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Happy New Year

THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN

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A Georgia Guardsman is silhouetted against the sky over Fort Stewart as members of the state's long-range surveillance company take part in their first unit jump. (Photo by Sgt. Elliott Minor.)

LRRP drops-in at Ft. Stewart

Unit makes 1st jump

By Sgt. Elliott Minor
124th Public Affairs Detachment

Members of Georgia's new long-range surveillance company made their first unit jump in November, gliding down from helicopters high above Fort Stewart's Taylor Creek Drop Zone.

At least one man landed in a tree and several touched down in puddles, but they didn't seem to mind.

The airborne soldiers are members of an elite new Georgia Army National Guard unit that drills in Cartersville and Summerville.

Staff Sgt. Mike Maples, making his first jump in 21 years, said he felt a little nervous, but after stepping out of the helicopter at 1,500 feet, there was no turning back.

"I had my doubts about whether I would go out that door," said the 40-year-old Maples, a Vietnam veteran.

Sixty-seven members of Company H, 122nd Infantry (LRRP) boarded helicopters at Fort Stewart on Nov. 5 and jumped together for the first time.

"It's a proud time for this unit," noted Capt. Al Fracker, 37, the company commander. "This is what they joined the unit for."

Fracker, a Norcross salesman, said the unit attracts men who like adventure. Some are Vietnam combat veterans, including former Green Berets, Rangers and paratroopers, but many are still in their teens and early 20s.

They wear maroon berets, setting them apart from regular guard units.

All members have to possess leadership qualities, they have to meet physical fitness standards that are 25 percent higher than regular soldiers, and they have to become airborne qualified. In addition, all sergeants and officers have to attend the Army's grueling 58-day Ranger school and up to five weeks of long-range surveillance training.

Continued on page 8

151st puts Guard On display

Family members of Guardsmen assigned to Headquarters, 151st Military Intelligence Battalion got a look at this nation's most modern weaponry during the unit's annual Recruiting and Retention family day.

Held at Dobbins AFB, Marietta, the November event featured static displays of the F-15 Eagle jet fighter, OV-10 Bronco, OV-1 Mohawk and several helicopters. In addition, family members viewed the Bradley Fighting Vehicle and a HUMVEE TOW missile truck.

Children were also treated to pony rides and an M-60 machine gun demonstration.

The 151st headquarters elements provides mess, medical, fuel, communication, motor maintenance and command and control for the battalion.



Family members view Bradley Fighting Vehicle.

The ethics of defense

By Jim Garamone
American Forces Information Services

Do we need new rules or laws for procurement in light of the alleged Pentagon procurement scandal?

The answer is "probably not," according to two experts in military ethics.

"I wouldn't say laws are the answer at this point. The Ten Commandments have been around for thousands of years, yet people who profess to believe in them continually break them," said Col. Mal Wakin, the head of philosophy and fine arts at the U.S. Air Force Academy. "It seems that we can make all the laws we want, but if people don't have the ethical background to stick with and obey them, then it really doesn't matter."

Wakin joined colleague Col. Kenneth H. Wenker, the deputy head of the department, in discussing the ethics of procurement with American Forces Information Service.

Both men agreed that the ethical climate of the office, company or agency is important. "This isn't limited to procurement, this is universal," said Wenker. "But how do you foster that type of environment?"

This isn't simple. Both men said that supervisors with the same type of training, work experience and similar backgrounds can foster different types of ethical environments. "Management style plays a part in the ethical environment," said Wenker. "A 'results at all costs' style may encourage unethical behavior."

But whatever the style, an ethical awareness and grounding is necessary because even recognizing an ethical problem is not always easy.

Many commentators have said the so-called procurement scandal now unfolding has -- as one of its roots -- the "revolving door," in which military experts retire from active duty and then take jobs with defense contractors. "I don't think you can blame the scandal on that, and I think it would be a mistake to try to legislate an end to it," said Wakin. "Let's say you have the best F-16 pilot in the world and he retires from active duty. No one knows the system like he does. Are you going to deny his talents to the

country? Are you going to tell him that he can't make a living out of his skills?"

Wakin said if a company hires the man because of his technical expertise and that gives the company an edge over its rivals, then that would be fine. "If they hire someone because he knows how to bribe or solely because of his contacts in the procurement field, then there is an ethical problem," he said.

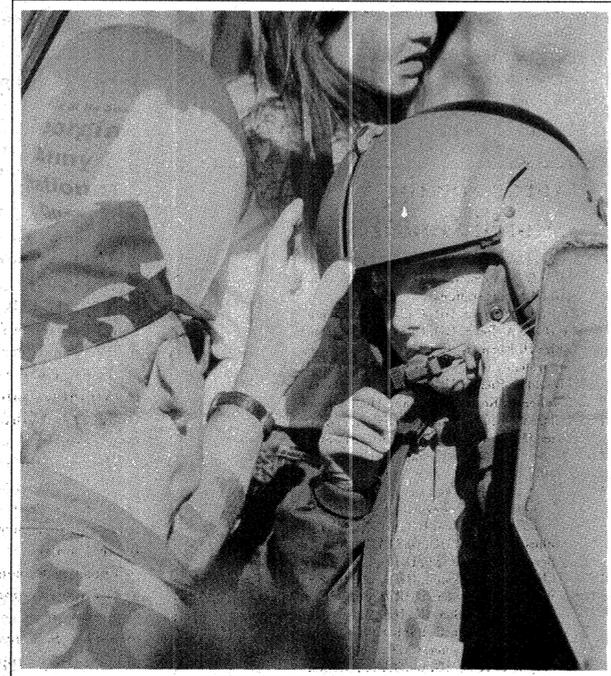
Fairness can mean a number of things. In procurement, according to Wakin and Wenker, the most important aspect is probably a fair decision procedure. "If the decision procedure is fair, then the outcome is irrelevant," said Wenker. "In the contracting business, as long as it is a fair procedure, then justice is preserved. What happens is that people go under the table and circumvent the procedure. Then it's unjust."

Wenker said even contracting officers who subvert the procedures for all the right reasons -- they want to eliminate bottlenecks, or they want to ensure a company with the means to do the job gets it -- are still performing an unjust act.

