Active Duty.

## PAY

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\* Free Legal Assistance For Active And Retired  
Members

\* 15 Days Military Leave For Public Employees For  
Annual Training

\* 30 Days Military Leave For Public Employees  
For State Active Duty

\* \$20,000 Life Insurance For \$3.00 Per Month

\* Free License Plates For Personal Auto

\* Free Distinctive Driver's License

\* Use Of Commissary And Post/Base Exchange