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THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN ewspaper

Vol. II No. 6

March-April 1981

Assembly action puts guard under 'Worker's Comp'

Georgia National Guardsmen are now covered by Worker's Compensation Insurance simplifying the procedure for collecting pay and medical care allowances if they are injured while on state active duty.

The action by the Georgia General Assembly — which deletes prior regulations dealing with pay and care of National Guardsmen — amends the present Worker's Compensation Insurance law to include Guardsmen. The bill was signed into law April 17, by Gov. George Busbee.

Under the ammendment, Guardsmen called to state active duty would be considered employees of the state and therefore eligible for compensation.

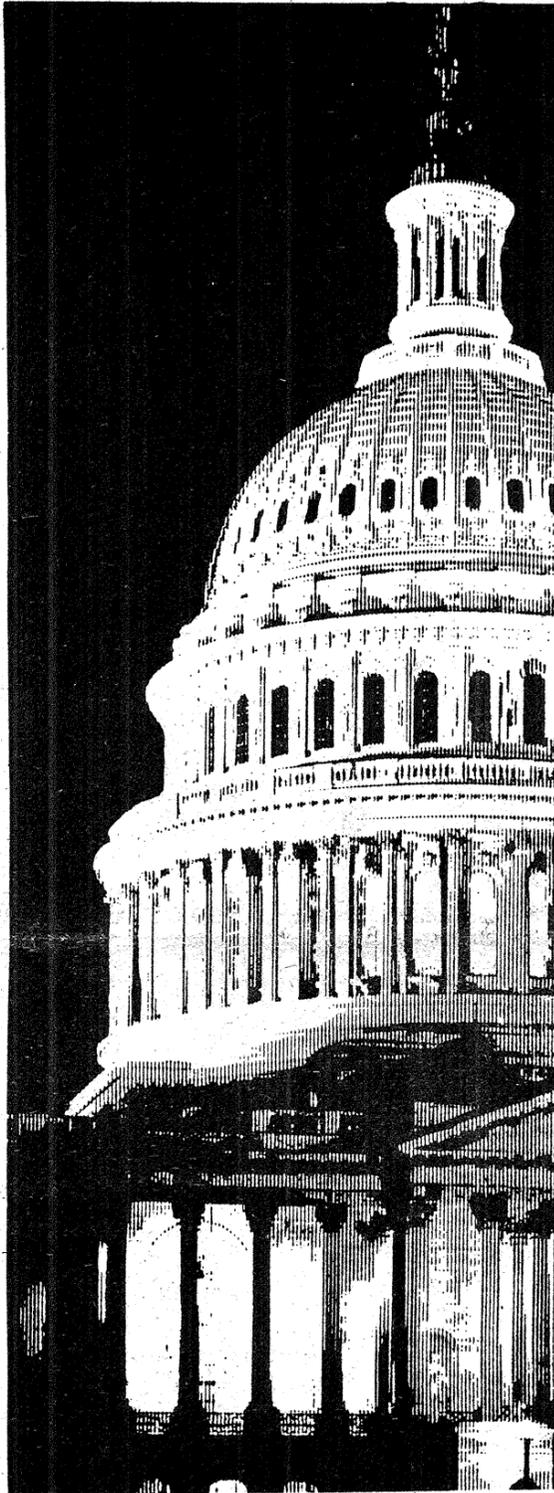
Georgia Department of Defense officials wanted the change after reviewing call-ups of Guardsmen in a number of other states:

"These call-ups," said one, "under conditions generally adverse to the health and safety of the Guardmember, have resulted in some instances, in large numbers of injuries and disabilities."

In New York state, for example, Guardsmen were called to active duty to run Attica Prison following a strike by prison guards. Several hundred medical injuries occurred during that episode.

Several hundred Florida Guardsmen were injured while on state active duty during civil disturbances in Miami and while

Continued on page 4



Lawmakers expand education plan for Guardsmen

Educational benefits for Georgia Guardsmen have been broadened and increased in a bill signed by Gov. George Busbee.

The plan, the Georgia Higher Education Loan Program, increases the maximum annual tuition assistance to eligible Guardsmen who are full-time students to \$800. Georgia lawmakers also provided, for the first time, up to \$400 per academic year for Guardsmen who attend school on a "half-time" basis.

Previously, Guardsmen awarded state assistance received a maximum of \$500 and had to be full-time students. A full-time student under the program is one who enrolls for a minimum of 12 academic hours. The new provision for "half-time academic assistance" means that Guardsmen can now be awarded up to \$400 for enrollment in a minimum of six academic hours.

Loans to full-time students are repayable by one year's membership in the Guard for each year funded. Loans made to students on a half-time basis are repayable by six months of Guard service for each year of "half-time" academic study funded.

An academic year is defined as "typically nine months, in which a full-time student is expected to complete at least two semesters or three quarters' academic work."

To be eligible for state tuition assistance, a Guardsman must be a member in good standing of the Army or Air National Guard; must be enrolled in an "approved" public or private college, university or vocational-technical school in Georgia.

An "approved" school is one administered by the University System of Georgia or one currently

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Annual training '81' begins

Annual training 1981, for the Georgia Army Guard kicks off at the end of April as 4,000 members of the 48th Infantry Brigade travel to Fort Stewart.

During their two-week stay, Georgia Guardsmen will hone their soldier-skills under simulated combat conditions at the Hinesville, Ga., training site.

Guardsmen expected to take part in the training exercise include members of armor, field artillery, infantry and support units which make up the 48th Brigade, headquartered in Macon.

While at Fort Stewart, the brigade will be evaluated by active Army personnel and the brigade's combat capability measured.

All units of the Georgia Army National Guard were rated combat capable during AT 80.

Continued on page 3



Armored personnel carriers roll out to the field

Both Chambers

General Assembly commends Ga. Guard



Members of Georgia General Assembly passed two separate resolutions commending the Georgia Army and Air Guard before adjourning the 1981 session.

The following is the Senate sponsored resolution praising the Georgia Air National Guard and the House of Representatives sponsored resolution commending the Georgia Army National Guard:

A RESOLUTION

Commending the Georgia Air National Guard; and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, world conditions emphasize the critical importance of a combat ready reserve force; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Air National Guard is a vitally important element of such a reserve force; and

WHEREAS, the State of Georgia has traditionally been one of the top states in the nation in Guard strength and has maintained or increased its overall strength during the past five years attaining a reenlistment rate of 85.6 percent for 1980; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Air National Guard maintained a high level of combat readiness and several individual units received awards in 1980; and

WHEREAS, the 116th Tactical Fighter Wing received its fourth Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, the Tactical Air Command Flight Safety Award, and the United States Air Force Flight Safety Plaque; and

WHEREAS, the 165th Tactical Airlift Group received the National Guard Association of the United States Distinguished Flying Unit Award, the Military Airlift Command Flying Safety Award, and the United States Air Force Satellite Supply Award; and

WHEREAS, the 116th Weapons Systems

Security Flight received the Outstanding Tactical Air Command-gained Security Police Award; the 165th Weapons Systems Security Flight received the Outstanding Military Airlift Command-gained Security Police Award; the 117th Tactical Control Squadron won the 157th Tactical Control Group Outstanding Mission Support Award; the 202d Electronics Installation Squadron received the Air Force Communication Command Unit Achievement Award, the Air Force Communication Command Civic Achievement Award, the Southern Communications Area Outstanding Air National Guard Electronics Installation Unit Award, and the Distinguished Communications-Electronics-Meteorological Plaque; and the 165th Aerial Port Flight received the Military Airlift Command Air Reserve Forces Outstanding Mobile Aerial Port Flight Award.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA that this body does hereby commend and congratulate the men and women of the Georgia Air National Guard for their achievements which have resulted in the high state of combat readiness of the Georgia Air National Guard.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to forward an appropriate copy of this resolution to The Adjutant General of Georgia, Major General Billy M. Jones.

A RESOLUTION

Commending the Georgia Army National Guard; and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, in view of the continuing unsettled world situation, a combat ready reserve force becomes increasingly important each day; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Army National Guard continues to be an indispensable element

of that reserve force; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Army National Guard has traditionally been a leader in the nation in Guard strength, and the Georgia Army National Guard is presently at 100 percent of its authorized strength; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Army National Guard was awarded first place in overall achievement in 1980 by First United States Army; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Army National Guard was awarded first place in training in 1980 by First United States Army for the fourth consecutive year; and

WHEREAS, in addition to these two very significant awards, the Georgia Army National Guard won the first place award in individual weapons qualification and the first place award in crew-served weapons qualification and received the runner-up award in individual skills qualification in 1980 in First United States Army; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia National Guard was selected to activate the 1st Battalion, 122d Infantry, a TOW missile battalion and one of only four such units in the entire Army, because of the ability of the Georgia Army National Guard to maintain strength and combat readiness.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA that this body does hereby commend and congratulate the men and women of the Georgia Army National Guard for their dedication and for their achievements which resulted in the high state of combat readiness of the Georgia Army National Guard.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk of the House of Representatives is hereby authorized and directed to forward an appropriate copy of this resolution to The Adjutant General of Georgia, Major General Billy M. Jones.

THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN NEWSPAPER

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VISTORS TO ANNUAL TRAINING, 1980

Front Row: Representatives Mike Padgett, Bettye Lowe, Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones, Representative Tommy Smith, budget official Barbara Steward, Brig. Gen. Dan Bullard, Representatives Ralph Balkcom, Forest Hays and Brig. Gen. John Gillette. Back Row: Representative Don Don Checks, Senator Joseph W. Garner, Representative Paul Branch, legislative official Cary Bond, Representative Virlyn Smith, budget officers Don Jackson and Winford Poiffévent and Senator Perry Hudson.

Legislators plan 'AT' visit

From page 1

Among those scheduled to visit the training site during the two weeks are members of the Georgia General Assembly. There they will get a first hand look at the citizen-soldiers who make up the Georgia National Guard.

Last year, Georgia Guardsmen trained during a brutal heat wave, which set high

temperature records for the Fort Stewart area.

Other Georgia Guard commands including the Command and Control Headquarters, the 265th Engineer Group and the 118th Field Artillery Brigade will be conducting annual training exercises through August of 1981.

Army Guard wins award for energy conservation

The Georgia Army National Guard has been awarded the 1980 Army National Guard Director's Award for Energy Conservation in the First Army area.

Georgia was cited for reducing its overall consumption 35 percent from the 1975 base year.

