



THE OLD HICKORY CHRONICLE

Newsletter of the Old Hickory Association

January/February 2002

North Carolina Remembers World War II North Carolina Museum of History 12/08/01

by Mike Owens

I had the honor of attending in person a panel discussion given by the NC Museum of History in downtown Raleigh on 12/08/01. The panel was made up of individuals who were either at Pearl Harbor that day or were on the home front as a civilian. The panel participants were, Brigadier General James K. "Bull" Durham from Smithfield, James D. (JD) Lancaster from Smithfield, Dr. WP Marshall (hometown not stated) and

Martha Underwood of Raleigh. The three gentlemen were all at Pearl Harbor on 12/07/41. Mrs. Underwood, who was a lifelong resident of Raleigh, was added to give the audience a feel as to how and when the citizens of North Carolina found about the attack. The moderator was Si Harrington who is the coordinator of the Military Collection Project. Also, in attendance as

living historians from the OHA were FJ Hale and Andy Sterlen. Scott Hood, Mo Bass, and Andy

Tripp were there as well.

James D. (JD) Lancaster - United States Navy - USS Arizona
Mr. Lancaster was on the deck of the USS Arizona that day. Ironically, he remembers vividly arguing the night before the attack with some shipmates concerning when the United States was going to get into the war. Mr. Lancaster was the helmsman on the Captain's personal motor launch. So, the discussion took place on the Captain's motor launch, which was tied up outside the Captain's Quarters. Later, someone came out and told them to pipe down because the Captain could hear them. Mr. Lancaster stated that it was his belief that they were vulnerable at Pearl and that they could be hit. His shipmates argued the other side. On the morning of the attack, he basically was preparing the Motor Launch because the Captain was going ashore later that morning. When the attack started, what he remembers doing was re-boarding the Arizona then running towards his battle station which was one of the 5" mounts at the rear of the ship. When the Arizona blew up he was thrown into the water. He has no memory of that but when he came to he was in the water with fuel oil burning all around him. He somehow manages to swim back to the motor launch. Once aboard the motor launch, he then made several trips from the Arizona to the Landing where a casualty receiving and clearing station had been set up. After several trips, a medic notices his burns and wounds and made him submit to medical treatment. Later that day, a request came from the USS West Virginia for gunners to volunteer to man the West

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I WANT YOUR DUES !



see unit news for information

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Virginia's AA guns. He tried to answer the call, but the medics would not let him. In this case, persistence paid off. After continued requests from Mr. Lancaster, the medics relented and allowed to man the deck guns on the West Virginia. Because he was on the West Virginia when the surviving crew of the Arizona mustered on Ford Island, he was carried as MIA and a telegram was sent to his next of kin. After his stint as a volunteer gunner on the West Virginia, Mr. Lancaster then volunteered to run a motor launch around the harbor to pull bodies back to the landing. He said he would tie a rope around the bodies and drag them; there was no other way. Furthermore, he was also a qualified Navy Diver and volunteered to go down to the Arizona to recover bodies. He stated that visibility was basically zero inside the ship. As he entered a compartment, he would raise his arms to try and find the floating bodies. Once he found one, he would have to use a knife to puncture the body cavity so the body would lose buoyancy then he could drag it out. He also said that there were only a few areas that they could get into to search. So, he estimated that only @ 100 or so were actually recovered from inside the Arizona. The Arizona holds the remains of @ 1000 men. He also said that to his knowledge only @ 90 men who were on the Arizona that day made it out alive. There were men in town that night on liberty; they were the bulk of the survivors. Mr. Lancaster was on two other ships that were also sunk during W.W.II. I did not get the names of them.

Incidentally, I heard on the History Channel that the explosion on the Arizona was the largest manmade explosion prior to the Hiroshima bomb.

A side note concerning Mr. Lancaster. After the Discussion ended, he and I were talking about his time in service. He stated that of all the things he witnessed during that time, the one incident that stands out in his mind that to this day still scares him didn't involve combat of any sort. The incident occurred as Mr. Lancaster was hopping a ride on an Army Air Corps B-25. It seems the

B-25 lost total power. As the plane was losing power, the pilot ordered the crew to bail out. Mr. Lancaster never heard the

order. He felt that something was wrong because the engines had stopped. As he was looking out the window at the engines, he noticed a trail of parachutes. At the moment, he realized that he was alone in a doomed plan. Needless to say, he frantically made his way to an exit and made his first (and last) parachute jump!

