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THE GEORGIA
GUARDSMAN Newspaper

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165th TAG to receive 8 new C-130 H Hercules

The U.S. Air Force has announced that the 165th Tactical Airlift Group of the Georgia Air National Guard in Savannah will get eight new C-130H Hercules aircraft right off the production line this fall.

The new aircraft will replace the C-130 E transports now used by the unit. The first new Hercules will be delivered from the Lockheed-Marietta plant in September.

Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones, Georgia's adjutant general, said, "The Air National Guard provides a significant portion of our nation's airlift and the 165th has a good part of that mission. This modernization program means that we will be better equipped to carry out our responsibilities."

Col. James Buckley, commander of the Savannah unit, said that he was very pleased to be getting new aircraft.

Lockheed-Georgia Company, based in Marietta, is the contractor for the multi-million dollar program. Company officials said the "H" model incorporates many features unavailable on the present Guard model including more powerful engines, improved airconditioning, auxillary power unit, autopilot and radar systems as well as the latest avionics.

The improved Allison propjet engines deliver 24 percent more horsepower for hot-day takeoffs helping the aircraft climb quicker, cruise faster at higher altitudes and go much farther than its predecessors. The engine will operate well over 5,000 hours before needing overhaul. It has lower fuel consumption and, with greater reliability, offers reduced maintenance and overall operating costs.

More than 50 countries now fly the four-engined Hercules.

6 earn Journal achievement award

By Spec 5 Suellen Griggs
124th Public Affairs Detachment

When you're good, you're good and that's all there is to it! For three Guardsmen and three Reservists at least, it certainly appears to be that simple.

These six were honored on Feb. 10 at National Guard Headquarters in Atlanta during the 16th annual Atlanta Journal Army Reserve Component Achievement Award ceremony.

The award is the newspaper's recognition of the top enlisted personnel, grades E-1 through E-9 in the Guard and Reserves.

Winners were selected on the basis of their attendance to scheduled drills, leadership ability, military courtesy, enthusiasm and instructional ability.

Continued on page 2

Georgia takes First U. S. Army awards for 1980

The Georgia Army National Guard has won four top first U.S. Army training awards recognizing that the state's troops are the best trained in the country's largest Army region for the fourth consecutive year.

The Georgia Army Guard was rated first in 1980 in overall achievement, as well as in training, in individual weapons and crew-served weapons qualification. The state was also named runner up in individual skills qualification.

Lt. Gen. John F. Forrest, commander, First U.S. Army, presented the awards for training excellence during a ceremony Jan. 9, at Fort Meade, Md.

Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones, Georgia's adjutant general, said of the awards, "The Army Guard is primarily a combat organization and we were rated best in those areas that count. We have proven that we are able to carry out our assigned missions by being best in the basic skills of soldiers in a combat unit.

"Credit for these awards belongs to every member of the Georgia Army Guard," Jones added. "In order to get where we are, every member of the Guard had to produce at the highest professional level. Our leaders from squad leader to senior commander measure up with the best in the Army. But, without the dedication and sacrifice of every man and woman in the Guard we could never make it."

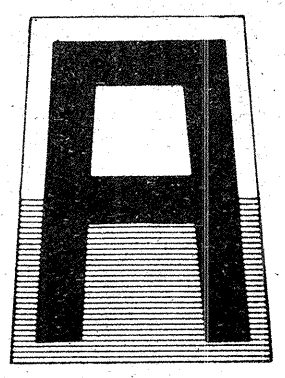
During the year the Georgia Army Guard sent its first combat company to train with active Army units in Germany since the end of World War II.

Georgia Guardsmen also endured searing temperatures during the state's record breaking summer heat wave which occurred while most units were undergoing annual training 1980 at Fort Stewart.

The year also saw the Georgia Army Guard make strides in its equal opportunity, officer and non-commissioned officer training programs.

Georgia has earned these awards against ever increasing standards of performance. Every unit was rated by active Army evaluators using the same criteria as that for the active Army worldwide.

The First Army is composed of 20 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Nearly half of the nation's Army National Guard is assigned within this area.



Our Say

Best in the First

The Georgia Army Guard has once again shown that they are a credit to our nation's military forces. By placing first in First U.S. Army in their division in training readiness, individual weapons qualification, crew-served weapons qualification and runner-up in individual skills qualification and –to top it all off--being first in overall achievement they have proven that.

But that was for training year 1980.

The more we excell, the greater the challenge and the tougher the evaluations.

The Georgia Army Guard is good, but it must continue to get even better.

Training year 1981 is now upon us. With a little effort the Georgia Army Guard can go all the way to the top and place first in every First U.S. Army category.

We're getting there

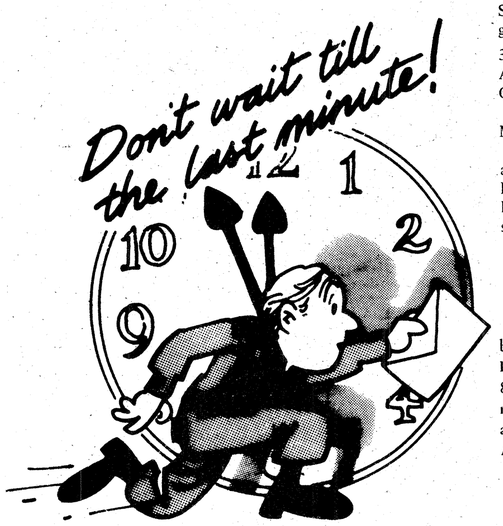
On Sept. 30, 1980 the Georgia Army Guard stood at better than 100 percent strength. The next day, because of the activation of three new units, the strength dropped to about 97 percent.

The challenge of getting back up has been accepted by every leader and we now are back at better than 100 percent. What makes this even more significant is only quality men and women need apply for membership in the Georgia Army and Air Guard.

The problem now is not so much overall strength as it is insuring that every position in every unit is filled by a fully qualified and highly motivated individual. Our overall goal in both the Georgia Air and Army Guard is still 105 percent.

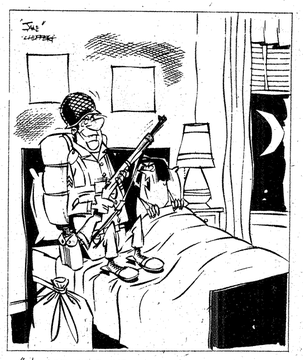
This is a realistic and reachable goal. But it will take the personal interest and effort of every member of the Georgia Guard.

Recruiting must be everybody's interest.



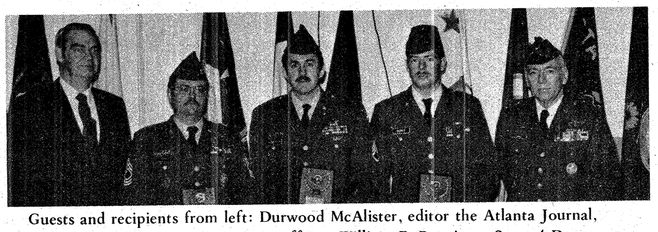
April 15

U.S. Income Tax Filing Deadline



"I'M SURE THE GUARD WILL ALERT YOU SOON ENOUGH TO GET INTO UNIFORM IN CASE OF A NATIONAL EMERGENCY CLIFF, SO TAKE OFF THAT BATTLE GEAR AND GET TO BED!"

"SEE HERE, BURTON, WE PAY YOU GOOD MONEY FOR SKYWRITING. GET BACK UP THERE AND DOT THOSE I'S AND CROSS THAT 'T.'"



Guests and recipients from left: Durwood McAlister, editor the Atlanta Journal, Sgt. 1st Class Loren R. Emery II, Staff Sgt. William E. Bannister, Spec. 4 Danny Burke, Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones, the adjutant general.