In making the award, Brig. Gen. Herbert R. Temple Jr., deputy director, Army National Guard, commended the state on its efforts:

"This reduction was attained in the face of the severe winter, new construction, and expanded training missions. The achievement of this goal was especially noteworthy because it was attained while maintaining readiness."

FHA loans

Smaller down payments okayed

Georgia Guardsmen who qualify can get Federal Housing Administration (FHA) guaranteed loans with lower than normal down payments.

To qualify, you must have performed 90 days continuous active duty for training. To apply, get a "Request for Certificate of Veterans Status" (VA Form 26-8261) from your local Veterans Administration office. Once the certificate is obtained, and a suitable property selected, you can apply through an FHA-approved lender.

The maximum insurable FHA loan

amount varies from \$67,500 to \$90,000, depending on prevailing housing costs in various areas. Here are the specifics:

- * No down payment for the first \$25,000 of value and closing costs, or \$25,000 plus prepaid expenses less \$200, whichever is less.

- * Only 5 percent down payment for the property value in excess of \$25,000 up to the maximum mortgage amount.

VA Pamphlet 26-4 contains detailed information on FHA and VA loans. It can be requested from your local VA office.

How individual Guardsmen can help to improve employer support



Reprinted from the New York State Militiaman

Your employer is an important partner in your relationship with the Guard or Reserve unit to which you belong. If he understands and approves your participation, your military sideline job is easy. But if he does not understand or actively opposes, you are obviously in a precarious position.

It would be wise to win his support for your "Modern Minuteman" duty, so he will consider this extra training an asset instead of a liability. Here are 5 suggestions:

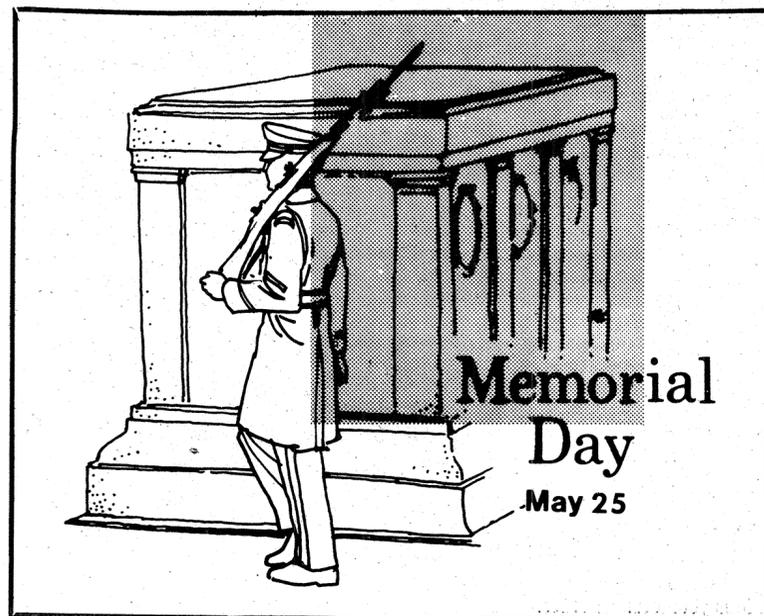
1. KEEP HIM POSTED ON YOUR DRILL DATES. Play fair with your boss, let him know months in advance when you will be away on weekend drills or annual training, so he can schedule a replacement if necessary.

2. IRON OUT PROBLEMS PROMPTLY. If there is any difficulty about meeting your drill schedule, talk it over with your boss at once and try to arrive at a mutually satisfactory solution. If necessary, call your Commander and ask for his help; he is ready to assist you.

3. TELL YOUR EMPLOYER ABOUT THE PRODUCTIVE THINGS YOU ARE LEARNING AND DOING IN UNIFORM. When you return from a drill weekend or annual training, talk about the real accomplishments of the unit, not just your fun and frolic. (He was probably in the service too, so you can't top his stories).

4. THANK YOUR BOSS FOR HIS COOPERATION. Let him know that you appreciate his support in arranging schedules to fit your military duty. Assure him your Commander is grateful too. Show your appreciation by taking him to Bosses' Night or any other event arranged by your unit.

5. USE YOUR TRAINING ON THE JOB. The armed forces operate some of the best technical schools in the world, and you are probably a graduate of one of them. Use this training on your civilian job, if you can, and take every opportunity to improve your skills with advanced courses. The leadership and management experience you receive in the Guard or Reserve are valuable too; they can lead to a better job and higher pay in your civilian occupation.



116th airman earns associate degree



Tech. Sgt. James D. Hartley, 116th Weapons Systems Security Flight, has become the first 116th TFW airman to receive an associate degree from the Community College of the Air Force (CCAF).

Hartley's degree, an associate in criminal justice, will be awarded during an annual open house at Dobbins in a special ceremony by Wing Commander, Brig. Gen. Ben Patterson.

Hartley, who resides in Smyrna, earned his degree through a combination of courses and training from basic and technical military school at Lackland AFB, TX, non-commissioned officer's academy, independent study and Air Force specialty internship. He also earned credits from the College Level Examination Program (CLEP) and it's subject tests. Business and criminal justice courses Hartley took at Georgia State University were also applied to the 64 credits needed for the

CCAF associate degree.

"It took me 13 years to obtain this degree," said Hartley. But for the 37-year old ex-Atlanta police officer, the road has been much longer than that. Having come from a farming family in Carrollton, he is the first in his family to obtain a college degree. He quit school at 16 to help support the family and attended the Hoke Smith evening school near Grant Park in Atlanta for five hours each night to finish high school.

The Cobb county resident is a criminal investigator for the Georgia Power Company. As a Air National Guardsman, Hartley is a Senior Security Specialist and non-commissioned officer in-charge of training. He served his active military from 1962-65.

Appropriately, Hartley has inspired others to obtain their degree. At least four others have enrolled in the CCAF degree program.



Georgia shorts

Basic NCO course

The Georgia Army Guard is set to offer a basic non-commissioned officer course at Fort Stewart, Ga., beginning May 24.

The two week course is available to E-3s, E-4s and E-5s. Up to 90 students will be accepted.

To apply use GMI Form 2. Applicants will be accepted on a first come, first served basis.

Education — from page 1

accredited or a candidate for accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and is not a bible school or college.

Guardsmen over 30-years-old at the time of enrollment are ineligible.

A "Certification Application" should be obtained from the school's financial assistance officer, completed and forwarded by the Guardsman's unit commander to the adjutant general for approval.

Another section of the law now makes it possible for qualified persons to attend North Georgia College on full-scholarships. Ten scholarships per year will be awarded.

To be awarded a scholarship, the student must meet high academic standards, must meet demanding mental and physical health standards and must qualify for regular admission to North Georgia College. Upon graduation the student will be commissioned a second lieutenant in the Georgia Army National Guard and agree to serve not less than four years.

Scholarship nominees will be recommended by members of the General Assembly (five from each congressional district) to an eight member selection panel.

For more information, see the National Guard recruiter in your area.

Efficiency award
Augusta's Headquarters and Headquarters Co., 878th Engineer Battalion has been awarded the National Guard Bureau Award for Efficiency in Maintenance for fiscal year 1980.

The award is given annually to the

unit which achieves the highest standard of maintenance efficiency in Georgia.

Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones, the adjutant general, announced the award, saying:

"This (the award) reflects great credit upon you, the members of your command and your community."

'Worker's comp' from page 1

handling the Cuban refugee influx to that state.

Nationwide use of Guardsmen during disasters, public employee walkouts, and civil disturbances is increasing. In 1977, for example, Guardsmen were called up 229 times involving 46 states. The number of call-ups rose to 354 by 1979 and 49 states were involved.

The existing medical benefits program for Georgia Guardsmen, department officials contended, would be unwieldy and impractical in the event of a large number of injuries.

"Rules, regulations and procedures (for Worker's Compensation) are in-place

and on-line, and the program routinely handles large numbers of injury claims," an official maintained.

Georgia Guardsmen were called to state active duty recently to handle disaster clean-up, while the last mass call-up of troops occurred in 1970 during civil disturbances in Augusta. More than \$1,100 in medical bills and claims under the then pay and care regulation were paid.

Sponsoring the amendment were Rep. Joe T. Wood-D of the 9th District; Rep. M.J. "Mike" Padgett-D of the 86th District; Rep. Forest Hays Jr.-D of the 1st District; Rep. Mary Jane Galer-D of the 97th District; and Rep. Emory E. Barger-D of the 83rd District.

Guardsmen can draw housing allowance

Georgia Guardsmen will be eligible for the new variable housing allowance (VHA) when they are ordered to annual training or active duty for training.

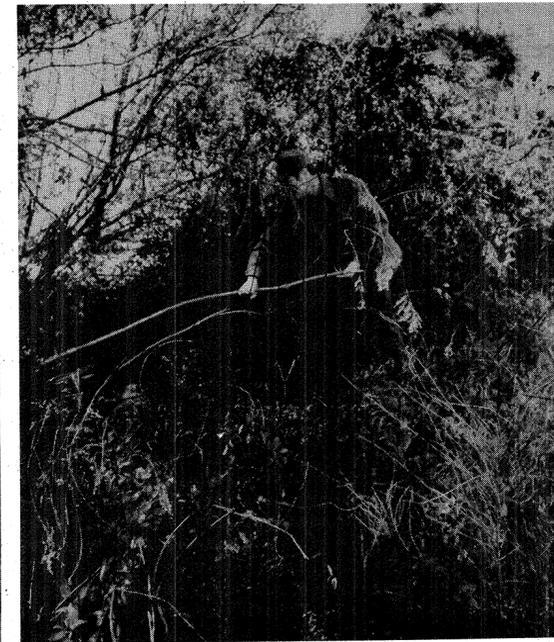
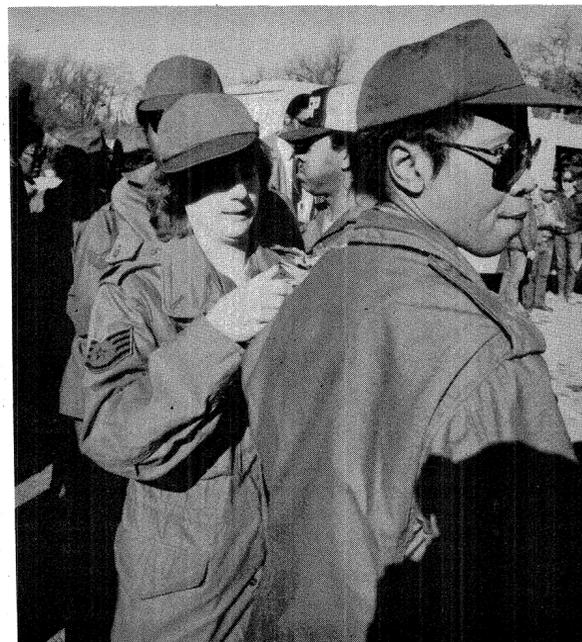
VHA went into effect Oct. 1. It is intended to offset housing costs in stateside areas where such expenses, on average, exceed a member's quarters allowance (BAQ) by 15 percent or more.