The allegations and the accompanying proposals for changes remind Wakin and Wenker of talk in the 1950s and early 1960s of the military/industrial complex and its influence on government. "No one doubts that an (industrial) complex is needed, and no one doubts that relations between the military and industry must be on an ethical basis," Wakin said. "It all goes back to hiring ethical people and giving them an ethical atmosphere to work in."

"All facets of society are confronting ethical problems," Wenker said. "In the military, we teach (and we have since the mid-1970s) all officers to guard against ethical problems. For the last 15 years, business schools have been stressing ethics. Law schools, medical schools, corporations and government agencies at all levels are stressing ethics more than they have in the past."

"They have to. We all have to prepare (our people) for ethical challenges," Wenker said.



Open House

Adam Chase, the son of Charles and Kathy Chase of Riverdale, gets some help from his grandfather during open house at Georgia Army National Guard headquarters recently. Adam's grandpa is CW4 John Edge, of STARC. (Photo by Sgt. Toby Moore, 124th PAD)

Guard and Reserve Drill Pay Beginning Jan. 1, 1989														
PAY GRADE	Under 2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	26
Commissioned officers														
O-10	190.36	197.06	197.06	197.06	197.06	204.61	204.61	209.72	209.72	209.72	209.72	209.72	209.72	209.72
O-9	168.71	173.13	176.81	176.81	176.81	181.31	181.31	188.86	188.86	204.61	204.61	209.72	209.72	209.72
O-8	152.81	157.38	161.12	161.12	161.12	173.13	173.13	186.31	186.31	197.06	204.61	209.65	209.65	209.65
O-7	126.97	135.60	135.60	135.60	141.68	141.68	149.89	157.38	173.13	185.04	185.04	185.04	185.04	185.04
O-6	94.11	103.40	110.17	110.17	110.17	110.17	113.91	131.92	138.66	141.68	149.89	162.57	162.57	162.57
O-5	75.26	89.38	94.49	94.49	94.49	97.35	102.58	109.46	117.65	124.40	128.17	132.64	132.64	132.64
O-4	63.45	77.26	82.41	82.41	82.41	83.94	96.38	103.92	110.92	110.92	110.92	110.92	110.92	110.92
O-3	58.96	65.92	70.47	77.97	81.70	84.63	89.21	93.62	95.93	95.93	95.93	95.93	95.93	95.93
O-2	51.41	56.15	67.45	69.72	71.18	71.18	71.18	71.18	71.18	71.18	71.18	71.18	71.18	71.18
O-1	44.63	46.47	56.15	56.15	56.15	56.15	56.15	56.15	56.15	56.15	56.15	56.15	56.15	56.15
Commissioned officers with more than 4 years active duty as enlisted or warrant officer														
O-3E	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.97	81.70	84.63	89.21	93.62	97.35	97.35	97.35	97.35	97.35	97.35
O-2E	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.72	71.18	73.43	77.26	80.21	82.41	82.41	82.41	82.41	82.41	82.41
O-1E	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.15	59.98	62.19	64.44	66.69	68.92	69.72	69.72	69.72	69.72	69.72
Warrant officers														
W-4	60.07	64.44	64.44	65.92	68.91	71.95	74.97	80.21	83.94	86.88	89.21	92.09	95.17	102.58
W-3	54.59	59.22	59.22	59.98	60.68	65.12	68.91	71.18	73.43	75.62	77.97	81.00	83.94	86.88
W-2	47.81	51.73	53.24	56.15	59.22	64.44	68.91	71.18	73.43	75.62	77.97	81.00	83.94	86.88
W-1	39.84	45.68	45.68	49.49	51.73	53.96	56.15	58.47	60.68	62.94	65.12	67.45	69.72	72.09
Enlisted members														
E-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.87	71.45	73.07	74.74	76.41	77.90	81.99	89.96	89.96
E-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.60	60.27	61.86	63.47	65.14	66.84	68.28	72.29	80.34
E-7	40.91	44.16	45.90	47.40	49.02	50.58	52.20	53.82	55.26	57.86	59.47	60.24	64.29	72.29
E-6	35.20	38.36	39.96	41.66	43.21	44.78	46.43	48.92	50.35	51.98	52.77	52.77	52.77	52.77
E-5	30.89	33.62	35.25	36.79	39.20	40.80	42.42	43.98	44.78	44.78	44.78	44.78	44.78	44.78
E-4	28.81	30.42	32.21	34.71	36.08	36.08	36.08	36.08	36.08	36.08	36.08	36.08	36.08	36.08
E-3	27.14	28.63	29.78	30.96	30.96	30.96	30.96	30.96	30.96	30.96	30.96	30.96	30.96	30.96
E-2	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.12
E-1	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30
E-1 with less than 4 months—\$21.54														

This is the drill pay reservists will receive effective Jan. 1, 1989. For a normal two-day drill period, reservists receive four times the rate shown here. Source: DoD Compensation Office, 1988. Taken from The Army Times.

THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN	
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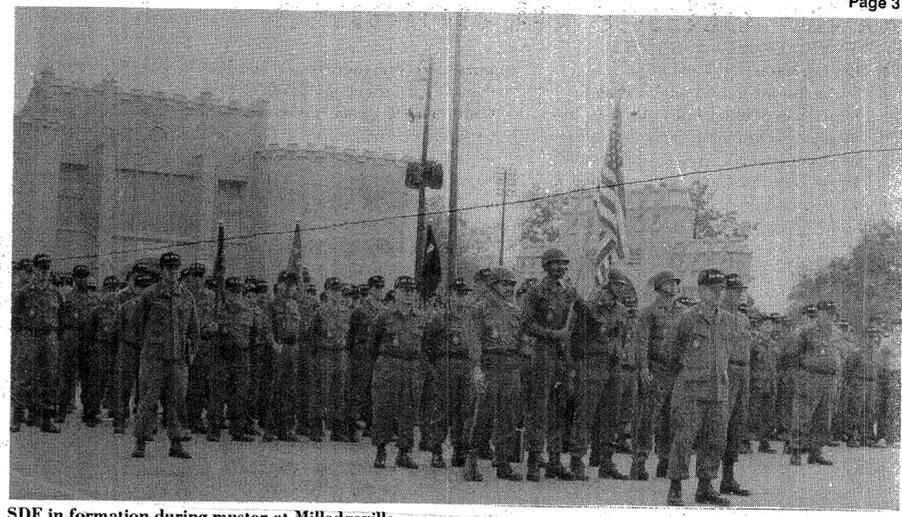
Correspondence should be addressed to: Public Affairs Office GA DOD, P.O. Box 17965, Atlanta, Ga. 30316-0965, Phone (404) 624-6060 or Autovon 694-6060.

