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THE GEORGIA
GUARDSMAN Newspaper

Vol. II No. 2 KEITH L. WARE WINNER–1979 June – July 1980

Published by and for the members of the Georgia State Guard

ALERT! Here is a Georgia Guardsman, trained and ready to go into action, prepared to defend and safeguard the State and its citizens under any conditions that may arise. The members of the Georgia State Guard, of whom this young man is typical, are well-equipped and well trained to meet emergencies. (1943 GA ARNG Photo)

Forty years ago the Georgia National Guard went to war as part of the largest mobilization of military power ever conducted by the United States. Before the operation was over, the Guard would virtually double the size of the Army and its members would serve in every theatre. As the regular National Guard units left for the fight, the home-front State Guard swelled with volunteers eager to train and protect their homes in case of invasion. The stories on pages 10 and 12 describe the events of those tense days and those who were part of life during the most awesome war in history.

GMI graduates 28 new officers

Some 27 Army National Guardsmen and one Army Reservist pinned on the gold bars of second lieutenants June 21, as Class 19 of the Georgia Military Institute was graduated.

Among the dignitaries attending the ceremony, held in Atlanta, were Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones, the adjutant general of Georgia, and Maj. Gen. Emmett H. Walker Jr. director, Army National Guard.

Eight graduates were singled out for their achievements during the 15-month officer candidate course. They included:

Leonard H. Carsley, assigned to headquarters, Georgia Army National Guard, who received the General Hearn Trophy as the outstanding graduate of the class; Robert W. Baxley, U.S. Army Reserves, who was awarded the Erickson Trophy as the Distinguished Graduate of the class.

Donald E. Conyers assigned to Co. C, 1st Battalion, 108th Armor, who was awarded the Association of the U.S. Army Plaque for demonstrating the highest standards of leadership; while Victor L. Maret, Headquarters Co., 111th Signal Battalion, was presented the Georgia Military Institute Tactical Officers Trophy for outstanding command ability; Carol O'Neal, Co. A, 148th Support Battalion, earned the John R. Garrett Instructors Award for outstanding instructional ability.

Deborah A. Raymond, 138th Medical Co., earned the Billy Stripling Award for the most improved graduate; Carl A. Campbell, Headquarters Co., 878th Engineers, took the Physical Fitness award; and Stan Crowder, 116th Maintenance Co., took the Gate City Guard's Community Relations and Service Award.

Addressing the graduates, Jones said they were rejoining "our nations's reserve components as leaders at a very critical time."

"As you well know," noted the general, "the free world is today facing some of its most serious challanges since World War II. The eastern bloc is becoming increasingly threatening. The Soviets have invaded Afghanistan. The Iranians are holding 53 Americans hostage. And the entire Middle East is in a state of serious unrest.

"In view of all of this ..... our nation needs the Georgia Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve. And they need them to be strong. They need them to be ready today for combat tomorrow."

Jones emphasized the sacrifices of the graduates' families saying that "many of you would not have made it without their total support and encouragement."

On leadership the adjutant general told the graduates to set high standards for themselves "and live up to them." "You must set equally high standards for the members of your units and insure that they live up to them, also."

Besides Carsley, Baxley, Conyers, Maret, O'Neal, Raymond, Campbell and Crowder, others graduating were:

Howard E. Brandon, 122nd Support Center, Grady T. Bryan, Combat Support Company, 2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry; Lany R. Collins, Headquarters Battery, 118th Field Artilery.

Charles R. Crosby, 165th Support Co.; Charles M. Cross Jr., 848th Engineer Co; Roosevelt Daniel, Co. A,

Continued on page 9

Our Say

Air guard kudos

It's almost routine to congratulate the Air Guard side of the house on jobs well done.

First, the 165th Tactical Airlift Group out of Savannah, deserves a lot of credit for the job they did in Panama. As part of Volant Ark, the unit spent four weeks transporting passengers and airlifting cargo from Howard AFB, in that Central American country.

The unit's professionalism earned them recognition by United States Southern Command and reinforced the total force policy of the Air Force.

Equally, it demonstrated that the 200 Georgia Air Guardsmen who participated were well trained and could preform, if called upon, anywhere and at anytime.

In addition, the 165th gets belated congrats on its excellent showing during its annual Operational Readiness and Management Effectiveness Inspections.

Across the state in Marietta, the 116th Tactical Fighter Wing received its fourth Outstanding Unit Award in five years recently.

Considering that the Wing has just undergone a major conversion to a more complex aircraft, a new mission and retraining of air and maintenance crews, the award means a whole lot more.

Couple that with the Wing's fine showing in its operational Readiness Inspection and you have a first-line flying unit ready to go when called upon.

Overall, each Air Guard unit, whether its a flying unit or a support unit, has a lot to be proud of. Each has won its share of awards from both inside and outside its major command.

What that means to Georgians and Guardsmen alike is that when the Georgia Air National Guard is called upon – they're ready.

Our cover

The man holding the Tommy Gun on the front page of this issue of **The Guardsman** is Otti Ethridge. As a member of the Georgia State Guard, Etheridge posed for the picture in 1943, as an example of the men who stayed behind to defend the nation, while others went to the Pacific and to Europe.

"You misunderstand, Midge; we're looking for Minutemen, not mi-nute men!!"

"Assign Cosgrove to a different airplane - I think this one is getting to him."

Your Say

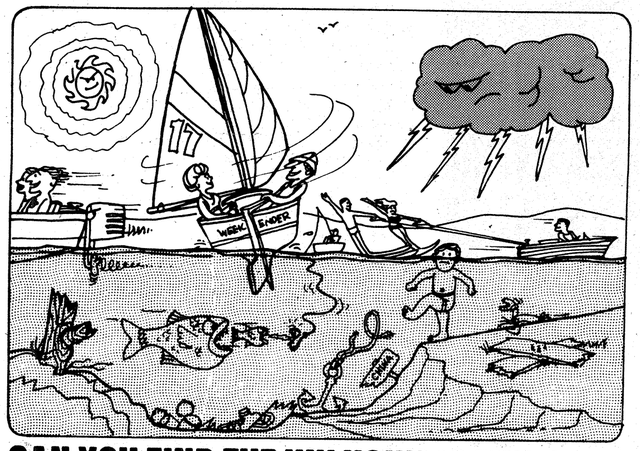
What is good in the guard

By John O. Thompson
Capt., VaANG

The greatest appeal the National Guard has for me is that it gives me the opportunity to be part of something that is uniquely special. No other organization in the United States has the mission the Guard has. Our job is to keep the peace within the states, provide crucial help during Natural disasters, and be prepared to fight when called upon by the federal government. Although this comes close to being the ultimate aspect of the mission of the National Guard, it is not the most vital part of our mission. The most important duty of National guardsmen is the actual defense of our nation in war.

No other part-time job is as exciting and crucial to our Nation's defense as being a Guardsman. We train dilligently and pray that our skill and high level of preparedness will deter potential enemies from attack, but we know that we will come to the active defense of our country should a foolhardy enemy chose to test our mettle in war.

It is knowing we may have to fight that makes our job something unique and special. The Guard is the organization for anyone who wants to have the feeling of being part of something that is larger than self and more important than the money and excellent training offered by Guard units.



CAN YOU FIND THE UNLUCKY 13 THINGS IN THIS SCENE THAT COULD RUIN SUMMER?

ANSWERS: (1) Nobody wearing life jackets (2) Only one person in waterski boat (3) Child in too deep water (4) Boom almost hit man in sailboat (5) Broken bottle, cans and rope in water boating area (10) Electrical storm clouds (11) Too much sun (12) Exotic fish (13) No lifeguards (6) Drop off for non-swimmers (7) Stump (8) Boat propellors (9) Man fishing in swimming and

Our Deadline

All photos and copy for the September 11 edition of the Georgia Guardsman Newspaper must be with the editor not later than September 1. The newspaper is scheduled to go to press September 9.

THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN NEWSPAPER

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Battling the bottle

Recognizing the problem before it's too late

Spec. 5 Sonny Long
Information Specialist
3rd U.S. Infantry

The door to the NCO Club flew open. Out stumbled Sgt. 1st Class Jones, almost bowling over Pfc Smith who was returning to the barracks from the post recreation center.

Smith jumped back, startled. A string of profanities rained down on Smith as Jones wavered in front of him.

"Uh, excuse me, Sarge," managed Smith as he detoured around the staggering figure.

Eyes afire, Jones leaned toward Smith to continue the verbal lashing. Pulling back his head, trying to focus, Jones decided he couldn't. He shook his head, clearing the cobwebs and staggered on.

