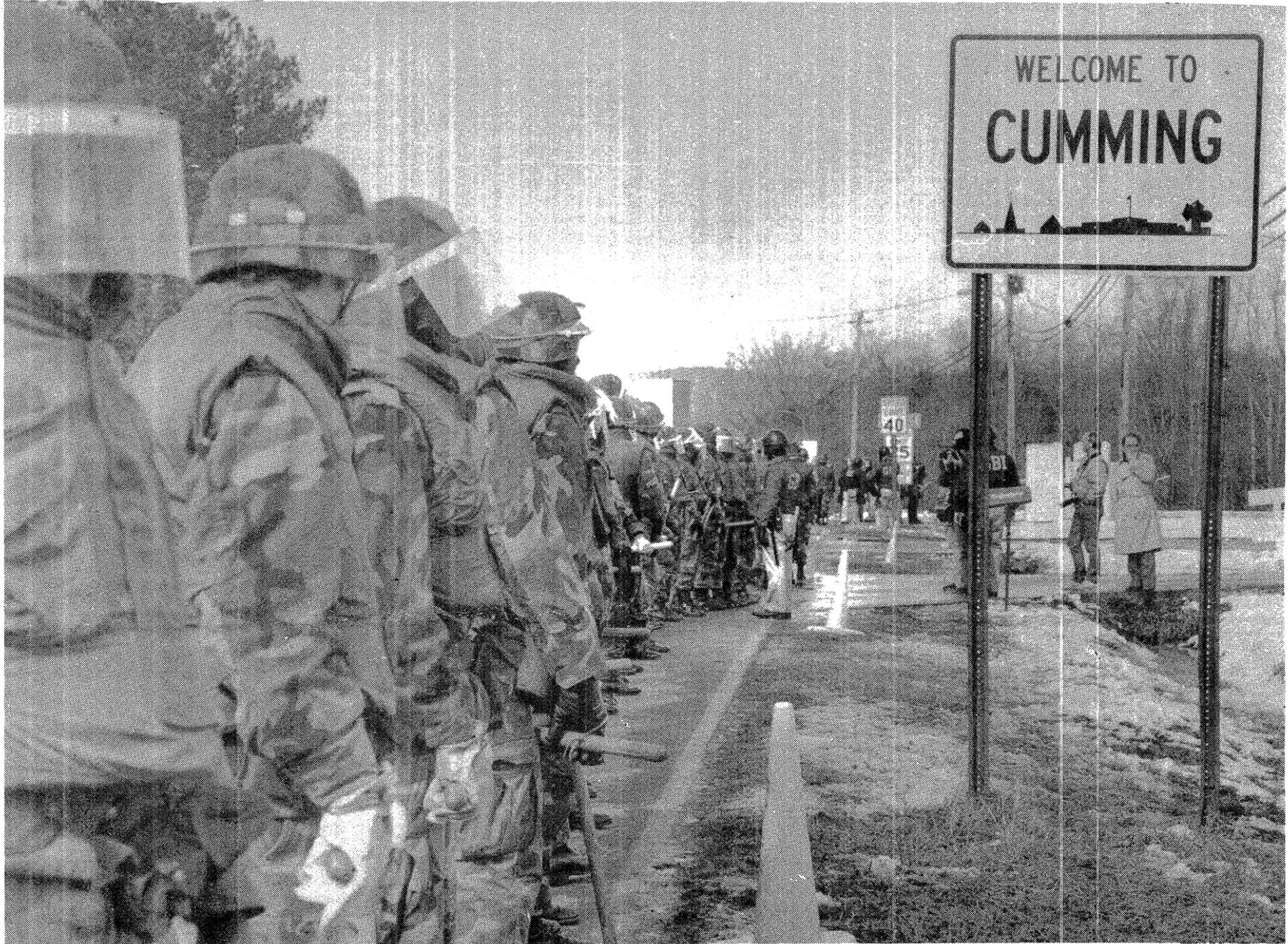


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THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN

Vol. 7 No. 4

January - April 1987



Picture Courtesy Atlanta Journal

Guard comes through in Forsyth County

By B.I. Diamond

At 1430 hours Tuesday, January 21, 1987, Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Griffin, the Adjutant General of Georgia, told his military support officer in confidence that a portion of the Georgia Guard might be mobilized in order to protect the Constitutional right of peaceful assembly in Forsyth County, Ga.

The Guard had not been called upon to handle that kind of mission since the civil strife of the 1960s. However, an angry whites disrupted a small, biracial group of "brotherhood marchers" in Forsyth County, Ga., on January 17, it sparked a second, much larger "brotherhood march" which was slated to step-off at 1100 hours, January 24. Faced with the potential for violence at the second march, Georgia Governor Joe Frank Harris felt compelled to alert the Georgia Guard to the possibility of mobilization.

General Griffin confided the governor's decision to his military support officer, Lt. Col. Robert Baird III, a Guardsman who had seen such service during the turmoil which followed the death of Martin Luther King Jr., in 1968. "The governor's decision," said Baird, "was based on intelligence information that we (the National

Guard), the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) and the Georgia State Patrol (GSP) provided. The leaders who were planning the second march estimated between 2,000 and 5,000 participants. And, our intelligence indicated a number of white supremacist organizations would hold a counter-demonstration. There were so many different factions converging, that there was a serious potential for violence.

"Less than 48 hours after the first march, it was evident that the GBI and GSP might not have sufficient manpower to handle the situation," said Baird. Consequently, the Governor directed the Adjutant General to prepare a plan to mobilize Guardsmen in the event they were needed to augment the manpower of these law enforcement agencies.

Baird was also asked to accompany the General to a planning session with GBI, and GSP officials and Forsyth County Sheriff Wesley Walraven scheduled for Wednesday at Cumming, Ga., the Forsyth County seat. While the Adjutant General and Lt. Col. Baird were in Forsyth County, word of the mobilization was selectively spread to key staff members at the Georgia Guard's headquarters in Atlanta, and a conference arranged upon Griffin's and Baird's return.

At 1730 hours key staff members, including the chiefs of personnel, operations and training, finance, public affairs and the Chief of Staff, Col. O. C. Malcom Jr., met with Griffin and Baird. During the conference General Griffin sketched a rough map of the proposed 1.4-mile march route and outlined the concept of a cordon, or human chain, of Guardsmen enclosing the procession. The cordon would flow with the march, becoming in effect a "moving box."

TASK FORCE NORTH

Baird continued the briefing, describing key "blocking positions," checkpoints, and troop placement. He also displayed aerial reconnaissance photos of the march route. By 2000 hours Guardsmen and units which would make up "Task Force North" were identified and Col. John R. Paulk Jr., commander of the Georgia Guard's 265th Engineer Group, selected as the on-the-ground commander.

Working through the night and into the early morning, Lt. Col. Baird drew up a draft of the operations plan. At 0800 hours Thursday, less than 48 hours before the event, Baird briefed the Adjutant General on the plan, and it was approved.

Continued on pg. 4

Guard draws praise for Forsyth County role

General Assembly

A RESOLUTION

Commending the Georgia National Guard; and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, the Georgia National Guard consistently receives the highest ratings on evaluations conducted by the Army and Air Force; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia National Guard functions in a dual role inasmuch as it has both state and federal missions; and

WHEREAS, in his capacity as Commander in Chief, Governor Joe Frank Harris called certain units of the Georgia National Guard to state active duty on Saturday, January 24, 1987, to assist the FBI, GBI, and local law enforcement agencies in preserving law and order during the Brotherhood March in Forsyth County, Georgia; and

WHEREAS, within hours after being alerted, the members of those units selected for activation had reported for duty, drawn their personal gear, weapons, and vehicles and were standing by awaiting further orders; and

WHEREAS, with the eyes of the nation and the world upon them, the members of the Georgia National Guard performed their duties and carried out their responsibilities in an outstanding and professional manner.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA that this body does hereby commend and congratulate the entire membership and leadership of the Georgia National Guard for the high level of readiness that they have attained and continue to maintain.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this body does hereby single out for special praise and recognition those members of the Georgia National Guard who participated in the state active duty mobilization to assist the FBI, GBI, and local law enforcement agencies in preserving law and order during the Brotherhood March in Forsyth County, Georgia, on Saturday, January 24, 1987.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to Governor Joe Frank Harris, Commander in Chief of the Georgia National Guard; MG Joseph W. Griffin, The Adjutant General of Georgia; and COL O. C. Malcolm, Jr., Chief of Staff of the Georgia Army National Guard.