VHA entitlement rules are similar to those applying BAQ. Where they are applicable, VHA rates will vary depending on members' ranks, duty stations, and a few other factors. Specific entitlements and the amounts paid will be determined for RC members by the finance and ac-

counting office supporting the unit. VHA is not taxable.

As specific examples of possible VHA payments, take five reservists from the same unit, all authorized BAQ at the with-dependents rate, who take 14 days of annual training on Fort Bragg, N.C. A private would get about \$21 in VHA; a specialist 5, \$16.38; a master sergeant, \$27.44; a captain, no VHA; and a major, \$8.82.

If the same five reservists trained at Fort Devens, Mass., they would receive about: \$29.40, the private; \$27.80, specialist 5; \$41.16, master sergeant; \$47.04, captain; \$70.56, major.



116th joins Atlanta search

(Above right) Lt. Col. William Sawyer of the 116th Tactical Fighter Wing's Resource Management Squadron, searches a wooded area for evidence in Atlanta's slain and missing children's case; meanwhile (above left) Staff Sgt. Debbie Flack, also a member of the Dobbins AFB-based wing, pins a green ribbon on the coat of Army Reservist Staff Sgt. Sylvia Hudson. The ribbon is the unofficial symbol of the children's case. The 116th participated in the search of Atlanta's wooded areas in March. (Air National Guard photos by Angela Tyson)

Airmen express views in essay contest

Views ranging from "an opportunity to serve with the best" to finding "a new life and new friends" were some of the expressions entered in the 116th Tactical Fighter Wing's "What the Air Guard Means to Me" essay contest.

Airman 1st Class William T. Brockman of the 116th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron won the \$50 first prize. Staff Sgt. Irwin E. Tiller of 116th Civil Engineering Flight took the \$25 second prize. Sandra McBee of the 116th Resources Management Squadron took Honorable Mention.

In his winning essay Brockman alluded to the world situation writing:

"One does not need to be a military strategist to see that the next decade will be one

of great danger for America and the entire free world.. Having come to believe this, I found that I could not sit back as an observer when the very world may be at stake.

"I joined the Air Guard because I believe it is the best of the reserves and may be the best of the whole military."

Tiller, in his essay, noted the enthusiasm of the members of the 116th.

"From the first days of physicals, tests and orientation, I could tell this was going to be different from my other times in the Guard...I could see that I would be a member of a team with a sense of purpose and would be taught the way to get to a goal worthy of the time spent in getting there.

"It makes a person enthusiastic and proud

to be part of a unit which seems to really care about people."

Tiller is a former member of the Georgia Army Guard.

McBee found that the Air Guard answered questions in her life:

"Since joining the Georgia Air National Guard, I have found the answers to my own questions of life. The Guard has broadened my horizons and strengthened my goals. Being a member of the Georgia Air Guard has taken me to new places, introduced me to new people and their way of life; as well as given me technical know-how to perform a task. Not knowing what I wanted to be, the Guard gave me the chance to find myself and be more aware of the world around me."

'Can't sit back' essayist writes

As a new member of the Georgia Air National Guard, I was interested in this essay contest because it gives me a chance to explore my own feelings on this subject. After six months of service, I feel I know much more than I did a year ago when I decided to enlist.

I decided to enlist in the Air Guard for a variety of reasons after a long period of thinking about it. Basically, I came to believe that I had a duty to serve in the military in some capacity. One does not need to be a military strategist to see that the next decade will be one of great danger for America and the entire free world. A massively armed and highly aggressive Soviet Union seems determined to pursue its goals to any ends. I very much fear that we may be forced to defend ourselves and our values before

too many years have passed. Having come to believe this, I found that I could not sit back as an observer when the very world may be at stake.

My choice was between the various reserve forces, as I was too old to join the regulars. I joined the Air Guard because I believe it is the best of the reserves and maybe the best of the whole military.

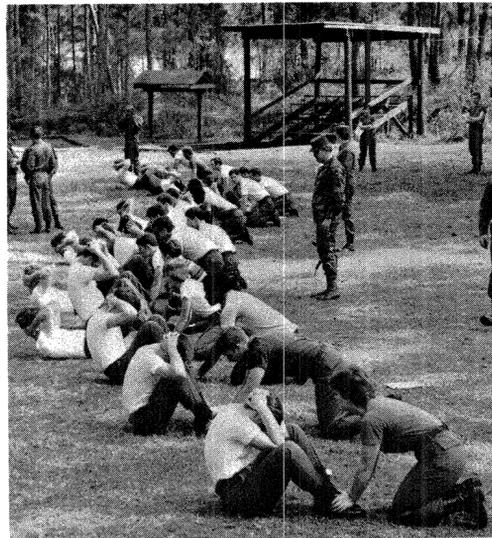
The concept of the 'citizen-soldier' is one with a long and honored tradition, older than our nation itself. Democracy has no better defender, a fact recognized by the Bill of Rights in its reference to 'a well regulated militia.' The National Guard has been a part of this tradition in all of our wars, frequently providing the vital nucleus for great forces. This tradition had much to do with my decision.

The history of serving the state in peace while preparing to serve the nation in war is a source of pride to all Guardsmen.

I picked the Air branch of the Guard because the Air Force is well known to attract the best and brightest people. I've always loved aircraft and working around and on ones with a great history such as the F-105's is a real pleasure. A unit such as ours, with its vital mission, demands great effort from us all as we carry on with our civilian professions; the effort is more than worth it.

In conclusion, to me the Air Guard means an opportunity to serve with the best while continuing with my civilian life. It is a source of great pride to me to be a member of the 116 TFW, and I hope that I can do my best now and in the future.

William T. Brockman



(Above) Cadets go through a workout which includes situps, while later (right) cadets get a chance to "pushup." No one said GMI would be easy. Class 21 of the Georgia Military Institute met for the first time in late March.

UP AND AT EM

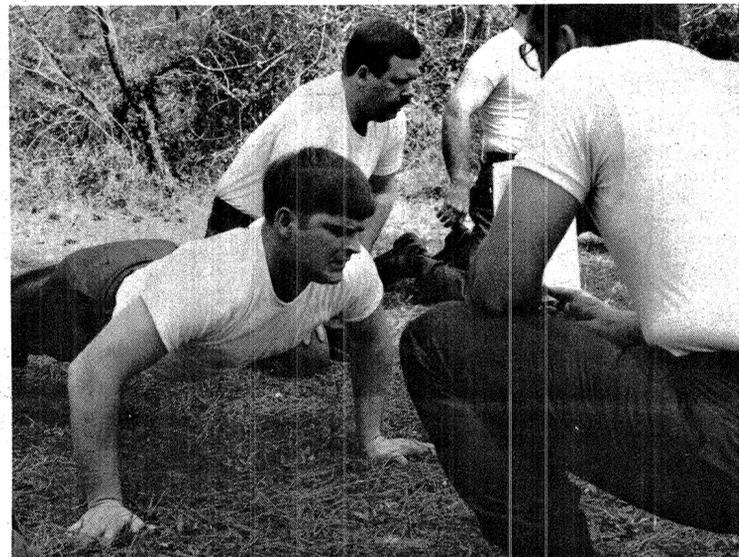
Class 21 begins at GMI

Getting a commission in the Georgia Army National Guard takes more than classroom training, as the newest class at the Georgia Military Institute in Milledgeville has found out.

Members of class 21, like the members of all previous classes, have to be in good

condition and instructors at the institute wasted little time in getting the cadet in shape when the newest group of cadets gathered in late March.

If all goes well, class 21 will be graduated in June 1982, with honors and in good shape.



Enlisted group seeks new members

The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of Georgia (EANGGA) is looking for members.

Association President James H. Tucker stated in a letter to Georgia's Adjutant General Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones, "I believe we have something good to offer the enlisted members of the National Guard and that in turn will help the Guard."

EANGGA was organized in April 1974 at a meeting of 67 enlisted representatives of the Georgia Army and Air Guard. It was chartered by the national association in June 1974.

Today there are more than 12,000 enlisted members of the Army and Air Guard. Every one of these is eligible for membership in the Association.

Interested persons can contact the organization at P.O. Box 6234, Macon, Ga. 31208.

Jones has written a letter to every Sergeant Major and First Sergeant in both the Air and Army Guard concerning membership. He stated that the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of Georgia can be very important to all whose life and career are the National Guard. "I say 'can be,' but this is true only if the Association represents all enlisted members of the Georgia Guard."

Maj. Jones wins ribbon

Both the Georgia Army and Air Guard have full-time recruiters who work very hard to keep the ranks full.

One Guard member who firmly believes that everyone must be a recruiter is Maj. Jimmy W. Jones, personnel staff officer, 116th Tactical Fighter Wing.

Jones has been awarded the Georgia National Guard Recruiting Ribbon for personally recruiting five new members for the Georgia Air Guard. This was all done in addition to his normal duties.

RETENTION Center begins operation with 85% rate sought

Re-enlisting a member of the National Guard, says Master Sgt. Larry Bowman, begins the minute he or she joins a unit.

Bowman, the state retention NCO, will get a chance to see how effective the current program is as he operates the Guard's Retention Center at Camp Oliver during the 48th Brigade's annual training in late April.

The center will operate daily from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. with two retention presentations scheduled each day.

The sergeant noted that the center's objectives were to achieve a minimum retention rate of 85 percent for all personnel interviewed and provide meaningful

training for unit, battalion, and major command reenlistment NCOs.

The center's mission, according to Bowman, is to assist commanders in insuring that every individual whose enlistment is coming to an end is counseled on extending.

While at the center Guard members will be reminded of the benefits and skill training available to them, as well as the retirement program.

Bowman said the retention program is becoming increasingly more important because "we (the Guard) have a smaller pool of recruits to draw from" and the competition from the active services and their reserve components is keener.

Lt. Col. Dill named senior army advisor

Lt. Col. Earnest Wayne Dill of Warner Robbins, Ga., has been named the Senior Army Advisor for the Georgia National Guard.