Smith watched as Jones attempted to navigate his way. Drunks, he thought, shouldn't be allowed in public. Slowly he shook his head.

Alcohol abuse is irresponsible drinking which harms or endangers the drinker or other people. Alcoholism is an illness. An alcoholic has lost control over his drinking, resulting in personal, job and family problems.

There are 10 million alcoholics in this country, one of America's largest health problems. The U.S. public spends more than $40 billion each year due to alcoholic illnesses, lost production and property damage. One half of all traffic deaths are alcohol related, according to an MDW (Military District of Washington) Headway Community Counseling Center spokesman.

Most functional alcoholics are "typical." They are married with jobs and family responsibilities, not "Skid Row" types. Ninety-five percent are educated, responsible citizens and one half are employed full time. Most are trying to conceal their illness and keep up a good front. Alcoholism strikes men and women of any age.

We all know an alcoholic whether we realize it or not.

"A little nip in the morning and a couple of beers at lunch and I can make it in this place," Jones declared as he settled in for his normal noon-time drink.

The bartender nodded in agreement, but he didn't have time to chat. As usual, the place was packed with customers.

That afternoon Smith made his usual distribution run. As he dropped the paperwork in Jones' in-box, the NCO looked up, catching Smith's eye.

That same glassy, confused look of the night before met Smith's gaze. Jones squinted and raised an eyebrow as if trying to remember something. Giving up, he grunted and went back to the work on his desk.

Smith recognized the glazed look and guessed that Jones couldn't remember where he had seen him last night.

He shook his head and left.

During the early stages of alcoholism, which may last up to 10 years, it is hard to tell a heavy social drinker from an alcoholic. The symptoms include promises to quit which are broken, more frequent drinking to relieve tensions, increased tolerance and changes in personality such as becoming more irritable and more forgetful.

The middle stages of alcoholism also have distinctive characteristics. The alcoholic tries to deny or conceal drinking. He drinks alone in the morning, shows more signs of drinking especially at work and drinks as a daily necessity.

During the final stages of alcoholism, the alcoholic becomes isolated from friends and family. He distrusts and avoids people who want to help. He lives to drink. He never seems to eat and is constantly nervous. The alcoholic becomes tense and irritable and liquor comes before job or family. His health fails. He may experience shakes, hallucinations and weakness from malnutrition.

Have you seen these symptoms in someone you know? In yourself?

The company party was really going well. Jones had tapped another keg of beer and the men and their spirits were high.

Meanwhile, Smith managed to get down another potato chip. He shook the soft drink can in his hand. The last of the few sodas was gone.

"Here, have a beer." It was Jones.

Smith declined, saying he really wasn't much of a drinker.

"Aw, come on son. Might as well. Hell, before you know it, you'll be an E-5 and can have your own mug in the NCO Club," Jones slurred.

Relenting, Smith took a sip. The cold brew was bitter, but felt good as it went down his dry throat. He sipped again. It didn't really taste that bad. He turned the glass up.

"Give me another," said Smith, licking the foam from his lips.

"Now ya got it," said Jones. "Now you're going to make it."

Six beers later, Smith stumbled toward the barracks. He shook his head clearing out the fog and slowly climbed the steps.

People drink for many reasons. Some drink for tradition, to celebrate a religious, cultural or social event. For some, drinking is a status symbol. Some drink because it seems like the "in" thing to do.

There is no one cause for alcoholism. Alcohol abuse usually begins as a means of escape. Escape from problems such as lonliness, boredom, family or marital difficulties, job pressures, growing up, getting old and social surroundings.

Alcohol abuse is often used as a substitute for maturity. Alcohol may cover up a sense of insecurity and guilt. It is used to replace strong personal relationships and challenging work.

Some people use alcohol as a cure for fears. It makes shy people feel self-confident. Alcohol is only a temporary help, often making the situation worse. A person has alcoholism when he continues to drink in spite of harmful results.

Shouldn't we help the problem drinker before he hurts himself or someone else?

After work the next day, Smith dragged in and flopped down on his bunk.

He looked at the envelopes he had gathered from his mailbox. The insurance and the car payments always seem to come at the same time.

"Bills, bills. I even moved back in the barracks, but I'm still always short at the end of the month." Smith felt like shouting.

He pulled out his billfold. Nothing. He jammed his hand into his pocket and pulled out a crumpled dollar bill.

"I can borrow enough for a six pack, but. . . oh, what the hell."

Two weeks later, Smith made his usual after lunch distribution run. As he filled Jones' box, the NCO looked up. Smith's glazed eyes matched Jones'. Jones smiled.

"How ya doin' Smitty?" He practically belched, the smell of beer permeating the air.

"Just fine, Sarge," he answered. "How about you?"

"Nothing a cold beer couldn't cure," chuckled Jones.

"Right," Smith laughed loudly. He clumsily propped on the desk momentarily. Regaining his balance, he moved on.

Across the room, Pvt. Anderson watched the scene. "Damn drunks," he muttered under his breath. Slowly he shook his head.

The first step in curing the illness of alcoholism is recognizing and admitting the problem. Then seek help.

"People don't seek help because they won't admit they need help," said Gina M. Bigelow, Education Coordinator at the MDW Headway Community Counseling Center.

"People with an alcohol problem won't refer themselves due to the stigma attached," she continued.

"They are afraid to bring the problem into the open and often use the military as a scapegoat. The negative attitude toward getting help is reinforced all the way down the chain of command," concluded Bigelow.

In a Jan. 11 letter to all MDW supervisors, Maj. Gen. Robert Arter, MDW commander, asserted, "An increased effort needs to be made to assist individuals with alcohol and drug abuse problems in MDW. The stigma that is often attached to individuals identified with an alcohol or drug problem must be eliminated."

"In the case of alcohol, overlooking incidents of abuse out of consideration for the career of the individual promotes the progression of abuse into the disease of alcoholism with its many negative consequences."

MDW is concerned about alcohol abuse. Headway is offering positive guidance for those with the problem.

The next drink is on you.

When the guard goes shopping in the world's biggest store

By Capt. John C. Whatley
Public Information Officer
48th Infantry Brigade

What facility has potentially more items than Sears, has worldwide distribution, and has a major branch in Forsyth, Ga.,? It's the Army resupply system known as D-LOGS (Division Logistics System).

"We can order anything from a 13 cent washer to a $12,000 tank engine," explained Sgt. 1st Class William S. Starr, a National Guardsman from Forsyth, "and we have so far today." Starr is one of the six personnel of the D-LOGS section of Headquarters, 148th Support Battalion, of Forsyth supplying Class IX repair parts to units of Georgia's 48th Infantry Brigade. Class IX parts are those washers and tank engines that keep the 48th Infantry Brigade moving.

The Class IX D-LOGS section is one of only eleven such sections within the United States and is an integral part of a worldwide procurement and supply operation. It is probably the most modern facility within the Georgia Army National Guard, and is unique within the State of Georgia.

Inside the air-conditioned vans of the Class IX D-LOGS section and the Brigade Property Book (inventory) section is located a UNIVAC 1005 computer along with its associated keypunch units, readers, printout machines, etc. The computer keeps a running inventory of all parts and equipment within the two mechanized infantry battalions, one armor battalion, one artillery battalion, 148th Support Battalion, and several company-sized units which comprise the 48th Brigade. This information, printed out by computer in a two-inch thick booklet containing thousands of line items, is constantly updated.

CW3 Kenneth R. Chambless, the Class IX supervisor, explained the ordering process. "All repair parts are requistioned by the Brigade's units. If Authorized to the unit. parts are then ordered and shipped to the requesting units either by mail or delivered during weekend training by the transportation platoon of Company C of the 148th Support Battalion."

Sitting at his microfiche reader, Starr carefully checks every request against the Army Master Data File. "We have to make sure the unit is first authorized to have the part. Then we have to be sure the correct part is ordered. Otherwise, we'd have tank engines delivered to the person ordering the washers and vice versa." Every part has a unique computer code along with a Federal Stock Number.

Once a week a cyclic process is run on the D-LOGS computer. This edits parts ordered and makes a master list of requisitions, changes, inventory, etc., and then prints out the information as a small booklet. This process, among others, gives a detailed cost analysis of the week's purchases of repair parts through the D-LOGS section. "This update consists of eleven subprocesses and requires approximately 16 hours of run time on our computer," said Chambless, "but after this update we know where everything is within the 48th Brigade."

During Annual Training and weekend drills, the six full-time personnel of Class IX D-LOGS are assigned to positions along with regular Guardsmen in the Technical Supply Office. This brings the entire staff to 19 personnel under Maj. Alvin D. Taylor of the 148th Support Battalion.