SENATE RESOLUTION 67
By: Senators Bryant of the 3rd, Perry of the 7th, Kennedy of the 4th and others

Adopted in the Senate January 29, 1987
Adopted in the House January 30, 1987

Emile
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Thomas D. Murphy
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Hamilton M. Whiting
SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Stan Wood
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Forsyth County Sheriff Department

WESLEY WALRAVEN, SHERIFF

February 17, 1987

Major General Joseph W. Griffin
Adjutant General
P. O. Box 17965
Atlanta, Georgia 30316

Dear General Griffin:

Please accept my personal and deepest thanks to the people of Your Command on behalf of every citizen in Forsyth County. The support of The Guard in the recent "March" shows the necessity of everyone working together for a common goal. State and local agencies cooperating with well trained personnel can insure the job, no matter what the need, will be accomplished.

The Guard represented themselves in the highest professional manner possible. Your Command and every Georgian should be extremely proud.

Again, Thank You for a job well done.

Gratefully Yours,
Wesley Walraven
Wesley Walraven,
Sheriff

WW/lw

STATE OF GEORGIA
Department of Defense
Military Division
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
POST OFFICE BOX 17965
Atlanta, Ga.
30316-0965

MG JOSEPH W. GRIFFIN
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
29 January 1987

SUBJECT: Commendation to Participants in Forsyth County Security Operation

Brig Gen Ben L. Patterson, Jr., Asst Adj Gen-Air
BG William K. McDaniel, Cdr, 48th Infantry Brigade (M)
BG Robert E. Davis, Jr., Cdr, Troop Command
COL John R. Paulk, Cdr, 265th Engineer Group
CPT Raymond J. Godleski, Jr., Det Cdr, HD, GaSTARC

1. From the time the Georgia National Guard contingent began withdrawing from Forsyth County, a deluge of congratulations has come our way. They have come from all walks of life, and many have come from very high levels. The Governor asked me to extend his commendations for a superb team effort. I have also received congratulatory calls and letters from general officers and other notable persons from all over the country, to include a call from the Attorney General of the United States, The Honorable Edwin Meese III. Mr. Meese was highly complimentary of the professionalism and military bearing displayed. This letter serves to convey the commendations of The Governor and those of Mr. Meese to the Georgia Guard participants in this operation. Let me add my personal commendations to all concerned. I cannot possibly express the pride and elation I feel at being able to say that I serve with such a magnificent group of citizen soldiers and airmen. The performance of the Georgia National Guard during this operation demonstrated unmistakably that a properly resourced, equipped, and trained militia force is essential to public well-being. Our people demonstrated a special kind of discipline and dedication as they endured without flagging the long, restrictive hours on the streets of Cumming. The competence, confidence, and responsiveness of our Guard men and women during this operation and every time they take on a mission more than justify the praise received.

2. Please ensure that a copy of this letter is provided to each member of your command who participated in this operation.

Joseph W. Griffin
JOSEPH W. GRIFFIN
Major General
The Adjutant General

General Joseph Griffin
National Guard Commander
P.O. Box 1456
Atlanta, Georgia 30371

Dear General Griffin:

I attach a copy of my letter to Governor Harris expressing the appreciation of the Department of Justice for the State's outstanding effort during the Saturday march in Forsyth County. Because I personally observed the work of the National Guard that contributed to the success of this operation, I also wanted to thank you directly for the cooperation and dedication of your agency. I know that this involved not only expenditures of money but significant personal sacrifice by the men and women involved. Please convey to each of them the recognition and appreciation of the Attorney General and myself. It was a worthwhile job done well.

Sincerely,

Wm. Bradford Reynolds
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN

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Georgia Adjutant General	Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Griffin
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Cited for outstanding military performance, service

Taylor, Brown win top 2nd U.S. Army awards, Massey places first in Georgia Guard category

Three soldiers of the Georgia Army National Guard have won top awards in recognition for exceptional military performance, leadership qualities and contributions to their units and the Georgia Army Guard.

Sergeant First Class Wayne (Lucky) Taylor II of Cordele's Co. B, 2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry has been named "Non-Commissioned Officer of the Year" — for both the State of Georgia and the 2nd U.S. Army.

Specialist 4 Thomas A. (Tony) Brown of Monroe's 178th Military Police Company has been selected as "Soldier of the Year" for Georgia and 2nd U.S. Army.

Sergeant Rickey Lee Massey Sr. of Headquarters Co., 1st Battalion, 121st Infantry, in Dublin, has been chosen "Soldier of the Year, Active Component — for the State of Georgia."

Competition for these distinguished awards is held annually in each of the eight states and two territories (Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) which comprise the 2nd U.S. Army. Award winners at state level subsequently compete at the 2nd U.S. Army level. Candidates considered for the awards are first nominated by their unit commanders and are then nominated and approved by their units' battalion and major commands.

Commenting on the award recipients, Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Griffin, the adjutant general, said "We are extremely pleased and proud of our men who have earned these awards. To compete and to win in such prestigious competition is a great honor — not only for the individual soldier — but also for their unit and the Georgia Guard."

Sgt. 1st Class Taylor
Sergeant First Class Wayne (Lucky) Taylor II, 38, a native of Jacksonville, Fla., is a five-year veteran of the Georgia Army Guard. He serves full-time in the Guard as unit trainer. During drills and annual training, Taylor is a platoon sergeant for his unit.

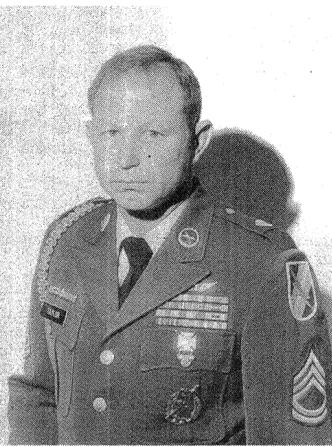
"I want to make certain that the men in my infantry unit receive the best training possible," Taylor explained. "Because I believe that if they are trained well and were mobilized and called into combat, then they would have a good chance of surviving for the entire length of time served."

As unit trainer, Taylor said he continually strives to plan and implement "meaningful training" — not "make-time training" for his men. "I cannot emphasize enough the importance of training," Taylor added. "It's the key to the success of our mission, vital to our survival in combat."

Prior to joining the Guard, Taylor served on active duty in the U.S. Army for 12 years. His duties included recruiter for the active Army and crew chief in the Army's aviation section.

Taylor was graduated in 1979 from Columbia College in Missouri where he earned a B.A. degree in business administration and English.

Residents of Cordele, Taylor and his wife, Linda, have two children, Wayne, 11, and Shella, 8 years of age.



Sgt. 1st Class Wayne E. (Lucky) Taylor II
'Non-Com Officer of the Year'



Spec. 4 Thomas A. (Tony) Brown
'Soldier of the Year'



Sgt. Rickey Lee Massey Sr.
'Soldier of the Year-Active Component'

Spec. 4 Brown
Specialist 4 Thomas A. (Tony) Brown, 25, a native and resident of Madison, Ga., is employed full-time with the Guard. He is responsible for the supply, maintenance and repair of weapons in his military police unit.

A member of the Georgia Guard for the past six years, Brown said that he feels he is "helping his community, state and nation by serving in the Guard. It is good for my family, too, because I can serve in the military close to where I was born and in an area that I love very much."

"I especially enjoy learning more about the operations and new developments of weapons and the supply field. Military technology is continually expanding, growing and changing," Brown added. "To me that makes the military an exciting and challenging profession."

Brown considers men and women in the military to be "very special citizens." "I think today's soldiers are particularly dedicated to their profession, love and appreciate their country, and strive to do the best they can in their jobs."

A graduate of Morgan County High School and Athens Technical School, Brown is certified in both arc and gas welding. He and his wife, Cindy, have two sons, Joshua, 2 years old, and Israel, 8 months.

Sgt. Massey
A native of Hampton, Va., Sergeant Rickey Lee Massey Sr. has served full-time in the active U.S. Army for more than 11 years. In October, 1985 he began a three-year tour with the Georgia Army Guard's Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 121st Infantry, located in Dublin, Ga.

Massey, 29, serves as a personnel administrative assistant in his unit. He said his main concerns are "making sure personnel are paid correctly and on time and that promotions for deserving personnel are recommended and presented in a timely manner."

Commenting on his tour of duty with the Guard, Massey said "working full-time in the Guards is 'quite different' than in the regular Army. Guardsmen really have to work hard to do so much in the limited time that weekend drills and annual training allow."

"I also believe that Georgia Guardsmen would perform exceptionally well if called to active duty," Massey added. "Their training is intense and thorough, their equipment modern and well-maintained."

Having chosen the military service as his professional career, Massey cites "service to his country, travel opportunities and financial security" as among his most valued benefits.

Massey and his wife, Ramona, have two sons, Rickey, 5, and Raymone, 4 years of age.



