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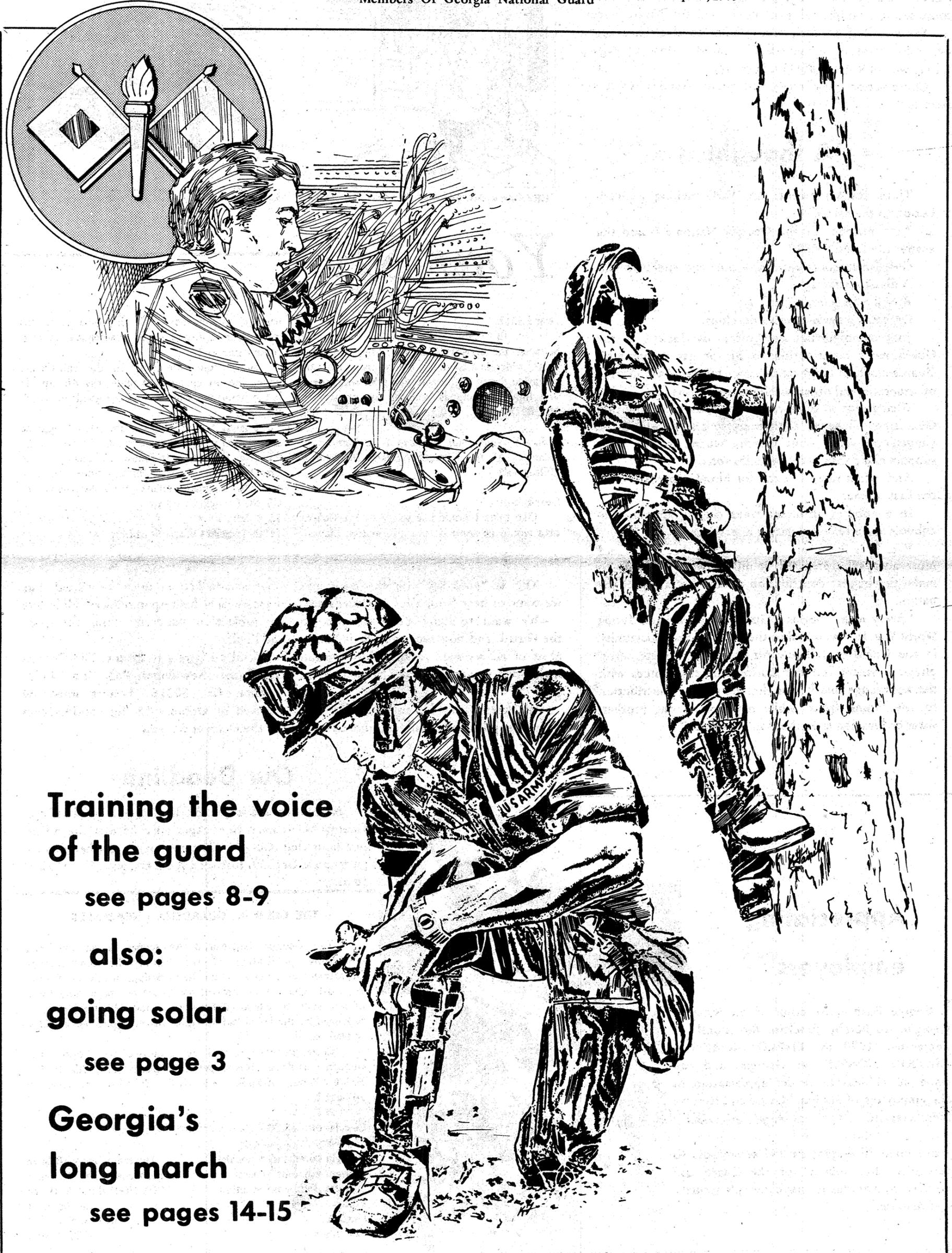
- Two looks, new report eliminates numerical ratings.
- New OERs prepared for fall start.

THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN newspaper

Vol. 1 No. 3

Published Bi-Monthly For All
Members Of Georgia National Guard

Sept. 7, 1979



**Training the voice
of the guard**

see pages 8-9

also:

going solar

see page 3

**Georgia's
long march**

see pages 14-15

Our Say

Energy

Energy is everyone's concern, but especially for the National Guard. As a major reserve component, the Guard must set an example for government and the private sector.

Every gallon of fuel, every dollar in electricity costs, every conservation measure that is saved or instituted goes a long way in keeping the Guard ready.

Conservation now means adequate supplies when we need it.

A thought

Think for a moment. Are YOU making a contribution to the nation?

As a member of the Georgia National Guard the answer is a Loud "YES."

Guardsmen contribute their time and energy when:

- A disaster strikes;
- A civil emergency arises;
- Or, when a national crisis develops.

Just as important and often overlooked is the Guardsman's contribution to his or her community. Guardsmen help build roads, parks, bridges—a multitude of structures and other visible contributions.

What is not so often seen is the human contribution Guardsmen make to a community. The poor and the handicapped can count on the Guard to add their support along with other organizations.

And, when there is a call for blood, Guardsmen are the first in line.

In a hundred different ways the Guardsman contributes and a thankful nation appreciates.

Yet, it is important to remember, that the Guard must always be prepared; it must always be ready to make the biggest contribution of all, the safety of the nation.

"Every man," begins a Guard slogan written during World War II, "who makes the most of his opportunity in the Guard is well rewarded in comradeship, better physical fitness and the gratification that comes with the knowledge that he (or she) has made a contribution to the 'home front' while his father, son, brother, sister or kinsman is on the 'foreign front'."



"HEY MAMA, GUESS WHAT !!! I GOT THE JOB !!!"



"Sorry, Sir, I can't gas you up. Today's for odd numbers only."

Your Say

Dear Editor:

The first two issues were an even spread between the services (Air and Army Guard), I think, which is a change—believe me—from the magazine days. . . I assure you GMI will provide you input as long as you can use or want it. Maj. B. Duncan

(Editor's Note: Maj. Duncan is assistant commandant of the Georgia Military Institute in Milledgeville.)

Dear Editor:

One thing I would like to see in The Guardsman would be some of the information that is a

part of Commanders Call. In some cases this information is missed due to an absence or mission commitments.

How about something on the enlistments under the bonus program under the Air Guard? Is the bonus working, and do the goods outweigh the evils?

I guess the questions I am asking could be answered in a "Questions to the AG" type column. Whatever is done, if it follows the quality of the first two issues I don't think anyone will have room to complain. Thanks for a Newspaper for US, the Georgia Guardsman.

TSgt. Jerry Katz
117th Tactical Control Squadron

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 October 15, for consideration for the October 31 issue.

Our Deadline

All photos and copy for the Oct 31 edition of the Georgia Guardsman Newspaper must be with the editor not later than Oct. 15. The newspaper is scheduled to go to press Oct. 29. Just send the facts, leave the writing to us.

THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN NEWSPAPER

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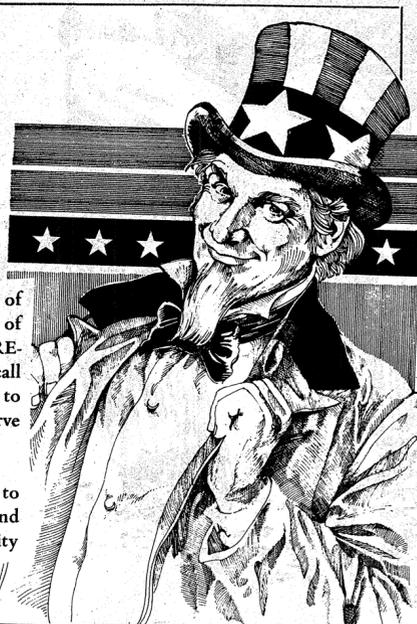
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Appreciating employers

I, George Busbee, Governor of the State of Georgia, do hereby proclaim the month of September, 1979, as "EMPLOYER APPRECIATION MONTH" in Georgia, and call upon all citizens to render appreciation to the employers of National Guard and Reserve members; and

I call upon all employers and supervisors to recognize that support of the Guard and Reserve contributes to our country's security and defense.



Guard may try 'solar' energy

Georgia's National Guard armories will be a crisp 65 degrees this winter as the state moves into a new phase of its energy conservation program.

Greater austerity, a little creative maintenance and a look at some alternative energy sources offer possible solutions to growing energy problems.

The adjutant general has advised that all thermostats will be set at the lower temperature and that no auxiliary heating sources such as space heaters will be used to raise the temperature level. The use of such extra heat sources is in direct violation of the president's executive order on energy conservation and could bring the user up to \$10,000 in federal fines, said Maj. Bernard Fontaine, National Guard Facilities Management officer.