New privileges for Guard members

Effective immediately, Reserve and National Guard personnel who perform inactive duty training, either in a pay or non-pay status, are authorized one day of shopping privileges for each four hour period of training. This eliminates the former 72 hour restriction. No restrictions are placed on days or times when these shopping privileges may be exercised, other than normal operating hours of the store.

Reserve component personnel will be asked to show their US Armed Forces ID card (red), plus their Leave and Earnings statement (LES) or Letter of Authorization at the point of purchase. For members performing inactive duty training in a pay status, the LES is required. For members performing inactive duty training for retirement points, but not for pay, a Letter of Authorization is required.

Members who special order merchandise will be permitted to complete the transaction on another day without being charged for a day of privilege, provided they produce the LES or Letter of Authorization dated to correspond with a receipt which documents the transaction.



SDF in formation during muster at Milledgeville.

State Defense Force celebrates 4th Annual Muster

Capt. John W. Bennett of Ft. Valley, a civil engineer at Robins Air Force Base, spent 22 years in the Army Reserve before retiring five years ago.

Now he is back in uniform as a company commander in the Georgia State Defense Force, a volunteer organization that would perform the National Guard's civil duties in the event of Guard mobilization.

At the fourth annual Muster Day in Milledgeville on Oct. 30, the bulk of the organization's more than 700 men and women showed up. On the initial muster day in 1985, the Defense Force attracted 102 volunteers.

"You've come a long way since that first Muster Day in Atlanta," said Major Gen. Joseph W. Griffin, Georgia's Adjutant General, surveying the three brigades assembled in formation.

The State Defense Force, General Griffin explained, is a volunteer organization which can be called upon to assist military and civilian authorities in a variety of ways if the Georgia National Guard is summoned to federal service.

Those tasks could include assisting law enforcement agencies in emergencies, families of activated Guardsmen in getting needed services, operation of armories, Selective Service processing and distribution of emergency supplies, he said.

He cautioned the Defense Force to limit training to missions they can realistically expect to assume -- that is, "constabulary" and not combat scenarios.

Among activities scheduled for Muster Day were classes in map reading, the proper wear of uniforms, counter-terrorism and weapons identification.

Bennett says the Defense Force attracts retirees, former military personnel and people "who have

always wanted to be involved with the military and never got the chance."

His Reynolds, Ga., company is authorized 15 cadre personnel, but monthly drills sometimes attract as many as 200 people, he says, for physical training, drill and ceremony and "the basics of military training."

The Defense Force's motto, says their commander, Brig. Gen. (Ret.) John W. Gillette, a former Assistant Adjutant General for the Georgia Army National Guard, is "Ready to Serve."

"Our hallmark is enthusiasm; our goal is readiness and our motto, which is on our shoulder patch in Latin, means that we're ready," he says.

The State Defense Force, he explains, "is a volunteer, unpaid organization. These people don't get a penny for what they do. They buy their own uniforms, and the state provides them a cap, a patch, and an ID card."

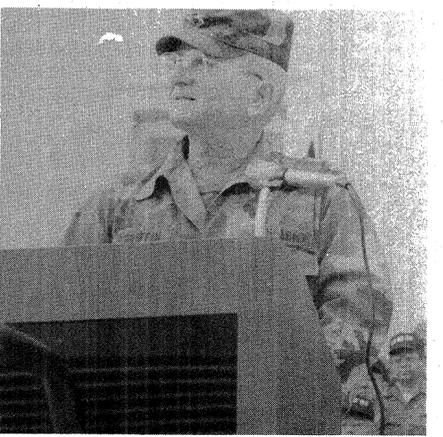
"I like to think they are the real Minutemen," says General Gillette, who retired from the Georgia Guard in 1983. "These people do this because they are patriots."

The Georgia State Defense Force, one of five nationally, now consists of three brigades in Atlanta, Macon and Savannah. Brigades have battalions in Decatur, Marietta, Lawrenceville, Winder, Washington, Calhoun, Macon, Albany, Columbus, Dublin, Griffin, Savannah, Waycross, Statesboro, and Augusta.

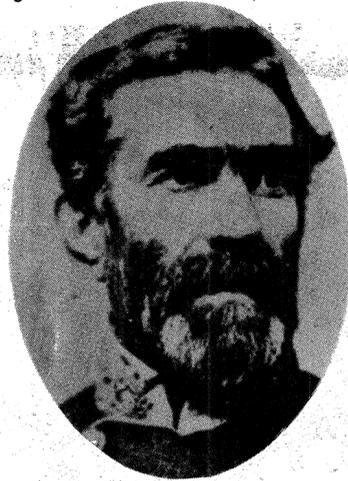
Members may observe National Guard training, but receive no federal funds and are prohibited from using federal equipment.



SDF color guard at attention.



Maj. Gen. Joseph Griffin, the Adjutant General, addresses the assembled SDF.



GENERAL

BRAXTON BRAGG

One of the major battles of the Civil War was fought on Georgia soil at Chickamauga in late September 1863. Historians say it was the last great victory for the Confederate forces. What many do not realize is that Georgia troops played a vital role in determining the overall outcome of the battle.

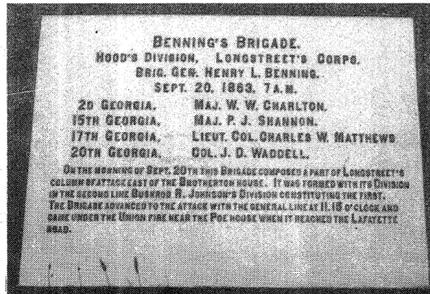
The campaign that brought the two armies together at Chickamauga began late in June of 1863. During that month, Union General William S. Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland, 60,000 strong, moved from the middle Tennessee town of Murfreesboro against Confederate General Braxton Bragg's 43,000 soldiers defending the terrain to the northwest of the railroad center of Chattanooga. Through a series of tactical moves, Rosecrans forced Bragg back into Chattanooga without a major battle. Bragg established his defense line at Chattanooga guarding the Tennessee River crossings northeast of the city, but, early in September, the Federals crossed the river west of Chattanooga forcing Bragg to evacuate toward the south into Georgia.