MEMBERS of the Selection Board for Outstanding Soldier and Non-Commissioned Officer, Georgia Army National Guard, prepare to interview candidates at their Feb. 14 meeting in Atlanta. Shown, from left, are SGM Larry Bowman, state retention NCO; SGM Joe Allen, Senior enlisted advisor to the State; SGM Robert Jett, enlisted advisor, 265th Engineering Group and, Command Sergeants Major Billy Manning, State Command Sergeant Major; Robert Little, - Troop Command; Rodney Harvell, - 118th Field Artillery Brigade; and Roy Anderson, - 48th Infantry Brigade (Mech). (Photo by SFC Don Sheppard)

'All Candidates were outstanding' states Manning

A total of 13 soldiers — among the best in Georgia's Army National Guard — were interviewed individually on Feb. 14 in Atlanta by members of the Selection Board for "Outstanding Soldier and Non-Commissioned Officer of the Year, Georgia Army National Guard."

"Every one of the candidates was outstanding," commented Command Sergeant Major Billy Manning. "Selecting the winners was not an easy task. We had to pinpoint a number of factors that gave the 'winning edge' to those who were ultimately selected for the awards."

Command Sgt. Maj. Robert Little, chosen to chair the Board this year, said there were candidates representing each of the Georgia Guard's four major commands, as well as Headquarters, State Area Command, and the National Guard Training Site at Fort Stewart.

"I'm convinced competition within the Georgia Guard for these awards gets stronger each year," Manning said. "We are very proud of our participants. They are among the best — not only in the Georgia Guard — but in the entire military profession."

Life Saver

Take stock in America.

The plan, now an operations order, called for a range of missions to be undertaken by Georgia Guardsmen. Among them was the augmenting of a sizable force of local and state law enforcement personnel. Within that umbrella, Guardsmen were responsible for controlling the march, securing the marchers, as well as supporting GBI and GSP personnel in maintaining security at the Forsyth County courthouse where an end-of-march rally was scheduled.

In addition, Guardsmen were assigned to secure a high school where official vehicles were to be parked and provide security for a mass detention area, if needed.

From the outset, it was decided that the troops, if possible, should move in to Cumming (Forsyth County) after dark Friday. "One important reason for doing that," said Baird, "was to avoid a 'siege mentality' on the part of the township. It can be traumatic to see about 2,000 troops and all the equipment involved rolling down main street. We felt that from a psychological viewpoint, it would be better to move in at night."

Another reason was security. By moving at night, anyone contemplating violence would not have a clear idea of the Guard's strength or resources.

Once approved, the order was put into effect. By 0900 hours Thursday, units were notified to mobilize. Crowd control equipment, including face shields and riot batons, were issued and troop transport readied. Staff Sgt. John Cadwell, a training NCO at Company C, 1st Battalion, 121st Infantry, in Eastman, Ga., later said he was "impressed with the ease with which the Guard was mobilized."

MORE MARCHERS

Friday morning, Baird and the Army Guard headquarters staff finalized other operational requirements. They coordinated billeting in Forsyth County, and when faced with intelligence reports which indicated that the number of march participants would be significantly more than originally estimated, quickly identified and mobilized additional troops. By 1500 hours an alert order had been issued and by 1800 a battalion had been mobilized and readied to move to Forsyth County once their transport arrived. By 0001 hours the battalion was in Forsyth County.

Indeed this second muster, Baird related, was hampered by the uncertainty of the weather—below freezing temperatures and seven inches of snow—and the limited number of available trucks. Most Army National Guard trucks were in use at annual training in the southeastern portion of the state.

Another complexity in the "call up" was the distance between unit mobilization points in south Georgia and the ultimate troop-assembly destination at Dobbins AFB, north of Atlanta.

To solve the transport problem, Air National Guard drivers and trucks from the 129th Tactical Control Squadron, located 20 miles north of Atlanta in Kenesaw, and Savannah's 117th Tactical Control Squadron were pressed into service. According to the plan, the Air Guardsmen were to drive to each Army Guard unit involved in the mobilization—the furthest being 200 miles from Atlanta—pick up the soldiers, then take them to the "airhead" at Macon Ga., where they would be airlifted to Dobbins, and fed an evening meal.

"After that," Baird continued, "the drivers returned to Dobbins in time to rejoin the airlifted troops and transport them to the high school in Forsyth County

where they would be billeted." Once the troops arrived at the county high school, the Air Guardsmen had to drive to several other north Georgia locations to convey the additional troops mobilized during the second muster.

Baird later explained that the troop airlift served a three-fold purpose. "Convoing troops in the intense cold to Dobbins would have meant a miserable six-hour trip. More importantly, it would have exposed our troops to frigid temperatures for a prolonged period. Thus, with these adverse effects on troop welfare in mind, coupled with the need to feed our people a hot, evening meal prior to their deployment into Forsyth County, military airlift was the best available option.

"Additionally, the Friday afternoon bumper-to-bumper traffic in the Dobbins area was a factor in the decision to use airlift. Troop convoys would have snarled in the already congested traffic in the vicinity."

More problems arose when Guard officials learned that two cases of dynamite had been stolen from a building materials store and might be used to destroy bridges and the main roads on which Guardsmen and participants might travel. "On top of everything else," Baird said, "we had to plan alternate routing for each of the mobilized units because of this threat.

"Of course there were still the 'normal problems' of traffic and road conditions because of the weather which we had to iron out."

On the eve of the march, Baird reflected on the difference between the 1987 civil rights confrontation and his first experience in 1968, when he was mobilized following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. "It's a totally different ballgame. Back in the 1960s, there were not nearly as many groups to be concerned with."

A STRONGER GUARD

Baird stressed, however, that today's Guard is stronger, more professional, and better equipped than 20 years ago. He attributed the proficiency of the 1987 Georgia Guard to increased resources, intensified training and tougher evaluations which measure Guard performance by active duty standards.

Melting snow covered the ground Saturday morning as 1,700 Georgia Guardsmen took their designated positions. The initial plan allowed for members to be relieved for lunch, but as marchers streamed into the county and reports indicated that buses from Miami, Birmingham, Huntsville and other southern cities were en route, Guardsmen had to hold their posts.

At the march assembly point, as each bus arrived, it was escorted inside the cordon of Guardsmen where the marchers disembarked. By mid-day the mass of participants had already exceeded everyone's expectations. In fact, because of the crowd, the march was already an hour late in starting. Staff Sgt. Ernest Jones of Hawkinsville's Detachment 1, Company D, 1st Battalion, 121st Infantry, echoed the thoughts of many Guardsmen who had been at their posts since 0700 hours, saying that "it was physically hard for our men standing for such long periods of time...but there was no complaining."

In town, a counter-demonstration of 300 to 400 began shortly before noon. Soon after, Guardsmen were called to reinforce GBI and GSP personnel monitoring the situation. Lt. Col. Robert Hughes, a battalion commander, led a contingent to the troubled area. Eventually, several counter-demonstrators were arrested on

charges ranging from blocking a public highway to inciting a riot.

The march finally got underway just before 1400 hours with an estimated 20,000 participants enclosed in the net of Guardsmen, GBI and GSP personnel. Ninety minutes later the last of the march had left the assembly point for the rally site. "Our one real fear was that we weren't going to get all of the marchers out of there by nightfall. Securing the march after dark would have been a nerve-racking and arduous task," Baird said. Threats of violence were few, but included one in which an anonymous caller stated that "a group of white males, who (had) received para-military training in Alabama were in the march area, approximately 400 yards from the line of march armed with 30.06 rifles and intended to shoot four or five marchers." The threat, as most of them that day, proved groundless.

With twilight approaching and the massive number of participants, march leaders asked many to return to their buses before completing their march to the courthouse. By nightfall, the march had been successfully concluded without major incident. The buses, filled with jubilant marchers, left the county.

For Guardsmen, the day demonstrated the value of good training—the event was real, not an exercise. Eastman's Staff Sgt. Cadwell maintained that "just three months ago we went through intensive 'civil disturbance' training. It paid off for us. We were prepared to handle our mission."

A DIFFERENT OUTLOOK

Maj. Dennis Manning, executive officer of Dublin's Headquarters, 1st Battalion, 121st Infantry, said he felt that following the march "many of our men walked away with a different 'outlook' on their jobs as Guardsmen." Sgt. Randy Smith of Atlanta's 190th Military Police Company remarked that "the day was a tiring one for most of us—the weather was cold, and we stood a lot, but we knew what to expect. We looked very sharp."

The 1,700 Guardsmen, mobilized less than 48 hours earlier, were finally able to return to their homes late Saturday evening. Yet, for the Georgia Guard, there were many lessons in the "Brotherhood March." Baird noted that the audio and video tapes of the Guard's performance were "priceless" in the training of younger officers and NCOs who may have only read about similar demonstrations.