Brigadier General James K. "Bull" Durham - United States Army - Engineers

Mr. Durham was a NCO at the time of the attack. He was in an Engineer Battalion, which was building positions for coastal artillery at the Kaneohe Naval Air Station. His Battalion was quartered in a tent city near the Air Station. Being Sunday, they had just finished breakfast when they heard explosions in the distance. Shortly after that a Zero strafed his company street wounded the individuals that he had just ate breakfast with. He dragged his wounded friends to safety before making his way to the weapon storage area so as to defend his position. Incidentally, his company had just come off a 10-day alert period. He said they ate and slept and worked with their combat gear and rifles close by. They had come off alert the previous day and had restacked their weapons. So, Saturday night was their first night to relax after 10 grueling days on alert. Someone asked what would have happened if the Japanese would have followed up with an invasion of Hawaii? Mr. Durham, being an Engineer, said that the coral reefs were so thick around the islands that there were only 1-2 places to land. The Army knew those areas and he stated that they would have gave'em hell if they had tried. Also, Mr. Durham stated that it was the responsibility of the United States Army to protect the island. General Short was the overall commander and was the individual who was tasked with the defense of the island. He further stated that a Navy at anchor was virtually defenseless. The Army was there to defend the Navy. That caused some chuckles from the Navy vets. From Pearl, General Durham went to OCS at Ft. Belvoir Va. and eventually participated in five campaigns from North Africa to Normandy and eventually into Germany. He retired in 1979 from the United States Army.

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**Dr. William P. Marshall (Bill) -
United States Marine Corps - Marine
Detachment USS Nevada:**

Mr. Marshall was in his bunk on the boat deck area when the attack began. He said one of the other Marines in his detachment came running through the compartment screaming that the Japs are here. Fully awake, Mr. Marshall heard bombs hitting the Sea Plane hangers on Ford Island. General Quarters was sounded and by instinct he was off to his battle station. As he exited his compartment, he was met by the gruesome sight of shipmates who had been killed on the deck just outside his quarters. His battle station was 120 feet up in the crow's nest. He was to act as the 5" gun director. He stated that as Gun Director he could give the individual guns orders as to where he wanted their weapons to fire, or the individual gun commander would take control and fire the guns under local control. In the situation they were now in, the individual gun commanders controlled where their guns would fire. So, Mr. Marshall became a spectator. He stated that the Nevada put up intense AA that kept the Japanese planes away and allowed the ship time to build up steam for an eventual run to exit the harbor. Being 120 ft. up, the Japanese planes were virtually eye level in many cases as they pressed their attacks. He said that virtually at the same instance that the Arizona's forward magazine exploded, a torpedo hit the Nevada. The torpedo ripped a huge 20x40 ft. hole in the side of the Nevada. It was this torpedo hit that

eventually caused the Nevada to beach itself near hospital point at Pearl Harbor. He further stated that the Nevada was trying to get to the mouth of the harbor because they felt that with the Navy and Air Corps devastated that the Japanese were going to try to enter the harbor to land troops. The Nevada was on its way to stop them. The Nevada was eventually raised to fight another day.

**Martha Underwood - Civilian -
Raleigh.**

Mrs. Underwood was at a movie at the State Theater in downtown Raleigh when the news was heard. She stated that the lights came up and the usher came on stage and said that the Naval Station at Pearl Harbor had been attacked and that all military personnel were to report back to their stations. She said that there was a mad rush to the exits. She was one of the few left in the theater. She didn't much feel like watching a movie after hearing the news. Her father was a W.W.I. veteran and her brother was in the Army. She said they all gathered around the radio to listen to reports the rest of the day. At School, the following Monday, Mrs. Underwood remembers everyone gathered around a map of the world looking for the places that were making news. Mrs. Underwood was very humble to be on stage with the men who had actually witnessed the attack. I personally found her comments very interesting and was glad that I had the opportunity to hear them.



GET READY FOR THE GAP!

by Mark Burfete

The annual Battle of the Bulge Re-enactment takes place January 23 through 26 at Fort Indiantown Gap in Pennsylvania. OHA members who participate will be part of 1st or 2nd squads, 3rd Platoon, K Company. Most have been to this event before as members of Company K, but a few will be participating for the first time. These first-timers, as well as some veterans of past "Bulge" re-enactments, may find the following summary helpful.