The bulk of the Confederate Army reformed at LaFayette, Ga., 30 miles south of their former defenses in Chattanooga. It was here that reinforcements from other fighting forces of the South swelled Bragg's ranks to over 60,000 men. Part of these reinforcements were General James Longstreet's veterans from the Army of Northern Virginia, which included several Georgia brigades. These Georgians were veterans of major battles in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, including Antietam and Gettysburg.

Rosecrans, in an attempt to outmaneuver Bragg, split his army and entered North Georgia through the mountain passes near the Alabama border. Twice Bragg tried to destroy the divided forces of Rosecrans' army, but due to tactical blunders and poor communications with his subordinates, these attempts failed.

Finally on September 18, hoping to get his troops between the Federals and Chattanooga, he posted his army along the banks of the little known Chickamauga Creek in Catoosa and Walker Counties between the present Georgia cities of Chickamauga and Fort Oglethorpe. What was unique about this position was the battle lines were drawn in an east-west confrontation rather than the common north-south lines of previous encounters.

Shortly before dawn on September 19, this reinforced Confederate force [of 60,000 men] pounced on the 65,000 Federal troops that were dispersed along the west side of Chickamauga Creek. This attack brought on a general engagement which spread along a four-mile section of the creek. The Armies fought desperately all day, often in hand-to-hand combat, and gradually the



Chickamauga!

On their native soil Georgians shatter Union advance

By James F. Hill

*'One lies down at Appomattox
Many miles away
Another sleeps at Chickamauga
And they both wore suits of gray.'*
Old Southern Song -



MAJOR GENERAL

WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS

Confederates pushed the Union forces back to the LaFayette Road (now US 27).

On the morning of the 20th, the Confederates renewed their attack on the left (north) flank of the Union lines. However, it was the right (south) flank that brought disaster to the Union effort. Late in the morning, due to a mix-up in orders, a Federal division was pulled out of line allowing the attacking Confederates to rush through the gap that was created and to break the Union defenses (see map). The Georgia troops under Hood played a vital role in this assault.

As the Confederate force of over 23,000 troops stormed through the gap, panic struck the Federals.

Confederate General Bushrod Johnson, commanding one of the Confederate Corps, later issued an official report that flowed with exultation: "The scene now presented was unspeakably grand. The resolute and impetuous charge, the rush of our heavy columns sweeping out from the shadow and gloom of the forest and into the open fields flooded with sunlight, the glitter of arms, the onward dash of artillery and mounted men, the retreat of the foe, the shouts of the hosts of our army, the dust, the smoke, the noise of firearms - of whistling balls and grapeshot and of bursting shell - made up a battle scene of unsurpassed grandeur."

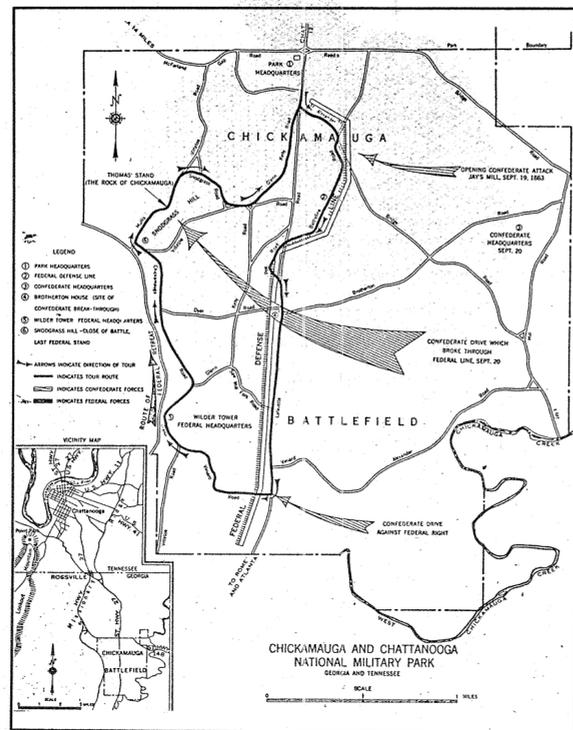
Charles Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, who was with Rosecrans' headquarters, described the action on the Union side as follows: "I was awakened by the most infernal noise I ever heard. I had no sooner collected my thoughts and looked around toward the front, where all this din came from, than I saw our lines break and melt away like leaves before the wind." Rosecrans' calm voice rose above the hubbub. "If you care to live any longer," he told his staff, "get away from here." "Then the headquarters around me disappeared. The graybacks came through with a rush, and soon the musket balls and the

cannon shots began to reach the place where he stood. The whole right of the army had apparently been routed."

A reporter from the Cincinnati Gazette wrote: "Men, animals, vehicles, became a mass of struggling, cursing, shouting, frightened life. Everything and everybody appeared to dash headlong for the narrow gap (the only retreat route for the Union army), and men, horses, mules, ambulances, baggage wagons, ammunition wagons, artillery carriages and caissons were rolled and tumbled together in a confused, inextricable, and finally motionless mass, completely blocking up the mouth of the gap."

A Union officer saw General Rosecrans trying to organize his retreating soldiers; however, the Army Commander was repulsed by "a storm of (rebel) canister musketry. All became confusion. No order could be heard above the tempest of battle. With a wild yell the Confederates swept on far to their left. They seemed everywhere victorious. Rosecrans was borne back in the retreat."

The Confederate victory was complete. The Union Army of the Cumberland had been pushed back from



the battlefield. Only a valiant stand by General George H. Thomas, "The Rock of Chickamauga," prevented the Southerners from completely destroying the Union Army.

Although, history has proven Chickamauga to be a Southern victory, the losses were enormous for the South as well as the North. Casualties on the Confederate side numbered 18,454 killed, wounded or captured, including nine brigade and two division commanders. Federal losses numbered 16,179, including seven brigade commanders. These two days in September 1863 had been the bloodiest two days of the War.