"It will lend realism to our civil disturbance training on every level. At the staff level it may be particularly useful because we had such a short time to coordinate and plan with all of the state agencies."

Another factor which contributed to the success of the operation, said Baird, was the "tight information security" which existed.

The cost of mobilization for approximately 48 hours was more than \$200,000. Yet in terms of painting a positive picture of the National Guard, it was invaluable. Accolades came from U.S. Attorney General, Edwin Meese III, who telephoned his congratulations. A tribute also came from William Bradford Reynolds, assistant attorney general, U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, who wrote to General Griffin that: "Because I personally observed the work of the National Guard that contributed to the success of this operation, I wanted to thank you directly for the cooperation and dedication of your agency. It was a worthwhile job done well."

Several days later, General Griffin wrote participating Guardsmen and declared that,

"I cannot possibly express the pride and elation I feel at being able to say that I serve with such a magnificent group of citizen soldiers and airmen...Our people demonstrated a special kind of discipline and dedication as they endured, without flagging, the long, restrictive hours on the streets of Cumming."

For the Georgia National Guard, the "Brotherhood March" in Forsyth County not only harkened back to a more turbulent period in the nation's past, but as significantly, gave today's National Guard leaders the opportunity to prove that they can plan and rapidly execute operations under great stress. In doing so, the National Guard confirmed its ability to keep the peace in the future and protect the Constitutional rights of the nation's citizens.

Guardsmen form cordon in Forsyth County Shopping Center and wait for marchers to arrive.



McDaniel, Burdick, Paulk assume new posts

Brig. Gen. William K. McDaniel has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the Georgia Army National Guard by Gov. Joe Frank Harris. The appointment coincides with two others affecting the command of the National Guard.

McDaniel replaces Brig. Gen. Donald Burdick who has been appointed director, Army National Guard and nominated for promotion to Major General by Army Secretary John O. Marsh.

The Governor also announced the appointment of Col. John R. Paulk as the commander of the 48th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized), Georgia Army National Guard. Paulk has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General (state). Federal recognition is pending.

General McDaniel enlisted in the Georgia Army Guard in 1949. He was commissioned upon his graduation from North Georgia College in Dahlonega in 1953. A native

Georgian, McDaniel is a 1985 graduate of the U.S. Army War College. In 1959, he earned a Masters of Education degree from the University of Georgia and served as a school principal and a coach.

He resides with his family in Buford, Ga. Col. Paulk, also a native Georgian, formerly commanded the 265th Engineer Group in Marietta. He entered the Army in 1959 upon graduation from Georgia Tech where he was awarded a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering.

His prior commands included the 148th Support Battalion in Forsyth and Albany's 2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry. Paulk is a 1983 graduate of the U.S. Army War College. President of Melnor Manufacturing Company, Paulk and his wife reside in Fitzgerald, Ga.

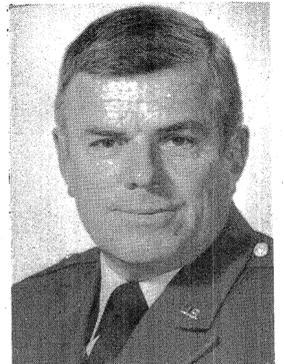
Assuming command of the 265th Engineer Group is Lt. Col. Thomas Williams Jr. He has been nominated for pro-

motion to full colonel. He formerly commanded Augusta's 878th Engineer Battalion.

General Burdick has been assistant adjutant general since 1983. The General was graduated from Rutgers University with bachelor's and master's degrees in animal science. He was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree in biochemistry from Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pa., in 1962.

As a member of the Georgia Army National Guard, Burdick commanded the 118th Field Artillery Brigade.

Burdick was a supervisory research chemist and research leader with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Athens, Ga., until his appointment as Assistant Adjutant General, Army, Georgia National Guard. He was also an associate professor (adjunct) at the University of Georgia in Athens from 1969 to 1987.



Brig. Gen. William K. McDaniel

Why the Constitution is important

By SFC Dan Coberly
FORSCOM Newspaper Supervisor

Imagine this scene:

You and a friend are dining at a local restaurant. Several policemen enter and force you and the other diners to line up against a wall, ID cards in hand.

You, your friend and a few other people are pushed out the door and into a waiting van. There is no explanation. You don't know where you are going, and you don't know why. By now, you're pretty scared and you begin to wonder if you'll ever be seen or heard from again.

There are many countries in the world where such scenes are repeated almost daily. Luckily, America isn't one of them. Americans aren't marched off to the work camps, tortured, confined without trial, or otherwise unlawfully searched or seized. Americans are free from such actions because the Constitution guarantees their freedoms. And the Constitution works because soldiers like you, along with our elected officials, are sworn to uphold and defend it.

Tens of thousands of Americans have given their lives to create our democracy under the Constitution. Millions of loyal men and women have fought and died to keep it. The willingness of those soldiers to defend the principles of democracy for us, and to uphold the Constitution, should make us all more determined to fight for it.

The Constitution can be thought of as a list of America's values, which are, and always have been, the Army's values.

American and Army values ensure your rights as a citizen. Very few countries in the world today offer you religious freedom; freedom of speech, press and assembly; freedom to petition the government for redress of grievances; and freedom to be secure in peace and prosperity and to have equal justice under the law.

The civil-rights movement and student protest of the 1960s and 70s could not have occurred without the power of the Constitution. Martin Luther King Jr. knew and understood that and used it to prove that in America one person can make a difference by peacefully exercising his or her constitutional rights.

By supporting the Constitution as a citizen-soldier, you keep those rights for yourself and ensure they exist for others. You are part of an elite group representing less than four-tenths of one percent of Americans who train to

fight so that other citizens don't have to.

By the time America declared its independence, it was nothing more than what we would now call an underdeveloped country. Unlike other world nations of the time, America had no capital; was heavily in debt; and had few roads, factories or other sizable assets of importance. But it also had no king.

The American people would turn out to be the country's most important asset. They were able to form a meticulously limited government. They were able to write a constitution and a bill of rights unlike any the world had ever seen.

Two hundred years ago in Philadelphia and Virginia, those people began to talk in detail about individual liberties, dignity of the individual and justice for all in an effort to write America's Constitution. The revolutionary words and ideas would soon spread like wildfire.

Writing the Constitution in 1787 was a new task for men. It was the first balanced structure of power between the government and the people in which liberty, equality and justice were rights for all citizens. When it was finished, it was called "Novus ordo seclorum," the "new order of the ages," a phrase you'll find engraved on dollar bills.

Soldier-statesmen and civilians alike counted on the political wisdom and involvement of average citizens to make things work. Hence, the Constitution guarantees we are all somebody in the political process because the founding fathers knew that in a free society each individual is an essential ingredient, indispensable to the whole.

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison believed the people would see to it that men "of virtue and talents" would occupy political offices. When occasional corrupt persons came into power, Jefferson and Madison believed that an outraged American public could sooner or later peacefully remove them from office, something that can only happen in a free society where every citizen's voice counts.

Its framers recognized that citizens have the right to petition to alter the Constitution, but they made it difficult to do so. More than 7,000 amendments have been proposed; 33 have been passed by Congress, but only 26 have been ratified.

Most important are the first 10 amendments, called the Bill of Rights. They protect individual liberties such as freedom of religion, speech and press. They grant citizens the right to peacefully assemble and petition.



Colonel John "Ron" Paulk

Paulk leads 48th

More than 4,000 soldiers of the Georgia Army National Guard's 48th Infantry Brigade have a new commander following a change of command at the unit's Macon headquarters. Colonel John "Ron" Paulk, of Fitzgerald, took over the reins of the brigade from Brig. Gen. William K. McDaniel during official ceremonies March 8.

The 48th Brigade is composed of some 42 units headquartered in 36 cities and towns across the state. If mobilized, it would become the 3rd—or "roundout"—Brigade of the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) at Ft. Stewart. The 48th also has the unique distinction of being one of the first infantry brigades—active or reserve—to receive both the M-1 Abrams Tank and the Bradley Fighting Vehicle.

"We are in the first line of our nation's defense and it's a responsibility we must take seriously," said Col. Paulk. "My job is to take the high state of readiness we are already in and honing it. Without question the 48th Infantry Brigade is a spirited unit. It always has been."

"The force modernization with the fielding of the new Bradleys and M-1s is our biggest challenge," said the new commander. "In that regard, we have to concentrate on all of our logistical support systems. The new vehicles bring with them new tools, equipment, maintenance and supply procedures. It's much more than just a change of tactics."

Col. Paulk began his military career in the Georgia Army National Guard in 1953 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1959.

Williams takes helm at 265th

By Sp4 Stephanie Render
124th PAD

Combat engineers of the 265th Engineering Group, headquartered in Marietta, welcomed a new commanding officer and bid farewell to another in ceremonies held March 7 at the National Guard armory in Marietta.