During non-drill periods, somewhere in Forsyth, among the card files, computer printouts, and keypunches of the D-LOGS section of the 148th Support Battalion, exists a record of all the equipment of the 48th Infantry Brigade, carefully watched over by Chambless and his five men – and their computer.

Bullets to butter is easy for the 148th

"What we do is very simple," said Chief Warrant Officer 2 Robert C. Dill, "we provide everything from bullets to butter to bandaids and anything in between."

The beans to bullets unit is the 148th Support Batallion and Dill, personnel and administration chief of the outfit, describes it as the "general store" of the 48th Infantry Brigade (mechanized).

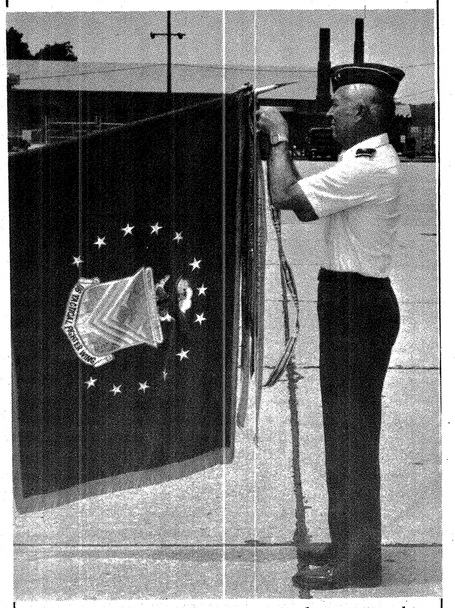
Whatever the 48th needs in the field the Forsyth based unit provides, says Dill. And, that includes fuel, groceries, bullets, maps and even postal service.

Besides its integral units the battallion is composed of two specialized units. Those two, the 648th Maintenance Co. and the 348th Medical Co. keep the vehicles rolling and the troops healthy.

"We are fully self-contained," says Master Sgt. Ernest Morgan, assigned to the battalion's operations and training office.

We're ready to take over an Army post run it, supply from it and run to the field just like any infantry outfit would."

During its two week stint at Ft. Stewart, the battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. John R. Paulk, got an opportunity to test itself during a joint training exercise with Air Force, Navy and the Marine Corps. During the operation the battalion received an air lift of C-rations and diesel fuel for breakdown and delivery to the entire 48th brigade.



Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones, Georgia's adjutant general, ties a streamer to the flag of the 116th Tactical Fighter Wing signifying the award of an Air Force Outstanding Unit citiation. The presentation, made at Dobbins AFB, Ga., was the unit't fourth such award in five years. (National Guard photo by Staff Sgt. Angela Tyson)

Wild weasel wing receives fourth outstanding award

By Capt. Barry Smith
Public Affairs Officer
116th Tac Fighter Wing

The 116th Tactical Fighter Wing has been presented its fourth Air Force Outstanding Unit Award in the last five years.

The award came at a ceremony presided over by the Adjutant General of Georgia, Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones, at Dobbins AFB, Ga.

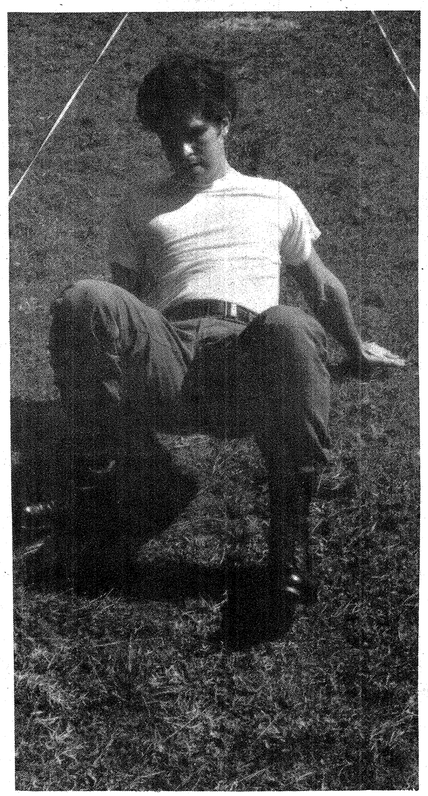
Brig. Gen. Ben Patterson, Wing commander, credited every member of the 1,000-man unit for the award.

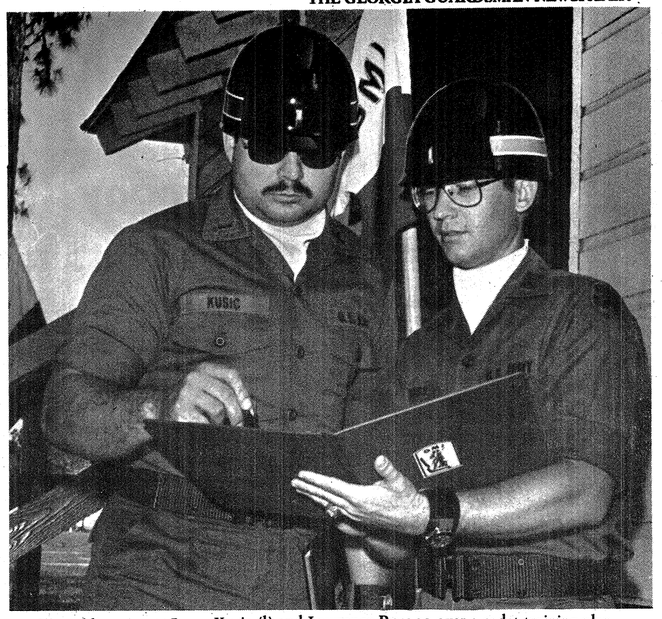
"Unit awards," said the general, "are won as a result of every member of the command doing his or her job in a continually professional manner."

The Wing earned the award for "exceptionally meritorious service in all areas of mission readiness, management effectiveness and flight safety from June 2, 1978 to June 1, 1979.

The award was especially significant because it was during this period that the Wing underwent a change of aircraft and mission. Aircrews of the 116th now fly sophisticated Wild Weasel electronic interdiction missions using F-105G jet aircraft.

Previously the Wing was assigned a fighter mission and flew the now retired F-100 Supersabre.





Second lieutenants Larry Kusic (l) and Lawrence Ross go over a cadet training plan.

Cadets go through their paces

Maj. Grady M. Miles
Public Affairs Officer
Headquarters, Ga. Army Guard

The Georgia Army National Guard's version of OCS was at Fort Stewart for two weeks May 25 through June 8.

Junior and Senior Cadets of Class 19 and 20 were subjected to a dawn to dusk diet of concentrated training designed for producing second lieutenants.

Tactical Officers follow the junior cadets' every move; testing their ability to think, react and make decisions under pressure.

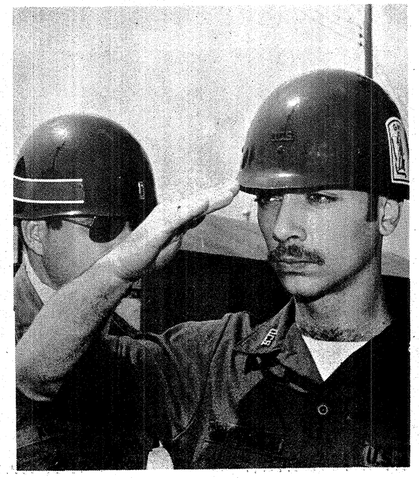
"It's tough, but the good ones make it," says Lt. Col. James R. Young, Georgia Military Institute commandant.

"I wouldn't be here if I didn't think I could make it," noted Junior Cadet Janet Jacobs from the 165th Maintenance Company, Savannah.

Junior Cadet John Bowden, 2/214th Artillery, Statesboro, acting platoon leader, was calling on all his inner strength as the tactical officer hammered him with question after question.

Second Lieutenant Larry Kusic, B Battery, 2/214th Field Artillery, Savannah, assigned as tactical officer, 1st Platoon, says "We can't afford the luxury of letting up! We have them for such a short time. We're obligated to give them our best."

In addition to OCS schools, GMI was conducting the first basic NCO school in the state. Command Sgt. Maj. Robert Little, commandant, put 22 NCO's through their paces. The course was aimed at upgrading the military education of aspiring E-5's and E-6's.



Kusic watches as Junior Cadet John Bowen practices a salute during GMI's annual training at Fort Stewart.

The German experience

Company A leaves its mark

By Sgt. 1st Class Eugene A. Pierce

Members of Georgia's first Army National Guard combat unit to train in Germany returned to their Valdosta-Quitman homes last month a little weary, but with a lot of memories.