THE SCENARIO

The time period of this event is December 1944. Your time will be spent mostly in a W.W.II-period barracks, at the flea market, in the mess hall, or in the fields and wooded hills of Pennsylvania (which look very much like the Ardennes, as we understand it).

Barracks and Post

Our barracks impression is one of a rest and refitment camp, a temporary break from combat. As such, our quarters must be essentially "GI," but will have that "lived-in" look. Usually there are no inspections, except for informal authenticity and cleanliness checks by the NCO's. The company commander (or even possibly our own platoon leader, Heaven forbid) may order an inspection of quarters and equipment, but this is unlikely as long as things are consistent with good order and discipline.

Basically, there are two rules: 1) your bunk must be made when you are not in it, and 2) everything in sight must be W.W.II-period. This is important because ours is usually the display barracks for the public and visiting vets and other VIP's.

Uniform of the day while not in the field is usually the OD wool service uniform-- shirt and trousers. Leggings need not be worn when not in the field or under arms. You must be covered - wool overseas hat or jeep cap will do most of the time. Helmet liners will also do. While on post, try to wear cotton HBT's only for fatigue (work, i.e. KP, latrine duty, etc.), unless you do not have the wool uniform. Issue or homefront-made sweaters are fine. Current issue Army highneck sweaters are OK if you replace or remove the buttons.

Footwear around post should be ankle high service shoes, double buckle boots, rough-out shoes, or, if snow is heavy, overshoes or shoepacs. Wear GI or GI-looking socks--pass on the ringtail tubesocks.

Acceptable outerwear are '41 field jacket, '43 field jacket, mackinaw, wool overcoat, tanker's jacket, raincoat, or any combination thereof.

Here is something to keep in mind. Two years ago, the company commander ordered a formation at 1800 on Friday night on the company street. We were ordered to fall in with neckties, overseas hats, field jackets, cartridge belts, and rifles. Try to be prepared for such a "request."

Your clothing and gear will be stowed in a metal wall locker. Additional items can be stored in a footlocker or W.W.II-era duffle bag. As far as footlockers go, a wartime or pre-war contract footlocker is fine, be it fiber or plywood. Post-war plywood footlockers are also OK, as long as the dates and/or contract numbers don't show. If the thing had been a kid's toybox or something similar, make sure you paint it to whatever you can best determine is W.W.II color. Don't show up with a blue footlocker, or your squad leaders or platoon stripers will see red!

Some guys have their footlockers open to public inspection. If you plan on doing this, make sure that everything in view is W.W.II and appropriate to be in a soldier's possession. The layout need not be GI-prescribed, unless you want it that way. If so, there are numerous footlocker layouts that your platoon and/or squad NCO's can provide to

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you in advance of the event.

All the bunks in 3rd platoon will be made up in the same fashion. To do this, you will need two flat white sheets (single size works best), one pillow, one white pillowcase, and at least one W.W.II U.S. Army issue wool blanket. If you don't have the blanket and can't get one between now and when you arrive on post, notify your squad leader and he will get with someone who can loan you one. You can probably find one at the flea market there, but don't depend on it. If you are unfamiliar with bunk-making, any number of your platoon-mates will be glad to show you when you arrive.

The only other noncombat clothing consideration is the uniform for Saturday night's USO Show/Dance. Most guys try to wear a Class A uniform - four-pocket wool service coat (tunic) or "Ike" jacket, khaki wool or cotton tie, overseas or service cap ("visor hat"), and service shoes. If you don't have all of this, wear whatever you have that is clean and presentable. Don't look like you slept in your uniform. Do bring a necktie (or buy one there). Clean up your shoes; shine them, if possible. If you wear a service coat, you may wear campaign ribbons, good conduct award, marksmanship badge, etc. Don't wear combat infantry badges, purple heart ribbons, or decorations for valor unless you have earned them in real life. Insignia of rank are not generally of concern. If you've got a nice W.W.II uniform that you want to show off, have at it. If, however, you outrank the platoon leader, just have a good reason - he's a pushover at the dance!

Field

We have all seen enough photos and documentaries about the Battle of the Bulge to give us a pretty good idea of how we should look and act. It is 1944, somewhere in the vicinity of the Ardennes. You are cold, tired, and hungry. Your main concerns are having an operational weapon and ammunition, food, keeping warm, and staying alive. So, you will need a weapon, ammunition, food, water, clothing, and something to dig with. These things are the minimum requirements that you will carry. Rather than go into a wordy description of the items that you will need, an abbreviated list is given below.