Colonel Thomas Williams Jr. of Douglas accepted the colors of his new unit in a traditional change-of-command ceremony. He previously commanded the 878th Engineer Battalion in Augusta.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Griffin, the adjutant general, officiated at the ceremony and awarded the unit's outgoing commander, Col. John "Ron" Paulk, the Georgia Distinctive Service Medal.

Paulk was recognized for his actions as commander of the National Guard's "Task Force North Operation," which helped provide security for the "Brotherhood March" held in Forsyth County.

"Col. Paulk demonstrated an exceptionally high degree of leadership ability to resolve the many varied and complex problems evident by the successful

completion of the operation," said Col. Paul Jossey, deputy chief of staff for Personnel and Administration for the Georgia National Guard.

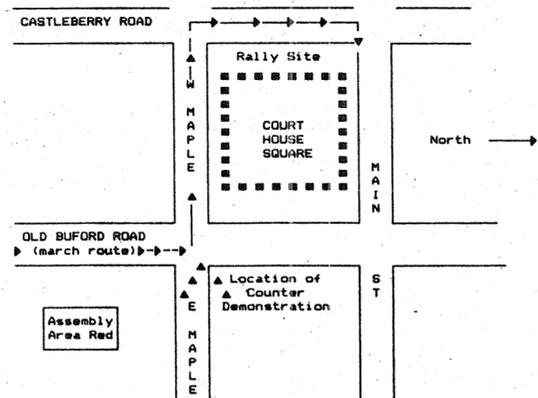
Paulk's new assignment is commander of the 48th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized), headquartered in Macon.

The 265th Engineer Group oversees the operations of units in Marietta, Columbus, Dawson, Reynolds, Montezuma, LaGrange, Thomasville, Bainbridge, Augusta, Sandersville, Louisville, Lyons and Swainsboro.



Colonel Thomas Williams Jr.

The March in Forsyth County



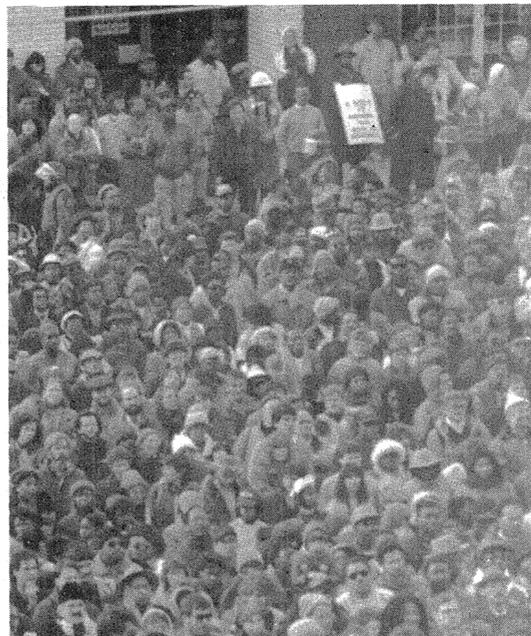
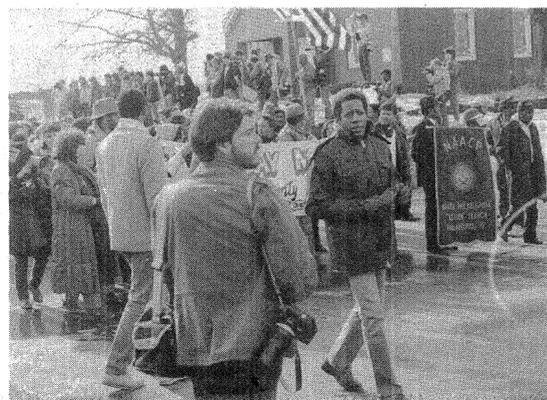
AREA MAP OF FORSYTH COUNTY BROTHERHOOD MARCH



(At Left) Georgia Guardsmen form "human-chain" prior to march. (Bottom Left) Law enforcement officers and Georgia Guardsmen "cordon" the marchers as they move down the march route. (Georgia National Guard Photo by Chaplain (Capt.) James Edmunds)



(Below Far Left) Hosea Williams (third from left), civil rights activist and Atlanta city councilman, joins with Dean Carter (second from left) and other friends as they prepare to lead the march. (Other Photos) During the march a variety of groups and banners were visible. (Georgia National Guard Photos by Chaplain (Capt.) James Edmunds)



The great masses of Brotherhood marchers gather in front of their final destination—the rally site located behind the Forsyth County Courthouse. (Georgia National Guard Photo by Master Sgt. Hale G. Detweiler)



Brotherhood marchers slowly move up Old Buford Road towards the Forsyth County Courthouse. (Georgia National Guard Photo by Master Sgt. Hale G. Detweiler)



(photo Courtesy Atlanta Journal)



March opponents vigorously shout and chant their slogans (and opinions) during one of the counter-demonstrations. (Georgia National Guard Photo by Chaplain (Capt.) James Edmunds)



A formation of Georgia Guardsmen move quickly towards the site of a counter-demonstration in order to reinforce local and state law enforcement officers. (Georgia National Guard Photo by Master Sgt. Hale G. Detweiler)

Air Guard helps 'clean up' Tybee Island



By Capt. Jerry Katz
117th Tactical Control Squadron



Members of Savannah's 117th Tactical Control Squadron, Georgia Air National Guard, recently helped Tybee Island residents prepare for the island's centennial celebration—an event commemorating 100 years since the island's incorporation.

Tybee Island, also known as "Savannah Beach", is located about 20 miles east of Savannah. With a variety of beach-front homes and residential areas, motels, shops, restaurants and an amusement park, Tybee Island is a popular attraction for both tourists and residents in the Savannah area.

In efforts to clean up various areas of the island in preparation for the celebration, the men and women of the 117th—on two separate weekends in February—provided assistance by gathering and hauling off truckloads of debris.

According to Billy Pye, director of the Tybee Island Department of Public Works, these special cleanup weekends were "ideal time for year-round and summer residents to rid their homes, apartments, businesses and property of unsightly trash and debris."

Residents of Tybee normally have to pay the Public Works Department for this cleanup service. Charges normally are \$12 for each 15 minutes it takes to load large amounts of trash and debris.

Nearly 40 loads of trash were hauled to the county landfill on Wilmington Island during the two weekends. Also assisting in the cleanup effort were local members of the Swim Club, the Boy Scouts and the Cub Scouts.

Guardman's quick response helps save life, credits his unit's rescue training

Knowing Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) recently enabled a Georgia Air Guardsman to save the life of a woman who had suffered a stroke.

Maj. Stuart Lange, an employee of the Federal Aviation Administration, administered the life-saving procedure to Daphne Hildesheim of Minnesota during her visit to the Atlanta Air Route Traffic Control Center.

She was later transported to Henry County Hospital where she was expected to make a complete recovery.

Lange, a weapons controller with the 129th Tactical Control Squadron, had received CPR training while at the Kennesaw unit.

Medical Service Rescue personnel praised Lange's

rapid response to the emergency and credited that as a factor in saving Mrs. Hildesheim's life.

Hildesheim suffered an apparent stroke while at the FAA facility. Lange and a fellow employee applied 2-person CPR. Approximately two minutes later, the victim's heart began beating and shortly thereafter she began breathing on her own, according to a report.

"The training I received," Lange said, "made it easy to respond properly. Afterwards, when her son hugged us and thanked us for saving his mother's life, it was an emotional experience for all of us."

"Until I actually put it to use, I never really appreciated the importance of CPR training. You never know when you might need it."



A Red Cross technician (Standing) prepares to take a blood donation from Major Edwin L. Fleming. Other Air Guard members awaiting their turn include Staff Sergeants Gabriel R. Beck (Left) and Carolyn Bush (Right Foreground).

Standard named an 'Outstanding Airman of the Year'

Staff Sgt. Carmen Renee Standard of Savannah has been selected as one of the 1987 Air National Guard's "Outstanding Airmen of the Year," reports Maj. Gen. John B. Conaway, director of the Air National Guard, National Guard Bureau.

A member of Savannah's 283rd Combat Communications Squadron since 1985, Sgt. Standard serves as a full-time technician and is NGOIC of the unit's teletype maintenance section. She joined the Georgia Air Guard in 1983.

In a letter announcing the selection of Standard as a winner of the distinguished award, Gen. Conaway said that he was "extremely proud to have such an enthusiastic and professional Non-commissioned Officer representing the Air National Guard. Her expertise and performance reflect highly upon herself, the Air National Guard, and the United States Air Force."

Standard is one of nine Air Guardsmen nationwide chosen for the award. They will be honored during a formal ceremony at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., in mid-April.