The temperature of water used in armories will also be lower, Fontaine says. Regular tap water will be no hotter than 105 degrees while water used to wash dishes and prepare food will be kept at 160 degrees.

"What we've done," says Col. E.D. Underwood, Supply Management officer for Georgia's Guard, "is to take 1975 energy figures and deduct five percent. It's the same as the Governor's program. Last year's figures, all totaled, were well within the five percent range. We were a little high on electricity usage but low on fuel consumption. We will try to improve this year and balance it all out."

Maj. Fontaine is spearheading a campaign to reduce electrical waste. Along with reduced lighting in halls and other seldom used areas, Fontaine has come up with other potential energy saving measures and they could save more than kilowatts.

"These (armories) buildings were designed to give about 100-foot candles of light over desks and reading areas," said Fontaine. "Medical research now indicates that this is too much light and causes a harmful strain on the eye. We are reducing light in these areas to a more healthy level and cutting down on energy waste at the same time."

Fontaine is also starting to replace old style fluorescent tubes with newer, more energy efficient tubes and replacing other parts of the lamps with energy saving items on an as-needed basis. These measures will cost the state no more than the regular maintenance program, Fontaine says, but will insure a more economical operation in time.

"It bugs me to see furnace pilot lights burning," Fontaine says. "We're converting the old pilot light systems to electric ignition. Instead of a pilot light that burns constantly, these systems have a wire that burns red hot for a few seconds and ignites the furnace. This can save a lot of natural gas."

"These buildings were built in a time when energy was no problem. Many are poorly designed. We are looking at drop ceilings, insulation and other modifications to make them more efficient," said Fontaine.

In addition to modifying existing systems in Georgia's armories, Fontaine is currently studying plans which may apply solar heating and other alternative energy sources to the state's Guard facilities.

Fontaine will visit National Guard armories at Nashville, Cleveland and Alamo, Tenn., to study solar systems in operation there. By using a computer to compare information on energy consumption in the two states, it will be possible to determine the effectiveness and economy of such systems for Georgia.

A preliminary study has indicated that if such a solar system were placed in the Guard facility at Springfield, Ga., it would pay for itself in 11.1 years. Fontaine added that Tennessee's current study of coal usage may also be important to Georgia's energy program.

Further examination of such systems as solar heat pumps, window placement, heat absorption walls as well as the feasibility of using coal will be conducted by the Georgia Guard this year in an attempt to cope with rising energy costs and diminishing fuel supplies.



Guard-ROTC joint member program set

The Georgia Army National Guard has opened its purse strings a little wider with the introduction of a Guard-ROTC "Simultaneous Membership Program (SMP)."

Approved by the National Guard Bureau in late July, the SMP allows Guard enlisted members to drill and receive payment while also receiving subsistence as an advanced ROTC student.

Prior to the program persons could not be members of the Guard and enrolled in ROTC at the same time. The new program remedies that problem and also allows participants to draw a combined minimum of \$170 monthly from the Guard and ROTC.

Maj. Gen. Emmett H. Walker Jr., director of the Army National Guard described the new program as "a very attractive program for potential officer recruitment with great promise for increasing... (the number) of well trained junior officers in the ARNG."

To participate in the program members must meet at least six requirements. Foremost among them is they be enrolled in a verified advanced ROTC course and be a full-time student in an accredited college with a minimum of two years remaining to a degree.

Interested members must also be a U.S. citizen, have a four year enlistment obligation upon enrollment and agree to an early commission in the Georgia Guard.

Some of the limitations placed on participants in the program include ineligibility for cadet Troop Leader Training, and established Guard incentive programs.

Scholarship cadets are also excluded from the program and time in service while under the SMP will not count.

In addition the total number of SMP participants in a unit cannot exceed four percent of its authorized strength.

While in the program members will be assigned duties in their units as second lieutenants under the supervision of a commissioned officer.

Upon completion of college, members will be commissioned second lieutenants in the Georgia Army National Guard.

For more information of the Simultaneous Membership Program members should see their unit commanders or a Georgia Army National Guard recruiter.



Capt. James A. Bruno (left) and members of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 170th MP Battalion show off the coveted Dwight D. Eisenhower Trophy. (National Guard Photo)

Eisenhower

190th MPs net trophy

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Trophy, presented annually to the year's outstanding Georgia Army National Guard unit, has been presented to Atlanta's Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 170th Military Police Battalion.

Named for the former president and general of the Army, the Eisenhower Trophy is awarded to the best Army National Guard unit in each state.

Accepting the award, presented by Brig. Gen. Horace L. Cheek, commander of the Command and Control Headquarters, were Lt. Col. John L. Blandford, commander of the 170th MP Battalion;

and Capt. James A. Bruno, commander of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment.

The unit was awarded the Trophy based on its monthly average drill attendance (98 percent), assigned strength (97 percent) and its average monthly assigned strength of 105 percent throughout the 1978 training year.

Also considered were the unit's training record which included 100 percent individual weapons qualification, a combat ready rating and the number of leaders who have completed professional schooling.

Wood burners

An old flame makes a come back

Some Macon based Air National Guardsmen have come up with a weapon which may help Georgia's poor and elderly fight soaring home-heating costs.

The weapon is the old-fashioned wood-burning stove, which is finding a new place for itself in energy-conscious America.

Georgia Air Guardsmen got involved in the stove project at the request of Aaron Gray of the State Economic Opportunity Office. Coincidentally Gray had been Air Force advisor to the Macon-based 202nd Electronics Installation Squadron before joining the state.

"This project," says Master Sgt. Walter Sheffield, who designed and built his own stove, "was one he (Gray) brought back from an energy conference in Alabama."

"Knowing our capabilities he approached me about it."

Sheffield, and Tech. Sgt. Richard Webb secured permission from their commander who said: "We could do it, as long as it didn't interfere with our other work and was done on our own time."

The design Gray brought Sheffield was for a small stove, approximately 14 1/2 in diameter with a 12x14 firebox and about 30 to 36 inches in length.

"What they (the state) were trying to find out was how much time it would take to build one and how much material."

Sheffield said he looked at the plans and decided that he could design and build a better stove and that's what he did.

Using discarded propane cylinders the sergeant built a stove for his home that is 18 inches wide, 24 inches high and 30 inches long. The biggest feature of his "square stove" is the firebox which measured 18x18x18.

"It can hold more wood than the smaller version and burns a lot longer."

The stoves, says Sheffield, are "efficient." "They're two-stage stoves" meaning you get gas heat given off as the wood burns as well as heat from the flame. Because of the efficiency of

the stoves there is little ash to clean up.

According to Sheffield it took him 16 hours using discarded or scrap material to build each stove. For the poor or elderly on a fixed income that means that an investment of \$130 to \$150 can put a stove in a home.

"What they (the state) want to do is train CETA workers to build them at minimum wage - which teaches them a skill - and then place the stove in poor or elderly persons' homes in rural Georgia.

"It's one project that's not a giveaway."

Already, says Sheffield more than 1,700 persons have applied for the stoves, but the hangup is money.

Funding for the project is still awaiting approval from Washington.

In the meantime the stoves (both Sheffield's design and the original stove design) were shipped to the nation's capital for a Community Technology Fair.

There Sheffield and Gray displayed the "reborn" wood-burning stoves for citizens and dignitaries, including the First Lady, Mrs. Rosalyn Carter.

Edison McDonald, director of the Georgia Department of Human Resources state Economic Opportunity unit, applauded the stove saying:

"The nice thing about the stove is that you only have to burn one stick of wood at a time, which will last several hours."

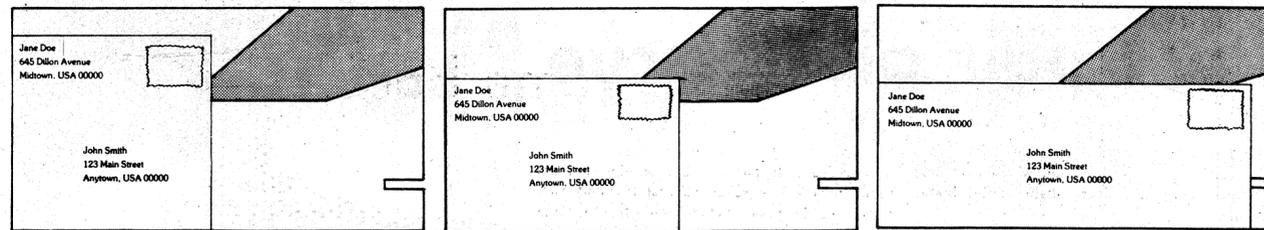
Though the state still hasn't received federal money to build the wood burners, they do have the plans. Guardsmen who would like to construct their own stove can receive a free set of plans for the small, 12x14 firebox stove.