Dill replaces Col. Hugh Bearden who has retired.

The new advisor was commissioned in 1962 from North Georgia College, in Dahlonega. He is slated for promotion to full Colonel July 1.

He is a native of Waycross, Ga. His assignments have included tours with the 82nd Airborne Division, and the Tenth Special Forces Group.

Dill served in Vietnam with the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division as a rifle company commander and member of the brigade staff. Other assignments include a tour as advisor to a South Vietnamese Airborne Division and brigade commander of the 193rd Infantry Brigade in the Canal Zone.

From June 1978 until his appointment as Senior Army Advisor, Dill served as the brigade advisor to the 48th Infantry Brigade, Georgia Army National Guard.

Dill and his wife Mimi currently reside with their son Jeffrey and daughter Jennifer in Warner Robbins.

Dill's son is a recipient of a full-scholarship to North Georgia College. Only 10 such grants are made annually.

Hinesville unit has new name

The 164th Maintenance Co. is no more.

Activated in Hinesville/Glenville in 1967, the designation of the unit was approved by the Department of the Army in Washington.

On April 1, 1981, the unit was redesignated as the 82nd Maintenance Company. No mission or organizational changes are contemplated.

The reason for the redesignation is that when it first approved the unit designation, the Army overlooked the existence of its 164th Maintenance Co. which had been in existence since 1948.

When the mistake was uncovered earlier this year, the Georgia Army National Guard was asked to redesignate their unit.

Deadline

Deadline for copy to go into The Georgia Guardsman Newspaper is July 1, 1981. Copy should be submitted to: The Georgia Guardsman Newspaper, P.O. Box 17965, Atlanta, Ga. 30316.

Cape Cod Airman Wins Photo Honors



Technical Sergeant Steven M. Ware, Chief Photographer, 102nd Fighter Interceptor Wing, Massachusetts Air Guard, Otis AFB, Cape Code, Mass., swept first, second and the 1980 Federal Photographers Competition.

Winning photos by Tech. Sgt. Steven M. Ware: Pope John Paul II, as he races through the streets of Boston during his October, 1979 visit. Falmouth, Mass. girls playing varsity softball.



The weight watchers!

There's a disease literally spreading through part of the Georgia National Guard.

It's called "Dunlap's Disease;" it affects the waistline — when the stomach's "dun lapped over the belt" is the way some people put it.

Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones, Georgia's Adjutant General, "I am in complete agreement with the Army's weight policy. I expect all commanders to fully support the program and insure that all members of the Georgia Guard are combat ready. Physical fitness is an absolute necessity for combat readiness."

Arguing for the other side for a moment, let's take the case of John Doe who says his weight doesn't matter, only the quality of the work he's doing. Certainly he has a point, but can a person in the military, even for one weekend a month, be expected to perform fast and capably should an

Medically the man is killing himself with food and quality-wise killing the Guard. A man or woman who is overweight is risking bad health and as a consequence risking the loss of a valuable person in the Georgia Guard.

The Army Chief of Staff has expressed his concern about the problem in the Guard, as well as in the Active military. Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, recommends individual counseling and comments on officer and enlisted evaluation reports.

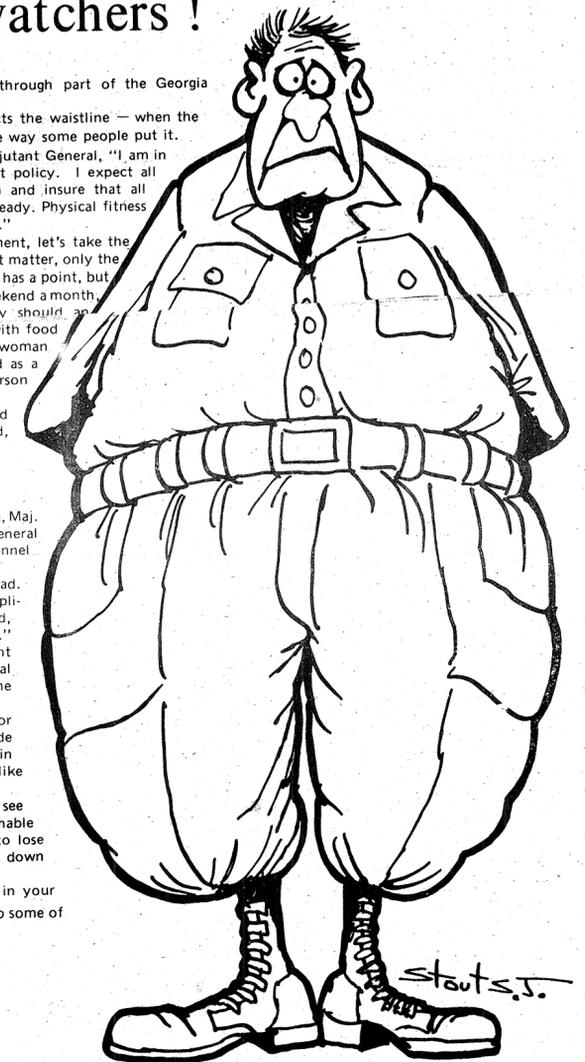
The chief of the National Guard Bureau, Maj. Gen. LaVern E. Weber, has asked adjutants general in all 50 states to "disapprove favorable personnel actions" for overweight individuals.

Obviously the situation is getting bad. What is most disconcerting is the implication that people oft described as rotund, cherubic, etc., sometimes just "don't care." Naturally there are those who have weight problems as a result of medical or chemical imbalances, but these shouldn't be in the Guard for medical reasons.

Others have no pride in themselves or in the Guard. They are committing suicide with a knife and a fork and at last officials in the Guard are "fed" up and are telling it like it is: "lose it, or leave it."

Your first step in slimming down is to see a qualified physician and get on a reasonable diet. No one is asking a man or woman to lose 100 pounds overnight, but simply to start down the road.

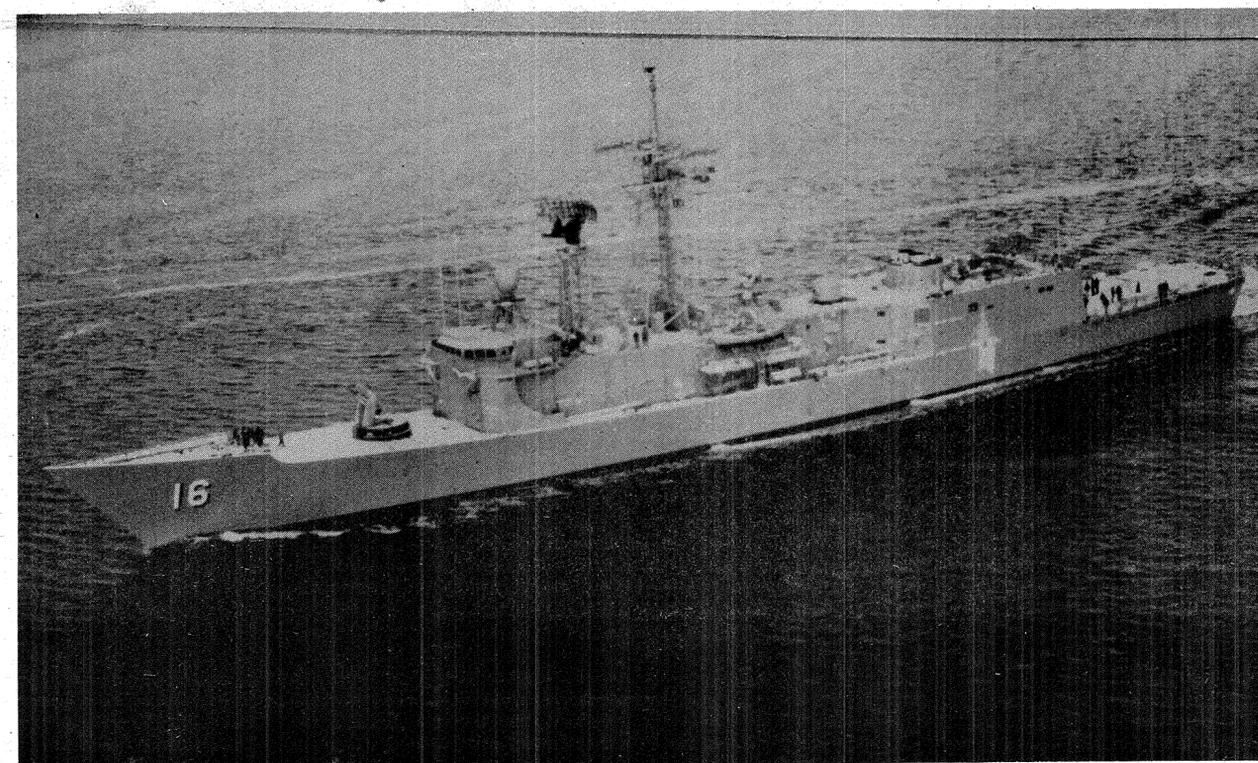
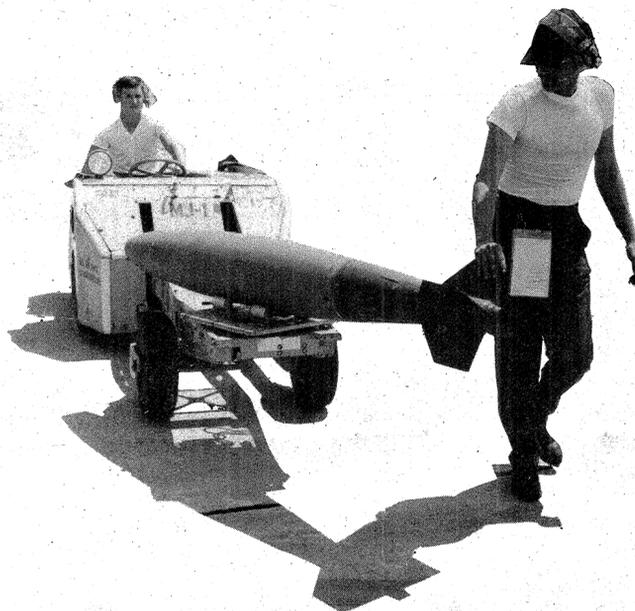
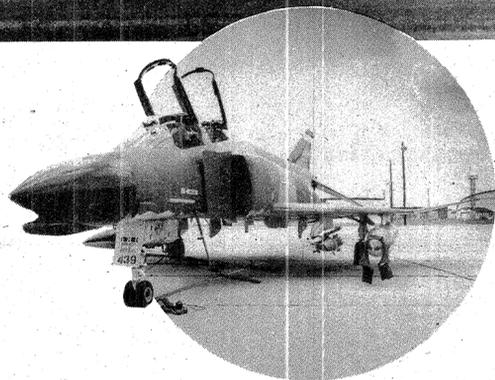
You wouldn't put a 50-pound rock in your pack for the annual 4-mile march. So why do some of you put it under your belt?