Journal achievement award

From page 1

This year's recipients for the Georgia Army National Guard include: Spec. 4 Danny Burke, Service Battery, 2nd Battalion, 214th Field Artillery, Savannah; Staff Sgt. William E. Bannister, Headquarters and Headquarters Co., 265th Engineer Group, Marietta; and Sgt. 1st Class Loren R. Emery II, Headquarters and Headquarters Co., 265th Engineer Group, Marietta.

Honored Reservists were Spec. 4 Carolyn B. Jones, Headquarters, 81st U.S. Army Reserve Command, Staff Sgt. Samuel H. Demons, 273rd Military Intelligence Co., and Master Sgt. Roland J. Ward, 372nd Military Intelligence Detachment. All of the units are located in East Point, Ga.

Atlanta Journal editor Durwood McAlister presented the awards.

Emery was excited about receiving the award. "I was in awe when they told me. I didn't even know the award existed." For Emery, it was his extra work on the side by doing carpentry work that made him stand above his peers.

Bannister said, with a smile, as he kidded about winning the award, "I won because they didn't catch me!" In reality, it was long hard hours of extra work to straighten out the company paperwork for which he was rewarded. "I hope to come back next year and get it again next year!"

Burke won for "just doing my job." "I'm proud I won this award and I hope to keep up the good image. But I don't think it will change anything. I don't feel that I need to put on any airs."

For Ward, it was just his every day attitude about the job that won the title. "I wasn't striving for the award," he commented. "I was just doing a good job."

Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones, the adjutent general of Georgia, and Maj. Gen. Emory Parrish, 81st Army Reserve commander, were in attendance.

THE GEORGIA GUARSMAN NEWSPAPER

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Georgia Commander-in-Chief	Gov. George Busbee
Georgia Adjutant General	Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones
Director, Public Affairs	Col. (Ret.) Harry A. Heath
Editor	B.I. Diamond
Associate Editor	Amos J. Morrow
Composition	Sue Parker

Munoz becomes 1st Guardsman to attend 'PA' program

Spec 6 Robert J. Munoz of Macon's 348th Medical Company, 48th Infantry Brigade, has been selected to attend the Air Force's Physicians Assistants Program. (A Physician's Assistant is physician-licensed and authorized to practice medicine, but is not a doctor. PA's attend three years of medical school and perform one year of internship.)

The PA Program, through the University of Oklahoma, leads to a Bachelor of Medical Science degree and will train Munoz for the battalion PA slot. Munoz will spend one year at Sheppard AFB, Texas, and one year at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and then return to the 348th Medical Company.

Munoz, who left for active duty Oct. 1, 1980, was the first Georgia Guardsman ever selected for the school and one of only four Reserve Component members selected nationwide. He also has served three years active duty in the Army at Fort Stewart, where as a specialist four he received the Army Commendation Medal for his operation of the medical dispensary.

48th takes part in 'Instant Wrath'

The 48th Infantry Brigade Headquarters along with the 48th Signal Platoon participated in CPX Instant Wrath at Brigade Headquarters Jan. 10 and 11.

Conducted by the 2nd Maneuver Training Command from Fort Gillem in Atlanta, the CPX followed the "Pegasus" battle game. While 2nd MTC controllers attacked and counterattacked at their boards, other controllers passed on these moves to the Brigade staff, which had bivouacked in the wooded area across the street from the armory.

Communications via radio and wire between the Brigade staff and the 2nd MTC were provided by the 48th Signal Platoon, which set up operations in front of the armory.

GMI slates class for March 28

If you've stars in your eyes, general officers' stars that is, you can begin the long climb by applying for the next Georgia Army National Guard Officers Candidate School.

Applications for the Georgia Military Institute's next class scheduled to begin March 28-29 are now being processed.

Officials at the school located in Milledgeville, Ga., say applicants have until Feb. 20, to submit the necessary forms.

"The earlier the application is submitted," a GMI administrator advises, "the more time the individual will have to prepare for OCS life."

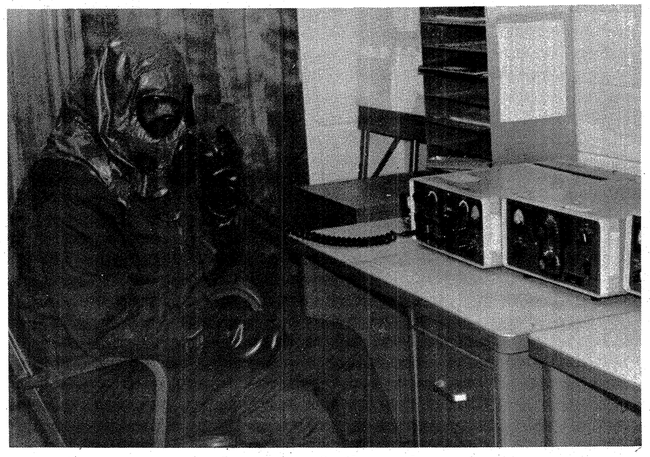
Mimimum age for applicants, male and female, is 18. Maximum age is the age that will enable the applicant to complete the course and be considered by a Federal Recognition Board prior to reaching 30 years of age.

A waiver, not to exceed 32½ years of age, may be granted by the adjutant general.

For further information interested persons may call GMI at 912-453-5275, or see your company commander.

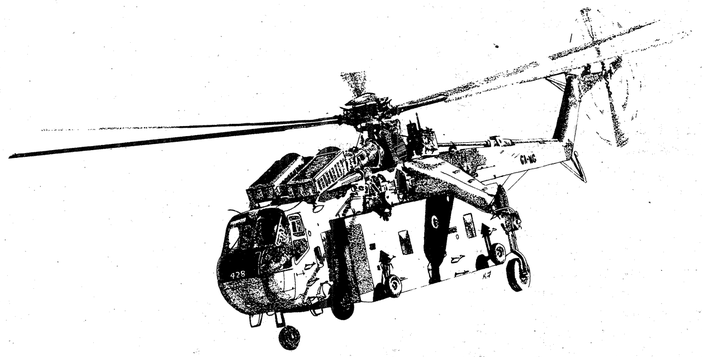
1981 'AT' schedule

UNIT	LOCATION	DATE
48th Bde (all units)	Ft Stewart, GA	May 2-16
118th FA Bde	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
1/214th FA Bn	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
2/214th FA Bn	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
164th Maint Co	Ft Stewart, GA	May 2-16
165th Maint Co (SPLY)	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 7-21
Cmd & Control HQ	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
122d RAO	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
116th AG Band	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
HHD, 170th MP Bn	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
138th Med Co	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
178th MP Co	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
190th MP Co	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
HHC, 151st Avn Bn	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
158th MI Co	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
159th MI Co	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
1160th TRANS CO	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
HHD, 110th Maint Bn	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
166th Maint Co	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
201st Maint Co	Ft Stewart, GA	Aug 8-22
277th Maint Co	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
265th EN Gp	Ft Stewart, GA	Aug 8-22
560th EN Bn	Ft Stewart, GA	Aug 8-22
878th EN Bn	Ft Stewart, GA	Aug 8-22
1148th TRANS CO	Ft Stewart, GA	Jun 13-27
GMI (OCS/NCOS)	Ft Stewart, GA	May 24 - Jun 6
75th EN DET	Ft Stewart, GA	Apr 11-25
HHD, GaARNG	Ft Stewart, GA	Year Round
1/122nd Inf Bn (TLAT)	Ft Stewart, GA	Aug 8-22
TNG SITE DET	Ft Stewart, GA	Year Round
124th PA DET	Ft Stewart, GA	Year Round



Uniform of the day

Tech. Sgt. Paul R. Black of Savannah's 283rd Combat Communications Squadron, operates a command and control communications network while wearing a chemical protective suit and mask. The unit is undergoing chemical – biological warfare training to determine the capabilities of communicators while wearing the suits. (Air Guard photo by CWO-4 Harry R. Prince Jr.)