All members need do is write the Georgia State Economic Opportunity Unit, 618 Ponce de Leon Ave. N.E., Atlanta, 30308, for details.

Macon's 202nd Electronics Installation Squadron has put a new twist on an old flame and the result is a wood-burning stove which may mean that Georgians won't be freezing next winter, regardless of what the weather brings.



MSgt. Walter Sheffield (Below R) of the 202nd Electronics Installation Squadron greets First Lady Rosalyn Carter while Aaron Gray (Below C) of the Georgia Economic Opportunity Office looks on at a Community Technology Fair in the nation's capitol.



At left the envelope is too high (subject to surcharge), the center envelope is within ratio. Envelope at right is too long and subject to surcharge.

Return to sender!

post office sets envelope standards

The dead letter office at the Post Office is a little more lively these days thanks to some new postal regulations.

The regulations, which apply to official Guard mail, as well as to everyday bills and letters, set standards for the size of envelopes. The rules went into effect July 15.

Currently, if you're mailing something one-fourth of an inch thick or less, the envelope must be at least 3 1/2 inches high, five inches high and as thick as a standard postcard (.007). If the envelope doesn't measure up it will be returned or sent to

the dead letter office.

Mail that is more than one-fourth of an inch thick does not require an envelope which meets the height-width ratio and may continue to be accepted.

Post office officials have also set out some new regulations concerning first class and single piece third class mail and those who fail to heed them may learn an expensive lesson.

First class mail weighing one ounce or less or single piece third class mail weighing two ounces or less must be in an envelope: 6 1/8 inches high, 11 1/2 inches long and one-fourth of

an inch thick.

Exceeding the height-width ratio on first class or single piece third class mail means the postal patron will pay a 7 cent surcharge in addition to postage and handling fees.

The Post Office instituted the new regulations to encourage "the use of envelopes and cards which can be mechanically processed," according to a National Guard Bureau directive.

If the whole thing is confusing, the Post Office is providing Templates which show the size of acceptable envelopes.



Visiting the 'crane'

A powerful Skycrane helicopter is inspected by visitors during an open house at the 151st Aviation Battalion in Marietta, Ga. They were among the many people who turned out to see exhibits of the Army National Guard's air might. Among the displays were Mohawk intelligence and Seminole utility aircraft and Iroquois troop and Kiowa observation helicopters. National Guard Photo by Col. (Ret.) Harry Heath.

Cochran assumes command at Stewart

Maj. Gen. James F. Cochran III has assumed command of the 24th Infantry Division at Fort Stewart, Ga.

Cochran replaces Maj. Gen. James B. Vaughn who was reassigned to the Pentagon. Upon leaving Vaughn was awarded the Georgia Distinguished Service Medal, the state's highest honor, by Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones, the adjutant general.

The new commander, a native Floridian, was formerly director of Force, Programs and Structure, in the office of the Army deputy chief of staff for operations.

Entering the Army in 1951, Cochran served overseas in Korea and Vietnam earning the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device and the Purple Heart.

48th honors members at AT-79

Annual Training is that time of year when the Georgia Army National Guard puts its best foot forward, not only in training, but also in personnel. The 48th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) was no exception and at awards ceremonies honored its personnel with the following awards:

*Army Commendation Medal and Georgia Commendation Medal to Sgt. Thomas V. Cummings, 48th Signal Platoon.

*Georgia Distinguished Service Medal to Chief Warrant Officer 4 Edward L. Woodie, 648th Maintenance Co.; and, 1st Sgt. David L. Seay, Co. C, 1st Battalion, 108 Armor.

*Georgia Commendation Medal to Lt. Col. Lawrence L. Allen, Headquarters, 48th Brigade; Chief Warrant Officer 4 A.B. Richards, Headquarters Co., 1st Battalion, 108 Armor; 1st Sgt. Marion A. Eubanks, Combat Support Co., 1st Battalion, 121st Infantry;

1st Sgt. Roy Worsham, Master Sgt. Francis Case, and Sgt. 1st Class Kenneth Hagood, all of Headquarters Co., 48th Brigade; Sgt. 1st Class Robert P. Lathan (1st Apurtenance), Headquarters, 2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry; Staff Sgt. Malcolm C. Tyner, Co. A, 1st Battalion, 121st Infantry and Sgt. Henry A. Mock, 75th Engineer Detachment.

*Armor Leadership Award to Company C, 1st Battalion, 108 Armor.

*Adjutant General's Trophy (Small Bore Rifle) to Company A, 1st Battalion, 108 Armor.

*Best Mess (State 1978) to Combat Support Co., 2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry.

*Outstanding NCO to Staff Sgt. Timothy R. Warrick, Co. A, 1st Battalion, 108 Armor.

*Meritorious Service Award to Capt. Dennis W. Barber, Combat Support Co., 1st Battalion, 108 Armor; Capt. Homer G. Hobbs, Co. A., 148th Support Battalion; Capt. William O. Mote Jr., Combat Support Co., 2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry;

Capt. Gary C. Pittman, Co. C, 1st Battalion, 230th Field Artillery; Capt. Richard H. Stokes, Headquarters Co., 2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry; Capt. William E. Watts Jr., Co. A, -Det 1, 1st Battalion, 121st Infantry;

Capt. Michael G. Williams, Headquarters Co., 1st Battalion, 108 Armor; Lt. Wendal W. McMillan, Det 1, Troop E, 348th Cavalry and Lt. Forrest L. Sawyer, Det. 1, Co. A., 1st Battalion, 121st Infantry.

*Best Dining Facility to 348th Medical Co.

*Brigade 4-mile Champ to Pfc Theodore Lamar.

*Small Bore Rifle, 48th Infantry Brigade to Co. A, 1st Battalion, 108 Armor.

Guard strength shows rise

The Georgia Army National Guard is "headed in the right direction" in getting the state's Guard strength to the 100 percent mark, says the state's assistant adjutant general.

Brig. Gen. John W. Gillette, commenting on "Operation Shire," the Guard's intensive recruiting drive which is into its final month, said:

"If we continue to show a net gain in our recruiting drive, Georgia's Army Guard will be in its rightful place - leading the nation."

The Guard presently needs about 173 qualified men and women statewide to reach 100 percent. Almost 300 new members were sought when the drive began in August.

As of mid-August 11 Guard units have reached the 100 percent mark. They include HHD, 170th MP Battalion, Atlanta; HHC, 111th Signal Battalion, Winder; Company B, 560th Engineer Battalion, Reynolds and Company D, 560th Engineer Battalion in Thomasville.

Others making the 100 percent mark were Detachment 1, Company B, 878th Engineer Battalion, Louisville; Company D, 878th Engineer Battalion, Swainsboro; HHC, 48th Infantry Brigade (mechanized), Macon; and Company C, 2nd platoon, 121st Infantry, Americus.

Also making the goal were Detachment 1, Company C, 2nd platoon, 121st Infantry, Moultrie; Battery B, 1st platoon, 230th Field Artillery, Reidsville and Battery C, 1st platoon, 214th Field Artillery, Waynesboro.

Currently the Georgia Army Guard is at 98.2 percent strength statewide.



See your unit commander for details



\$2500 STUDENT LOANS

For members of the National Guard

\$500. a year for five years.
Payment of loans canceled with "Continued Service"

116th pair aids rescue

Saving a life never becomes routine, according to two 116th TAC Hospital Squadron members who rescued an injured water skier while on annual field training early in June.

SMSgt. Howard M. Howell, a health technician, and Sr. Amn. Richard H. Lupo, were out for some sun and watching the jet skiers from the deck of their hotel just before completing their annual field training at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida.

"We had just gotten off and were out getting some sun," Howell said, "when two of the jet skiers collided."

The guardsmen jumped in a boat and arrived at the scene of the accident to find one of the men unconscious in the water.

According to Lupo, who works as an operating room specialist at Clayton General Hospital and is a certified emergency medical technician, the man had a lacerated eyebrow and was struggling.

Howell and Lupo supported the man in the water, got him onto a backboard and took him into shore where they administered first aid and

called an ambulance.

"If we hadn't gotten to him he would have drowned," Lupo said. Other boaters rescued the second skier.

The accident occurred on Friday afternoon, and a radio report broadcast the following Monday indicated that both men involved in the accident were still hospitalized and that the man they rescued was out of intensive care, but still in critical condition.