Unit's blood drive shows 'Commitment to Community Service'

A total of 81 pints of blood were donated by the men and women of the 117th Tactical Control Squadron, Georgia Air National Guard, during the unit's March training assembly at Hunter Air Field in Savannah.

It marked the unit's first blood drive for the South Atlantic Region of the Red Cross. Of the 81 pints, 47 were from first-time donors. The unit plans to make the drive an annual event.

The drive was part of the unit's "commitment of service to the community" through involvement with various organizations not directly related to the normal military missions of the squadron.

Commanded by Maj. Emil D. Harvey Jr., the 117th is a mobile tactical radar unit assigned to the Tactical Air Command.

Ellis' entry recognizes '350 Years of Army National Guard Service'



Jennifer Ellis, a resident of Madison (holding trophy), was recently awarded first place in Monroe's 178th Military Police Company's art completion recognizing 350 years of Army National Guard service. Jennifer, a student at George Walton Academy in Monroe, is pictured with Sergeant Mike Goethals, the recruiting and retention non-commissioned officer for the 178th MP Co., Ms. Joan Duffey, art instructor, and Mr. Ryland O. Chapman III, Headmaster of George Walton Academy (Photo by SFC Randy Garrett, 124th PAD, GaARNG).



Illustration by Jennifer Ellis of George Walton Academy, winner of 350th Anniversary Art Contest sponsored by 178th Military Police Company, National Bank of Walton County, Cash and Sons, Walton Press, Inc.

Cooking to win the 'Connelly Award' 82nd Maintenance Company's mess serves 'best meals in the Ga. Guard'

By Pvt. Kimberly Ryan
124th Public Affairs Detachment

The cooks of Toccoa's 82nd Maintenance Co., Georgia Army National Guard, claim to serve the best hot meal in the Southeast.

They tried to prove it, too, by gaining the title as the 'best food service unit in the region.' They even came close to capturing the U.S. Army's prestigious award for 'superior food service.' They placed second. A unit of the North Carolina Guard won the first place award.

Although the Toccoa unit's mess section attained its highest rating ever in competition for the Connelly Award, the section had—for the past three years—earned the distinction of serving the best meals in the Georgia Guard.

The Connelly Award is presented annually to a National Guard or Army Reserve unit for "excellence in Army food service."

"Competing for the Connelly Award requires a great deal of work to set everything up in the field, and our unit did an excellent job," said Capt. Scott S. Bailey of Smyrna, the unit's commander.

"Food Service competition draws the unit members closer together," said Bailey. "They take pride in their skills and work well as a team."



Guardsmen who take real pride in their work—and it's noticeable when you taste the "delicious results"—are members of the mess section of Toccoa's 82nd Maintenance Company. Here they serve a meal in the field in competition for the prestigious Connelly Award (Photo by Pvt. Kimberly Ryan, 124th Public Affairs Detachment, GaARNG).

The menu that earned the mess section its second place award consisted of Salisbury steak, potatoes, green beans, tossed salad, assorted breads, pear halves and oatmeal cookies.

"The unit put forth a real effort this year," said Chief Warrant Officer Linda Carter, service technician for the state. "Next year we expect to be the winner," Carter said.

Army National Guard and Reserve food service units in the 2nd Army Division were evaluated for the Connelly Award competition by Sgt. Major Darrell E. Hardin, food service supervisor of the 2nd U.S. Army. "I look at the layout of the kitchen, the sanitation, the paperwork, the meal itself and the efficiency of the entire operation," Hardin said.

Guardsmen 'Blow up' bridge in training exercise

By Sgt. Elliott Minor
124th Public Affairs Detachment

Members of Dawson's Army National Guard unit fought a "weekend war" and won.

Enemy tanks and armored personnel carriers were racing west from Ashburn along State Route 32 on Jan. 10.

Sgt. 1st Class Bill Tucker, the operations sergeant for A Company, 560th Engineer Battalion, received orders to "blow up" a bridge over the Kinchafoonee Creek west of Leesburg to slow the attack.

Tucker summoned Lt. Russell Thomas of Americus and Staff Sgt. Jesse Peters of Dawson to brief them on the mission of their platoon of combat engineers.

Shortly afterwards, members of the platoon began warming up their dump trucks, while others loaded boxes of TNT and demolition equipment.

The convoy left the Dawson Armory early in the afternoon and headed east on Route 32, Thomas and Peters riding in the lead jeep.

Upon their arrival at the steel and concrete bridge, some of the Guardsmen set up a field radio, others surveyed the creek, checking its depth, width and speed of the water flow, while others assessed the bridge.

A group led by Staff Sgt. Lucious Holloway began attaching TNT to steel girders supporting one of the spans on the east end of the bridge.

Once the 72 pounds of TNT was in place, an electrical detonator was inserted into each of the four

bundles of TNT sticks. Guardsmen then attached leads from the detonators to heavy wires and unwound them from a spool with a hand crank.

After everyone had moved back to a safe distance, one of the engineers attached a palm-sized generator to the wires and gave it a squeeze that would have set off the charges had they contained real TNT.

"We slowed 'em down," said Peters. "Mission accomplished."

Such demolition training with dummy charges is an important part of the mission of combat engineers, who often have to destroy obstacles that would delay an attack. They also are trained to install and remove landmines, repair airstrips and fight like infantrymen if necessary.

Celebrating the Constitution: William Few of Georgia



William Few

In celebration of our Constitution:
Notes on William Few of Georgia

Known as a "self-made man," William Few was Georgia's representative at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1784-88. Even though he was a man of humble beginnings, Few was destined to achieve both social prominence and political power during his 80-year lifetime.

Few was born on June 8, 1748 in Baltimore County, Maryland. At the time, his family was struggling against the poverty and hardships commonplace to small independent farmers. Following a series of droughts in the 1750's in the region, the Few family moved to North Carolina and ultimately to western Georgia.

Having little time for formal schooling in his youth due to the full-time demands of agricultural toil, Few did obtain a rudimentary education and gained a life-long love of reading. Essentially a self-educated man, Few found the time to read law and ultimately qualified as an attorney.

Exhibiting characteristics of self-reliance vital for survival on the American frontier, Few became an influential member of the nation's political and military elite. His inherent gifts for leadership and organization, as well as his sense of public service, were clearly shown by his experience and contributions in the Revolutionary War.

Important in any theater of military operations, leadership and organizational ability were especially needed in the campaigns in the south where a dangerous and prolonged struggle against a determined British invader deeply touched the lives of many settlers. Few's dedication to the common good and his natural military skills quickly brought him to the attention of the leaders of the patriot cause who eventually invested him with important political and military responsibilities.

Few served as a colonel in the Georgia militia for seven years. His public service included eight years as a Georgia representative in the Continental Congress and four years in the United States Senate.

The war profoundly affected Few's attitude toward the political future of the new nation. It transformed the rugged



frontier individualist into a forceful exponent of a permanent union of the state protected by a strong central government accountable to the people. This belief became the hallmark of Few's long public life.

At the urging of his wife, a native New Yorker, Few left Georgia in 1799 and

moved to Manhattan where he embarked on yet another career of public service while supporting his family through banking and the occasional practice of law. Few died on July 16, 1828 at Beacon-on-Hudson, New York. He is buried at St. Paul's Church in Augusta, Georgia.

Miserable weather greets Guardsmen at Ft. Stewart

By Capt. Jim Driscoll
48th Infantry Brigade

The weather was not kind to the more than 1,000 members of the 48th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) of the Georgia Army National Guard who attended two weeks of annual training at Fort Stewart recently.

First it rained all night. Then the thermometer dropped to below freezing as Fort Stewart recorded its coldest temperatures of the winter. Then it rained again. Then it got cold again. But through it all the soldiers held their heads—and their morale—high.

"We had some problems of getting our vehicles stuck in the mud, but we got the job done," said Spec. 4 Anthony Cobb of Sparta's C Company, 148th Forward Support Battalion as he filled a huge tanker truck with diesel fuel. "Some of the nights were cold, but we did our best to stay warm."

Georgia Guardsmen spent eight days and nights in the field during operation "Quick Thrust," a major joint-service exercise that included a total of some 18,000 Army, Air Force, Marine, Army Reserve and National Guard

New system to evaluate NCO's

Washington, D.C.—By the end of the year, personnel offices throughout the Army National Guard will be using a new program to evaluate the performance of non-commissioned officers.

The Non-Commissioned Officer Evaluation Reporting System is part of an Army-wide overhaul of the NCO evaluation reporting system, a concept recently approved by Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., the Army's chief of staff. Wickham noted that it's a "far better approach to NCO professionalism," providing a complete measure of a young soldier's development, with a positive indication that the Army is sensitive to the growth of its NCO corps.