GANG BUSTERS!

photos by staff photographer Kevan Farrell



**By Maj. Barry Smith
Public Affairs Officer
116th Tactical Fighter Wing**

What would a typical day be like in the event of a war? The 116th Tactical Fighter Wing wanted to find out and so staged the most complex exercise ever attempted by the wing.

In a day-long operation 116th ground personnel faced sniper infiltration, crashed aircraft, unexploded bombs and nuclear contamination. In the air, the wing's pilots and electronic warfare officers joined with Air National Guard, Air Force, Navy and Marine Reserve aircraft to fight a mock battle over the Caribbean and air and sea battle over the Atlantic Ocean.

The exercise, dubbed "Gang Busters IX," was conceived by the Georgia Air National Guard Wing, which flew F-105G "Wild Weasel" interdiction missions.

A highlight of the exercise was the participation of a sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft assigned to the 552nd AWACW Tinker AFB, Okla. The radar and electronics-crammed aircraft — which features a rotating "radome" set atop the fuselage — controlled the air and sea battles.

"AWACS," said Lt. Col. Don Hubbard, 116th exercise warlord, "made the exercise for us."

Gang Busters XI was an attempt by the 116th aircraft and others to intercept

the Guided-Missile Frigate U.S.S. Clifton Sprague cruising 80 miles off-shore. The frigate was protected by a force of F-106 Delta Darts.

The F-105s, F-4 Phantom jets, F-5s Tigers and Delta Darts tangled under the watchful eyes of controllers in the AWACS flying-high over the action.

The F-105s also flew missions over a gunnery range at Fort Benning where the Army was conducting Red-Eye missile training. This missile is the Infantry's light anti-aircraft weapon which uses a heat-seeking rocket.

Earlier in the day the AWACS, accompanied by the "Wild Weasels," Phantom jets and A-7 Corsairs from the Naval Air Station at Dobbins, struck at mythical Command and Control Centers and enemy surface to air missile and early warning radar sites on the Eglin AFB, Fla. bombing ranges.

Drawing the most raves following the completion of the exercise was the AWACS, which 116th on-scene commander, Maj. Steve Kearney called a "cosmic machine."

Hubbard noted that the exercise included exceptional involvement and enthusiasm. "It wasn't canned like Red Flag has become." Red Flag exercises are Air Force sponsored training operations held year round in Nevada.

While the F-105s flew missions against a mock enemy at sea, mythical snipers were attacking an Air Force tanker loaded with nuclear waste material at Dobbins.

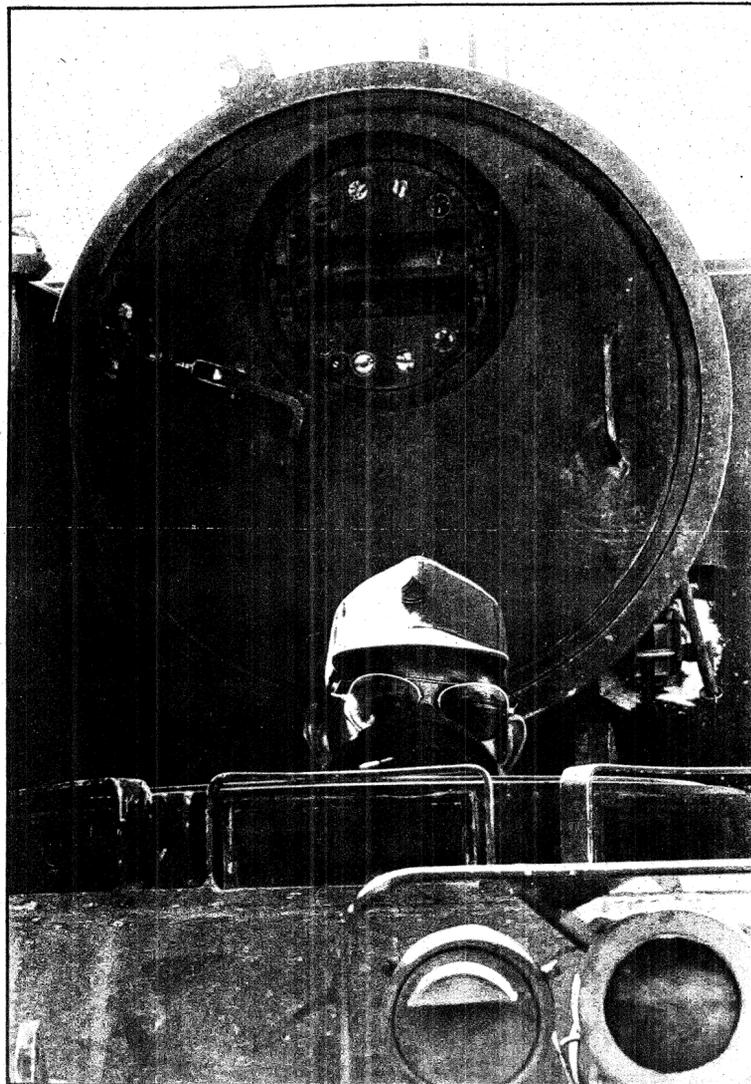
The snipers were apprehended, but not before one member of the 116th Weapons System Security Flight was injured and contaminated. Four other security policemen were uninjured, but suffered nuclear contamination.

A civil engineer decontamination crew successfully removed the waste material and decontaminated the security policemen.

If snipers and nuclear waste weren't enough to complete the Gang Buster scenario, the 116th also staged an F-105 crash which featured injured pilots and live bombs which Explosive Ordnance Detachment (EOD) members had to defuse.

Also included in the exercise were members of the 116th Tactical Fighter Wing Hospital who found themselves treating contaminated and wounded security policemen, injured pilots and airmen hurt when a bomb exploded in the motor pool.

Brig. Gen. Ben L. Patterson, 116th commander, lauded the exercise participants, saying that their hard work and effort had paid off in "realistic training and that was our primary goal."



Who is that masked man? It's Sgt. 1st Class Andrew Strauss, piloting an M577A1 command carrier across the Mojave Desert during recent CAMMS exercises at Fort Irwin, Calif. Strauss is assigned to the California Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 144th Field Artillery, 40th Infantry Div. (mechanized) in Santa Barbara, Calif. (Calif. National Guard Photo by Spec. 5 Brian Deagon, 69th PAD, Cal ARNG).

BRIEFLY NOTED

If you have any 1960s memorabilia, The Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex. is looking for you! They're collecting pictures, emblems, patches and other memorabilia for a historical display. If you'd like to donate, send your items to OTS/MTA, Attn. Lt. Hernandez, Lackland AFB, Texas 78236. Thanks! **Vets to share in record dividend.** Nearly 4 million veterans with GI life insurance policies will share in a record \$619.7 million dividend in 1981. The whopping sum is due to the higher interest rates earned by insurance funds. You don't have to do a thing to get your share. Dividends will be paid automatically on your policy anniversary date. Of course, dividend payments will vary depending on the type of policy, amount of insurance in force, insured's age at issue or renewal and the length of time the policy has been in force. **Winners of Freedom Foundation Contest announced.**

Two Army National Guard members were recently listed among top military winners in the 1980 Freedom Foundation writing contest. This year's topic was "U.S. Armed Forces: Strong and Ready." Capt. Lawson E. Barclay, Macomb, Ill., won a first place award consisting of an encased George Washington honor medal and a \$100 U.S. Saving Bond, Series EE. Honor Certificate Award went to SSgt. Margaret L. Stickler, Takoma, Wash. (ARNG). If you're interested in entering the 1981 contest, the special topic for military members is: "Armed Forces Foundations of Freedom". Entries may be sent to the Foundation anytime before October 1, 1981. For more information, write Awards Dept., Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481. **Air Force Names Outstanding Units.** Recent recipients of the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award—the highest peacetime award a unit can receive—are: ANG's 109th Tactical Airlift Group, 162nd Combat Communications Group, 182nd Tactical Air Support Group, 213th Electronics Installation Squadron and the 299th Communications Squadron.

Orientation to the 'blue'

When a high school Air Force ROTC cadet gets a ride on an Air National Guard C-130 it can be exciting. Here Capt. Bill Stewart of the 165th Tactical Airlift Group points out the instrumentation to what appears to be a wide-eyed cadet from Morrow High School in Morrow, Ga. (Air National Guard photo by Betsy Winn)



A 10 MINUTE REENLISTMENT TALK CAN'T UNDO YEARS OF SILENCE.



The Guard belongs.

Help keep a good soldier in the army guard.

A lot of officers and NCO's think they're doing all they can to get a soldier to reenlist by giving a mandatory reenlistment talk. Forget it.

Reenlistment starts the day a soldier enters a unit. It doesn't matter if that person has one, two, even three years to go. You've got to show that soldier you're concerned.

Finding out what's on his or her mind. Reenlistment comes right down to how a person's treated.

And it's up to all of us to use every day as a reenlistment opportunity. Not so much by talking, but by listening. Listening to what soldiers have to say. Finding out what's on their minds. What they like, and dislike. See if you can help them solve a problem. Even if you think you can't, give it a try. By showing soldiers that you're genuinely interested in them, you'll establish relationships built on trust and confidence.

So when the time does come to give a reenlistment talk, a soldier will not only listen to what you have to say, but believe in what you say.

Bearden leaves guard advisor's assignment

Col. Winston "Hugh" Bearden, senior advisor to the Georgia Army National Guard, will retire at the end of April after nearly 27 years service.

Bearden has been the senior advisor since October 1977. A 1954 graduate of Mississippi State University, he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry from ROTC upon graduation.