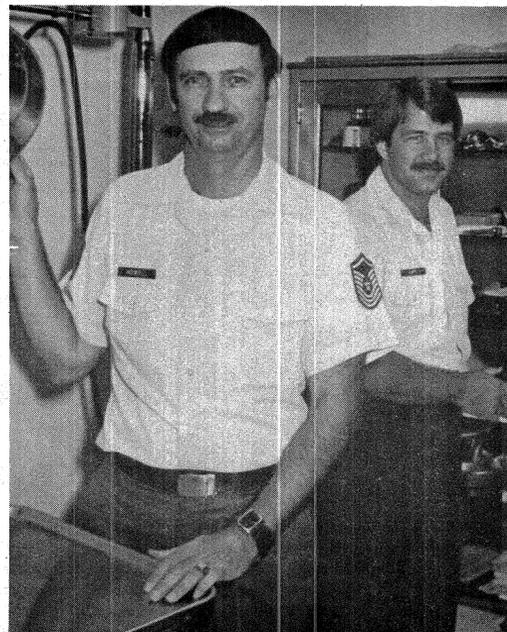
Both guardsmen said they reacted to the emergency simply according to their training.

"You just react automatically, really," Howell said. "Basically, that's about the extent of it. We were at the right place at the right time."

Despite the trained reaction, both guardsmen said life saving is never a routine matter, and never something considered lightly.

"I still feel good about it," Lupo said. "I can get high on something like that."

"It's never routine," Howell added. "You always think about it. You're pleased with yourself that you have the knowledge and training to help somebody in a situation like that."



Howard M. Howell (left), and Richard H. Lupo

Hot work, cool water in center of Stewart?

By Capt. John C. Whatley
48th Brigade PIO

After two days of hard work in 90-degree weather, a bath would feel mighty good, but where do you find one in the middle of Ft. Stewart? It's too far to most of the bath points at Camp Oliver and you can't go back to garrison during a field problem, so where do you go?

For members of the 848th Engineer Co. from Douglas, Ga., the problem was answered by the 364th Service and Supply Co., from Ft. Bragg, N.C., who had set up a bath point right in the middle of Ft. Stewart.

Consisting of two dressing tents and a shower tent, the bath point was a welcome change for members of the engineer company, who had just spent two days digging ditches, stringing barbed wire, blocking tank approaches, and cutting trees in high humidity.

Pvt. 2 James Reliford admitted he "really needed a shower" after his days in the field, and Spec. 4 J.C. Boler felt "way better than before." "You know, we don't get much of a chance for a shower out here in the field," added Spec. 4 Melvin Griffis.

The shower tent sprays water at a constant 95 degrees, thanks to a boiler located just outside the tent. The inner dressing area has a series of mirrors and hot water outlets where troops can get a good shave, too.

"I think I can make it two more days in the field after this," said Sgt. Samuel Thompson after his shower and shave. "At least I'm going to try to."

Staff Sgt. Michael Vickers has been down to Stewart for nine annual trainings, and he thought "this is the best shower point we've ever had." "Yeah," added Griffis, "last year the only bath we had was when we went swimming in the pond."

The 848th Engineer Co. is a component unit of the 48th Infantry Brigade, Georgia National Guard, whose 4,000 troops recently completed their annual two-week training at Ft. Stewart, Ga.

AT-80 schedule

The 1980 annual training schedule for the Georgia Army Guard has been sent to First US Army for approval. According to Col. John Shirreffs, deputy chief of staff for Plans and Operations, "There will be few, if any, changes to the proposed dates."

Shirreffs added, "By putting the schedule out early, we are giving everyone plenty of time to plan ahead."

Next year, as in 1979, there will be two major encampments with the first in April and the second in July.

UNIT	LOCATION	DATE
75th En Det 48th Brigade	Ft. Stewart Ft. Stewart	March 29-April 12 April 12-26
MAY		
165th Maint. Co. 166th Maint. Co. HHD 170th MP Bn 178th MP Co 190th MP Co GMI	*Ft. McClellan, Ala. Ft. Benning, Ga. Ft. Benning Ft. Benning Ft. Benning Ft. Stewart	May 3-17 May 3-17 May 3-17 May 3-17 May 3-17 May 25-June 8

JULY	
118th FA Bde 1/214th FA Bn 2/214th FA Bn Command And Control HQ 122nd Support Center 138th Medical Co. 1148th TC Co. HHD 110th Maint Bn 164th Maint Co. 277th Maint. Co. HHC 151st Avn Bn 158th MI Co. 159th MI Co. 265th En Gp 560th En Bn 878th En Bn 1160th TC Co.	Ft. Stewart Ft. Stewart Ft. Stewart Ft. Stewart Ft. Stewart Ft. Stewart **Ft. Stewart Ft. Stewart Ft. Stewart *Ft. Stewart Travis Field, Ga. Travis Field, Ga. Travis Field, Ga. Ft. Stewart Ft. Stewart Ft. Stewart Hunter AAF, Ga.

YEAR ROUND TO BE ANNOUNCED

116th AG Band HHD, GaARNG 124th PAD Training Site Detachment	111th Signal Battalion Co A, 111th Signal Bn
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------

*Alternate Site if not selected for OCONUS.
**Alternate Site if not selected for Empire Glacier.

for 190th MPs

Civil disturbance training 'realistic'

"No question about it, the 190th Military Police Company could assist local law enforcement agencies such as the Atlanta Police Department if called on," said Sgt. 1st Class Emery Fry, a platoon sergeant for the 190th and a patrolman with the Fulton County Sheriff's Department.

The 10 year-veteran of civilian police work spoke as he supervised the civil disturbance training of his platoon during a weekend assembly on a hot afternoon in August at Ft. Gillem, Ga.

"I tell these men that of all the training they go through each year, this is probably the most important," Fry said.

Civil Disturbance training is as realistic as possible for these Guardsmen, who are often pitted against "civilians" - other Georgia Army Guardsmen dressed as marchers or rioters.

"One summer camp at Ft. Stewart a few years ago, the training was almost too realistic," said Fry. "The 'rioters' were playing their role too well, carrying signs and screaming, and the MPs were hidden from view by a building. Regular

Army personnel on post and civilians saw what was happening and actually believed that it was some sort of disturbance.

"The first thing you know the Post Provost Marshal was called and the Post MPs came on the scene. Meanwhile the passersby were urging the Guard MPs to really go after the demonstrators. It was really something to see."

The 190th is part of the 170th MP Battalion commanded by Lt. Col. John Blandford. They are combat MPs and as such they not only perform civil disturbance missions, but also train for a combat environment. Integrated with their training also are such classes as arrest procedures and setting up a military police station.

The 190th, at 100 percent strength has about 20 men who are fulltime law enforcement officers.

"Having these men in the unit is invaluable," said Fry. "The experience and stability that these fulltime lawmen bring to our training makes our proficiency even better," he said. "I believe they are as ready as any regular army MP unit and in some ways better."



Men of the 190th Military Police Company fan out during civil disturbance training at Fort Gillem, Ga.



Staff Sgt. Ronald P. Akey (right) supervises the loading of material at Torrejon AB, Spain.

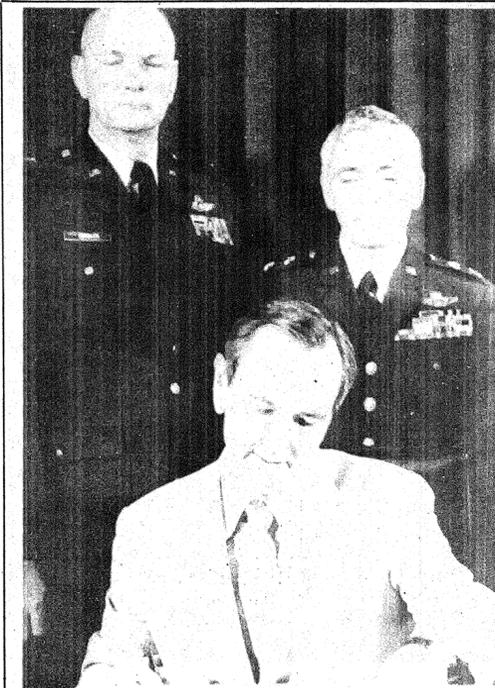
165th visits Torrejon

Some 20 members of the 165th Mobile Aerial Port Flight from Savannah spent two weeks in Spain in July improving on a job which has already earned them command awards.

The team, led by Maj. Erwin D. Meyer, 165th MAPF commander, deployed to Torrejon AB, Spain to train with the 624th MASS.

Recently named the Outstanding Reserve Mobile Aerial Port unit in the Military Airlift Command, the 165th aided the Torrejon unit in loading and unloading supplies and household goods bound for European bases.

Aircraft traffic, said one member, was "very heavy since the runway at Ramstein AB, Germany was temporarily closed." All of the supplies



Gov. George Busbee signs document proclaiming September Employer Appreciation Month for the National Guard and Reserves. Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones (r), the state's adjutant general and Brig. Gen. Billy M. Knowles, Air Force Reserve, look on.

Busbee decrees September as employer month

Gov. George Busbee has proclaimed September as Employer Appreciation Month for the National Guard and Reserves.

Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones, the adjutant general, represented the Georgia National Guard at the proclamation signing. Also present were representatives of the Army, Navy and Marine Reserve.

The observance recognizes the thousands of employers in Georgia that support membership by their employees in the reserve forces of the nation.

Busbee, in signing the proclamation called "upon all employers and supervisors to recognize that support of the Guard and Reserve contributes to our country's security and defense."

Following the ceremony at the state Capitol, Claude H. Booker Jr., executive vice president of Trust Company of Georgia and state chairman of the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, said he hoped the example set by the governor would serve as an "inspiration" to all employers in the state.

normally routed to Ramstein were off-loaded at Torrejon.

Besides Meyer, other unit members on the Torrejon deployment were Senior Master Sgt. Jesse Hayes, Tech. Sgts. Bruce Nyberg, B. Lightfoot, Andrew Swain, Phillip L. Lightfoot; Rabun D. Phillips, Harold D. Hoover, and Billy Horton.

Also on the deployment were Staff Sgts. Thomas A. Sweat, Ronald P. Akey, Freddie Seckinger, James R. Callahan; Hershall S. Thorton, Tervan Amerson, Paul P. Gibbons, Auley Black and Lake B. Dunn Jr.

Others going were Sgt. Marshal V. Whiddon and Airman 1C. Francis R. Rink.

Do'in a job

111th goes to camp

Next door to Camp Blanding is the Florida town of Starke, a small hamlet in the northeast part of the Sunshine state.

Starke may have been the name of Camp Blanding's neighbor, and a fair description of the post, but it sure didn't reflect the attitude of Company A, 111th Signal Battalion, on its first annual training venture.

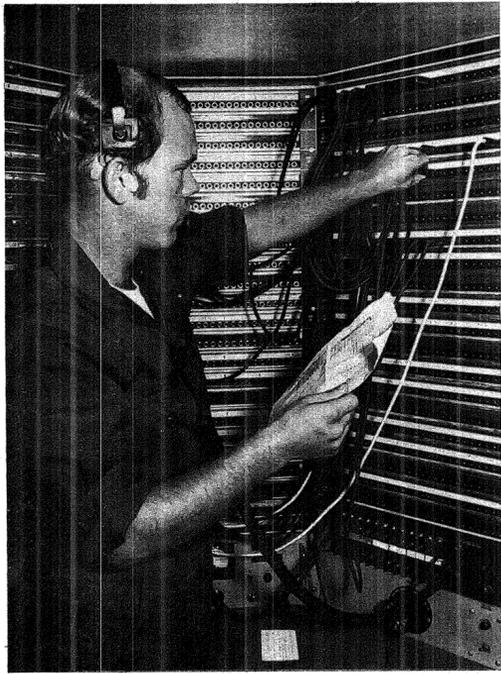
The unit, made up in large part of former 180th Signal Company members, eagerly attacked its mission: to set up and maintain tactical communications with the Florida Army National Guard. For purposes of the exercise, Camp Blanding became Germany.

"Morale has never been higher," said Capt. Neale C. Hightower. "I'd like to see," he added, "the unit support and train with major units like the engineers, or the brigade units."

Currently the signal company trains only with other signal companies.

Evaluators watching the unit were apparently impressed with the speed and agility of unit members, many of whom work for commercial telephone companies when they're not training. One commented on the neatness of the telephone wire-nets the unit strung, while another added, "it looks more like a Bell Telephone job than the U.S. Army."

Following their two weeks in the field most agreed that the biggest challenge facing members of the 111th was "training the newcomers on the job."



Pvt. Harold Lindsey

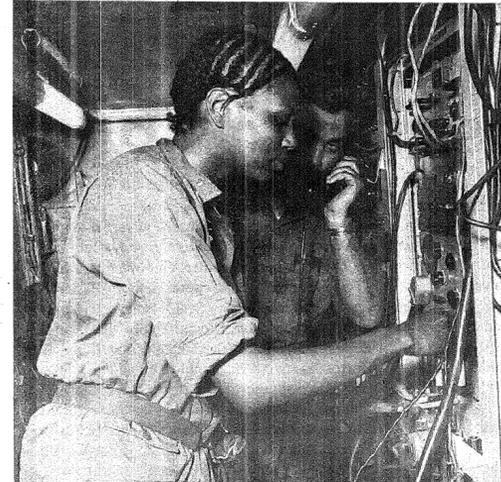


Pfc. Frank Thompson

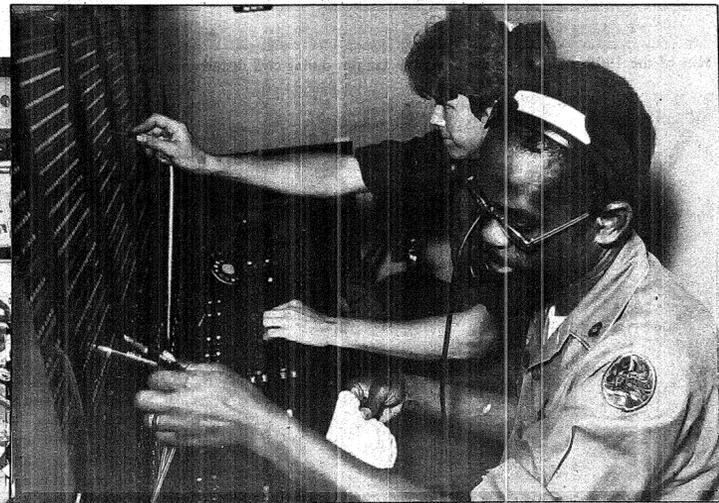
Counterclockwise, Guardsmen works on patch panel (upper left), 138th medic checks for chiggers, transmitter adjustments are made, switchboard operators connect units, a jeep mounted FM radio is put to use, antenna guide wires are secured, Capt. Hightower oversees the operation, maintenance technician (above) checks all bolts for tightness.



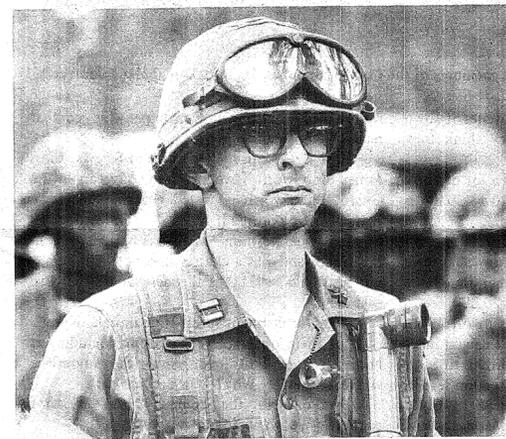
Pvt. Helen Jones (l) Spec. 4 Annie Foreman (c) and Michael Hill



Ava Powell and Sgt. Allen Beffa



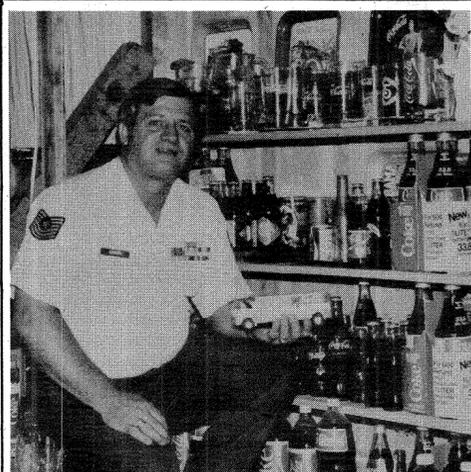
Spec. 4 Sam Campbell (forefront) and Pvt. Daney Sarget



2nd Lt. Virginia Hodges

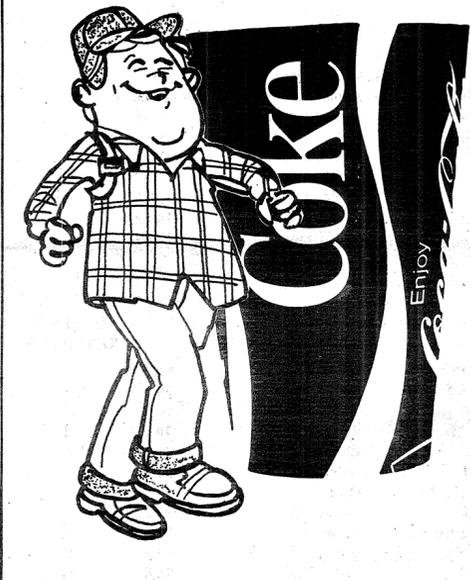


Spec. 4 Willie Pounds and Hodges roll wire. Sgt. Jerry Foster (background) descends from communications van.