Although many Georgia troops participated in the battle, it was the hardened veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia who participated in the breakthrough and the rout of the Union right wing. The Georgia units were:

- Hood's Division
 - Brig. General George T. Anderson
 - 7th Georgia
 - 8th Georgia
 - 9th Georgia
 - 11th Georgia
 - 59th Georgia

- Benning's Brigade
 - Brig. General Henry L. Benning
 - 2nd Georgia
 - 15th Georgia
 - 17th Georgia
 - 20th Georgia

- and McLaw's Division
 - Brig. General William T. Wofford
 - 16th Georgia
 - 18th Georgia
 - 24th Georgia
 - 3rd Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters



Mike Brice with the 18th Georgia Infantry portrays Confederate soldier in the Chickamauga re-enactment.



With his arm in a sling from his Gettysburg wound, Major General John Hood reels in the saddle as he is struck by a Minie ball while rallying his Texas troops at Chickamauga. Noting that the general was wounded both at Gettysburg and at Chickamauga while riding unfamiliar horses, Hood's omen-conscious Texans concluded he was safe only when on the back of his favorite roan, Jeff Davis.

- Cobb's (Georgia) Legion
- Phillips' (Georgia) Legion

Chickamauga has provided many tales of the struggle there. Some of these are as follows:

* There is only one grave remaining on the battlefield from the battle. The Union soldiers were reburied at the National Military Cemetery in Chattanooga and the Confederate dead were reinterred at the Confederate Cemetery in Marietta or claimed by family members. The one remaining grave belongs to a young orphan soldier, Private John Ingraham of the 1st Confederate Regiment, Georgia Volunteers, who was buried by his comrades where he fell and his body has remained there to this day.

* Edmund Tate of the 15th Georgia was one of eight brothers from Elberton. As the fighting quieted about sunset on September 20, he was hit by a minie ball which entered his left breast, ranged downward and came out his back near the spinal column and made 16 holes as it cut through his blanket rolled across his back. The path of the bullet would suggest that it had gone directly through his heart, but the fact that he was still alive was evidence it had not. When he was examined by the doctor it was

discovered that his heart was on his right side. He survived and in later years was always known as the man whose heart was knocked over from his left to right side by a Yankee bullet.

Chickamauga National Military Park was created by an Act of Congress on August 9, 1890 and is the oldest and largest National Military Park in the United States. Containing over 8,000 acres the park is located ten miles south of Chattanooga and four miles north of Chickamauga, Georgia. The park is preserved in the same condition as it was during the battle and hundreds of markers assist the visitor in following the sequence of the battle. The battlefield provided a classic school environment for serious military tactical study and, for years, was visited by students of the Army War College as well as foreign military personnel to better understand the military tactics of that period of time.

James F. Hill, Chief of Planning for the Georgia Emergency Management Agency is a frequent contributor to "The Guardsman." As a young teenager living in north Georgia, he often roamed the battlefield looking for, and finding, artifacts from the struggle there. During his military career, he served with the U.S. Army 19th Infantry Regiment, the same regiment that fought at Chickamauga and whose motto is "The Rock of Chickamauga."

Re-enactors commemorate Chickamauga

In September 1988, 125 years after the conflict, hundreds of Georgians gathered near the Chickamauga battlefield to re-enact the fight that took place in September 1863. Cannon and rifle shots could be heard from great distances as the Confederate troops advanced toward victory. Victory today seemed as glorious as it did yesterday; and, echoing the words of Confederate General Bushrod Johnson:

"The scene now presented was unspeakably grand. The resolute and impetuous charge, the rush of our heavy columns sweeping out from the shadow and gloom of the forest and into the open fields flooded with sunlight, the glitter of arms, the onward dash of artillery and mounted men...made up a battle scene of unsurpassed grandeur."



Re-enactment demonstrates Confederate soldiers advancing toward Union line.

Getting Physical

Jerrold Hinton finds PT a breeze after many hours of work

It's probably fair to say that most of us in the Georgia Guard do not look forward to the taking of the Army's Physical Training (PT) test as much as, say, Christmas or birthdays.

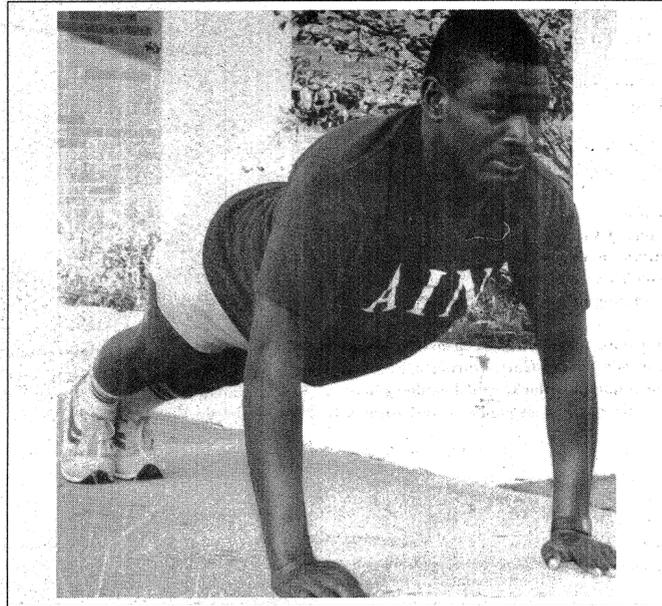
Be that as it may, the PT test inevitably comes along, and we all must take it. If you think you need something to motivate you to better prepare yourself, consider the case of Sgt. Jerrold Hinton, an administrative assistant in Headquarters STARC's recruiting and retention office. After being on various physical profiles for more than one year -- which severely limited the amount of physical activity he could sustain -- Sgt. Hinton became involved in the Army's Master Fitness program through the Georgia Guard's designated master fitness trainer.

In less than three months, Sgt. Hinton found himself off his profiled status, and easily able to pass the PT test.

"I never really expected that I would pass," admitted Sgt. Hinton. "Even after I passed the pre-test, my confidence level did not go up at all."

But, pass he did. In fact, Sgt. Hinton scored a 195 (out of a possible 300 points), by doing 34 pushups in two minutes, 43 situps in two minutes, and coming through with a 17:02:00 in the two-mile run, 58 seconds less than the time he needed to pass. Hinton's 195 was 15 points higher than the total of 180 he needed to pass.

Considering where he began, 195 seems pretty impressive. And Hinton thinks he can do better. "I was surprised that I really was not winded after it was over," he explained. "I feel like I can



Sgt. Hinton does 20 push-ups every hour every other day.

exert myself even more."