Skycranes aid Army in Chaparral exercise

By Lt. Scott Blake
and
Capt. Ray Johnson

Desert training in south Georgia? You bet!

Thanks to unusually dry winter weather and about one-half acre of Georgia sand, the Georgia Guard CH-54 Skycranes of the 1160th Transportation Co., were able to prove that you can deploy the deadly Chaparral missile system under desert conditions.

Joining in the exercise was the 5/52nd Air Defense Artillery of Ft. Stewart. The three-day exercise was aimed at proving that the Chaparral ground-to-air system could be airlifted, without its carrier vehicle, set up and operational in a minimum amount of time.

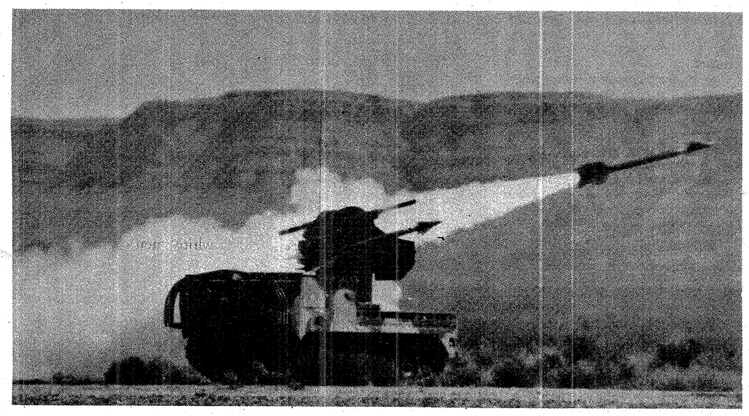
The 9½ foot missile has a maximum range of more than 1,500 feet and a maximum effective altitude of almost 1,000 feet.

Three CH-54s, commanded by Maj. James Sydow, were employed to airlift three of the missile launch stations from a staging area to a point about 40 miles away. The enormous helicopters battled the blinding dust clouds produced by its rotor wash and effortlessly transported its 7-ton payloads to the remote firing ɔcation.

Thanks to the Skycranes the exercise went without a hitch and was described as "Fruitful and rewarding" by Army officials.

"This is the first time such an operation has been conducted on the Ft. Stewart reservation," said Capt. David Neely, Battery D commander. "Because of the high degree of success we experienced here, I fully intend to conduct a similar exercise with each of my platoons within the next six months."

Members of the 1160th taking part in the operation were Capt. Jackson Chestnut, mission commander; pilots, Chief Warrant Officer 3 John Gillham, Barry Vaughn and Tony Lowe and Chief Warrant Officer 2 Theodore Brown; flight engineers, Staff Sergeants Fred Dyer, Donald Hodnett and Staff Sgt. James.



A Chaparral missile fired from it M730 carrier vehicle.

Despite freezing, cold weather, the 348th Cavalry of Griffin-Newnan carried on. The members of the unit trained at Ft. Stewart, Ga. (Photo by Spec. 5 Robert Long)

348th Cavalry

Tankers fight weather and win

By Spec 5 Robert Long
124th Public Affairs Detachment

Frigid temperatures couldn't stop the cavalry of the Georgia Army National Guard as members of Griffin-Newnan's 348th Cavalry arrived at Fort Stewart, Ga., for weapons qualifications.

By noon of the first day of drill the temperature had risen to no more than the mid-thirties. The men stayed in their tanks, in tents or huddled together to fight off the cold wind.

"The morale is good," said Sgt. 1st Class William Gordon, who was recently promoted to platoon leader of the 2nd platoon. "We're like a family, we might fight among ourselves; but, we work hard to get the job done, because we think so much of the unit."

Capt. Wendall McMillan, 348th commander, echoed Gordon's comments and said "the good morale is the reason our strength is over 100 percent and our retention is about 85 percent. The men are the best recruiting tool I have."

The freezing weather was a sharp contrast to the 100 plus degree weather the men had experienced just months before at Annual Training '80, but they got the job done.

Blacks saw service in every war

Black men and women have fought bravely against America's foes since 1652. Free and enslaved blacks fought in the colonial wars. They died assisting the birth of the American nation – more than 5,000 blacks served in the Continental Army. And blacks shed their blood in the War of 1812 assuring the results of the Revolution.

According to President Lincoln, black participation in the Civil War insured Northern victory and preservation of the Union. More than 186,000 black soldiers served in the Union Army. Two black cavalry regiments – the 9th and 10th – and two black infantry regiments the 24th and 25th played a large role in the "winning of the West" during the quarter century after Appomattox. These four black regiments later fought in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

In the "war to make the world safe for democracy" more than 40,000 of the 200,000 black soldiers sent overseas served in combat. One of the leading American units was the black 369th Regiment which fought so well with the French it was awarded the Croix de Guerre. Two black divisions, the 92d and 93d, also saw action during World War I. These two divisions along with many other black combat units saw action in the Second World War.

But, ironically most of these black men and women were denied the very freedom, equality, and citizenship they believed they were fighting for – and their contributions to the nation generally were unrecognized and unappreciated.

Since the white majority tended to doubt the black's soldiering ability, blacks initially were not allowed to join the war effort. But as the struggle deepened, whites were ready to have blacks as allies for the duration. Just as surely, blacks seeking to prove their worth would join the fight–only to be thrust aside when peace returned. And even in wartime, black soldiers faced the same inequalities they found in civilian life.

Not until the early stages of the Korean War did the black soldier fight in other than a segregated status. The 24th Infantry would be the last all black combat unit.

Equality in the armed forces began to become a reality when President Truman issued an executive order in July 1948 directing "equality of treatment and opportunity" be implemented "as rapidly as possible."

During the past 28 years, a policy of gradual integration has expanded to one of equal opportunity in all aspects of Army life and beyond. Equal opportunity policies now apply to off-post housing and public accommodations. Race relations education and training programs are designed to foster the active support and participation of all soldiers. The guiding light for equal opportunity today is the Affirmative Actions Plan – a step beyond nondiscrimination.

Under the test of military training, Korea and Vietnam, blacks have sharpened their solidarity and determination to wipe out the last traces of racism. It may not happen in our lifetimes and the worst may not be over – but the battle is joined.

Some future day, when others are seeking to understand the living and the long dead, they may find answers not only with the historian, but with the poet. They may best appreciate the ironic fate of the black soldier throughout much of America's history in Paul Lawrence Dunbar's poem. "The Colored Soldier."

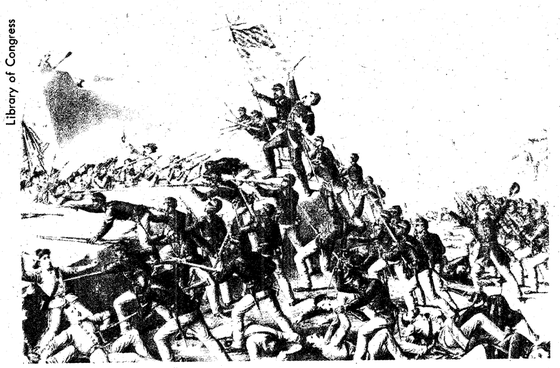
In the early days you scorned them,
And with many a flit and flout
Said, these battles are the white men's
And the whites will fight them out. . .
Then you called the Colored Soldiers
And they answered to your call. . .
They were comrades then and brothers,
Are they more or less today?

Black History Month

Courtesy Army News Photo Features

A FIRST SERGEANT with the 93d Infantry Division, and a veteran of two world wars, rests alone with his thoughts during a break along the Numa Numa Trail on Bougainville during World War II.

Library of Congress



BLACK SOLDIERS of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, the first all Negro regiment, stormed Ft. Wagner, S.C., July 18, 1863.