Master Sgt. Buddy Gordon shows off a Coca-Cola toy truck

"I've got all kinds of stuffed animals...."
Master Sgt. Buddy Gordon



'Cola'-collecting:

Enjoying the hobby that refreshes

By B.I. Diamond

If the histories of the Air National Guard and the world's best-known soft drink have anything in common, it's cigar-smoking, pretzel-eating Master Sgt. Buddy Gordon.

Gordon, a veteran of 31 years in the Guard, is also a veteran of the "Cola-Clan," an unofficial international fan club of "The Pause That Refreshes."

"About five years ago a fella in Memphis by the name of Bob Buffalo started the 'Cola-Clan.' I expect the membership to be about 2,000 by the time of our national convention in Houston in August," he drawled.

His collection, Gordon said, didn't begin with his membership in the "Clan." "I started about 10 or 12 years ago collecting different bottles. Of course I collected other things as well, like stamps and coins." Today Coca-Cola is his main hobby.

One weekend a month Gordon gets a chance to combine his hobby with National Guard service and apparently its paid off.

"So far I've gotten a bottle of Coke from Germany, a Coca-Cola can from Holland and a..." What the enterprising sergeant does besides "hitting-up" his cohorts at the 116th Tactical Fighter Wing at Dobbins AFB, Ga., for Coke items, is write short notes to overseas residents.

"These people, you know from Holland, Portugal and Germany, write and want some information about the base. I usually keep a copy of their names and addresses and then when I get home write them a little note asking if they've got any Coca-Cola stuff.

"Foreign stuff is getting popular. The 'Clan' has members in two or three different countries," Gordon said, puffing on a corona-corona.

So large has his personal collection grown, according to the master sergeant, that a 12x22 basement room — still incomplete — built for his memorabilia is already overflowing.

Where does a collector find the priceless soft drink artifacts? "When I look for Coca-Cola memorabilia I never go through a small town or medium town that I don't check the gas stations."

Sometimes "the find" can bring unique consequences. "One fella found an old barn with a Coca-Cola sign painted on its side that he wanted. So, he bought the barn and had it torn down, except for that wall.

"Of course, the wall is now part of his collection."

The company, says Gordon, does not officially sponsor the club, "but they know we're here."

Over the years the company has distributed tablets, pencil sharpeners, grills, clocks, toys, trays and a host of other specialty items. "All Coca-Cola stuff has to be approved (by the company)," he said. "A lot of people try to take advantage of the Coke collector by selling reproductions. I've got a Japanese (Coca-Cola) toy truck imitation with the word 'refreshing' misspelled."

A truck driver himself, Gordon says he has more than 25 toy Coke trucks.

If his affection for toys seems a bit misplaced, it isn't. Gordon's specialty is naturally — Coca-Cola toys. "I've got all kinds of stuffed animals; and, they put out a Santa Claus doll last year and one about 25 years ago, all of those are in the family."

His most prized possessions are several cartons of Coca-Cola throwaway bottles which the company used during a bottling strike in the 1960s. "Not even the company has any left," Gordon noted.

Other prizes in his collection are bottles dating back to the late 1800s and a cigarette lighter which plays "The Coca-Cola Theme" (composed 1930, by Leonard Joy), when the lighter is opened. "Anything with the Coca-Cola name on it is valuable," he says.

The club, says Gordon, meets the second Thursday of the month at Perimeter Mall in Northwest Atlanta at 7:30 p.m. Interested persons are invited to attend.

The meeting is held prior to a weekend flea market held at Atlanta's Lakewood Park, where the club has a booth. It was a chance stroll through the flea market several years ago which first sparked the already avid collector of Coke "stuff" into high gear.

"I overheard these people talking about their club and their banquet that night and I asked them about it; and they gave me an application."

The club, he adds, is "growing so fast, there's so much to learn.... The history of the company, the origins of the 'Sprite Boy' (the small boy with a Coca-Cola bottle cap for a hat which for years adorned company advertisements and products)."

The saying used to be "There will always be an England," but for Buddy Gordon and the rest of Coca-Cola Clan, it probably reads: "There will always be a Coke!"

Skycrane gives Banshee a lift

A Navy "Banshee" fighter jet used during the Korean conflict flew one last time several weeks ago — suspended beneath the churning rotor of a Georgia Army National Guard Skycrane.

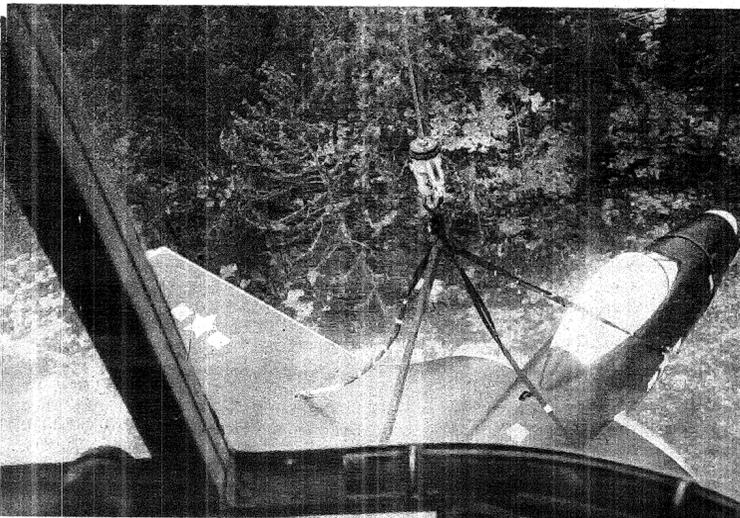
The flight was part of Savannah's 1160th Transportation Company's Skycrane helicopter mission to airlift the single-engine jet from the Orlando, Fla., Naval Training Center to Mayport Naval Base in Jacksonville.

"The jet was rigged to fly 10 feet below the Skycrane and made quite an unusual sight for the Florida population," said an 1160th member.

Weighing 10,000 pounds the Banshee will ultimately be put on display by the Navy.

The CH-54 crew involved in the 115 mile flight were Captains Roy Foster and John Tilttons, Chief Warrant Officer 3 Jim Stivers, pilots; Staff Sgt. Ken Higgenbotham, technical inspector, and Staff Sgt. Vince Smith, flight engineer.

The Skycrane is the free world's largest helicopter and can carry 40 fully-equipped troops in a portable "people pod" or transport 20,000 pounds of supplies and equipment to a battle front.



Navy Banshee fighter jet takes a last ride over Florida — slung under the fuselage of a Georgia Army National Guard CH-54 Skycrane.

Wanting MORE

More to be done, says administrator

The Georgia Army National Guard is changing and there's MORE to come.

The MORE in this case is the Minority Officer Recruiting Effort, which, since its inception almost two years ago, has made the leadership of the Guard more representative of its members.

One look at the figures shows somebody's been doing something about minority officer recruiting. Just 15 months ago only 28 minority officers were assigned in the Guard. Today the figure is 48.

Yet, the state wants to do more, but has had to overcome enormous problems just to make its present strides.

Its image, for one was "elite, an organization that was pretty hard for minorities to get in," reflected Lt. Col. Alphonso B. Varner, the state's highest ranking black officer.

For another, there are few officer vacancies, especially in the field grade ranks (Major and up), and few qualified minority or other officers to fill them. "You have to look at the restrictions which the department of the Army places upon us," notes Lt. Col. Michael Chapman, Georgia Army Guard MORE project officer. "We cannot promote one man from, say a second lieutenant to a major, simply because he is a minority. The Army has established requirements for every officer. To acquire rank an officer has to meet those requirements and there has to be an opening for that rank in the unit."

Chapman added that the active military services are also looking for qualified persons to fill their officer ranks. "The competition for potential officers, especially minority officer personnel is fierce," the colonel said.

Overall, the image of the Guard has changed, Chapman said. "We had about 45 blacks in the entire Guard in the early 1970s. Now we have 4,008. That's because we put an emphasis on minority recruiting."

"We've got to continue to put emphasis on our minority recruiting program. Ideally the percentage

of black or other minority officers should reflect the make-up of the entire Guard and that's what we're working toward.

"One way we're doing this is letting the black community know that everyone starts on an equal footing in the Georgia Army National Guard. There's an opportunity for advancement in rank, training and financial reward, provided, and I'll say it again, the Guardsman, no matter who he or she is, meets the requirements that the Army has established."

Not surprisingly, the state's MORE emphasis has brought the Georgia Guard to the forefront in the nation. Chapman, however, says he and the MORE committee, which oversees the program aren't yet satisfied:

"There's so much more to be done," says Chapman. "We have to sell our credibility to the blacks (and other minorities) and let them know that they are truly wanted."

"We need to increase the number of minority leaders in the Army Guard. However, this will take time. The opportunities for rapid promotion are there for anyone who completes required training and schooling and has demonstrated by his performance of duty that he is truly a leader. We are bound by the legal restraints that require an officer to serve a certain time in grade before being considered for promotion and that there must be a vacancy in one of the units. Even with this, excellence will be recognized and the best leaders will soon go ahead."