The 173 men of Company A, 2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry trained for two weeks in the mountains of Rheinland-Pfalz near Birkenfeld, not far from the borders of France and Luxembourg.

The unit was the first Georgia Army National Guard combat unit to train overseas, though Army maintenance units have traveled to Europe annually to train.

While in Germany the company was attached to the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Infantry, in Wiesbaden.

"We made good friends and good impressions in a hurry." surmised Platoon Sgt. Jack Williams of the weapons platoon. The platoon's fire direction center rapidly learned an advanced technique for fire adjustments enabling gunners to "get on target" more quickly.

"The pain and effort it took to learn the techniques was worth it," said Sgt. 1st Class Billy Selph, fire direction center NCO. "We maxed the ARTEP (Army Readiness and Training Evaluation Program)."

The TOW (Tube-launched, Optically tracked, Wire-guided) missile section, under the direction of Sgt. 1st Class Jack Norman found themselves using an improved version of the anti-tank weapon. "It's not available at home," said Norman of the advanced TOW. "We were able to get valuable training on it."

The improved version features better tracking and dual launchers mounted atop an armored personnel carrier.

For the line platoons training meant marching and the men of Company A did a lot of it. On their first four-mile "forced" march the Georgians found the terrain mostly "uphill," prompting one man to say "he didn't believe there were any downhills in Baumholder."

Rifle platoons led by Lieutenants Mark Selph, John Keene and John Hill conducted combat training day and night. Each platoon spent long hours firing, moving and setting up defensive positions by digging bunkers.

One of the most interesting training exercises was the "swimming" of the armored personnel carriers. For the drivers this was their first exposure to water training. Squad members rode with their carriers.

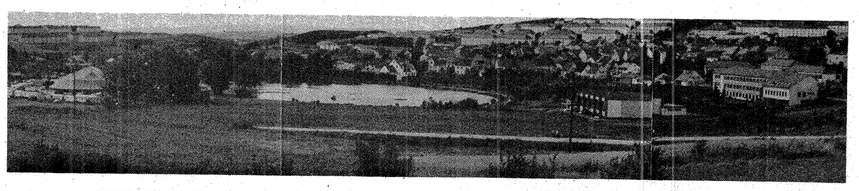
The Georgians also were involved in a "decontamination" exercise and updated their chemical warfare training.

During the two-week period the active Army and the Guardsmen worked well together. "It's a real pleasant surprise," said Capt. Louie E. Girardin, Company A's commander, "to find such a good attitude toward the Guard by the regulars."

Before leaving Europe the weapons platoon of the company was awarded a Certificate of Achievement for "their outstanding contribution as a unit during Operation Cardinal Point II."

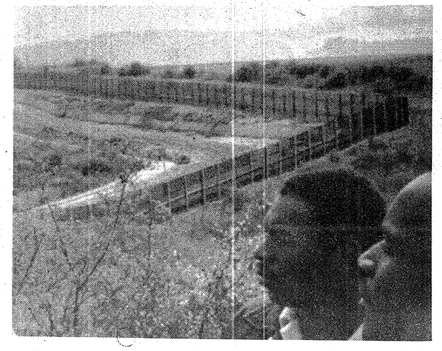
"Truly these were no 'weekend warriors' " reads the certificate, "but competent and dedicated 'brothers in arms'."

At the conclusion of their annual training the members of Company A got a chance to sightsee. Some visited the sights of Germany, while others toured the Netherlands and other surrounding nations.



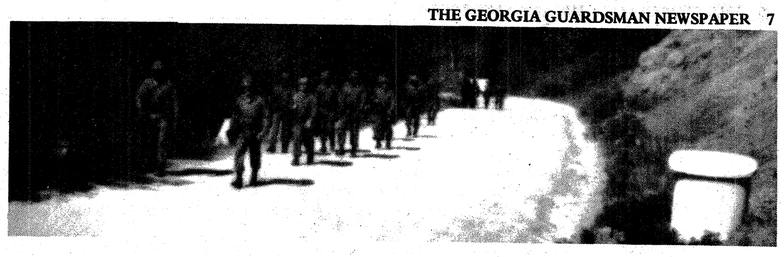
Baumholder hosted the guardsmen

There "aren't any downhills in Baumholder!"

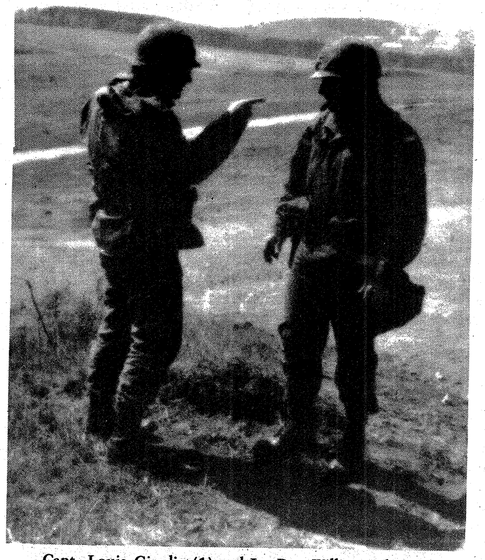


The fences and minefields beyond were constant reminders for Company A's troops.

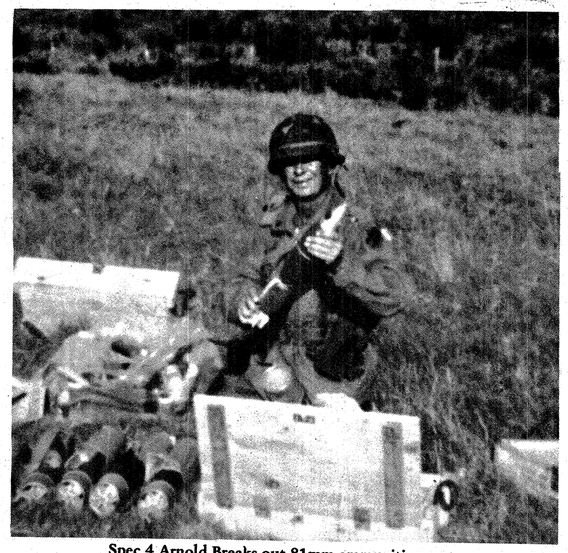
The two-weeks at Baumholder meant marching and that included a four mile "forced" march.



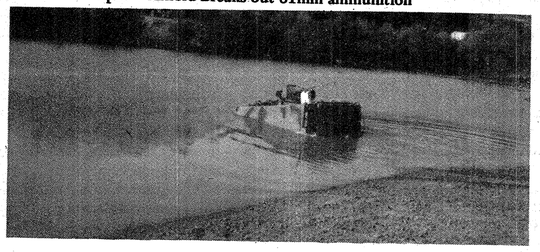
Evaluators check dug in APC site during ARTEP



Capt. Louie Giradin (1) and Lt. Ron Williams plan the weapons platoon ARTEP.



Spec 4 Arnold Breaks out 81mm ammunition



An M-113 armored personnel carrier enters the water. For the drivers this was their attempt at "swimming" the vehicle.

Guard journalist wins 'fellowship'

Capt. James D. Stewart, press officer of the Georgia Army National Guard's 124th Public Affairs Detachment, has been selected as one of 12 American journalists to receive Nieman Fellowships for a year's study at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass.

A member of the Georgia Guard for seven years, Stewart is an investigative reporter for The Atlanta Constitution. While at Harvard, he will study law.

Under the Nieman Fellowship, the most prestigious fellowship awarded American juornalists, participants are allowed to utilize the facilities of Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology or Boston College to tailor a course of individual study. In addition, experts in various fields are invited for guest lectures, briefings and individual discussions, and the entire group of Nieman Fellows, which for the first time this year includes a representative of the People's Republic of China, travels throughout the world on special study projects. More than 600 American journalist applied for the fellowships.

Stewart, 33, a native of Dothan, Ala., has been employed by The Constitution since 1972. He joined the Guard after visiting the unit during annual training at Ft. Stewart while preparing an article for the newspaper on the status of reserve forces. When the unit's former commander, Maj. Grady M. Miles, discovered that Stewart had previous Army experience, he persuaded him to join the Guard.

While on active duty, Stewart served with the Third Infantry Division in Germany and attended Jungle Survival School in Panama before a tour of duty in Vietnam.

He later returned to Vietnam on assignment for The Constitution to report on the end of the war and the return of POWs. He also returned to Europe in 1974 to report on the combat status of NATO forces.