This is what a Mohawk sees on surveillance missions

The eyes of the Georgia Guard

The "Skycrane," when equipped with the "pod" undercarriage, can transport jeeps, trucks, or as many as 45 combat dressed soldiers. (Photo by Sgt. M. Mitcham, 124th PAD)

By 2nd Lt. Linda A. Mashburn
124th Public Affairs Detachment
Georgia Army National Guard

When a Georgia Army Guard commander needs quick aerial intelligence he calls on the Mohawks of Georgia's 151st Aviation Battalion. The trim twin-engine aircraft provide the eyes of the Georgia Guard as it zips over battlefield landscapes, its cameras and infared or side-looking airborne radar (SLAR) gathering information on the enemy.

Both of Georgia's Military Intelligence, the 158th at Winder and Marietta's 159th employ LSAR equipped Mohawks. With this equipment an airborne Mohawk can send "intelligence" data directly to a division headquarters.

Because of its photographic and intelligence gathering capabilities the pilots of the 158th and 159th fly both day and night missions. Veteran Mohawk pilot, Maj. Terry Turner, commander of the 159th, reflected on his own experience:

"Probably 90 percent of my flight time in Vietnam was at night."

The units are also equipped with a Tactical Imagery Interpretation Facility where film can be developed, printed and interpreted.

Completing the Army's air arm in Georgia is Savannah's heavy lifting 1160th Transportation Unit. Flying the CH-54 Skycrane the 1160th can move equipment or personnel.

How well do these diverse units work together? AT-80 offered the first opportunity to answer that question.

"This is the first time the battalion went to camp as a complete unit. Usually we're scattered at Forts Campbell, Huachuca or Stewart," said former battalion commander Maj. Juan Herrera, now state aviation officer. "While the units have all been doing a good job on their own, we have to learn to cooperate and coordinate with each other."

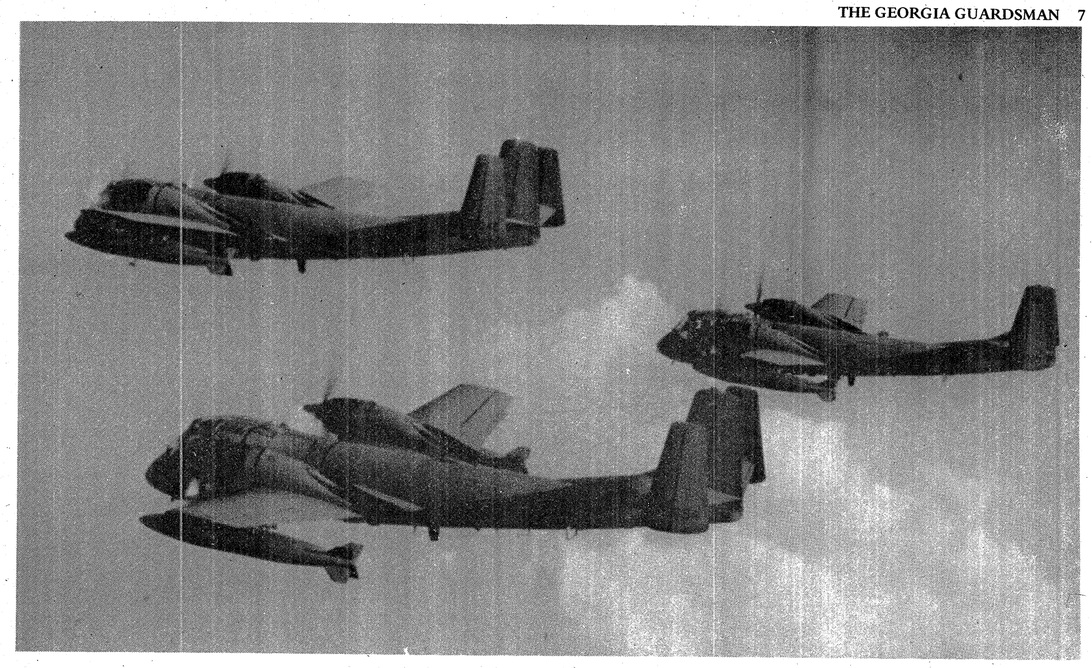
The culmination to the two-week training period was a three day "war." To make the simultation as real as possible, there was no telephone communication, only a radio - teletype link, "rat rig" between the TIIF and the airborne Mohawks. The battalion operations section took the role of a corps headquarters and "ran" the war. Strategy was planned, missions initiated and communicated to the other units. What kind of missions?

An airstrip is bombed and the 1160th is tasked with clearing away the damaged planes and slabs of concrete littering what's left of the runway.

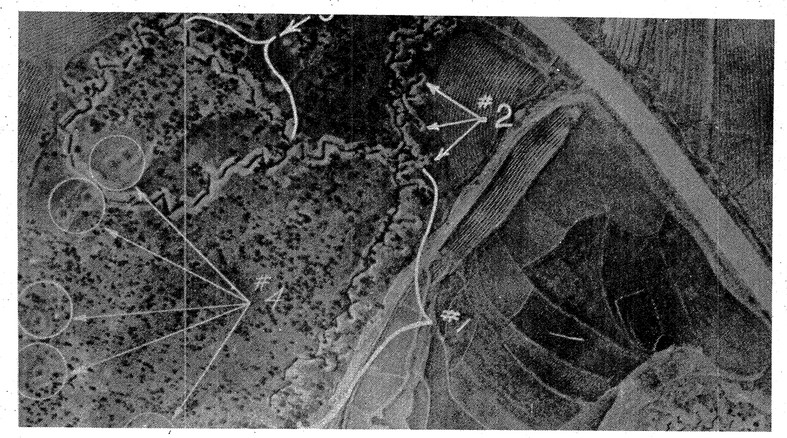
There is suspected enemy movement into an area. A Mohawk is assigned for a fly-over to confirm the information and to pinpoint the location and strength.

The goal of the "war," according to Maj. Raymond Jung, was to "improve coordination between the individual units, and to cross-train the personnel. Training would be the key word."

How successful was the venture? "We are a success," said Herrera, "not because the missions were flown successfully, but because of the interaction of our people". Teamwork. That's what it's all about.



A flight of OV-1 Mohawks



From an aerial photograph like this one, an imagery interpreter can detect even heavily camouflaged vehicles and troop movements.

Spec. 5 John Collins, 158th MI Company, works on one of the Mohawk's "belly cameras." (Photo by Maj. G.M. Miles)

Georgia shorts

Bruce joins 'family'

When Kenneth Bruce took his oath of enlistment into Kennesaw's 129th Tactical Control Flight, he joined three other family members who have served Georgia's Air National Guard.

Bruce is the son of Col. (Ret.) Benjamin H. Bruce, a 37 year Air Guard veteran. Besides his father, his brother Daniel saw duty at Dobbins Air Force Base from 1967 to 1973. An uncle, Melvin T. Bruce, also served with Georgia Air Guard in the late 1940s, and early 1950s.

The latest Bruce to join the Georgia Air National Guard was sworn in by his father. Following basic training, Airman Bruce will serve as a wideband communications equipment specialist at the Kennesaw based forward air control post.

Pair win ribbons

Maj. Robert L. Cochran and Col. James R. Mercer have been awarded the Georgia National Guard Recruiting Ribbon.

Both are members of the 116th Tactical Fighter Wing at Dobbins AFB, Ga.

116th pair assume posts

Two members of the 116th Tactical fighter Wing at Dobbins AFB, Ga., have assumed judicial posts in the state.

Maj. John W. Dunsmore Jr., legal officer of the 116th has been appointed federal magistrate for the Southern District of Georgia. The area includes Fort Stewart, Hunter Army Air Field, Fort Gordon and the Kings Bay naval base.

Tech. Sgt. George H. Bryant, a legal services technician at the wing has been elected judge of the Superior Court for Georgia's Northern Judicial Circuit.