The state, however, is making progress, a fact which Chapman attributes to support by black officers and community leaders as well as by members of the MORE committee.

"The commitment," he emphasized, "extends from the adjutant general on down. And from the members of the committee which include representatives from the National Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of

Colored People."

Members of the committee, chaired by Brig. Gen. John W. Gillette, assistant adjutant general, meet bi-monthly to go over "what has been done, and what we can do to improve MORE in Georgia," says Chapman.

"We are telling commanders to go back over their personnel records to see if there is a minority member of the unit who is fully qualified, but has been overlooked for promotion.

"Maj. (Bobby) Duncan, assistant commandant of the Georgia Military Institute, is doing a fine job of visiting units and encouraging young black men and women to attend GMI. I think I could safely say that the current class has more blacks and females than any other class in our history."

Maj. Edward E. Perkins, a black major, and a MORE panel member, recently echoes Chapman's comments saying "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."

Chapman adds, "all of us would like to see rapid progression for every officer, but at least we've got both feet in the door with regard to minority officer recruiting.

"In the coming years, as every officer meets requirements and progresses through the ranks you're going to see minorities filling vacancies at field grade level, in fact, at every level.

"What the adjutant general, my office — everyone wants to insure is that officers or enlisted personnel start on an equal footing in the guard. And, we want to make sure that promotions are not based on color or nationality, but on professional qualifications."

While Guard officials are proud of the progress that the MORE program has made, they admit to wanting "more," for the good of the Guard and the nation.



Tech. Sgt. Don Pepper at switchboard at exercise "Ozark Dawn."

117th earns praise in Ozark Dawn

When the first dawn broke over Little Rock, Ark., members of the 117th Tactical Control Squadron from Savannah wondered if they had been "thrown in the briar patch."

A dozen men from the Georgia unit were in the "Razorback" state and neighboring Missouri participating in exercise "Ozark Dawn" and life was hectic.

"I said all along," reflected Tech. Sgt. Don Pepper, a telephone maintenance technician with the unit, "Please don't throw me in the briar patch," but they did and it was great."

John Kelly, communications operations technician with the unit, added "it was definitely busy in the communications center, but the training and the satisfaction was worth it."

Ozark Dawn brought together radar, electronic air tracking technicians and communications specialists from 11 states. The exercise was designed to "sharpen their skills under realistic field training conditions."

Some members of the 117th maintained a radio relay site near St. Louis providing voice and teletype links to other units. Meanwhile other members manned a complete telephone switching office in a truck not much larger than a bread truck. "The center," said Master Sgt. Jerry Katz, "provided push button dial capability to those units involved in the exercise."

Lt. Col. Wylie B. Griffin, commander of the 117th, praised his team's work:

"You know that your people did a good job when you receive as many letters of appreciation as we have on this exercise. Though we sent only about a dozen personnel to this, they acted as a part of the total team, getting the job done as they always have done."

Joining in the accolades for the unit's performance was Col. William Work, commander of the 157th Tactical Control Group, parent unit of the 117th:

"We couldn't have done it without the men and equipment of Savannah's 117th. Generators supplied from the 117th ran day-in and day-out for two weeks without any down time."

Stripes

The following is a list of Air National Guardsmen promoted since June 30, 1979.

Master Sergeant

- Adrain W. Cribb Jr.
- Norman E. Tillman
- Jerald M. Katz
- Jerry W. Parham

Tech Sergeant

- William J. French
- Charles E. Smith Jr.
- Alfred T. Baker Jr.
- John R. Baker
- Carey D. Roberts

Staff Sergeant

- Fred E. Evans
- Charles R. Locke
- David A. Lucree
- Otis C. Searcy
- John D. Brahbham
- Meyers E. Poythress
- James H. Dobbs
- Larry S. Dyer
- Shirley P. Elrod
- Buford W. Pelfrey

Senior Airman

- Michele L. Snyder
- Alvin L. Miller
- William S. Everett
- Ronald E. Noles
- James D. Waldrep

Photo contest underway

The 14th Annual National Guard Bureau, National Guard Association of the United States Photo contest is underway.

Amateur and professional photographers who are members of the Georgia Air or Army National Guard are eligible to participate. All photos must depict National Guard activities.

Entrants should include their name, unit, home address and phone as well as year and month photo was taken. Mail entries to the Office of Public Affairs, National Guard Bureau, Room 2E258, Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310, Attn: Photo Contest. Deadline for submission is Dec. 1, 1978. Only photos taken between July 1, 1978 and December 1979 are eligible.

Complete entry requirements and forms are available from unit ASTs.

Georgia's 'Long March'

In 1896, two companies of Georgia Guardsmen marched from Macon to Griffin. The route approximately follows US 41 and the Central of Georgia Railroad. Unpaved and overgrown in places, the route can be followed today and looks much the same in some sections as it did that hot July.

By Amos J. Morrow

Capt. Stevens pushed back his hat and peered through the pre-dawn darkness of the Macon streets. Figures began to appear to him in the dim light of the city's street lamps.

Several days of steady rain had cooled the air and beat down the red Georgia dust that was everywhere in the summertime. It was to be a warm cloudy July 5 and the beginning of an adventure for Stevens and his men.

At 4:45 a.m. the call was given to move out. Companies A and F of the Second Regiment, Georgia Volunteers, began an enthusiastic expedition to summer camp, 1896. They would, with the exception of two men, walk every step of the way from the Macon Volunteer Army on First and Poplar to Camp Northern in Griffin, 54 1/2 miles away. "Great Last Cause"

Of the 53 men who marched out that morning up Washington Street toward Forsyth, 44 were students, clerks and merchants of Macon who were two young to remember the old days when the Macon Volunteers had fought against overwhelming odds in the "Great Lost Cause" more than 30 years before.

There were a few old timers like Col. Charles Wiley, the Regiment's commander. He had served as a private, corporal and sergeant with the Volunteers back in '61 and had become the adjutant of the old 44th Georgia Regiment in 1862.

Then there was Capt. Granville Connor whose father had donated the land to build Company B's armory where they had assembled for this march. Connor had served from 1859 through the war and was with the Army of Northern Virginia at the surrender at Appomattox.

All military organizations had been banned in Georgia after the war and the state was placed under the government of the U.S. Army. But, as soon as the ban was lifted in 1872, Conner and his die-hard friends were there to breathe life back into old Company B and the Macon Volunteers.

Conner had retired, but one of his friends, Lt. William Wrigley, now the Regimental paymaster, had gone through the war with the Macon Volunteers and was among the first to join Conner in Company B as soon as it was legally possible.

Men like these kept the war alive in the minds of the younger troops and provided a core for such elite social organizations as the Barnesville Blues, the Brown Fencibles, Atlanta's Gate City Guard, and the Macon Hussars (Company F) and the Macon Light Infantry (Company A). It was these men who found themselves marching past Crump's Park toward Ayres Spring as the sun began to rise.

Enlivened Men After two hours of marching, a halt was called. It was at the springs that the men began to take part in an experiment to see if drugs could be used to combat fatigue on such long marches.

The men were given caffeine derived from the kola nut and mixed with wine. The drug, called Vino-Kolafra, was administered in two-ounce doses by Capt. Howard J. Williams the post surgeon attached to the two companies during the march, who submitted this report:

"In a few moments all sense of fatigue and discomfort had passed away, the step became brisk, and the men became enlivened. The circulation of the blood would quiet down and the respiration steadied, by actual examination made in several cases."

The only unpleasant side effect, according to Williams, was that four of the men suffered stomach aches and nausea, but this was remedied by giving them a piece of bread so that they would not be given the drug on an empty stomach.

The drug was to be used throughout the march with what Williams referred to as "a great deal of benefit."

At 6:55 a.m. the "enlivened" men of the 2nd Regiment continued their move across Idle Hour Farms, a section that is now a Macon



Bolingbroke (top picture) as it appears today. Several photographs were taken by Capt. Stevens during the march, but they were destroyed during processing.



country club housing estate. Capt. Stevens penciled down the weather report that would be used later in a map that he would devise for the Adjutant-General's report on the route of the march. It was cloudy and warm.

The march had been the idea of Capt. P. Gervais R. Bell, commander of Company F and senior officer on the march, and Capt. James E.P. Stevens commanding officer of Company A.

Neither of the men were war veterans. Stevens had started with the regiment as a lieutenant in 1894 while Bell had begun as a private with the Sumter Guards of South Carolina in 1880 and worked through the ranks in Macon to first sergeant and then second lieutenant with the Hussars in 1893. Both men sported new captain's rank from the preceding summer.