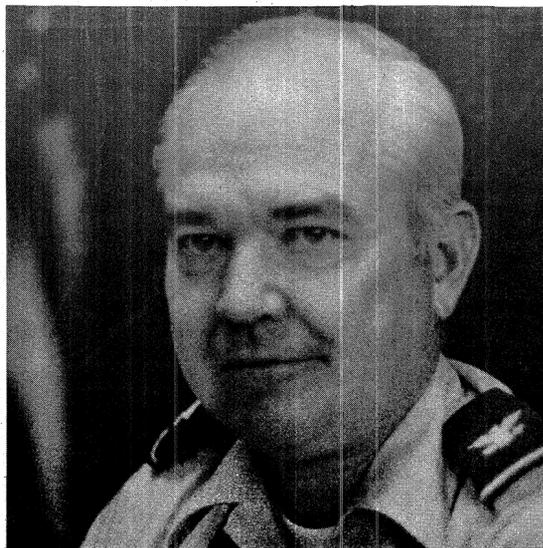
"I really knew very little about the Army National Guard when I came to Georgia nearly four years ago," Bearden said.

"I have since learned that they

are a highly professional force that can hold their own with nearly any Active Army organization," he added. "It has been the high point of my Army career to have served with the Georgia Army Guard," Bearden noted.

Currently, the Georgia Army Guard has become a leader in training, combat readiness and maintenance, among others. "These are the areas that count," Bearden said.

What are his plans for the future? Bearden stated that he planned to fully enjoy retirement with his wife at their home in Tucker.



Those who stayed behind

Armed with shotguns, the Georgia State Guard would defend the home front until Hitler was whipped and the boys were back home again.

By A.J. Morrow

The old "Home Guard" lived and died during the war years of the 1940's. Today, little is left to speak of its service, but in the memories of those who faithfully discharged the duties of the army left behind, there must be a wealth of stories, smiles and a sense of services rendered unequalled by anything that has happened since.

The Georgia State Guard, as it was officially titled, was born during the summer months of 1940. Federalization of the National Guard left a void in the state's military strength which was filled by state law.

The State Defense Corps was part of the Department of Public Safety in that year and the man who was placed in charge by Gov. Eurith Rivers was Col. Ryburn G. Clay.

The organization of the new state force worked through the state's political system. Take, for instance, the City of Griffin in Spalding County.

Moved by a letter from Col. Clay, the Honorable R.A. Drake, Griffin city manager, called a meeting of the Griffin Chamber of Commerce July 10. The meeting commenced at 10 a.m. to choose from a list of ten prominent Griffin citizens the names of three to be considered for the post of District 6 Commander.

There was Judge Arthur Maddox, a retired Army officer and the Judge of City Court. There was Judge W.H. Beck, member of a Griffin law firm with similar military background. A third was Quimby Melton, another retired Army officer who had risen to the rank of Major in "the World War." These were the choices that were sent to Col. Clay for consideration.

Judge Maddox was chosen district commander while the same process peopled the ranks of the Guard's higher echelon throughout Georgia.



On Guard For Children's Happiness—Dozier L. Hood, 1813 Greystone Road, purchases a copy of the Atlanta Journal from Captain Hugh Bishop, First Air Squadron, Georgia State Guard. The Guardsmen assisted the Junior Chamber of Commerce workers on their sales of the paper, the proceeds of which helped to fill the Christmas stockings of poor children in Atlanta.



Judge Maddox and his counterparts across the state began to choose their unit commanders who would in turn recruit the rank and file. The new citizen army began to grow and so did its needs.

Although there was some money available under state law for such an organization, the counties and cities were called upon to shoulder much of the financial burden. The recruits themselves were volunteers and received no pay. What uniforms

In July 1941, Capt. John Peurifoy, commander of Unit 1, "Home Defense Corps, Griffin," asked of Maj. Oren Warren, adjutant, State Defense Corps about uniforms:

"We are asking the City and County Commissioners to furnish us uniforms for the Defense Corps, and would like to know, exactly what kind to ask for and if you have any special place to purchase them. . ."

The next day, a letter went out from Atlanta: "The blue uniform prescribed in the regulations is still the only uniform that is officially prescribed. On the other hand, the uniform supply people have been unable to furnish these uniforms and for this reason, many units have found it necessary to adopt a substitute. Insofar as we know, all units are now using the khaki cotton uniforms similar to the army which is being regarded as a temporary or summer uniform. You might consider this a temporary substitute and if you do we believe you will be able to buy them locally or from most any clothing manufacturer. The cost for the overseas cap, shirt, pants, tie and belt should cost you about 5 or \$6.00."

Everyone it seemed was pitching in to make the Georgia State Guard a viable organization. This appeared in a newspaper article about the Guard unit in Ben Hill:

"Through the generosity of Martin Theatres the local State Guard is now housed in one of the finest headquarters of any in the state."

The local theatre had intended to use the space as a roof garden and later as a gathering place for young people. But, because interest was lacking on both accounts, the projects had been abandoned.

"When approached for use of the rooms," the article continued, "Mr. Roy Martin, president of the theatres, readily agreed that it might be used for the headquarters of the State Guard, without expense."

Inspired by organizations like the American Legion (a key sponsor of the Guard) other groups began to offer aid.

Private gun clubs began opening their ranges to Guard members at no charge except for the cost of ammunition. One such range belonged to the Gainesville Rifle and Pistol Club. The following announcement was made in 1943 by club President William Fennell:

"The National Rifle Association, having appointed our club as an approved civilian club

to assist in the instruction of small arms, both rifle and pistol, it gives us a lot of pleasure to announce the graduation of our first classes in both these departments. Our first class of rifle students came from the ranks of the State Guard of the Gainesville Company. . ."

Commenting on these Gainesville marksmen Atlanta Journal sports writer, O.B. Keeler declared that "these modern Americans can shoot like grandpa." "That's the old American spirit," raved Keeler in his own distinctive style, "the idea and conviction outlined by no less an American than Horse-Faced Andy Jackson after the Battle of New Orleans."

Duty Calls

It was with this spirit that recruits, young and old, came to the ranks of the Georgia State Guard. Generally speaking, the State Guard was open to men (and later women) who were between 16 and 65, too young or too old for military service or otherwise deferred.

State Guard Lt. E.A. "Ears" Barfield, for example, was one of the first fathers registered by the Selective Service in Bibb county to be drafted. He could have asked for deferment as a father and also as an "essential man" having a defense industry-related job.

Lt. Barfield and his wife decided not to ask for a deferment and he answered the call while his wife stayed home in Fitzgerald, "to run the Dr. Pepper Plant while Ears starts into the army as a buck private."

"The Lions Club," reported the State Guard newspaper, "will have to find a new president."

Guard units were closely tied to the community and their mission was, at least officially, regarded as important. There were, indeed, some tense moments for many of the volunteers.

The Gainesville unit, for example, which was organized in May 1941 found itself guarding the municipal airport at Candler Field in Atlanta just four days after the U.S. declared war and wondering if the next Pearl Harbor would be near Peachtree Street.

Yet, this spirit of patriotism and adventure helped fill the ranks of the Guard through community campaigns that promised the young advanced training for their eventual place in a war zone.

Pvt. Wallace Carlton Garnto of Laurens County wrote a note to his old Unit 46 of Dublin after he entered the Army.

"You know, when I was drilling with you I never counted on really using the stuff I learned. But, gee, I am glad I got the three months training I had," said the letter. "One boy had to scrub his barracks with a toothbrush and a pail of water. . . And all he did was step off on his right foot when given Forward March."

Of course, with the whole country working for the war effort, "what did you do in the war, Daddy" was a question that would surely have to be answered some day, and no one wanted to be embarrassed.

Guard Mission

The Georgia State Guard's primary mission was to serve as auxiliary police to maintain the law, suppress disorders, protect property, meet domestic emergencies like today's Civil Defense, and protect industries and other facilities important to the war effort.

As an additional responsibility, Guardsmen would be called on to be prepared for armed confrontation in case of invasion, fifth column activities or parachute troop raiding parties.

During the routine blackouts in Columbus during the war, Muscogee County State Guard members patrolled the area from the Chattahoochee River on the west to Second Avenue on the east, with more than 100 men from Ninth to Fifteenth Streets, the main business area. They are credited with preventing burglaries and other crimes usually committed under cover of even an official darkness.

One man was shot for snooping around the Atlanta Waterworks at midnight. The Guardsman, Pvt. A.T. Cronan, fired one blast from his 12-gauge shotgun dropping the intruder who managed to get to his feet and disappear in the direction of Brookwood Station.

Here is a list of vital defense points that were the responsibility of the Griffin unit of the State Guard:

1. The Gas Company, City of Griffin this included the gas plant on West College and Collins, the odorizer on North Hill, the regulator station North 10th and West Central, the 6-inch pipeline over the railroad bridge at West Poplar and the 5-inch pipeline at the same location.

Cpl. Frank Jones was the detail leader that September, 1941. His men were Privates Raymod Akin, W.A. Crawford, E.G. Harper, J.M. Peurifoy and Jerome Thaxton. In charge of the lot was Sgt. C.B. Nichols. These men had the responsibility of protecting that facility if the time came.

Other Griffin points of interest to Nazi paratroopers would be the pumping station on Route 92, the filter station and water tanks on the Atlanta Highway, the city power station and some vital highway bridges west of Griffin on Route 16.

It was on a vital bridge that at least one incident occurred which drew FBI investigators from their offices.

A Georgia State Guardsman was guarding a bridge in Dade County when a fire broke out. The Guardsman was unable to explain to the FBI's satisfaction how it started. As a result of this incident, the district commander recommended, in a letter written in 1946, that the individual's certificate of service with the Guard be withheld and because, by that time, the ex-Guardsman was serving time for armed robbery.

Community Aid

Georgia State Guard Unit 255 of Kingsland under the command of Lt. A.C. Lucre, was commended by state officials and the Seaboard Airline Railway district superintendent for their help during a passenger train wreck near Seals, Georgia, in 1944.

Guardsmen sold newspapers for the empty stocking fund, held blood drives and helped sell war bonds. They provided troops for all the hometown parades and the unit drill became a community event in many towns.

"The regular monthly muster of the 19th Battalion Georgia State Guard which is composed of companies from Nashville, Homerville, Valdosta and Adel, was held," said a newspaper article, "on the field at Sparks-Adel High School Sunday afternoon.

"The program began with a fine demonstration of intricate marches by the Victory Corps Girls of Sparks-Adel High School. This

(1943) turned back the invading foemen near Rose Dhu."

Or this: "Under billowing smoke screens and machinegun fire members of the Macon unit of the Georgia State Guard Eighth Battalion overcame enemy resistance and after fierce fighting captured the Macon Water Works on Sunday, December 12th (1944).

For operations like these which might some day be real, the Georgia State Guard needed arms and training. These came from official state sources through the National Guard Bureau.