Pilot vacancies

A limited number of initial-entry pilot training positions are now available to members of the Georgia Army National Guard.

Applicants must be less than 27½ years of age and be able to meet the physical, educational and mental qualifications.

For more information regarding aviation opportunities in the Georgia Army Guard contact Chief Warrant Officer Edwin Gale, autovon-742-6180, or (404) 656-6180.

Pistol champ

Staff Sgt. Edward Batey of the 165th Combat Support Squadron in Savannah was selected a winner in the CY80 Chief of the National Guard Bureau Annual Pistol Tournament which was conducted at the National Guard Marksmanship Training Unit in Nashville, last year.

National Guard Bureau Regulations require winning teams and individuals to fire a competition under uniform conditions to determine the National and Army area awards.

Members of the 165th Weapons Systems Security Flight prepare for inspection during a Unit Training Assembly.

MAC names 165th police tops in command

The Georgia Air Guard's 165th Weapons Systems Security Flight (WSSF) of Savannah has been named the Most Outstanding Security Police Unit in the Military Airlift Command for 1980.

The Georgia unit won the top honor after competing with some 40 other ANG units nationally. The 165th WSSF was nominated for the award during the Operational Readiness Inspection in February, 1980.

The unit was scored in 13 areas including combat readiness, civic achievement and unit morale. The 165th received an "Outstanding" rating in 10 of these areas.

"In order to be chosen as the most outstanding unit in a major Air Force command," said Master Sgt. Tommy Taylor, unit superintendent, "requires total dedication and teamwork from all assigned personnel. The troops continually gave their all and it paid off."

According to Lt. Col. William P. Bland Jr., air commander of the 165th Tactical Airlift Group, the unit was tested under extreme pressure for eight days in their response capability to war-time situations ranging from terrorist penetrations to nuclear attack.

The unit was chosen for the award during final evaluation testing in November, 1980. The official presentation of the honor will take place during the Air Force Worldwide Security Conference to be held in the spring.

The unit was commanded by Capt. James Swanner during the award-winning evaluation. He has since been reassigned to state headquarters with Capt. Ted Miller assuming command.

When the 230th was Infantillery

Wars are not always fought according to the book. Sometimes the situation dictates that a hybred soldier be born. Such was the strange case of the "Infantillery" of the Georgia Guards 1st Battalion, 230th Field Artillery at the Battle of Gauciel in World War II.

On Aug. 22, 1944, the battalion was leapfrogging forward in two echelons, with A and B Batteries and part of the command group in one, C and an attached 743rd Armored Battalion assault gun battery with the remainder of the command group in the rear.

The battalion settled down for the night, but started to hear evidence of German activity directly to their front around 2400. After a challenge, the Germans exchanged fire with the outposts of the battalion. Probing activity continued throughout the night, and an attempt to get the Germans to surrender was made about 0300, but got no results.

Lacking available infantry, Lt. Col. Vieman, the battalion commander, decided to assault the Germans with his own battalion. "A" Battery on the east and "B" Battery on the west would each assault with 40 men, while "C" Battery would provide fire support. The attack would take place at first light.

The attack was preceded by a fierce barrage from "C" Battery, directed by Vieman himself from the attic of his own battalion command post. The two assault batteries advanced in the face of heavy enemy fire, with "A" Battery encountering a stiff little fight from the bulk of the German troops, who happened to be located on their objective. It was over quickly, and the final talley was five Germans killed, 99 taken prisoner. The battalion lost five men from "A" Battery, and had three men wounded in both forces.

This appears to be the only time in the whole war that an artillery battalion conducted an infantry assault, complete with borrowed armor and fire support from their own unit. It was also highly successful, even though the assault force was outnumbered!

Today, the 1st Battalion 230th Field Artillery forms the long range punch of the 48th Infantry Brigade, with its 155mm Howitzers. Judging by its past history, the battalion will make any sacrifice to perform the mission, even becoming "Infantillery" on occasion.

165th honored

Col. James Buckley, (c), commander of Savannah's 165th Tactical Airlift Group and Lt. Col. William Bland, (r), 165th director of Operations, accept the Distinguished Flying Unit plaque from Maj. Gen. John T. Guice, (l), director, Air National Guard. The plaque, awarded annually by the National Guard Association of the United States, was presented to the unit for "outstanding" performance in its varied flying missions. The award came at the associations's 102nd annual convention in Las Vegas late last year. (Photo by Spec. 5 Ron Shaver, 106th Public Affairs Detachment)

Outstanding duo at 202nd EIS

Macon's 202nd Electronics Installation Squadron, Georgia Air National Guard has named Tech Sgt. Robert H. Beckworth and Airman Robert H. Beckworth Jr., as the Outstanding Non-Commissioned Officer and Airman for 1980.

The father and son team were selected for their outstanding job knowledge, leadership and military bearing. They reside in Warner Robins. Sergeant Beckworth is employed at Armstrong World Industries in Macon, and Airman Beckworth is employed at Plant Shearer, Forsyth, Ga.

The sergeant is an outside wire and antenna installations technician, while the airman is a cable installation repairman in the wire section of the squadron.

By the book unit learns maintenance by the manual

By Spec 5 Suellen Griggs
124th Public Affairs Detachment

"It's a little difficult to learn how to repair a tank from a book," says CW3 Max L. Perdue, but the men of the 648th Maintenance Co. and 448th Ordnance Detachment are doing just that.

The 648th Maintenance, recently moved from Atlanta, and the 448th, a unit created when the Guard expanded its mission last year, are overcoming its major problem – lack of equipment.

Formerly a heavy equipment engineer co, the 648th was reorganized in October to the maintenance and repair of tanks, TOW missiles and small arms. "We're still trying to get some of the equipment needed to train on," said Perdue, the chief technician for the unit.

Meanwhile, other units have offered assistance to help solve the dilemma. Arrangements have been made to send the armorment section of the unit to Fort Stewart to use many of its facilities. Also, Troop E, 348th Cavalry of Griffin has offered to train members of the 448th and 648th on the Cavalry's equipment. "With a little time, we hope to have our own equipment here, but the units in similar areas will be of great assistance," Perdue continued.

Training has taken precedence in the fledgling unit. More than 300 training tapes have been made available for the guardsmen to review on an individual and classroom basis. On-the-job training with hands-on application is already helping members to understand the new equipment. Additional funds have also been made available for guardsmen wishing to attend the Red Stone Arsenal TOW Missile School.

Because of the new mission, the unit suddenly fell 58 personnel below its authorized strength. "We're putting a lot of effort in the recruiting of new people to fill the openings," explained the unit recruiter, Staff Sgt. Art Weldon. "Our goal is to reach a strength of 90 by summer camp next May."

For the townspeople of Jackson and the surrounding communities of Butts County, the Guard has been a friend for 79 years and support for the unit has always been high. "I reckon nearly every family here in Butts County has had at least one person in the guard at sometime," said Sgt. 1st Class William L. Crum, operations sergeant of the unit. "We've always gotten along real well with folks here. Back when we were an engineer company, we helped in clearing roads for the county. Public meetings, high school events and community activities take place all the time here at the Armory."

The 648th and 448th are combining enthusiasm with a little help from their friends and learning that you can do things by the book.

'Sticking' to its training

By 2LT Linda A. Mashburn
124th Public Affairs Detachment
Georgia Army National Guard

When can a specialist stick needles in a captain and get away with it? When, it's a class in I.V. techniques for the 138th Medical Company of the Georgia Army National Guard.

In preparation for their Skill Qualification Test in January, the unit conducted classes, with emphasis on basic medical skills. Capt. John McManus, attached to the unit as an advisor and training officer, conducted the class in starting and regulating intravenous systems.