While at The Constitution, Stewart has twice been cited by the society of professional journalists, Sigma Delta Chi: for his reporting on lotteries in Georgia; and the Toccoa, Ga., dam break in which 28 persons lost their lives. The stories were chosen best of the year in the Southeast.

In addition, his stories have twice been selected by the Associated Press as the best in the State among larger newspapers and he has received two Frank Frosch awards from United Press International as the state's best journalist. Atlanta Magazine named him best reporter in Atlanta, and his stories were nominated in 1977 and 1979 for Pulitzer Prize.

A graduate of Auburn University, Stewart resides in Atlanta with his wife, Jo, and his three children, James D. Stewart III, 9, Pat, 7, and Elizabeth, 6.

Lt. Col. Anderson

MSgt. Gordon

Anderson, Gordon earn 1979 citizen honors

Lt. Col. Guy W. Anderson of the Mobilization and Training Equipment Site (MATES) in Hinesville and Master Sgt. Basil D. Gordon, historian of the 116th Tactical Fighter Wing in Marietta, have been selected as Georgia's Army and Air National Guard 1979 Citizens of the Year.

Gov. George Busbee presented the awards in May at the annual Armed Forces Day luncheon in Atlanta.

Anderson earned the Army nomination for his work with the Liberty County Association for Retarded Citizens which he founded.

The colonel was also cited for his work in various youth organizations and civic groups in Liberty County. He was awarded the Sertoma Club's North Georgia District Service to Mankind Award in 1979 and also earned the Hinesville chapter's service award the same year.

As a National Guard technician, Anderson supervises 100 personnel whose mission it is to maintain combat vehicles for training and mobilization.

A veteran of the Korean conflict, Anderson and his wife, Barbara, are the parents of three children. They reside in Hinesville.

Gordon, a 31-year veteran of the Air National Guard, was cited for his service in a variety of capacities both in the military and in the community.

The sergeant served on active duty during the Korean Conflict and volunteered for two years active duty during the Vietnam Conflict.

His awards include the Presidential Unit Citation, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Air Reserve Forces Meritorious Service Award and Georgia National Guard Service Medal with Silver Boar's Head.

In the community Gordon served as president of the Gresham Park Little League in DeKalb County and served on that area's Civic and Athletic Association.

In 1972 he was appointed to the county's Development and Advisory Committee and in 1973 offered as a candidate for the Georgia General Assembly.

Gordon is employed by Trancon Lines of Atlanta and he and his wife, Barbara, reside in Lithia Springs.

A tight ship

108th's Dew gets involved

By 2nd Lt. Linda Mashburn
124th Public Affairs Detachment

Douglas E. Dew runs a tight ship in Calhoun and the men of Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 108th Armor there know it.

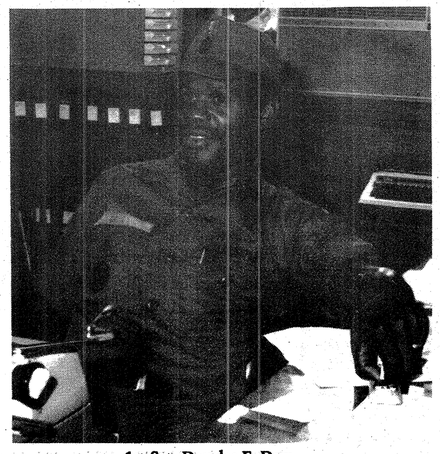
Dew, as first shirt, sums up his philosophy of running the unit with "if a job's worth doing, do it right" and "get involved."

Living by his words Dew says he believes in knowing his men and working with them – year-round and especially at summer camp.

In fact, Dew says he thinks summer camp is too short. "Sometimes I wish camp was three weeks long. As it is, by the time you get to know and work well with everybody, it's time to leave."

In civilian life, Dew stays busy as a supervisor at Lawtex Carpet, Inc., and as a family man. He and his wife, Anita, have a 12 year old son, Katrova, who is also a member of "Coach" Dew's Little League Football team. Dew coaches football and softball to "help keep the kids busy and out of trouble."

Dew spent five years on active duty, including tours in Germany, Vietnam, and Korea. When he came home to Calhoun in 1970, the National Guard called him. "I naturally came on in. I didn't have to think twice about it." After 10 years, his involvement with the National Guard is still a natural situation to First Sergeant Dew.



1st Sgt. Douglas E. Dew

Georgia shorts

165th SPs win plaudits

The 165th Weapons Systems Security Flight, 165th Tactical Airlift Group, Savannah, recently won plaudits for its work during an Operational Readiness Inspection conducted by Headquarters, Military Airlift Command.

The unit rated outstanding in 10 of 13 areas, said Capt. Jim Swanner, 165th WSSF commander. "In addition," said Swanner, "the inspector called the unit the best reserve forces security police unit that he had seen since assignment to the IG team two years ago."

"Remarks and grades such as these make all the extra hours and extra drills worthwhile," said Tech. Sgt. Coney Braddy, command post entry controller.

The unit was tested under combat conditions for five days on their responses to simulated terrorist threats ranging from attempted penetrations of restricted areas, to nuclear attack.

"Not one penetration was successful. This was the most nearly perfect security inspection that I have seen!" said Swanner. "These guys really have it together."

"It all comes down to teamwork," said Staff Sgt. Don Andrews, "and we're the best!"

Roster From page 1

1st Battalion, 108th Armor.

Daniel L. During, Co. B, 2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry; Wayne C. Embry, Service Battery, 2nd Battalion, 214th Field Artillery; Michael B. Foran, Det. 1, Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 230th Field Artillery.

John W. Gill, Battery A, 2nd Battlion, 214th Field Artillery; Hughie E. Jeffers, Co. C, 878th Engineers; Timothy M. Korizon, 1st Battalion, 108th Armor.

Loran G. Mercer, combat support company, 2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry; Robert L. Patterson, 121st Infantry.

Ronald H. Rouse, 122nd Support Center; Elizabeth A. Ryder, Co. A, 148th Support Co.; John W. Saunders, 165th Support Co.; Jaime M. Valdez, Co. C, 2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry; Harper K. Young, Co. C, 878th Engineers Battalion.

'Equality' program gets boost

Georgia's National Guard Equal Opportunity program will receive an added boost in July with the graduation of two job qualified instructors from the Department of Defense's Equal Opportunity Management Institute.

Graduates of the Patrick AFB, Fla., school are Lt. Col. Michael G. Chapman, chief of the state's equal opportunity program and Sergeant 1st Class Ronald Sutton.

The two are the first Georgia Army Guard graduates of the Reserve Component Equal Opportunity Qualification Course. "We've worked hard on this," said Chapman. The three-phase course took the two men two weeks per summer for two years and 110 hours of subcourses covering every facet of American culture.

"In addition," added the colonel, "we have to complete a major staff study and prepare two lesson plans (before graduation)."

Prior to the Reserve Component Course, Guardsmen attempting to qualify in the equal opportunity field were limited to a 16-week active duty course at the Florida base.

Chapman noted that Capt. Jesse McCorvey, an equal opportunity training officer, and one other Guardsman will attend the second edition of the reserve course which begins in late July at Patrick.

How is this going to help the Georgia Guard's equal opportunity program? "Our long range goal has been to have two equal opportunity people trained through the 80-hour, Unit Discussion Leaders Course (given at Ft. Stewart) in every unit," said Chapman.

"With the addition of two qualified Guard instructors we can assist in teaching the course during annual training."

The Ft. Stewart course covering equal opportunity and human relations instruction graduates approximately 40 Georgia Guardsmen each year. "By 1982," Chapman estimates, "we should have two qualified Unit Discussion Leaders in each unit."

As school trained equal opportunity personnel, Chapman says he'd like to "see us (himself and Sutton) begin work on instruction that can be given at the unit level by the Discussion Leader graduates."

Following the graduation ceremony in late July the two counselors will begin developing such a course for the Georgia Guard.

Chapman said that the major source of frustration today in the state's 9,400 man contingent is the perceived lack of upward mobility by minorities. "We're making progress, but you find that in some areas there just are not the positions open for promotion. Consequently, some personnel have to stay in a particular grade longer than they think is necessary."

The colonel observed that the rate of promotions affects every member of the Guard.

"Of course, if a person is passed over simply because of race, creed or national origin that's a completely different matter."

Current figures place the percentage of minority members of the Georgia Army Guard at 36.6 percent, several percentage points higher than the state ratio of minority to majority citizens. Some three percent of the Guard are female.

Chapman encourages Guardmembers who feel that they have been discriminated against to attempt to resolve the problem through the chain of command.

"If they feel they can't get satisfaction there," said Chapman, "then they should bring it directly to my office."