Sgt. Hinton's physical problems began last year when he injured himself running on the airfield at Dobbins AFB. As a result, he was admitted to the emergency room at Windy Hill Hospital in Marietta. Subsequently, he was treated at the medical facility at Fort McPherson and the Eisenhower Hospital in Augusta.

After several consecutive physical

profiles, Hinton sought the guidance of Lt. Col. Robert T. Baird, III, the Georgia Army National Guard's Master Fitness Trainer. Lt. Col. Baird had recently completed the Army's two-week master fitness course for Guard members and reservists at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.,

"I met with Colonel Baird twice, and then followed up with his program of running three days a week. On the

alternate days, I would do 20 pushups every hour on the hour. Just drop and do 20. Then, at night I'd do some situps."

Hinton thinks the program, combined with his own drive, led to the passing of the PT test. "The program helped out a great deal. But so much of this comes from within, too. You've got to have the desire to just get out there and do something."

The Army's Master Fitness program is being emphasized more all the time. With more and more jobs of the "high tech" nature, there appears to be a need to get people out from behind their desks and into a structured fitness program.

"The long range goal is to get one master fitness expert into each unit," said Lt. Col. Baird. "Of course, that's a long way off. Right now, we have six qualified master fitness trainers scattered throughout the state who are attached to me."

Lt. Col. Baird described the course as demanding. "It's an over-all wellness program," he said. "It's an intense study of many of the aspects of exercise physiology. There's four hours of working out each day, and the rest is classroom."

The Master Fitness program is conducted by the U.S. Army Soldier Support Institute (USASSI) at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Fort Benjamin Harrison has become the fitness "headquarters" of sorts for the Army, and also recently played host to international athletes during the 1987 Pan American Games, held last summer in Indianapolis.

John Lane of the 244th participates in Marine Corps Marathon

1st Sgt. John Lane of Co. G, 244th Aviation Battalion, Savannah was one of 42 runners representing the Army and Air National Guard at the 13th Annual Marine Corps Marathon in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 6. The Guard runners were among 12,190 runners participating in the race.

Lane, a full-time Army National Guardsman, has had 21 years of military service and has been training for marathons since 1982.

This was the fifth year the National Guard sent its running team to compete with some of the best runners in the military, as well as thousands of civilian runners. The Army and Air National Guard runners came from across the country. Team members competed both as

individuals and in the marathon's military team division, against marathoners representing all branches of service, both active and reserve components.

The National Guard marathon team was determined last May in Lincoln, Neb., where nearly 400 Army and Air Guard runners from across the nation ran the annual Lincoln Marathon. The top National Guard finishers became the team which represented the National Guard in the Marine Corps Marathon.

Jim Hage of Lanham, Md., was the overall winner with 2:21:58, while Lori Lawson, Philadelphia, was the first woman to finish the race. Her time was 2:51:25. Lane had a time of 3:01:38.

The Marine Corps Marathon is billed as the "peoples

race" because it accepts any runner, without regard to qualifying time, and because race organizers do not pay elite runners to participate - unlike nearly all other major marathons. The first Marine Corps Marathon in 1976 attracted nearly 1,200 runners. Now the field has grown to ten times that size.

The people's race is also known as the marathon of the monuments because the 26.2 mile course passes some of the country's most famous monuments. Landmarks on the course include the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the Capitol building, the Jefferson Monument and many other historic sites.

Huffman wins Marksmanship Competition

A Georgia Army National Guardsman won the Marksmanship Classification competing in the center fire and individual aggregate national match pistol competition at the National Guard Rifle, Pistol and Machine Gun Championships, Camp Robinson, North Little Rock, Ark.

Sgt. Emmett B. Huffman, Hinesville,

from Detachment 1, 166th Maintenance Company, Glennville, fired a score of 814-16X out of a possible 900 to win the Marksman Classification of the match.

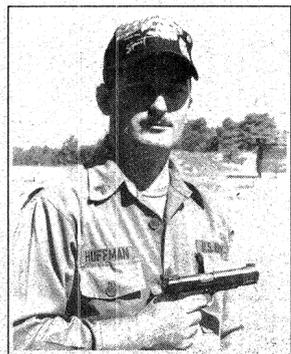
Over 1,700 Guardsmen from the fifty states and territories participated in the two week long championship, which are divided into five main divisions. They are national match or bulls-eye type shooting, and combat or silhouette shooting in both team and individual events.

The Wilson Match is the beginning of the National Guard's shooting year,

coming on the heels of the National Championships at Camp Perry, Ohio. The opportunity to compete in the rifle, pistol and machine gun matches is earned through state championships in the combat phases and through statewide selection in the national match divisions.

The National Guard marksmanship program is designed to enhance individual proficiency in small arms and to improve overall combat readiness.

Sgt. Emmett B. Huffman



GMI refresher course clears up 'basic' confusion on survival

Ever since he was in Army basic training more than two years ago, Private First Class Richard Cogar of Columbus has been a little bit confused.

Nothing major. Just a few details here and there from classes on battlefield survival techniques. Somebody had said one thing, somebody else another. But they were details he was interested in getting resolved.

Now, he says, the answers are clear.

"I had had a few things confused in my mind since basic training that are finally cleared up," said Cogar, a member of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 560th Engineer Battalion in Columbus.

The answers came from instructors recruited from throughout Headquarters, Georgia Army National Guard, for a fast-paced two-day training program held November 19 and 20 at Georgia Military Institute in Macon. Cogar's entire battalion participated in the test training program, which was designed to determine how to efficiently and effectively provide refresher training in essential battlefield survival skills.

It was a rigorous exercise. Guardsmen in groups of about 25 each moved every half hour through 24 stations set up in the woods behind GMI. During a 12-hour period, members of the battalion prepared for a nuclear attack, called artillery fire, evaluated and treated casualties, requested air medical evacuation and fired a machine gun.

And more. They performed maintenance on their vehicles, zeroed their rifles, set up claymore mines, identified terrain, decontaminated their skin and equipment and camouflaged themselves. And there was more still.

In the course of the two days, every able soldier in the battalion, to include cooks, clerks and the commanding officer, was trained in two dozen separate battlefield survival skills. For some, it was their first exposure in a decade or more to skills they had been taught in basic training.