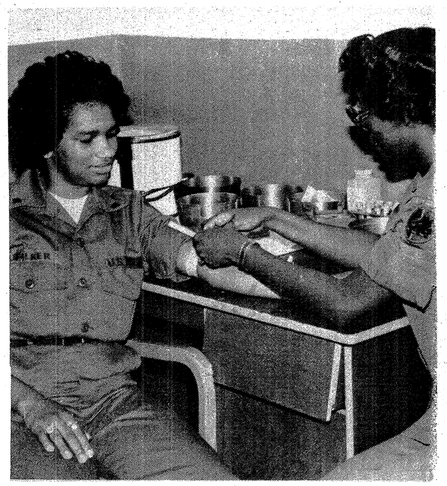
McManus, a nurse anesthetist at Toccoa Clinic, gained much of his medical training in the Army including anethetist training at Walter Reed. After his lecture, he turned his pupils loose to practice what he had preached. Practice included the captain.

"The only way these guys are going to learn is by actually working on people. There's a difference between knowing how something should be done and being able to do it. And if I expect them to get stuck, I should be stuck."

His philosophy is echoed by his men. Specialist 4 Kenny Guidry said, "Hands-on training is the best training you can have, especially for the new people. I had to learn, now I should help the newer people to learn."

The atmosphere was a curious mixture of confidence and nervousness. For many of the men this was the first attempt at inserting a needle into another person's vein. Paradoxically, the "patient" was often the more encouraging of the team; "You're doing fine – no, you're not hurting me." And if the attempt wasn't completely successful, "no one can do it every time. Some people are harder to do than others." Would you still let him work on you? "Sure."

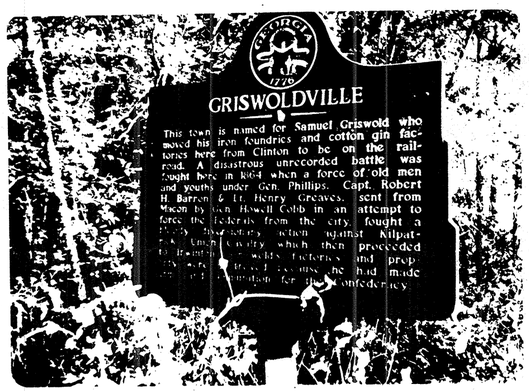
"I would trust anyone in this room," said Guidry. "If you know you're going to have to stick your partner, you make sure you know what you're doing. Not only because he's your buddy, but because he's gonna stick you next."



Getting blood samples is all in a day's work for Spec. 5 Carolyn Stroud, right and Spec. 4 Desmarie Walker. The two are part of the 138th Medical Detachment and spend most of their drill periods training and assisting in medical check-ups. (Photo by Spec. 4 Willis Mitchell)

The Battle of GRISWOLDVILLE

'There is no God in war . . . It is all that devils could wish for.'



By James F. Hill

November 1864 – The Northern Armies under the command of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman are on the move again. Behind these armies are the bloody battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face, Resaca, New Hope Church, Peachtree Creek and Leggetts Hill. Since the fall of Atlanta in July the Union forces have rested and resupplied their critically low food and ammunition stores. Gen. John B. Hood, the recently appointed Southern commander had long since taken the remains of Gen. Joe Johnson's depleted Confederate forces and moved back toward Tennessee hoping to cut off Sherman's vital supply line from the North which ran to Nashville through Chattanooga to Atlanta.

Sherman knew that his forces could not rest on the laurels of their past accomplishments, but must continue to fight the weakened Confederates and destroy, within the military sense, the southerners ability to supply their forces. From Atlanta he had three basic choices: to take his forces and march through Georgia and Alabama to Mobile where he could unite with the Union Navy; to march through Georgia and South Carolina to Charleston to unite with naval forces; or as is known only too well, to march through Georgia and its rich plantation area – well stocked with foodstuffs – to Savannnah. History has well recorded the decision he made.

Moving Out

Prior to departing Atlanta Sherman terminated all communication with the North. The left wing, consisting of the IXV and the XX Corps under the command of Maj. Gen. H.W. Slocum departed Atlanta in an easterly direction along the Georgia Railroad toward Augusta. After destroying the railroad at Social Circle he turned southward at Madison toward the state capital at Milledgeville with a final destination of Savannah.

The XV and XVII Corps, about 30,000 strong, marched southward toward Macon under the command of Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, a Union hero of the Battle of Atlanta. His route was south via McDonough and Jackson, to fake an attack on Macon and to continue on toward the Savannah coast destroying the railroad as he marched. Howard's right flank was covered by Maj. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick and his cavalry force of over 3,000. Opposing this awesome force of over 60,000 battle disciplined, well rested Union soldiers was the Confederate cavalry force of Gen. "Fightin' Joe" Wheeler and the state forces of Gov. Joseph Brown – The Georgia Militia.

The Georgia Militia was technically part of the Confederate Army, but Gov. Brown, who had a strong political dislike for Confederate President Jefferson Davis, refused to let these units leave the state. For that reason Brown had more control over their use than the designated regular Confederate Army commander for Georgia, Lt. Gen. William Hardee.

Georgia's Militia

Brown put the militia forces under the command of Maj. Gen. G.W. Smith, a former Confederate general who resigned his commission after a rowe with Davis. Smith's militia forces were positioned between Sherman's advancing right wing (Howard's XV and XVII Corps) and east Macon. His forces consisted largely of under conscript age youths and elderly men too old for regular Army service.

As Howard moved his forces south and eastward toward a union with Sherman's left wing at Gordon, the rainy Georgia November weather slowed his rate of march from 15 to 10 miles a day. His supply trains could not keep up with his infantry forces because of the impassable, muddy roads in his sector. Fearing that Wheeler's cavalry would attack his supplies he ordered two of his divisions to camp on the night of Nov. 21, some 10 miles east of Macon on the Georgia Central Railroad, Macon's only line of communication with Savannah.

Although Howard had no intention of actually attacking Macon, Confederate military officials hastily dispatched a force to form a barrier between the Union troops and the city. This force consisted of seven understrength infantry brigades, 400 members of the Georgia State Line, an elite militia force of well-trained men; and a battery of militia artillery. This force was under the command of Brig. Gen. P.J. Phillips, a 40-year-old officer with limited combat experience. His orders were to go to Griswoldville, a small manufacturing community, 11 miles east of Macon on the Georgia Central Railroad, that had been burned by Kilpatrick's cavalry the day before. At Griswoldville the Confederate line was being held by two militia infantry battalions, one from Athens and one from Augusta.

When Phillips and his force reached the vicinity of Griswoldville he found the two battalions on a line about a mile west of the town. These battalions were under the command of Maj. F.W. Cook. Cook informed Gen. Phillips that the Confederate cavalry under Wheeler had been driven from the town and that his force formed the forward battle line. Forming a line of battle with a brigade on the right, the Athens and Augusta battalions in the center, another brigade on the left, a brigade in reserve and the State Line regiments deployed as skirmishers to his front, Phillips advanced into Griswoldville only to find that the Northern force had retreated to the high ground about one and half miles east of the still smoldering village. The Union force, had entrenched hastily on a slight elevation behind a small stream called the Little Sandy Creek. Their flanks were protected by swamps and the open fields to their front. Upon receiving fire from the entrenched Union soldiers Gen. Phillips formed his attacking force in three lines across the open fields and prepared to attack.

The Union veterans of the fighting from Chattanooga to Atlanta were surprised to see the Confederate forces mass for an assult on their position. This was the first time since the departure from Atlanta that the Confederates had challanged them with Infantry. Recently issued the new Spencer repeating rifle, the entrenched Yankees easily repulsed the first wave of the attack. A second and then a third Confederate line moved into the open fields from the pine and cane cover that surrounded Griswoldville. Union lines waited until the Confederates were less than two hundred yards from their position before opening fire. Then volly after volly from the Spencers mowed down the lines of grey, but still the men charged. It appeared that these militia men, too young or too old to fight with the regulars were trying to prove that, they too, had the courage and the stamia of their fellow Georgia comrades that had fallen from Gettysburg to Atlanta.