Weapon: M1 rifle with blank firing adapter. (Blank adapters can be purchased from Ray Oakes at the event.) M1903 rifle or M1 carbine may be used if you don't have rifle. Have accurate M1907 leather or M1 web sling (remove the sling swivel clip it rattles). Bayonets are optional.

Ammunition: Crimped or wax plugged blanks only. No wooden tipped type. Minimum load is one cartridge belt and two bandoleers for riflemen.

Food: Dinner (lunch) will be in field each battle day. Repro K rations are good. Green painted cans (without pull-tabs - use a P-38 opener or a bayonet) are OK.

Water: one canteen, cup, cover

Clothing: '41 field jacket, '43 field jacket, overcoat, or mackinaw (these may need treatment for water repellency). Raincoat. Jeep cap, patrol cap, or '43 jacket hood or gas hood. Scarf (possibly made out of wool blanket). Shirt: Wool OD, under sweater or HBT jacket. Trousers: wool light shade OD, cotton HBT, or cotton M1943. Remember to dress in layers. Start with wool or cotton longjohns.

Footgear: service shoes, double buckle boots, roughouts - all treated for water resistance. Shoepacs (W.W.II) or galoshes (cloth top or rubber). Wear at least a couple pairs of socks.

Gloves: wool leather-palm, green wool (GI), trigger-finger mittens. GI socks can be used as gloves!

Web Gear: Khaki or green cartridge belts or pistol belts (if you are carrying a carbine).

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First aid pouch. You will need something in which to carrying your spare socks, raincoat, rations, etc. This can be an M1928 haversack or a 1944 pack, a gas mask bag, or a GP ammo bag - whatever is your preference. If you do not carry a pack, you may need M1936 suspenders to support your cartridge belt.

Entrenching tool: This is required. Either a T-handle shovel, a 1943 entrenching tool, or an entrenching axe. Worn on the pack or the belt.

Headgear: M1 helmet with liner. You will need to wear a jeep cap, patrol cap, or hood under it for warmth.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

Bring rifle cleaning equipment. Keep it in something W.W.II period, like a W.W.II ammo can, ditty bag, or GP ammo bag. Be discreet about using modern cleaning stuff when the public is around.

When you arrive at Fort Indiantown Gap and find our barracks, bring in first your rifle and ammunition, so that it can be checked and recorded by the duty NCO. He will give you your bunk assignment. Then you may bring in the rest of your stuff.

Be sure to alert your squad leader or platoon sergeant of any health problems you may have.

Maintain authenticity at all times. Period.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

Study School of the Soldier With and Without Arms, Manual of Arms, and Drill for Foot Troops (Close Order) as contained in FM 21-100, Soldier's Handbook, and FM 22-5, Infantry Drill Regulations. We don't have a lot of time to practice falling in, inspection of arms, and marching when we get there, so it is important that you learn all you can before you arrive. Also study military courtesy. We are part of a battalion-size organization. We want all our soldiers to be tops in every way.

You should know how to safely operate your weapon. If you haven't fired it or had it checked out by a qualified weapons technician, do so before you get to the event.

Know how to have a good time while being responsible as well as respectful of the W.W.II soldiers you portray.



IMPORTANT GAP INFORMATION from Mike Owens

Note: Postcards will NOT be mailed to participants as was common practice over the past few years.

Battle of the Bulge 57th Commemoration
Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, Pennsylvania

January 23- 27, 2002

SECURITY ISSUES:This letter is confirmation that you are registered for the Battle of the Bulge Re-Enactment on 23 - 27 January 2002. You will NOT receive a Post Card. Please read all information contained in this Letter. Due to the Heightened Security at Fort Indiantown Gap the following regulations will be implemented and enforced during the event. World War II Veterans, World War II Re-Enactors, and CAP personal please read the following information, as it applies to everyone involved in or attending the Battle of the Bulge Commemoration at Fort Indiantown Gap.