Most problems, however, he added, can be resolved long before his office gets involved. "Sometimes, it's just a misunderstanding or a lack of communication."

The communications and understanding problems are just two which Chapman said he thinks trained personnel can help rectify, so that everyone will continue to get an "equal opportunity" in the Georgia Army National Guard.

165th returns from Panama mission

Capt. Corley L. Shearhouse Jr.
Public Affairs Officer
165th Tactical Airlift Group

Savannah's 165th Tactical Airlift Group deployed to Howard AFB, Panama, in April in support of the Air Force.

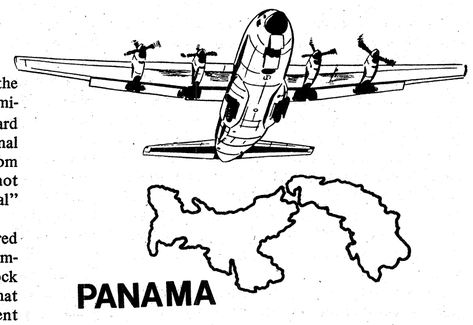
Lt. Col. William P. Bland, Jr., director of operations, said that three of the Groups C130-E Hercules aircraft, 20 aircrew members, and approximately 30 maintenance and support personnel were involved.

The 30-day deployment supported the Southern Air Division, located in Panama. The local unit was responsible for providing all airlift required for embassy logistic support, search and rescue efforts, medical evacuation, and tactical airdropping or airlanding of personnel, supplies, and equipment throughout South and Central America.

According to Bland, the majority of the Air Force's airlift for the Southern Hemisphere is perfomed by Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units on rotational temporary duty tours operating from Howard AFB. The missions are not "training" missions, but are " operational" missions, the colonel said.

Bland added."Our aircrews are required to fly into strange airfields, some unimproved, airlifting everything from livestock to sophisticated equipment. We feel that the experience gained in this deployment will contribute immeasurably to the combat readiness of our unit."

Col James W. Buckley, a Swainsboro, Ga., architect, and commander of the Group, noted that these deployment missions are the result of the Defense Department's total force policy which merges the people and resources of the active and reserve forces.



MOBILIZATION

The Guard in World War II

By Amos J. Morrow

On Sept. 3, a Sunday evening in 1939, radios in every corner of the country were tuned to another fireside chat with the president.

World events had left many wringing their hands in worry over what would become of Great Britain, France and our hopes for world peace.

Although the United States had maintained a neutral stance with regard to the war in Europe, it was becoming more difficult to justify such neutrality. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's message that night probably echoed the opinion of most Americans who were torn between staying out of another foreign conflict and supporting our traditional allies in what was becoming a one-sided fight.

"This nation," said the president, "will remain a neutral nation, but I cannot ask that every American remain neutral in thought as well."

This broadcast came shortly after German tanks began rolling through Polish streets and Japan was entering China by force. Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had returned from Munich with "peace in our time" then watched as German troops subdued Czechoslovakia, whose freedom he had tried to preserve.

The Axis forces would move with incredible speed during the months to come, Britain and France began to falter. The new year, 1940, would be the year of Dunkirk and the fall of France. In the 12 months following that September night, 1939, events forced Roosevelt to sign the paperwork which would send the nation into another world war, unprepared as it was for the task.

On Aug. 31, 1940, FDR delivered another message to the nation and to the world. Roosevelt's message came in the form of Executive Order No. 8530 calling for the mobilization of the first of 25 increments of Guard units to begin. Full mobilization of 300,034 Guardsmen would be complete within 13 months. So it was that in the early morning hours of Sept. 16, 1940, 63,000 individuals in 27 states made their way to their local armory to join the rest of the world at war.

The message was clear: American patience was running out and its neutral stance so long maintained at least as official U.S. policy, would soon be abandoned.

The Act federalized the National Guard and provided for its service as long as the necessity existed.

The president acted in light of the knowledge that the 1940 edition of the U.S. Army numbered less than 200,000 men and was 17th in military might among nations–less than a fifth rate military force.

Abroad the president watched as the situation in Europe and Asia grew grim. FDR signed the Act knowing that the country could waste little time in establishing its forces, but there were many problems.

While guardsmen solved the immediate manpower shortage, the long range need was dependent on the draft and training conscripts took time.

Still the U.S. was not at war and no Guardsman thought that he was really on his way to the front. Congress had limited this first call to 12 months of training duty and had declared that these units would not be employed beyond the limits of the Western Hemisphere except in U.S. territories and possessions including the Phillipine Islands.

Almost the entire Guard would take part in 21-day maneuvers in 1940, but the "just in case" attitude prevailed in the Guard. Few understood just how desparate the situation was.

The eighteen months of preparation before Pearl Harbor played a crucial, if not decisive role in the outcome of the war. If the U.S. had waited until war was actually declared to begin preparations, the war might have been lost before it began.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson disclosed our vulnerability in 1943, only when U.S. victory was safely predictable.

"We didn't have enough powder in the whole United States to last the men we now have overseas for anything like a day's fighting," he said. "And what is worst, we didn't have powder plants or facilities to make it; they had all been destroyed after the last war."

Prior to mobilization the Guard had thrust aside its World War I equipment and uniforms, ridding themselves of wool wrap leggings, flat steel helmets and lace-up breeches. Others had successfully traded in their horses for motor vehicles, but over regular Army objections. Guard witnesses won by pointing out that horses "eat their heads off every day" while trucks need be fueled only on training days.

The Garand (M-1) rifles had made their appearance, but existing facilities were capable of producing only 200 per day (it would have taken 50 years to fill WW II requirements at that rate).

Following mobilization getting to camp was a mass of confusion. Local National Guard armories became places of night-and-day activity. There wasn't enough gear to equip operating kitchens, so meals were taken at cafes. Space to sleep an entire unit was not available, so Guardsmen went home at night. This lasted up to two weeks while ancient railway cars waited to take the troops to their training camps.

But this was just a taste of things to come. Mobilization in 1917 had taken only three months, but that was in the summer. By September, 1940, winter was coming on. There were not enough winter coats to go around. Even if there had been, Guardsmen were to find that only a few training camps had been maintained after the Great War so there were few suitable permanent quarters available for winter training. There were tents, but tents were no bargain in the dead of winter.

Respiratory ailments soon plagued the first inductees as they adjusted to living in damp, cold tents and wading through the swamps of Arkansas, Louisiana and Georgia. Overflowing post hospitals and coughing patients filling the corridors as well as the wards, and the fit were pressed into service to help tend to the sick.

The harsh conditions gradually gave way to better times and training was commenced with determination. Intensive training was carried out in basic and small units and the results were closely evaluated. The attention to detail culminated in three giant manuevers held during the summer and fall of 1941.

In August, elements of the Fourth Army opposed each other in Washington State. September saw the largest maneuver over 350,000 men of the Second and Third Armies compete against each other in Louisana. In November, the First Army opposed the IV Corps reinforced by the I Armored Corps in the Carolinas.

Although creation of authentic battle conditions were hampered by peace-time safety regulations, the Army did the best it could. Sound trucks were stationed at various positions to provide the sounds of battle. Facilities were to be utilized according to what would normally be available in a combat zone.

Desiring to remain as close as possible to actual battle conditions, General Headquarters kept a tight reign on its commanders during the planning stage.

The commander of the Third Army, for example, was criticized for submitting a request for installation of a $200,000 telephone pole-line prior to the Louisiana maneuvers.

Lt. Gen. Lesley McNair, chief of staff, General Headquarters in charge of the training, admonished the commander asking him if he thought the Germans had installed such a line prior to their invasion of Poland.