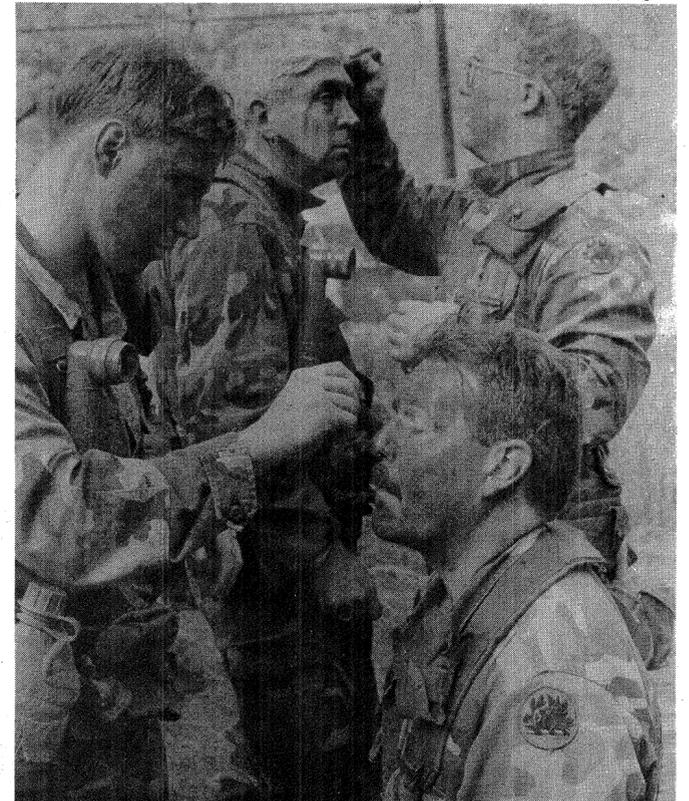
"I knew most of it, but it had gotten old and this is bringing it back," said SP4 Sam Satchell of Columbus, a member of Company A. "They're taking their time and making sure you learn it," he said of the instructors, many of whom are high-ranking Guard officers who ordinarily perform other jobs.

"We did assign stations to relatively high-ranking officers, including some lieutenant colonels who have served as battalion commanders," said Col. James D. Davis, chief of the Training and Readiness Division of the Georgia Army Guard, who established and supervised the model training weekend. He explains:

"We were counting on their experience and background for creativity. Ordinarily the NCO corps does the instruction; they are the natural instructors. But we had a short lead time, so we tapped the State Headquarters staff primarily. But it's good for State Headquarters and it's good for a line unit to see them doing it. There's an old Army saying that the instructor learns more than the student, and that's true."

"An advantage of having instructors from outside the battalion is that every member of the 560th is able to train," he noted. When a unit trains on its own, the trainers, officers, cooks and administrative personnel frequently are forced to miss some or all of the training.

"A lot of people wouldn't be able to participate when the unit conducts the training



Spec 4 Curtis Chronister and Staff Sgt. James E. Pool, (rear) and Pfc Richard Cogar and Lt. Victor Watt, all of Columbus and members of Headquarters Company, 560th Engineer Battalion, apply camouflage paint.

because administrative functions have to continue," said Maj. Raymond E. Grant of Cataula, the battalion executive officer. "But here, all of the administrative duties are being performed by support personnel from outside the battalion."

The battalion's operations officer, Maj. George W. Hall of Americus, agrees. "The distractions to training are kept to a minimum."

"I've not heard a bad comment, not the first bad comment," said Major Grant. "I think everybody is learning at least something new at every station."

The only complaint he had heard, he said, were that a few tasks were too involved to be grasped thoroughly within the half-hour allotted. Colonel Davis agreed. "Some tasks are too complicated, such as communications and field artillery, but the package can be adjusted to add time to those," he said.

Lieutenant Watt, one of the group leaders, shared the view that a few courses needed additional time. "But," he said, "the instructors are teaching well and even with the short time, we are learning a lot."

Sgt. Terry Ferguson of Cairo, a member of Company D at Thomasville, noted that engineers don't routinely call artillery or fire machineguns. "This gives you a chance to get actual hands-on training, which is not normal for equipment operators. This is very valuable. I'd like to do more of it. The instructors have been very thorough. They've taken the time to answer all the questions you have. I've really enjoyed it."



Pfc Barry Paulk, (foreground), of Warm Springs, a member of Company C., 560th Engineers shoots an azimuth during refresher training. At left Sgt. Terry Ferguson (foreground) of Cairo, a member of Company D., 560th Engineers readies a machine gun for firing.

'Ask for input'

TLAT discusses dangerous zones during drill session

Members of Co. C, 1st Battalion, 122nd Infantry (TLAT) of Covington, first discussed, then applied "dangerous zone" crossings at a recent drill meeting at the Covington armory. Specialist John T. Prior, of Jefferson, Ga., led a classroom discussion covering various techniques of negotiating unit crossings through potentially dangerous areas such as open roads.

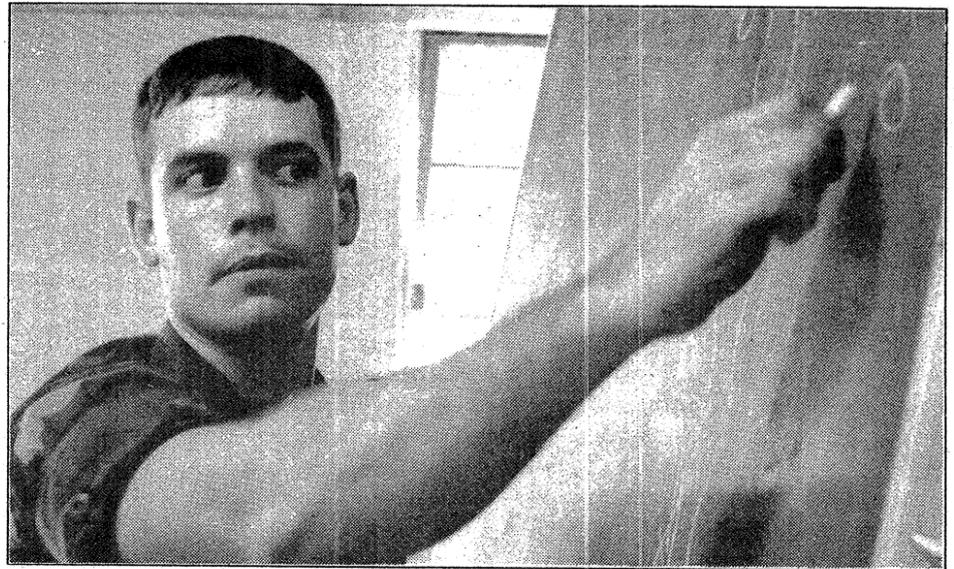
Prior, a 24-year-old veteran of the active Army, sought to achieve a consensus of opinion throughout his classroom session with the troops. "That's the way I was taught to do it when I was active," explained Specialist Prior. "If you ask for input, rather than just lecture, you end up better off in the

long run because you'll naturally have more cooperation and less bad attitudes."