When you first arrive at Fort Indiantown Gap, you must go directly to the event registration to check in and receive your registration card. Registration card will NOT be mailed out. At the registration building, present this letter as confirmation, along with your PHOTO ID. This includes Flea Market Vendors, CAP, re-enactors, and Federation Staff. While on the Post you MUST have your Photo ID and registration card with you at all times. Be ready to present them to, as you will be asked, the Fort Indiantown Gap Police Department, the Fort Indiantown Gap Range Control, the Civil Air Patrol (CAP), the Federation MP's, and the Federation Staff (Federation Staff will be wearing OD (Officer of the Day) arm bands.-You Must Have Photo ID + Registration Card ready at ALL Times-No Parking within 25m (81ft) of ANY Buildings-No Parking of ANY Vehicles on Woodland Ave. This includes W.W.II Military Vehicles-The POV and Military Parking lots will be patrolled 24 hours a day by the CAP, beginning on Thursday-Re-enactors are NOT Permitted to Park in W.W.II Veterans Parking Area-All Re-enactors MUST Park in the POV Parking Lot-Vehicles Parked in Violation WILL BE Towed Immediately at the Owners Expense. There WILL BE No Warnings- DO NOT OPEN any of the Windows, if you have the windows open the heat will be turned off. - You must clear Registration before entering the Barracks, Area 12, or the training areas. - Keep all coolers, food, and drink items inside the barracks. This is a revised schedule to include extended hours for registration.

Wed, Jan 23, 02

1400 Flea Market Registration Only Opens, Bldg 12-99
1600 Flea Market Setup begins, Vendors only
1600 Re-Enactor Registration Opens, Bldg 12-99
1600 Barracks Open
2000 Flea Market Setup Closes
2100 Registration Closes

Thu, Jan 24, 02

1000 Registration Opens Bldg 12-99
1300 Flea Market Opens
2200 Flea Market closes
2300 Registration Closes

Fri, Jan 25, 02

1000 Registration Opens Bldg 12-99
1300 Flea Market Opens
2200 Flea Market closes
2400 Registration Closes

Sat, Jan 26, 02

0600 Registration Opens Bldg 12-99
0800 Registration Closes
0830 Troops move into battlefield
1300 Flea Market Opens
1500 Scenario ends
2000 Flea Market Closes

Sun, Jan 27, 02

0500 Reveille
0800 Barracks inspected for cleanliness
0800 All re-enactors must leave

UNIT NEWS

From the Editor:

Thanks to those who have stepped forward and have volunteered to help with the newsletter, both by contributing articles and helping with the mailing process. It is much appreciated.

Oversights:

In the last issue in the article about the filming for the U.S.S. Indianapolis documentary, I failed to mention that another of our members was featured. Sorry, Randall Lee, I didn't pick you out in all the fog of war.

I also left out Walt Sowinski as attending the Veteran's Day Parade in Warsaw, NC.

It's Time For Dues Again!

Sorry guys but its that time of the year again. Our regular members must submit their annual dues by 28 February, 2002 in order to maintain their membership. So just like all the years in the past, check that box under Uncle Sam on the front page. If there is a red X in it, you need to pay your dues. Please fill out the form at the end of this newsletter, make out your checks for \$20.00 to the Old Hickory Association and mail to: Don Shupe, 414 Cary Pines Drive, Cary, NC, 27513.

Board of Directors Election.

This is the section of the newsletter that you should be seeing names of the nominees for the Board of Directors and their pieces about why you should vote for them. But just like the last election there will be no need for an election process.

There were eight members nominated for the Board. Of those eight, only six received the the necessary "second" to put them into the election. Of those six, one, Mark Burfete, declined the nomination. The remaining five candidates were automatically elected to the Board of Directors.

The new Board of Directors taking office as of 1 March, 2002 will be comprised of: Brett Bondurant, Paul Gill, Jim Higgins,

Don Shupe, and Clint Yarbrough.

Pursuit of Non-Profit Status

The non-profit committee met as scheduled on 18 November, 2001. They bravely slugged through the Articles of Incorporation and the By-Laws of the Old Hickory Association in a single session. Since that meeting, their suggestions have been reviewed by our in house legal consul. Now the Board of Directors will review both documents, particularly the By-Laws. As soon as the review is complete, we will be applying for incorporation.

OHA Featured in Article Again and Again!

In a follow-up article the OHA was again featured in the Japanese magazine "COMBAT." This article showed our open range day from the spring 2001 Butner shoot. Featured are Mark Burfete shooting an M1 and M2 carbine, Anthony Dawkins demonstrating his M1917a1 water cooled Browning machine gun, Charlie Thierry with his M1919a6, and Chuck Eatman with his M50 Reising and M1 sniper rifle.

Robert Bruce has also notified us that the original article will be published in the March issue of "Small Arms Review." It should be available in February.