Following the last of these maneuvers, McNair assessed their performance:

Continued on page 12

Army Guard strength

UNIT	LOCATION	% AUTH STRENGTH
CAC HQ GAARNG		
116th Army Band	Atlanta	113.3
HHD, 110th Maint Bn	Decatur	105.3
164th Maint Co	Hinesville	102.5
Det 1, 164th Maint Co HE	Glennville	132.6
277th Maint Co	Atlanta	101.4
166th Maint Co	Toccoa	103.5
Det 1, 166th Maint Co	Lavonia	118.3
HHC, 151st Avn Bn	Lawrenceville	101.5
138th Med Co	Atlanta	100.7
HHC, 265 ENGR GP		
Co B, 560th Engr Bn	Reynolds	108.3
Det 1, Co B, 560th Engr Bn	Montezuma	104.0
Co D, 560th Engr Bn	Thomasville	103.3
Det 1, Co D 560th Engr Bn	Bainbridge	104.0
HHC, 878th Rngr Bn	Augusta	104.7
Co A, 878th Engr Bn	Jackson	100.0
Det 1, Co A, 878th Bn	Eatonton	104.2
Co B, 878th Engr Bn	Sandersville	110.5
Det 2, Co B, 787th Engr Bn	Augusta	105.0
Co C, 878th Engr Bn	Lyons	101.7
Co D, 878th Engr Bn	Swainsboro	103.4
HHC, 48th INF BDE		
48th Sig Plt	Hawkinsville	102.0

UNIT	LOCATION	% AUTH STRENGTH
Trp E, 348th Cav	Griffin	103.7
Spt Co, 1st BN, 108th Armor	Douglasville	108.3
Co C, 1st Bn, 108th Armor	Dalton	103.2
Co C, 1st Bn, 121st Inf	Eastman	100.0
Det 1, Co C, 1st Bn, 121 Inf	Hawkinsville	103.8
Spt Co, 2d Bn, 121st Inf	Tifton	106.6
Co A, 2d Bn, 121st Inf	Valdosta	103.3
Det 1, Co A, 2d Bn, 121st Inf	Quitman	100.0
Det 1, Co B, 2d Bn, 121st Inf	Cordele	111.5
Btry B, 1st Bn, 230th FA	Reidsville	130.0
HHD, 148th Spt Bn	Forsyth	111.1
Co C, 148th, Spt Bn	Sparta	103.1
Det 1, Co C, 148th Apt Bn	Forsyth	102.0
HHC, 2d Bn, 121st Inf	Albany	102.7
HHB, 118th FA BDE	Savannah	104.4
HHB, 1st Bn, 214th Arty	Elberton	106.2
Btry A, 1st Bn 214th Arty	Hartwell	109.6
Btry, B, 1st Bn 214th Arty	Thomson	102.1
Btry C, 1st Bn 214th Arty	Waynesboro	111.8
Svc Btry, 1st Bn 214 Arty	Washington	100.0
HHB, 2d Bn, 214th Arty	Savannah	101.0
HHD, GAARNG	Atlanta	131.6
ARNG Tng Site	Ft. Stewart	135.7
75th Engr Det	Ft. Stewart	100.0

units below 100%

UNIT	LOCATION	% AUTH STRENGTH	NUMBER TO REACH 100%
CAC HQ, GAARNG	Atlanta	86.1	38
124th PA Det	Atlanta	84.6	2
122d Spt Ctr	Decatur	95.8	3
165th Sup Co	Savannah	88.3	15
HHD, 170th MP Bn	Atlanta	93.9	2
178th MP Co	Monroe	90.2	16
190th MP Co	Atlanta	90.8	15
158th MI Co	Winder	97.0	7
159th MI Co	Dobbins AFB	90.7	22
1160th Trans Co	Hunter AAF	93.8	9
HHC 111th Sig Bn	Winder	79.8	30
Co A, 111th Sig Bn	Covington	97.5	4
1148th Trans Co	Augusta	94.9	9
HHC, 265th Engr Bn	Marietta	95.6	4
HHC, 560th Engr Bn	Columbus	92.1	14
Co A, 560th Engr Bn	Dawson	80.0	12
Det 1, Co A, 560th Engr Bn	Columbus	81.0	14
Co C, 560th Engr Bn	LaGrange	91.7	11
Det 1, Co B, 878th Engr Bn	Louisville	93.2	4
HHC, 48th Inf Bde	Macon	92.3	14
Det 1, Trp E 348th Cav	Newnan	65.9	30
848th Engr Co	Douglas	95.4	7
HHC, 1st Bn, 108th Armor	Calhoun	94.9	8

UNIT	LOCATION	% AUTH STRENGTH	NUMBER TO REACH 100%
Co A, 1st Bn 108th Armor	Rome	93.5	6
Co B, 1st Bn 108th Armor	Cedartown	89.2	10
HHC, 1st Bn 121st Inf	Dublin	99.3	1
Spt Co, 1st Bn, 121st Inf	Milledgeville	96.9	5
Co A, 1st Bn, 121st Inf	Gainesville	90.9	11
Det 1, Co A, 1st Bn, 121st Inf	Canton	82.6	9
Co B, 1st Bn, 121st Inf	Thomaston	89.2	13
Det 1, Co B, 1st Bn, 121st Inf	Perry	96.1	2
Co B, 2d Bn, 121st Inf	Fitzgerald	92.5	9
Co C, 2d Bn, 121st Inf	Americus	99.1	1
Det 1, Co C, 2d Bn 121st Inf	Moultrie	94.2	3
Det 1, HHB 1st Bn, 230th FA	Jesup	76.5	22
HHB, 1st Bn, 230th FA	Waycross	88.1	15
Btry A, 1st Bn, 230th FA	Brunswick	91.0	9
Det 2, Btry B, 1st Bn, 230th FA	Baxley	88.0	6
Btry C, 1st Bn, 230th FA	Savannah	97.0	3
Svc Btry, 1st Bn, 230th FA	Brunswick	97.1	2
Det 1, HHD, 148th Spt Bn	Macon	81.5	14
Co A, 148th Spt Bn	Macon	91.4	11
348th Med Co	Macon	96.3	3
HHB, 118th FA Bde			
Btry A, 2d Bn, 214th Arty	Savannah	97.8	2
Btry C, 2d Bn, 214th Arty	Springfield	93.5	6
Svc Btry, 2d Bn, 214th Arty	Savannah	94.2	4
75th Engr Det	Ft. Stewart	98.2	1

Air guard strength

UNIT	LOCATION	% AUTH STRENGTH
165th TAG	Savannah	103.1
116th TFW	Dobbins AFB	97.3
117th TCS	Hunter AAF	93.1
129th TCS	Kennesaw	89.1

UNIT	LOCATION	%AUTH STRENGTH
202d EIS	Macon	93.9
224th CMBTCS	St. Simons	100.4
283d CMBTCS	Savannah	95.8
HQ GAANG	Atlanta	91.1

The Guard in WW II

From page 10

"The question is asked repeatedly, 'are these troops ready for war?' It is my judgement that, given complete equipment, they certainly could fight effectively. But it is to be added with emphasis that the losses would be unduly heavy, and the results of action against an adversary such as the German might not be all that could be desired."

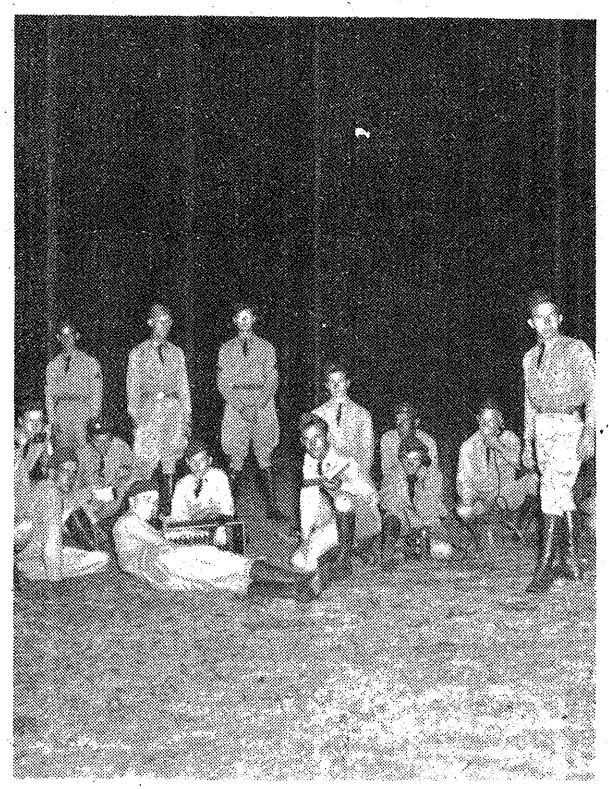
He added that the faults that persisted showed that finished troops could not be trained in one year.

His comments came Nov. 30, during his final critique of the maneuvers. That date is significant for it came a week before Pearl Harbor.

With the declaration of war, all guardsmen and all Guard units were in for "the duration and six months", and its structure was radically altered.

HASTY ACTION

There were 18 National Guard Divisions in 1940. They were all organized along World War I lines with four artillery and four infantry regiments organized in two brigades—as many as 25,000 men. The regular Army had already begun to reorganize their divisions into three regiments, four artillery battalions, no brigade headquarters and far slimmer support elements.