The whole State Guard was reorganized in 1943 by Col. R.W. Collins a retired Army officer with 44 years of military service. He left his post at Georgia Tech to accept the appointment by then Gov. Ellis Arnold. He would work closely with Adjutant General Clark Howell.

Under Collins, the State Guard abandoned the old district and unit numbering system and became organized more closely with the regular forces in company and battalion sized units.

Training was also spotlighted during Collins' reorganization. Summer camp was held at Hard Labor Creek State Parks near Rutledge, Fort Benning and other smaller locations accommodating battalion-sized units.

For weapons, the State Guardsman shouldered a twelve-gauge single shot scattergun. Thompson sub-machine guns were issued to units in small quantity for familiarization training.

Guard units began to learn about everything from boobytraps to first aid during classes taught at local armories and school rooms at night.

With guidance from regular Army advisers, the State Guard began to resemble a real fighting force. They were reputed to be good shots, competent in the field, and, despite the age of most of the men due to the constant drain of young by the war, were in pretty good shape from regular physical training in the Guard.

But, in May of 1946, the end seemed close at hand. The citizen soldier could soon turn the work over to the regular National Guard because the boys, it seemed, were coming home.

Although not officially disorganized until 1951, the Georgia State Guard began its retirement in July 1946. A smiling Col. Collins pledged the full cooperation of the State Guard forces to the adjutant general, regular National Guard commander, Gen. Marvin Griffin, and the change was underway.

The state's citizen soldiers put down their shotguns, hung up their Doughboy helmets and went home to sit in a quiet corner of Georgia's history.



Old Glory and the State Guard colors are presented in parade by the Tenth Battalion of Augusta. (GSG Photo 1943)

was followed by competitive drills between the four companies in rapid succession.

"Then came the Review led by the Sparks-Adel High School Band under the direction of Prof. C.R. Hazen."

But the grand attraction that kept'em coming back for more in the '40's was revealed in stories like these from The Georgia Guardsman newspaper:

"Nazi armies and paratroopers who endeavored to invade the Georgia Coast were defeated with severe casualties when the Savannah units of the Georgia State Guard, in successful sham battle activities June 13th



Platoon Sergeant "Monk" Colquitt of Bibb County Unit 149 poses beside his car, which he had painted and rigged with public address equipment for use in his recruiting efforts.

Camp life

rugged days,
serene nights

By James F. Hill

As the Georgia Army National Guard prepares for its annual trek to Fort Stewart for two weeks of "camp life" some of today's citizen-soldiers may wonder how camp life was for citizen-soldiers one hundred and twenty years ago.

Instead of journeying to Fort Stewart as Guardsmen now do, Georgia militiamen of the early 1860s traveled to a variety of camps: Camp Stephens and Camp Milner at Griffin which served as training areas for such well-known units as the Spalding Grays and the Barnesville Blues. Other camps, among many, were at Dahlonega, Macon, Milledgeville and Augusta.

In thousands of letters sent back to loved ones, these soldiers described their daily camp regimen, from morning's bugle call to evening's retreat. It wasn't long after, that these citizen-soldiers heard the guns of battle and saw the ravages of war.

For the most part, volunteers traveled to the court house in the county seat to sign on with the militia. Then it was on to a camp close-by to begin military training.

Upon arrival the new recruit was given the customary physical which was cursory at best, prompting one to write home: "Two arms, two legs and a cough makes you a soldier here at Camp—"

Following the physical and the swearing-in, the recruit was issued a uniform and field equipment. For the newly recruited private in the Confederate Service his uniform consisted of a hip length, double-breasted gray coat or a short waisted single-breasted jacket, gray woolen trousers, a cotton shirt of any color that was available, underwear, shoes and two pairs of socks, a kepi-type cap, and possibly an overcoat, depending on the season. It is interesting to note that the Confederate uniform regulations directed that the issue trousers be of a sky blue color and although the sky blue trousers were never issued the uniform regulations were never changed.

Color trim on the uniform was much then as the colors are recognized today: blue for infantry, yellow for cavalry and red for artillery. Cavalry troops usually wore shorter coats than the infantry as well as boots (usually procured by the individual or sent from home), and reinforced trousers because of the extra wear and tear on them by virtue of being a "horse soldier".

The buttons on the officer's jackets also indicated the branch of the individual: special emblems for engineers (the same as today) and ordnance, and the letters "A", "I", and "C" for the three combat branches. The Crown of the kepi-type headgear of the Confederate soldier had the color of his branch of service.

Insignia of rank was confusing to the new recruit. Confederate Generals all wore the same insignia: three stars in a wreath on the collar and four rows of braid on the sleeve. Colonels wore three stars without the wreath; lieutenant colonels wore two stars, majors wore one star; captains, three bars; first lieutenants two bars and the lowly second lieutenant had but one bar. NCOs wore chevrons on their sleeves and the same rule applied then as today: the more stripes, the higher the non-commissioned rank.

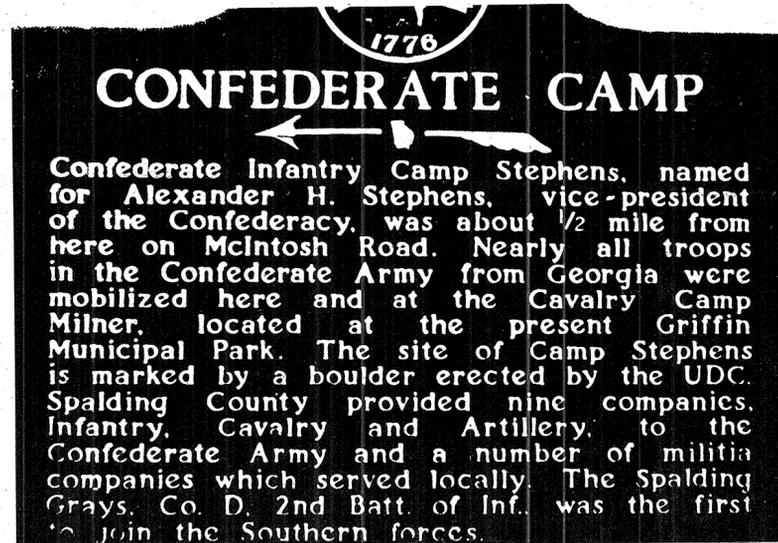


Photo by James F. Hill

As the recruit gained more time in the Army the less he was less concerned about his uniform. The old floppy, farm hat he had worn to enlist replaced the kepi; home spun clothes replaced the "store bought" uniform issue. Their home made clothes were dyed with the juice from the walnut hull so Johnny Reb was also known as the "Butternut". One item of issue that was cared for with pride was the wide leather belts with the brass buckle stamped CS. This belt showed to one and all, regardless of what the rest of the uniform looked like, that the wearer was a Confederate soldier, a proud citizen serving his country.

In most of the camps the basic shelter was a tent. The modern type buildings that are in use today at Fort Stewart would have been the envy of those trainees a century ago. The most common tent was the Sibley tent. This tent was shaped like a bell, was supported by a single, center pole and slept ten to twenty soldiers, depending on the number of men to be sheltered. Later on in the war, the common issue tent was the "dog tent", the forerunner of today's "pup tent". A knapsack was also an item of issue. In it the soldier carried what few personal belongings that he owned: some toilet articles, a daguerreotype (an early form of photograph) or two, and possibly, some precious tobacco, coffee, or sugar. Canteens and a mess kit were issued but these items had a way of getting lost or being left at the mess hall or on the mess wagon.

Every man was issued a weapon: a single-shot rifle for the infantry, a carbine for the

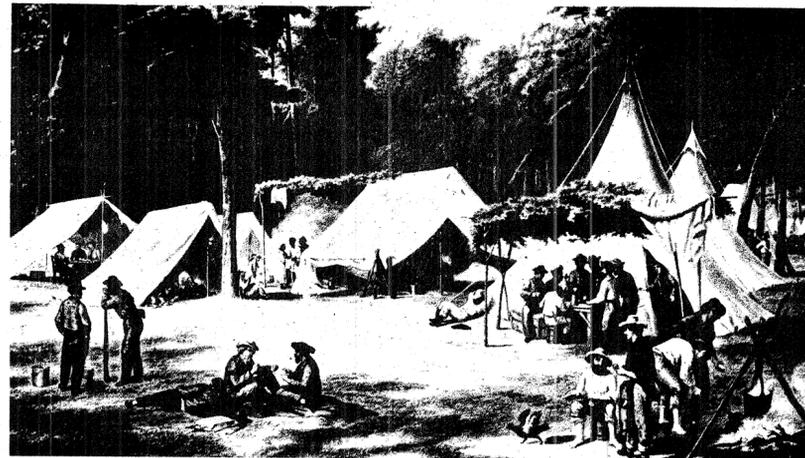
cavalry, and a pistol for the artillery. For the Southern soldier this weapon varied from the old squirrel rifle he had brought from home to the calibre .58 Springfield or the calibre .577 Enfield that had more than likely been confiscated from captured federal arsenals.

Citizen-soldiers of today will recognize the day's routine of then as much the same routine that summer camp offers today; at least the hours, both then and now were long and hard-working. The bugle and the drum dictated all the events of the day from early sunrise to late nightfall. Reveille, sounded as soon as it was daylight, woke the men from their sleep and summoned them to roll call. After roll call there was a period before chow time that was used for close order drill, exercises or some other exhaustive type of individual involvement.

After chow was sick call. For individuals that did not go on sick call time was spent in the mess halls for cooking the meals. After that there was training in the manual of arms, drilling in formation or guard mount.

The bugle sounded chow call again around noon for the dinner meal. Following the afternoon meal there was a short period of free time and then one or more hours of additional drill or individual training. When this period was over the men returned to their tents, dusted their uniforms, polished their brass (sound familiar?), cleaned their weapons and prepared in general for the retreat formation which was followed by a roll call, an inspection and a dress parade.

Continued on page 15



A typical training camp 120 years ago.

Drawings courtesy of the National Archives.

Camp life

from page 14

Retreat was followed by chow call, then another period of free time. Tattoo brought the men back into formation for the final roll call of the day. (No going to Hinesville or Richmond Hill back then!) The day officially ended with the playing of Taps by the camp bugler. Taps signaled for the blowing out of all candles and lanterns and the end of all noise making.

Camp life soon became routine and like soldiers of all generations, there were many complaints about military life. Pvt. Charles H. Thiot of the 1st Georgia Infantry wrote that one of his tent mates said "if he lived to see the close of this war he meant to get two pups and name one of them 'fall in' and the other 'close up' and as soon as they were old enough to know their names right well he intended to shoot them both, and thus put an end to 'fall in' and 'close up'."