Maj. Antonio Rios, a spokesman for the National Guard Bureau's Army Personnel Division, added that another major focus of the new program will be a reduction in the ad-

ministrative workload currently required to complete an evaluation of a non-commissioned officer.

The Army is distributing a draft version of the form to the major commands that will set in motion an Army-wide education process to introduce the program.

It will include rating scales for Army values and NCO requirements; the requirement for "bullet narratives" instead of prose; a move away from numerical ratings; "trigger words" with expanded definitions for the NCO requirements; dedicated blocks for the physical fitness test and height and weight measurements; a structured duty description which will include key performance elements and additional duties; and a change in names and roles for rating officials.

troops. The exercise went on around-the-clock at this 270,000 acre military reservation near Savannah. The soldiers slept in camouflaged tents and ate MREs—prepackaged dehydrated meals. Heat was provided by diesel-fueled space heaters and vehicle engines.

The 48th Infantry provided direct support to active Army units from the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) headquartered at Fort Stewart. The brigade's headquarters element also participated in a Command Post Exercise to evaluate and sharpen the skills of staff officers.

The training was valuable. In the event of mobilization, the 48th Infantry Brigade would become part of the 24th Division as its third Brigade.

"These last days have been wet and cold and it sure will be good to get home," said Sgt. Bobby Lane from the ambulance section of Macon's B Company, 148th Forward Support Battalion. "But this has been a good experience. A real war wouldn't stop for rain or cold weather and we have to be ready."



Staff Sgt. Ken Herndon of Macon and Chief Warrant Officer 2 James Vickers of Douglas, members of the Georgia Guard's 48th Infantry Brigade, stand ankle deep in a mud puddle while making battle plans. They were among more than a thousand Guardsmen taking part in "Quick Thrust," a major field exercise. (Photo by Jim Driscoll, 48th Inf. Bde.)

48th Brigade staff simulates battle situations

'Quick thrust' exercise offers 'realistic' test

By Cpt. Jim Driscoll
48th Brigade PAO

The battle raged in the woods just south of Interstate 16, midway between Savannah and Metter. In the latest round of action, Chapparal anti-aircraft missiles had shot down three out of four Soviet Mig-27 jets, but not before the aircraft successfully hit three armored personnel carriers filled with soldiers.

The "war," which had begun four days earlier, was not being fought on the ground, but on a huge map in a windowless room on Fort Stewart. And the soldiers and equipment were represented by tiny red and blue indicators carefully positioned by staff officers of the Georgia Army National Guard's 48th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) from Macon.

Called "First Battle," the eight day, round-the-clock war simulation was much more than a game to these soldiers—it was valuable training.

"The major purpose of the exercise was to provide a realistic situation for which 48th Brigade command and staff officers must plan and control," said Maj. Baxter Howell of Albany, the officer in charge of the simulation room.

As the mock war was played out on the map, information and battle results were relayed to staff officers headquartered in nearby camouflaged tents. There, decisions were made, reports generated, and orders sent back to the battle zones. "They have to resupply fuel and ammunition, replace destroyed equipment and order personnel replacements for the casualties," noted Howell.



Members of Georgia's Army and Air National Guards consider strategy moves during the war simulation portion of operation "Quick Thrust" at Fort Stewart. (48th Bde. photo by Capt. Jim Driscoll)

"The staff elements react just like they would if there were actual troops and equipment out there in the field," he explained. "We can simulate the same situations without committing all the resources necessary to do it for real."

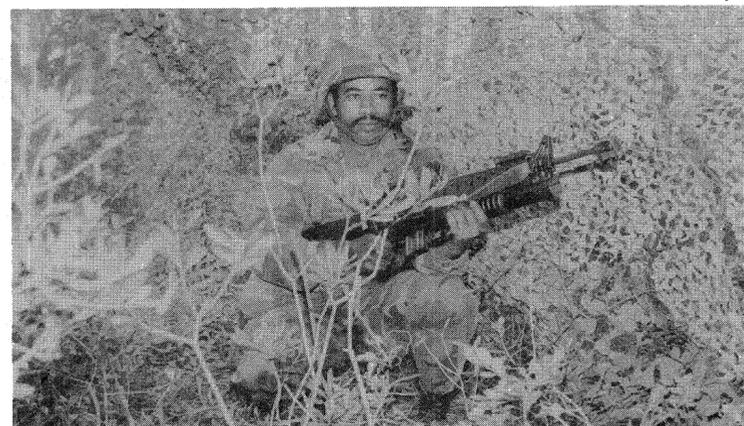
The situations created by the war simulation game are very realistic. Factors such as ammunition supplies, weapons capabilities and even the weather are taken into account. Computers are used to determine the results of battles and to generate printouts outlining equipment losses and casualty reports. "In many ways, the data the simulation generates is even more realistic than if we had two or three thousand soldiers out there," said Howell.

Although the war simulation was designed to exercise the command and staff of the 48th Brigade Headquarters, it also provided a tremendous learning experience for the Georgia Guardsmen actually playing the game. "It reinforces our knowledge about tactical strategy and makes us

keenly aware of the capabilities and limitations of our units and weapons systems," said Maj. Bill Mote of Valdosta.

Despite being part-time soldiers, the Georgia Army National Guardsmen take the role they have accepted very seriously. "They've done a heck of a job," said Capt. Ron Hagan, umpire for the game and a full-time instructor at Fort Stewart's Battle Simulation Center. "They came right in here, jumped on the computers and quickly got a grasp of what was going on. They're doing a really good job of keeping the Brigade Tactical Operations Center busy and that's the whole purpose of this exercise."

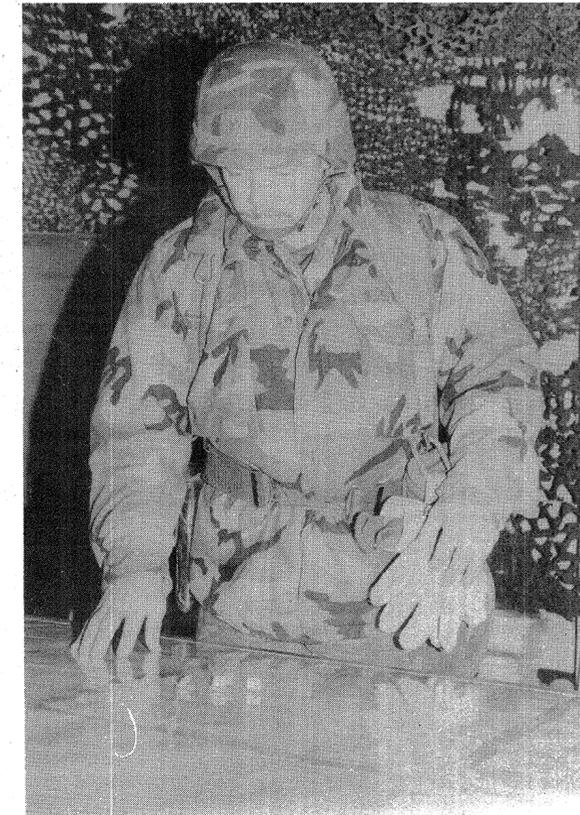
The simulation was part of the major joint-service field exercise, "Quick Thrust." In addition to the Georgia Guardsmen, the training also involved Army, Air Force and Marine units including some 12,000 soldiers of the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) headquartered at Fort Stewart.



Specialist Willie Colson stands ready for battle with his M-16 rifle while attending Georgia Army National Guard training with his unit, Detachment 1, Headquarters, 48th Infantry Brigade headquartered in Hawkinsville. (Photo by Lt. Col. Mike Miles)



Wearing gas masks and protective clothing, members of the 48th Infantry Brigade, Georgia Army National Guard, discuss battle plans during operation "Quick Thrust," a major joint-service exercise at Fort Stewart. (48th Bde photo by Capt. Jim Driscoll)



Maj. Bill Mote considers combat strategy moves while attending Georgia Army National Guard training with his unit, Headquarters Company, 48th Infantry Brigade headquartered in Macon. (Photo by Lt. Col. Mike Miles)

Georgians fight in the 'Devils Den'

By James F. Hill

The Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania between the Southern forces of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia and George Meade's Union Army of the Potomac, fought during the first days of July 1863, was up to that time the largest engagement of opposing forces on American soil. More than 173,000 troops took part in the fighting and among the most important were the Georgia troops of General James Longstreet's First Corps who were thrust by events into "the Devil's Den."

Gettysburg emerged out of the events of June 1863. General Lee, in an effort to carry the war north into the Union left Virginia that summer with a force of about 75,000. Included in that force were the veteran Georgia brigades then assigned to his Army of Northern Virginia.

Lee's dual mission was to move into Pennsylvania and to secure food and supplies for the Army of the Confederacy, as well as relieve the pressure on Southern forces fighting in Virginia.