Traveling Light They had devised the march, as they told Adjutant General John Kell, to give the troops experience in proper handling of food, clothing, shelter and equipment on forced marches. The men were packed lightly carrying a cartridge belt with six rounds of ball cartridge, a canteen, tin cup and rifle. The bayonet and scabbard were packed in the knapsack along with whatever was required by regulations. The rest of the needed belongings were loaded aboard a covered wagon and hauled along with the troops.

Not wishing to "live off the land" entirely, the captains had decided to carry a few things along just in case. The two wagons that followed the troops contained a manifest of hams, bacon, beans, corn meal, potatoes, flour, onions, butter, sugar, coffee, tea, lard and other basic staples. And somewhere in the financial account for summer camp 1896 was a miscellaneous receipt for \$8 from the Acme Brewing Company of Macon.

About 8 a.m., the group encountered a steep hill at the 8-mile mark. After they had climbed to the top, they rested and most likely again received medication from Williams. The roads had been a rutty mire during the heavy rains that preceeded the march, but the July sun had captured each rut and mud hole and baked them into a brick-hard obstacle course for foot and wheel. The roads were steep and pitted making travel difficult in many parts, but could generally be called good, according to Bell.

After 2 1/2 more miles, the group stopped at Lorane. Stevens noted that it was hot. The men and mules were beginning to complain of the heat and were anxious to reach their overnight camp site.

As 10 o'clock rolled around, the troops neared Bolingbroke. They marched past the Mount Zion Baptist Church with its spreading shade trees and peaceful cemetery. It had stood watch over this road since 1832 and was a welcome sight to the Volunteers who would rest for the night in the little settlement a few miles beyond.

At 11 a.m. camp was ordered. Preparations for dinner were soon underway and tents were pitched "in a beautiful oak grove about 100 yards to the left of the station." The stop was named Camp Wiley for the regimental commander and sentry posts and duty officers were named.

J.W. Ham's store stands across the tracks from the site of his father's store which boasted the only telephone for miles around in 1896. It was there that Capt. P.G.R. Bell telephoned the Quitman Guards to say that the troops were on the way.

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Members of the 164th Maintenance Company replace a truck radiator while training in Germany.

164th trains in Germany

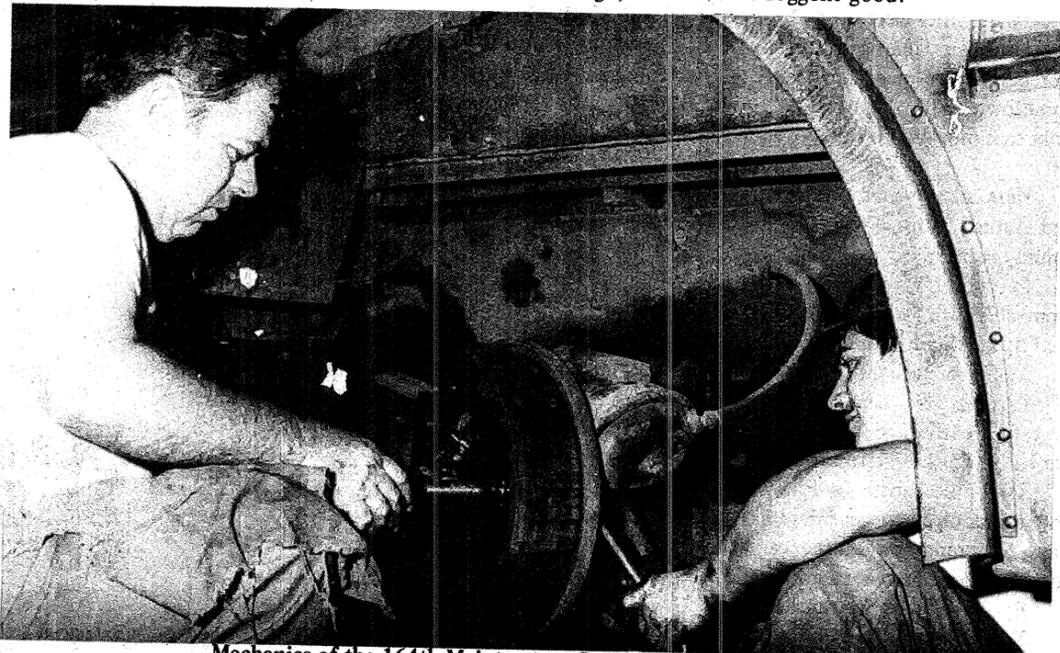
The 164th Maintenance Company, a Georgia National Guard unit jointly based in Hinesville and Glennville, recently underwent two weeks of annual training with the 21st Support Command's 51st Maintenance Battalion in Mannheim, Germany.

More than 150 members of the 164th, a heavy equipment maintenance unit responsible for the mechanical support and upkeep of Georgia Guard vehicles merged into the operations of the 51st.

"This O'CONUS program provides a fine

opportunity for the troops to experience hands-on training," said Capt. Joseph S. Tyson, commander of the 164th. "We hope to enhance the quality of our personnel, improve skills, and leave a little smarter about our mission. The soldiers are performing their usual jobs in a very different environment."

"Some of our people were glad to come to Germany for training," Tyson added. "And some really didn't want to leave home. In general, though, our morale is doggone good!"



Mechanics of the 164th Maintenance Company work on brake shoes.

Two looks

New report eliminates numerical ratings

Officer evaluation reports are being changed and Georgia Army National Guard officers will find the changes "significant," say officials.

"The new OER," noted Capt. David Otto, of the Georgia Army Guard Personnel division, "gets the officer being rated directly involved in the evaluation process."

Officers being rated will now use a support form (DA Form 67-8-1) — which will be sent to them at the start of each rating period — to complete section "A" and "B" of part III.

"Section 'A,'" said Otto, "is for the rated officer to describe significant duties and responsibilities of his position.

"The second section of Part III, Major Performance Objectives must also be completed at the beginning of the rating period. This section

should objectively and quantitatively state how accomplishments of significant duties and responsibilities will be measured.

"For every duty and responsibility there should be at least one performance objective which will tell the rated officer and his or her rater to what degree they have been achieved," said the captain.

The new OER (Form 67-8) adds Otto, no longer uses a numerical score for the entire report. "The only item on the form that gives a relative rank of the rated officer in relation to his peer is the Senior Rater's Potential Evaluation.

"For this section of the form, the senior rater gives a broad organization and perspective of the rated-officer's potential. This score will be

computed and organized in relation to the senior rater's potential ranking of other officers of the same grade."

The OER is then sent to the Guard Bureau which then annotates the relative ranking of the officer on the OER and sends it back to state headquarters for inclusion in the rated officer's file.

The senior raters will also receive a "profile" to show them "how they have performed their function," says Otto.

The Guard Bureau, said Otto is currently preparing materials to inform officers of the new report.

Otto, said he and others will also travel to units throughout the state to inform officers about the new reporting system.

New OERs prepared for fall start

Georgia Army National Guard officials are readying new officer efficiency reports for use starting this fall.

The new report has eight "significant" features: 1) supporting form; 2) senior rater concept; 3) senior rater profile; 4) rate the senior rater; 5) focus on duty position requirements; 6) emphasis on organizational effectiveness; 7) increased administrative accuracy; and 8) increased review.

Close out reports for National Guard officers under the old OER system are as follows:

*Sept. 15 to Oct. 31—01 and 02.

*Oct. 15 to Nov. 30—03

*Nov. 15 to Dec. 31—04

*Dec. 15 to Jan. 31, 1980—05 and 06

*Jan. 15 to Feb. 28, 1980—all general officers and warrant officers.

Here is a brief summary of the new report which

utilizes three official forms:

Part I of the new report contains administrative data similar to past OERs, but changes the reporting period from the duty day concept to the calendar day concept.

Part II is the authentication section. Under the new system the rated officer receives the OER. The officer must then authenticate the accuracy of both the administrative data and the membership of the rating chain.

The officer then passes the OER and a completed Support Form (DA-67-8-1) to the rater, who is normally his immediate supervisor.

Part III is the duty description. It is exactly the same size as the one on the Support Form. If the rater considers that description appropriate he may place the same description on the OER. However, if he feels the rated officer's description to be inappropriate he is not

bound by it.

Part IV is the rater's evaluation of the rated officer's professional attributes. It has two sections.

The first discusses professional competence with the second depicting the core values or ethics of the officer corps.

Part V contains the rater's evaluation of the rated officer's duty position performance and potential.

In the new system, the performance evaluation section is not the place for comments on potential. They are placed in the estimate of potential section.

Part VI is completed by the intermediate rater, should there be one, while Part VII allows the senior rater to evaluate the potential of the rated officer.

The OER is then forwarded to the Military Personnel Center where it is checked for accuracy. Action can then be taken on the rating.