Without the modern day conveniences such as television, radio, service clubs, automobiles and movies the soldier of a Georgia camp of the 1860s had to create his own entertainment. One way was group singing around a campfire. Songs usually had a solemn or religious theme. "Rock of Ages," "Annie Laurie," and "When This Cruel War is Over" were some of the favorites. Other popular songs were "Dixie" and "Goober Peas." The most favorite was, as it is in the hearts of many a home sick soldier today, was "Home, Sweet Home." The banjo and the fiddle were as popular then as they are now, and many a Southern man went off to camp carrying his banjo over his shoulder.

Gambling was another popular past time. Craps and many forms of card games were popular. When the cards wore out the soldiers made their own and instead of the faces of the



King, Queen and Jack they drew the faces of Georgia's Governor Brown, Jeff Davis or their commanding officer. Checkers, dominoes and chess generated about as much interest then as they do now. Newspapers were usually available and were passed around until they were worn out. For the Reb that couldn't read there was always someone willing to read to him.

Esprit de corps was usually high and the men took pride in the unit to which they were assigned. One of the highest honors a recruit could attain would be selected as the unit flag bearer. This honor was usually reserved for the soldier who displayed the most enthusiasm and adjustment to the military way of living.

Newcomers to the organization were treated with disdain until they had "proved themselves" to the old timers of the organization. The new comer was usually the recipient of tricks that revolved around camp life. To most of these men the military way of cooking, drilling, marching and being made to lead a disciplined life was completely new to them and it took some time for them to adjust to this new way of living. However, this time passed rapidly and soon these men were slipping into the daily life of the 1860s soldier — cooking his own meals, darning his own socks, trying to get out of details, and adjusting to the myraid of details that the military life created.

As it is today, the final test of the camp life was the ability to perform in the field as a proficient soldier. And for those men, the test was just a short time away. Prove themselves they had to, and prove themselves they did, time and time over on the fields of battle. They, those men of the South, all rest in peace now, but the tradition they established as citizen-soldiers lives on in the tradition of units such as belong to the Georgia Army Guard.

James F. Hill, the author of this article, is a historian of the Civil War period, especially Georgia's involvement in that struggle. He also authored the article on the Battle of Griswoldville, which appeared in a previous edition of this paper.

Beating the heat at summer camp

Capt. Laura B. Strange, ANC

The record-high, overwhelming heat of last summer took its toll of Georgia Guardsmen during AT 80. Temperatures in the 100s brought on a rash of heat exhaustion cases. Most of these were treated in the field by Guard medics.

While the temperature and humidity of Fort Stewart can't be controlled, there are steps that each Guard member can take to lessen the effects of the heat.

Drink Lots of Water

The temperature and amount of exertion determines the amount of water an individual requires. When it is hot, as much as a pint of water may be lost through sweating when an individual is resting. However, when an individual is working, his water loss and requirement will increase proportionally. Fluid replacement products (i.e. Gatorade) are recommended although water will suffice in their absence.

Adequate Salt Tablets

Adequate salt is generally provided by a normal diet. However, if the daily water consumption is increased to 1½ gallons, extra salt must be added. When supplements are necessary,

¼ teaspoon of salt should be added to one quart of water. Because of the high salt concentration in field rations, care must be taken to insure that individuals on these rations maintain a high water intake and avoid excessive salt intake.

Watch the Humidity

Daily activities should be limited in accordance to humidity and temperature (Wet Bulb) levels outlined in training bulletin Med 175.

Eat and dress right

Conditions which increase heat stress and cause heat injury are heavy meals, dehydration, and use of alcohol. Clothing protects the body from radiant heat. However, excessive or tight fitting clothing, web equipment, and packs reduce the ventilation needed to cool the body. Individuals should follow their commander's direction for required dress on duty.

Who's susceptible to the heat?

Everyone is a possible victim of heat, but your chances increase if you have a history of prior heat injury, infection, obesity, fatigue, fever, or recent illness or injury.

Educate yourself

Learn the symptoms of and first aid for heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke.

Heat cramps

Symptoms: Severe leg, arm, or stomach cramps. Pale, wet skin. Dizziness. Extreme thirst. First aid: Move victim to shady, cool area. If conscious, give a glass of salt water (¼ teaspoon salt in one quart of water). Get medical attention immediately if victim is unconscious or has high fever with dry, hot, red skin.

Heat exhaustion

Symptoms: Headache, weakness, plus those symptoms of heat cramps. Victim may appear drunk, drowsy, or dizzy, and may faint. The skin is pale, cold, moist, and clammy. First aid: Lay victim in cool, shady area. Loosen clothing and elevate feet. If conscious, give salt water solution slowly. Get medical attention.

Heat stroke

Symptoms: Victim stops sweating and skin feels hot and dry. Collapse and unconsciousness occur. Muscular twitching is common. Pupils are dilated. First aid: This is a medical emergency! While waiting for medical evacuation, immerse victim in cool water. Massage arms and legs to stimulate circulation. If immersion is not possible, soak victim's clothing in water. Do NOT try to give water to an unconscious victim.

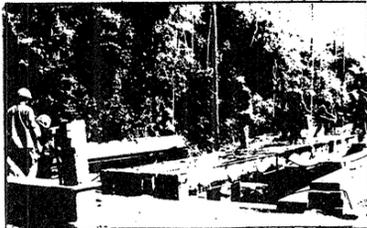
from: U.S. Army Safety Center, 1980
TB Med 507

Strength

ARMY GUARD STRENGTH UNITS 100 PERCENT OR MORE AS OF APRIL 10, 1981



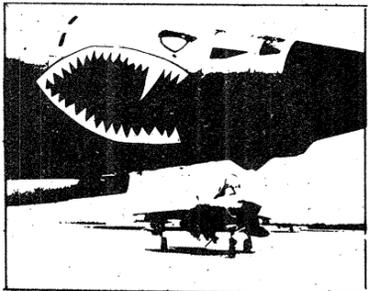
CAC	
124th PA Det	123%
HHD 110th Maint Bn	100%
201st Maint Co	100%
166th Maint Co	104%
Det 1, 166th Maint Co	122%
HHD 170th MP Bn	100%
138th Med Co	105%
158th MI Co	106%
1160th Trans Co	110%
Co B, 1st Bn, 122nd Inf	101%
Co D, 1st Bn, 122nd Inf	101%



265TH ENGINEER GROUP	
Co D, 560th Engr Bn	107%
HHC 878th Engr Bn	101%
Det 1, Co B, 878th Engr Bn	108%
Co C, 878th Engr Bn	105%
Co D, 878th Engr Bn	111%
1148th Trans Co	102%

48TH INFANTRY BRIGADE	
48th Sig Plt FWD Area	108%
Trp E, 348th Cav	140%
848th Engr Co	109%
HHC 1st Bn, 108th Armor	104%
Spt Co, 1st Bn, 108th Armor	113%
Co A, 1st Bn, 108th Armor	112%
Co B, 1st Bn, 108th Armor	102%
Co C, 1st Bn, 108th Armor	119%
HHC 1st Bn, 121st Inf	104%
Spt Co, 1st Bn, 121st Inf	117%
Co A, 1st Bn, 121st Inf	110%
Co B, 1st Bn, 121st Inf	109%
Det 1, Co B, 1st Bn, 121st Inf	100%
Co C, 1st Bn, 121st Inf	101%
HHC, 2nd Bn, 121st Inf	104%
Spt Co, 2nd Bn, 121st Inf	120%
Co A, 2nd Bn, 121st Inf	116%
Det 1, Co A, 2nd Bn, 121st Inf	113%
Det 1, Co B, 2nd Bn, 121st Inf	136%
Co C, 2nd Bn, 121st Inf	105%
Det 1, Co C 2nd Bn, 121st Inf	108%
Btry B, 1st Bn, 230th FA	146%
Det 1, Btry B, 1st Bn, 230 FA	100%
Btry C, 1st Bn, 230 FA	104%

Svc Btry, 1st Bn, 230th FA	100%
Det 1, HHD 148th Spt Bn	101%
HHD 148th Spt Bn	113%
Co A, 148th Spt Bn	108%
348th Med Co	105%
Co C, 148th Spt Bn	102%
118TH FA BRIGADE	
HHD, 118th FA Bde	104%
Det 1, 164th Maint Co HE	100%
165th Sup Co	100%
HHD 1st Bn, 214th Arty	107%
Btry A, 1st Bn, 214th Arty	104%
Btry B, 1st Bn, 214th Arty	104%
Btry C, 1st Bn, 214th Arty	109%
HHD, 2nd Bn, 214th Arty	105%
Btry A, 2nd Bn, 214th Arty	104%
Svc Btry, 2nd Bn, 214th Arty	107%
HHD, GAARNG	139%
ARNG Tng Site	150%
75th Engr Det	102%



AIR GUARD STRENGTH UNITS 100 PERCENT OR MORE AS OF MARCH 31, 1981

165th TAG	108%
202nd EIS	100%

Civil Defense changes name to GEMA



Gov. George Busbee signs GEMA legislation as State Civil Defense officials look on.

The Georgia National Guard will be working with an old friend with a new name July 1, when Georgia's Civil Defense Division officially becomes the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA).

Gov. George Busbee signed the name change into law in March, saying: "I feel it (the change) is appropriate, and more appropriately reflects the duties and responsibilities of the agency."

Originally formed through the Civil Defense Act of 1951, the agency's chief task was to prepare for nuclear attack. Responsibilities have been broadened through the years until today the agency is the central coordinating

organization for all state agencies in the event of an emergency or disaster of any kind within the state.

GEMA officials are responsible for directing emergency planning, response and recovery operations including access to federal disaster relief programs for public and private property damage.

The emergency response structure at the national level was reorganized in November 1978 when several federal agencies with emergency responsibilities were merged into one organization, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Georgia agency name change did not result from this reorgani-

zation, but will help the state agency be more identifiable with its federal counterparts. Officials stress that similar changes at the county and community levels in Georgia will be left to local option although GEMA will urge uniformity statewide.

The legislation to change the name to GEMA, House Bill 121, was jointly sponsored by Representatives Joe T. Wood of the 9th District, Forest Hays, Jr., of the 1st District, Mike Padgett of the 86th District, Tom Crosby of the 150th District, and Edmond L. Perry of the 146th District.

The bill was signed into law during ceremonies held at the Governor's Office in Atlanta.