After the morning classroom session, Specialist Prior and the rest of the Covington Guard members moved to some nearby railroad tracks, about 500 yards from the armory, to practice what they had agreed upon in class.

"The training went excellently," Specialist Prior said. "We want to get a lot out of our time at drill."

The Covington infantry soldiers are classified as TLAT -- or Tactical Light Anti-Tank -- and are trained to move quickly in response to advancements by enemy tanks and other armored vehicles.



Specialist John T. Prior, of Jefferson, Ga., diagrams formations for use by Covington Guard members, as they rehearse "dangerous zone" crossings at a recent monthly drill meeting. Specialist Prior is a member of Co. C, 1st Battalion, 122nd Infantry (TLAT) of Covington. (Photo by Specialist Gloria J. Barlay, 124th PAD).

Guardsmen hone shooting skills

By Pvt. Emory Minor
124th Public Affairs
Detachment

Guardsmen who normally fire long-range howitzers let their big guns stand idle in October, while demonstrating their skills with the M-16 rifle and .45-caliber pistol.

Members of 1st Battalion, 230th Field Artillery, spent the weekend of Oct. 8-9 at Fort Stewart ranges, qualifying with small arms they'd use to protect themselves against enemy attacks.

They also practiced soldier skills, with particular attention placed on NBC (nuclear,

biological and chemical) protective measures.

During their stay at Fort Stewart the Guardsmen were required to fire their M-16s while wearing gas masks and protective clothing.

Teaching soldiers to protect themselves against NBC attacks is a high training priority in the Georgia Army National Guard, said Command Sergeant Major David Glisson of Reidsville.

"We feel like it's necessary," he said, noting that there have been recent news reports about possible chemical attacks in the Middle East.

If they are ever mobilized

and deployed, Guardsmen can expect to find themselves in situations where they might have to protect themselves from chemical attacks, said Lt. Col. Wiley DeWitt, the battalion commander.

In a recent major NBC evaluation the battalion posted a record score, said DeWitt, a Savannah businessman.

The battalion's 600 members drill at armories in Waycross, Savannah, Jesup, Baxley, Reidsville and Brunswick.

Under a so-called "three-by-eight" plan, scheduled to take effect next September, the battalion's strength would be

increased to 740 members, DeWitt said.

The battalion will get six more 155-mm self-propelled howitzers, bringing its total to 24. The battalion will have to recruit an additional 100 Guardsmen to fire and maintain the new weapons.

The "three-by-eight" plan is designed to give artillery units more firepower at the lowest possible cost, and make them less vulnerable to enemy attack.

At present the howitzers fire in groups of six, creating a big target for enemy artillery. Under the new plan, they would be scattered about, firing in

groups of four-guns each.

Out on the ranges, some Guardsmen fired M-16 rifles at pop-up targets up to 300-meters away, while others practiced donning their gas masks and green protective suits.

"We've had fun today," said Pvt. Charles Douglas, 18, of Clinch County. "I like shooting and qualified with the rifle."

"Sweet weapon," said Staff Sgt. Albert Hunt of Waycross, as he squeezed off a round from the M-16.

"I shot alright today. I had it zeroed in pretty good," said Spec. Lonnie Aldridge, 29, of Waycross.

122nd trains in Mojave Desert

In the Mojave Desert, amid scrub brush, rocks and powder-like sand, Gainesville's Georgia Army National Guard unit recently trained in an environment quite unlike the Hills of Habersham and the Valleys of Hall.

Ninety-nine members of Company D, of the 1st Battalion, 122nd Infantry (TLAT), spent their annual training allotment at the Twenty-nine Palms Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center. This 932-square-mile chunk of the California desert provided the Guard members with the type of terrain they would encounter should they be called to many strategic areas of the world.

"It was hard to tell the men that they were going to train in a place where you can see 20 miles," said Capt. Richard Barr, commander of D Company. "Around here you can't do that."

The Gainesville unit was the only National Guard component in the U.S. to participate in "Gallant Eagle," a combined-forces exercise of about 30,000 troops from all the armed services.

"We worked with the Third Marine Division as opposing forces against elements of the 82nd Airborne and the First Marine Division," Barr said.

"The training was more realistic than anything the infantrymen had ever encountered," he said. Normally the unit trains at Fort Stewart, near Savannah. Its mission as an anti-tank force, that supports the armor and artillery parts of the Guard, is difficult to carry out in the piney woods and palmettoes of the military reservation.

The unit's main weapon, the TOW missile (tube-launched, optically sighted, wire-guided) is mounted on light all-terrain vehicles, updated versions of the venerable Army jeep.



Dahlongega resident, Specialist Scott Ramage, performs a systems test on a tow missile launcher used by his unit during annual training at Twenty-nine Palms Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center in California. Ramage is a member of the Georgia Army National Guard's Company D, 1st Battalion, 122nd Infantry (TLAT) in Gainesville. (Photo by Spec. Kimberly Ryan, 124th PAD).

LRRP continued from page 1

"Because of the reputation of the unit, there are a lot of people who want to join it," said Fracker. "If people can't meet our standards prior to joining, then they have to show me they can meet those standards."

"It's one thing to wear the beret," he explained. "It's another to go out and make the sacrifice to keep it."

Maples said parachuting hasn't changed much, despite his long absence.

"I hit just as hard as ever."

A power plant operator with the Tennessee Valley Authority in Oak Ridge, Tenn., Maples went through the Army's jump school at Fort Benning in 1967, but was sent to Vietnam and had no opportunity to jump.