On Parade

This brashness by the attacking waves convinced the Federal infantrymen that these soldiers had never seen battle; they marched like they were on parade and when they did stop to fire, they fired over the heads of the entrenched line.

The Spencer rifles were firing so fast that ammunition ran low and replenishment was being held up because of the difficulty in bringing forward the ammo wagons that were being pulled by teams of mules through the now near impassable road network. Also by this time, the four cannon of the Militia had acquired the correct range and were hitting the wagons each time one would come into view. Just as the militia was ready to overrun the position the young yankee drummer boys were able to bring up ammunition from one of the wagons that had not been hit. With this fresh supply of bullets and with the overwhelming firepower of the repeating rifles the Confederate line broke and fell back into a ravine that offered very limited cover from the marksman of the Union force.

Continued on page 12

Small communications unit performs big mission

By Sgt. 1st Class James C. Conner
48th Brigade Public Affairs Office

"We're just a little Ma Bell." That's how Staff Sgt. James Lowman, AST of Hawkinsville's 48th Signal Platoon describes his unit. This unit of 55 men may be small by most unit standards, but it's big in the way it performs its mission.

"The unit is allowed two-and-a-half hours by the manual to put up one of these antennas," Lowman said, pointing to an FM antenna nearby, "but the last time we were with the 24th Division we put one up in 30 minutes. The regular Army kept its people out in the field extra just to watch us."

Of course, this job knowledge should be expected from members of the unit because they work in the same fields in their civilian jobs. "We have a lot of the phone company right here," Lowman said.

"We're combat capable and every man in the unit is well aware of it," said company commander/platoon leader, 1st Lt. Mike Cowan. "We're also 100 percent MOS qualified and one of the few units who can claim that. Our secret to readiness is the teamwork of the men in the unit. If a hand is needed somewhere else and someone is available, we don't have to tell them to go over and help; they're already there helping.

"Our mission is to provide the commo link between Division and the Brigade," Cowan continued. "If we were mobilized, we'd become part of the 24th Division's signal battalion, but in home station we set up our equipment for whoever needs it. I think we really surprise people with what we can do. Our wire, cable and radio communications hookups allow us to talk from the middle of Fort Stewart to back on post just like making a local call – and they come in clear as a bell."

Cowan is justly proud of his unit. "We're starting to get new automatic switching equipment now and so is the 24th. We have been using the same equipment in our civilian jobs for years, so we'll probably assist in instructing the 24th Division people on how to use it." This is in addition to instructing on Radio Teletype (RATT) for both Brigade and Division.

Besides its telephone professionals, the unit is also a cross-section of the local populace. "We've got people here who are managers, supervisors, and professionals, and we also have others who are volunteer firemen," the lieutenant noted. "That's why we left the armory late today: some of our men were out putting out a fire this morning. We contribute to the local community, and I think they appreciate us. They know we're here."

Professional in their jobs, 100 percent MOS qualified, over 100 percent in strength, and active in the local community. Is there anything else this unit wants to do?

"Well, we'd like to be at 120 percent strength," Cowan said.

348th Medical

Doc Allen's little hospital

By Capt. John C. Whatley
48th Brigade Public Affairs Office

"I've got a little hospital here," is how Dr. Lanier Allen likes to think of his company, the 348th Medical Comapny in Macon. "But I don't run it alone," he is quick to add. The unique part of his unit is that it is commanded by the highest-ranking company commander in the Georgia Army National Guard – Dr. Allen is a lieutenant colonel.

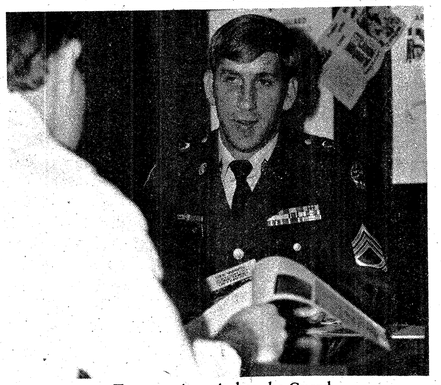
"It doesn't matter what your rank, you're still a physician. We are first and foremost medical officers," he continued. "We're not thought of for our rank so much as we are for being physicians. I'm a medical battalion commander, only we don't have a medical battalion."

Dr. Allen has been a member of the 48th Infantry Brigade since 1977, "when I discovered all my friends were in the Guard and I was in the Air Force Reserve." When he joined, he became the Brigade Surgeon. "I did most of my Guard work away from the armory, and when I was asked about coming to this company, I said yes. It was a challenge to do something different."

The doctor's first undertaking was a reorganization of the company. "We reorganized the unit by switching personnel around. Some of our people weren't being utilized to their best advantage." Because of their civilian professions, "this company is not like any other unit." Most of his professionals like to start the day early, so "we begin our day here at 7 instead of 8 a.m. There's a lot of things going on over here."

Dr. Allen's "typical drill" in December consisted of personally "performing about a dozen physicals, treating a Guard member involved in an auto accident, counseling AWOLs, counseling about obesity problems, and reviewing medical films. The kitchen here is competing for the Conelly Award today. I guess that's about all I've done so far." And lunch had just been served.

Allen is in family practice in Thomaston, Ga. and is a Fellow of the American Academy of Family Practitioners. He and his wife Zona have four children, Lanier Jr., an ensign in the Navy, Joy, Mike, and Laura.



Top recruiter pitches the Guard

Guard names Lockhart 1981 top recruiter

Sgt. 1st Class William H. Lockhart Jr., of Sandersville has been named the top recruiter for 1980 for the Georgia Army National Guard.

During the year he enlisted 137 men and women in the Army Guard and was selected to compete in the "Chief's 50 Award" competition in New Orleans. This award recognizes the top Army National Guard recruiter in the nation. The winner of the competition will be sent to Europe for one month's temporary duty.

Lockhart enlisted in the Army in October 1966. After training at Fort Benning and Fort Gordon, Ga., he was assigned to the 18th Military Police Brigade in Vietnam. He was discharged from the Army in 1968.

In December 1970 he joined Company D, 878th Engineer Battalion, Georgia Army National Guard in Swainsboro. His brother-in-law, Capt. Dess Smith of Swansboro was a member of that unit and invited Lockhart to see what the Guard was all about. "As soon as I walked in the unit, I liked what I saw and joined," Lockhart said. He served in the Swainsboro unit until 1976 when he became a full-time recruiter. During the past four years he has enlisted more than 500 Georgians in the Guard.

Lockhart says that once young men and women realize the outstanding benefits available to them, they are fully convinced that they should take up "the most important part-time job in the country today."

Lockhart is a 1966 graduate of Washington County High School in Sandersville. He now works as a recruiter with the 878th Engineer Battalion in Augusta.

His awards include the Vietnam Campaign Medal, Vietnam Service Ribbon with Bronze Star, Vietnam Unit Citation, Army Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Georgia Commendation Medal, Georgia Recruiting Medal and the Armed Forces Reserve Medal.

He was named Guardsman of the Year in 1974 for the 878th Engineer Battalion.

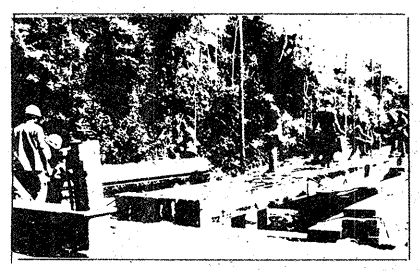
48th awards bonus

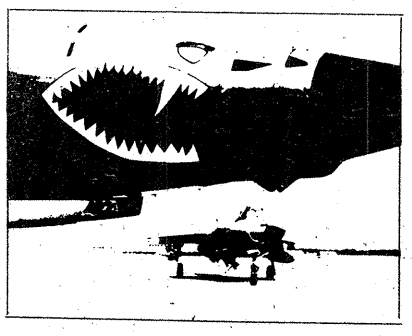
Arthur Lee Hamilton Jr. has become the first Guardsman to take advantage of the "Affiliation Bonus" program when he was sworn in at Company A, 148th Support Battalion, in Macon.