By mid-June Lee's advance force had proceeded well into Pennsylvania near the community of Chambersburg. So imposing was Lee's force that it stretched for 60 miles south, back into Maryland and Virginia.

Union forces positioned themselves to Lee's east in an attempt to remain between the Confederates and Washington, D.C. At the little town of Gettysburg, a chance meeting of the two forces occurred on June 30, while Lee's forces were looking for shoes. A day later the main battle commenced when Confederate troops attacked Union forces positioned on McPherson Ridge west of town. Though outnumbered, the federal forces held their positions until afternoon, when they were finally overpowered and driven back south to Cemetery Hill. That night, while the Confederate forces occupied and strengthened their hold in Gettysburg, additional Union forces arrived and took up defensive positions around the hill.

On July 2, the battlelines had been drawn into two sweeping arcs; the southerners holding positions to the north, west and south of the Union defenses on Cemetery Hill. The Union forces were emplaced along a line extending to Cemetery Ridge to the north and to the "Peach Orchard," located adjacent to Emmitsburg Road to the south. In fact, the main portion of both armies were only about a mile apart on parallel ridges; Union forces on Cemetery Hill and Confederate forces on Seminary Ridge.

Lee initially ordered an attack against the northern and southern flanks of the Union positions. The thrust on the Southern flank, led by General James Longstreet's First Corps, soon overran Union defenses in the "Peach Orchard,"—where from high ground Federal artillery commanded the approaches on the south and west—the "Wheatfield" and around "Little Round Top." It was here, in an area called the Devil's Den, that the majority of Georgians fought.

The Devil's Den, located at the foot of Little Round Top, is an area of large, granite boulders which still retains the same appearance as it did in 1863.

To get to the Devil's Den and break General George Meade's left (southern) flank, the Confederates had to first go through the Peach Orchard and the Wheatfield. Assigned the task were the Georgia brigades under Brigadier Generals Henry L. Benning, George T. Anderson and Paul J. Semmes.

In the execution of Lee's battle plan for the second day, Longstreet was ordered to attack Little Round Top, which was thought to anchor Union defenses on the left. Thus Longstreet deployed and commenced his attack on the Peach Orchard, Wheatfield and Devil's Den with the Georgia, Texas and Alabama troops assigned to his command.

Unknown to Longstreet, Little Round Top was occupied only by a small Union signal station. As the Confederates slowly advanced through the woodline, Union signalmen alerted General G. K. Warren, chief of Engineers for the Army of the Potomac, who by chance was on a reconnaissance ride to the top of the hill.

Warren ordered an artillery barrage into the woodline where the Southerners had been spotted and the sudden stir caused by the cannon balls crashing through the trees, Warren later stated, "the reflected sunlight on their bayonets, (and) revealed their long lines outflanking the position of the Union flank."

Warren, realizing that control of Little Round Top was a key to the success of the battle, immediately called upon nearby Union forces to his north to redeploy. Before Union troops could reach Little Round Top, however, Longstreet commenced the full attack. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting erupted along the western slope of the hill when Confederate troops advancing up the hill met the just arrived Federal reinforcements.

While the hand-to-hand struggle ensued on Little Round Top, the Confederate drive was taken up by the Georgia troops of Benning, Anderson and Semmes against the divisions of the three Federal corps in the Wheatfield, the Peach Orchard and along the Emmitsburg Road. Four hours of desperate fighting broke the Peach Orchard salient, left the Wheatfield strewn with dead and wounded and the base of Little Round Top in shambles.

The Union forces had been driven back, and Longstreet found himself in possession of the western slope of the larger Big Round Top hill a short distance south of Little Round Top, the Peach Orchard and the Wheatfield. However, the commanding landmark, Little Big Top, which in Confederate hands might have unhinged the main Union battle line of Cemetery Ridge was never taken. General Warren's swift action in securing troops prior to and during the crucial fighting on the left flank had kept the chief prize from Longstreet.

Of the fighting that day, Longstreet later praised his troops' performance in the Peach Orchard, Devil's Den and Wheatfield, saying that "I do not hesitate to pronounce this the best three hours fighting ever done by any troops on any battlefield."

Subsequent events turned the fortunes of the battle against Lee and his Army. On July 4th Pickett's disastrous charge against Cemetery Ridge broke the spirit of Lee's forces. Though the Georgia troops took no part in the major fighting after July 2nd, they too suffered as Confederate Major General E. M. Law best related. Law wrote that,

"Late in the afternoon of July 3rd I was ordered to withdraw the division from the lines it had held since the evening of the 2nd to the ridge near the Emmitsburg Road, from which it had advanced to the attack on that day. McLaws' division which had held that line to our left during the day, retired first, and I ordered my brigade commanders (Anderson, and Benning, et. al.) to take up the movement from left to right. The courier who delivered the order to General Benning holding the left of the division, in designating the position to which he was to retire, pointed to the lines McLaws had just abandoned. Benning supposing that McLaws had been moved for the purpose of reinforcing our line on some other part of the field, dispatched Colonel DuBose with the 15th Georgia regiment in that direction. A Federal brigade had, in the meantime, advanced to the ground previously held by McLaws, and attacked the 15th Georgia when it attempted to take up that position.

"Colonel DuBose made a gallant, but fruitless attempt to hold his ground, expecting support from other regiments of the brigade. DuBose was attacked in front and on both flanks and was driven back with considerable loss. He retired from one position to another, fighting as he retreated, and finally succeeded in extricating his regiment and rejoining his brigade. The loss of the 15th Georgia in this affair was very heavy,

including 101 prisoners, besides the killed and wounded. In the meantime, General Benning, having received a second order to retire, withdrew the remainder of his brigade without loss. We remained in our new position across the Emmitsburg Road until near daylight on the 5th when we took up the march with the rest of the Army toward Fairfield Gap and the Potomac...."

The Georgia troops who fought at Gettysburg remained with the Army of Northern Virginia and distinguished themselves in later battles. Indeed Lee considered his Georgia troops "some of the finest" and constantly cited their valor in his dispatches to the Confederate Government in Richmond.

Today the Gettysburg battlefield is a National Historical Park overseen by the U.S. Park Service. Numerous markers, located throughout the area, relate the actions of the Georgia troops. The Peach Orchard, the Wheatfield, the Devil's Den and Little Round Top are still there, a monument to history and the bravery of the soldiers of both sides.

Located on the site where they were located just before commencing their attack on Little Round Top is the Georgia State Monument to its Confederate force. Inscribed at the base of the monument are the words:

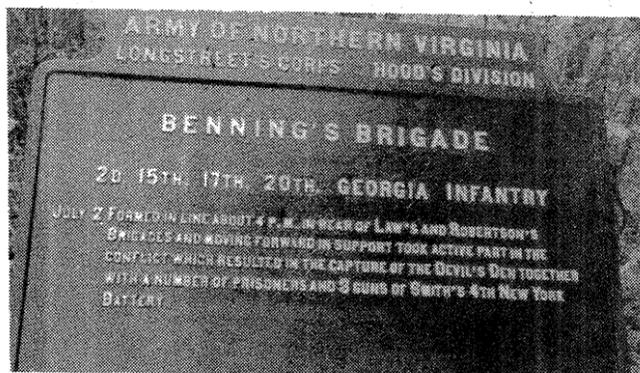
"Georgia Confederate Soldiers
We sleep here in obedience to the law
When duty called we came
When Country called we died"

James F. Hill, Chief of Planning for the Georgia Emergency Management Agency, is the author of a number of articles on Georgia troops during the Civil War. He writes exclusively for the Georgia Guardsman.

Georgia Troops Participating in the Battle of Gettysburg:

- Longstreet's First Corps:
 - Anderson's Brigade
 - 7, 8, 9, 11 and 59th Georgia Infantry Regiments
 - Benning's Brigade
 - 10, 50, 17 and 20th Georgia Infantry Regiments
 - Semmes Brigade
 - 10, 50, 51 and 53rd Georgia Infantry Regiments
 - Wofford's Brigade
 - 16, 18, and 24th Georgia Infantry Regiments
 - Cobb's Legion (Cavalry)
- Ewells Second Corps
 - Gordon's Brigade
 - 3, 26, 31, 38, 60 and 61 Georgia Infantry Regiments
- A.P. Hill's Third Corps
 - Wrights Brigade
 - 3, 72, 48th Georgia Infantry Regiments

A Georgia Infantry Brigade consisted of 2 to 5 infantry regiments. A regiment consisted of 10 companies of 100 men each. However, a regiment seldom totaled its 1,000 due to furloughs, illness, combat and other losses. During the Gettysburg action, a Georgia Regiment consisted of about 750 men.



Historical Marker on the battlefield



Present View of Little Round Top from the Devil's Den (Photos by James Hill)