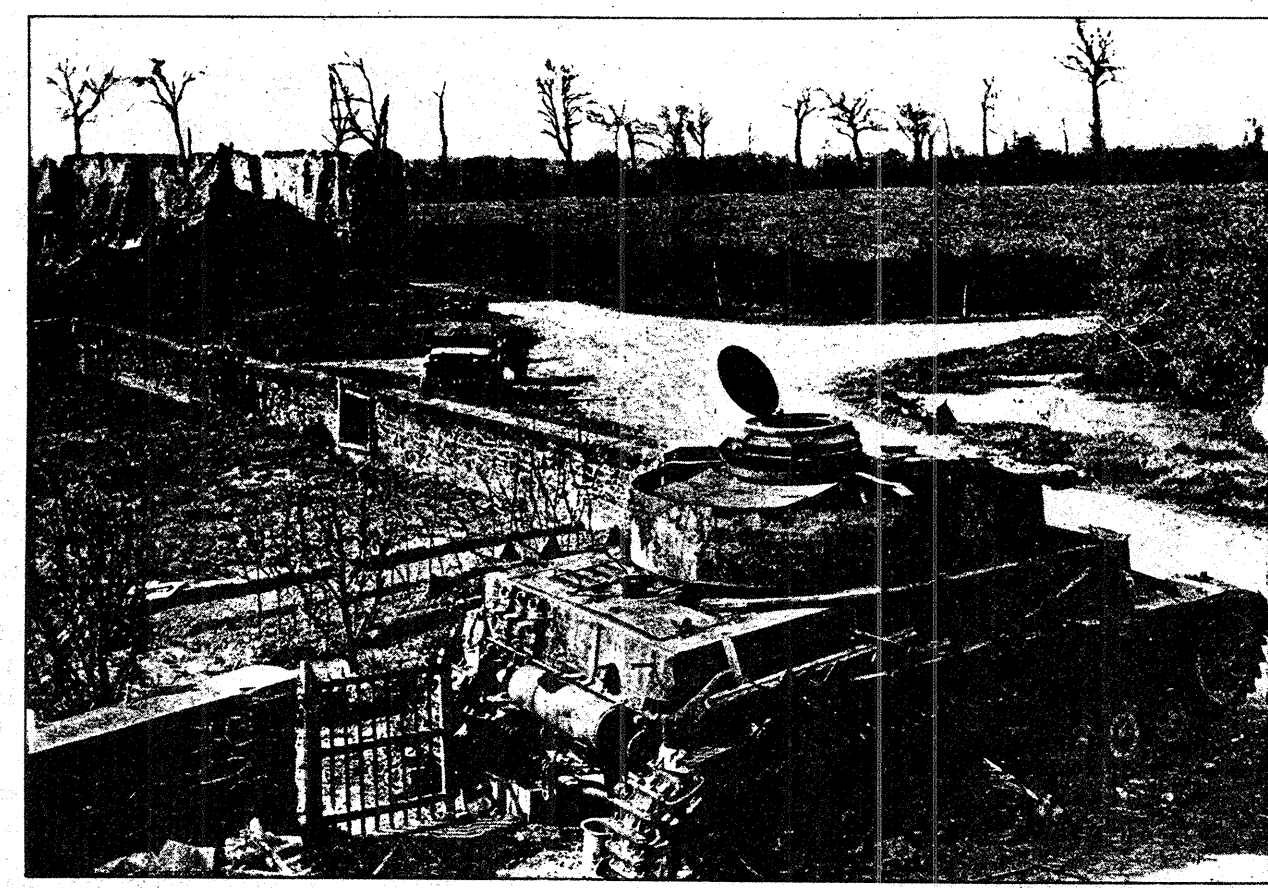


Signal Section of the 118th Field Artillery, Savannah, circa 1937

Guard leaders had urged Guard reorganization early in 1940, but the Army took no action until Pearl Harbor. The hasty action that followed set adrift a huge array of Guard organizations. A few historic infantry regiments were salvaged for special assignments, three were grouped into the all-Guard Americal Division, but most were merely disbanded and their personnel absorbed by new units.

That too, was the fate of most service elements, scattering Guardsmen individually throughout the rapidly growing Army and fueling resentment in the Guard that would simmer for years.

Such was the case of the 30th Infantry Division - "The Old Hickory" Division. Made up of Guardsmen from Tennessee, Georgia, North and South Carolina, the organization was of the old "square" type. "Triangularization" of the division cut the entire 121st Infantry Regiment from the division and found it instead assigned to the 8th Division.



German Mark IV tank, with a 75-mm gun, knocked out at le Mesmil-Durand in frontline fighting, while attempting to stop the drive of the 30th Division along the ridge.

Those Georgia units that remained included the 118th and 230th Field Artillery Battalions.

The 30th was federalized in Macon in 1941 and was sent to Ft. Jackson, S.C. Further training followed at other U.S. camps until finally in February 1944 the 30th shipped out to England. Preparations began for combat as one by one the units of the 30th moved into position. The long-heralded invasion of Europe was near.

In June, 1944, Old Hickory moved into the staging area and then to the Southhampton docks for embarkation to the war zone.

On the afternoon of June 10, the first unit of the 30th Division came ashore in France. It was the 230th Field Artillery Battalion - a Georgia unit now headquartered in Waycross.

"Old Hickory" entered bitter fighting immediately and served to spearhead the attack and breakthrough from Normandy to St. Lo.

Casualties were heavy. More than 20,000 Purple Hearts were awarded to Old Hickory men. Losses during the first 11 months were equal to about twice their organizational strength.

HEAVY LOSSES

Following the breakthrough at St. Lo, the 30th was withdrawn and assigned to a quiet sector near the Norman town of Mortain. Hardly had they gone into their positions when they were struck by a weighty German counter offensive designed to upset the allied thrust in France.

Victims of a tactical surprise, the 30th was forced to hastily reorganize defensive positions and fight.

Old Hickory fought for six days until the German army, the powerful Wehrmacht, retreated. The 30th had lost 1,800 men but had held the Allied offensive line together.

From Aug. 14 until Sept. 3, the 30th was to move 520 miles and take 2,300 prisoners before halting at the Belgium border.

The seemingly rapid conquest of France and Belgium raised hopes of an end to the war in Europe before the end of 1944. These hopes were dashed at the Siegfried Line with the German's fanatical defense of his homeland. After 20 days of bitter fighting, the Allies were victorious.

The 30th continued with the offensive until finally it had reached the Roer River Nov. 30. During this operation, the 30th took almost 3,000 more prisoners.

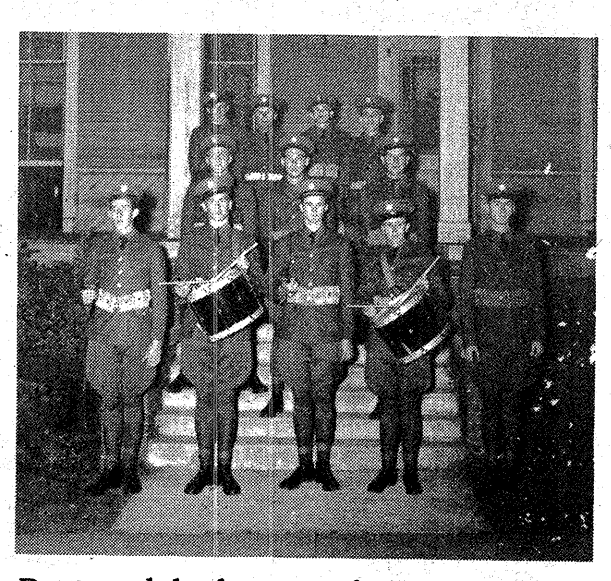
The 30th fought on into 1945. When the division reached the ancient city of Magdeburg, on the Elbe River, they learned that they could sit down and rest. The end of hostilities had formerly been declared. It was May 8, 1945 - VE Day.

During these operations, Old Hickory men had captured 52,023 prisoners. Many unit citations had been presented and more than 8,000 individual decorations had been won by the 30th. But, perhaps the most impressive honor of all came from the German army which began to refer to the Old Hickory Division as "Roosevelt's SS".

Guardsmen served in WW II from beginning to end. They brought home an impressive array of honors - 14 Medals of Honor, 50 Distinguished Service Crosses, 48 Distinguished Flying Crosses, more than 500 Silver Stars for Valor. It would be difficult to determine how many Bronze Stars, Distinguished Unit Citations and other decorations were earned by Guardsmen and their units.

Guardsmen served in every theater, in 34 separate campaigns, on almost every battlefield and several assault landings.

During this 40th anniversary of mobilization, THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN will chronicle the stories of Georgians who served on the front and of those who stayed at home.



Drum and bugle corp of the 30 Division, Headquarters Company, Jackson, Ga. Photo was taken in 1937