Under the Affiliation Bonus program, the National Guard provides a bonus to prior service individuals who still have service obligations and join the Guard. The applicant must be skill qualified and must join a Guard unit having a need for that skill.

Hamilton served as a tactical wire operations specialist while on active duty at Fort Knox, Ky, and Dexheim, Germany. He received a $900 bonus.

Strength





ARMY GUARD STRENGTH

UNITS 100 PERCENT OR MORE AS OF JANUARY 23, 1981

CAC	
124th PAD	107%
122nd Spt Ctr	102%
277th Maint. Co.	100%
166th Maint. Co.	108%
Det. 1, 166th Maint. Co.	125%
HHD 170th MP BN	106%
190th MP Co.	108%
158th MI Co.	102%
1160th Trans Co.	103%
HHD 122nd INF	105%
Co. B, 122nd INF	100%

265th ENGINEER GROUP	
Co. B, 560th ENG BN	105%
Co. D, 560th ENG BN	100%
HHC 878th ENG BN	100%
Co. C, 878th ENG BN	105%
Co. D, 878th ENG BN	109%

48th INFANTRY BRIGADE	
Trp E, 348th CAV	126%
848 ENG Co.	106%
HHC, l/108th ARMOR	100%
Spt. Co. 1/108th	113%
Co. A, 1/108th	106%
Co. B, 1/108th	101%
Co. C, 1/108th	113%
HHC, 1/121st INF	106%
Spt. Co. 1/121st	109%
Co. B, 1/121st	112%
Det. 1, Co. B, 121st	105%
Co. C, 1/121st	100%
HHC, 2/12st INF	106%
Spt. Co. 2/121st	120%
Co. A, 2/121st	110%
Det. 1, Co. A, 2/121st	111%
Co. B, 2/121st	100%
Det. 1, Co. B, 2/121st	142%
Co. C, 2/121st	104%
Det. 1, Co. C, 2/121st	105%
Btry B, 1/230th FA	128%
Det. 1, Btry B, 1/230th	100%
HHD 148th SPT BN	111%
348th MED Co.	101%
448th ORD Det.	100%

118th FA BRIGADE	
HHB, 118th FA BDE	100%
Det. 1, 164th Maint. Co.	101%
HHB, 1/214th ARTY	105%
Btry B, 1/214th	101%
Btry C, 1/214th	109%
HHB, 2/214th	104%
Btry A, 2/214th	101%
Svc Btry, 2/214th	101%

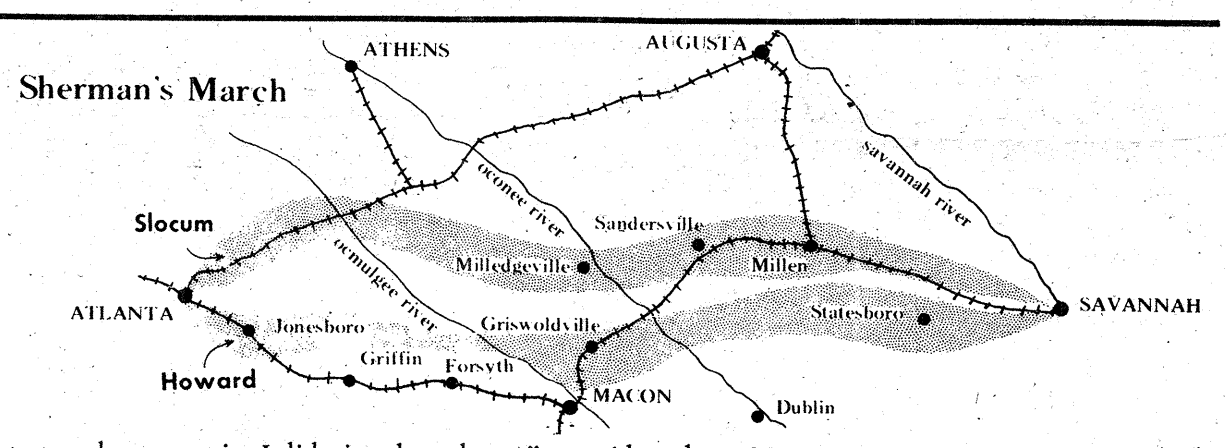
HHD GAARNG	139%
ARNG Trng Site	150%

AIR GUARD STRENGTH

UNITS 100 PERCENT OR MORE AS OF DECEMBER 1980

165th TAG	105%
202nd EIS	100%

Griswoldville



From page 10

The only way for the units to survive was to continue to make frontal attacks on the entrenched line. Time and time again charges were made, seven in all, yet the firepower of the repeating rifles was more than their single shot weapons could handle. Only the deadly accuracy of the Confederate artillery battery prevented the Yankees from attacking the now depleted militia force.

Finally the two cannons depleted their ammunition supply and had to retire from the field towards the safety of Macon. As the sun settled slowly in the snowy western sky Phillips and the gallant militia made one final charge to recover their wounded from the field of battle. When this charge also failed the Yankee forward line moved across the open field pressing the now rapidily retreating grey line.

The catcalls and jeers of the Yankees soon turned to sadness and remorse as they crossed this recent field of battle. In the fields, in the ravine and in the thickets they found the bodies of the gallant fallen men. Most of the casualities were the teenagers and the elderly men of the Georgia Militia. One Federal officer was quoted: "Old gray-haired men and weakly looking men and little boys not over fifteen-years-old lay dead or writhing in pain, let us hope that we never have to shoot at such men again. I did pity those boys."

Pathetic Scene

Another pathetic scene was a young boy, 14 or younger laying on the ground with a broken arm and a leg. Near him, in death, with their heads toward the enemy, lay his father, two of his brothers and his uncle. Another officer after walking over the battle field wrote: "There is no God in war, It is merciless, cruel, vindictive, un-Christian, savage, relentless. It is all that devils could wish for."

The battle lasted over three hours. Gen. Phillips and the survivors of the Georgia Militia returned to the relative safety of east Macon in the early morning hours of Nov. 23 soon to depart on a longer journey. This time by train southward to Albany, then by foot to the railhead at Thomasville to travel by train to Savannah to assist Gen. Hardee in the defense of that city against Sherman.

The Union right wing under Howard continued on its destructive march towards Savannah passing South of Milledgeville and on to a meeting with the left wing at Gordon.

Since Sherman had severed his communication lines with the North, the Battle of Griswoldville went unreported in the Northern press. Battle records are sparse from the Southern side also. Most newspapers in Georgia had ceased publication and thus prevented the battle from being reported by the Southern press. Casualty reports vary; Howard only reported a loss of 62 Union soldiers. Later reports show the Federal loss as 13 killed and over 80 wounded. After the war, Smith reported the Confederate loss as 51 killed and 472 wounded including more than 60 officers. Some prisoners where taken by both sides, but accurate figures were never published.

Gone

Griswoldville is gone now. Only a historical marker or two near a dirt road crossing the railroad track identifies where this little village once stood. Gone is the soap and candle factory, the pistol and saber factory, the railroal depot and the 40 odd houses that once stood there. Gone forever is the sound of the drum roll, the roar of the cannon, the whine of the bullets overhead and the cries of the wounded. Washed forever from the soil is the blood that flowed so freely on that snowy November day in 1864, but forever will the gallantry and courage of those men who valued love of homeland more than life itself, The Georgia Militia, be recorded in the book of time.