Realistic tactical training, anyone interested? By Mike Fox

In response to the consistent requests for more tactical training, I have a proposal to make. I suggest that we try to get at least a squad together and go play paintball. We could invite our local friends who do Brits and Germans to come out and play opposing forces for us. The purpose would be to have fun and learn some W.W.II squad tactics under slightly more realistic conditions than we normally encounter at tactical reenactments.

What do I mean by "more realistic?" Quite simply someone will be shooting at you (albeit with non-lethal weapons) and you will be able to tell who gets hit. With paintball you will definitely learn the following things: 1) the value and importance of "suppressive" fire

(which is almost universally ignored at tactical reenactments), 2) how "fire and maneuver" really works and is effective; 3) the value of good scouting; 4) how to take out a single sniper without the whole squad going to ground; 5) why you are more effective as a team as opposed to "Rambo" and 6) the challenges of providing leadership "under fire."

There is an excellent Paintball place on Highway 70 between Greensboro and Burlington. If we have at 12 players we get our own field plus a special discount. For \$25 each we get 4 hours of field time, a rental paintball gun, air, mask and 100 paintballs. Most would probably want to buy additional paintballs as they say the average player goes through 500 in a session. But, since we are trying to learn something we may not expend as many.

I would propose picking a Saturday or Sunday afternoon later in the summer when the events slow down some. We could meet somewhere nearby beforehand and have 30-45 minutes worth of "classroom" instruction in squad tactics and formations. Maybe Howard Hendricks could get us an unused meeting room in Gibsonville. After that we could head to the field for some practice. Fundamentally I think it could really benefit us by illustrating the effectiveness of the basic fire and maneuver tactics which never work in reenactments because no one recognizes suppressive fire. We could also develop some leadership under fire skills by allowing different folks to run the squads. In addition to being good training it will also be fun. Several of you (Clint & Todd I know) have played paintball in the past.

Let me know if you are interested. If I get enough interest, I would be willing to organize the event. It would be an easy day trip for lots of folks. Check out the website for the paintball filed at: <http://www.pballcentral.com/>

EVENT REPORT: ROCKY MOUNT, NC

by Brett Bondurant

On December 16, eight Old Hickory Association members presented a display in Rocky Mount, NC for the 805th Military Police Company, Army National Guard. The unit was having it's annual Family Day event at the Reserve Center and we were the entertainment for the attending soldiers and their families. Interestingly, we were the only ones in uniform! For security reasons, reserve

units drill in civilian clothes instead of uniforms.

The display touched on all aspects of W.W.II soldier life with field and footlocker inspections, layouts of weapons and radio's, table displays of the Medical and Military Police branches and period vehicles. Because the weather was a bit on the nice side, we had tables set up in the drill hall with Chuck Eatman's Jeep and Dave Howes Deuce set up just outside in the motorpool area.

Being military minded, I felt the spectators were genuinely interested in what we had to show.

I felt that those who attended had a good time and for all you "chow hounds" we were even given a free holiday meal with all the fixings!

Thanks to Mark Burfete, Chuck Eatman, F.J. Hale, Dave Howes, Mike Owens, Don Shupe, and Walt Sowinski for attending and making the display possible.

Liberty Ship John W. Brown

We have been invited to participate in two cruises on the Liberty ship John W. Brown in the spring of 2002. Unfortunately they are quite a distance from North Carolina. The first is on Saturday, 25 May, in Savannah, GA. The second is Saturday, 8 June, in Jacksonville, Fl.

For those who haven't participated on one these cruises here is a little information. This is no pleasure cruise. If you attend you are volunteering to be a worker. You will haul chairs and tables and supplies. You will sweep the deck. Take out the garbage. Help guide the visitors to where they need to be. If you're thinking of this as a freebie so you can follow the pretty girls around the ship, stay home.

Since this is such a great distance I'm not sure how much participation we can expect from our members. If we can not support them on these two cruises we need to let them know as soon as possible. Please contact me no later then 14 February if you want to help with this project.

Gift from Granville County Museum

As a thank you for our contributions to their Tribute to World War II Veterans Display the museum recently sent the OHA a framed copy of a photograph of the "Regimental Headquarters Company, 120th Infantry, Fort Jackson, S.C., May, 1941." The photograph will be used as part of our History of the 30th display.

Old Hickory Heritage Series Print by Tim Bostic

I wanted to share this information with the members of the Old Hickory Association. The National Guard Bureau (NGB) has available a Heritage Series print which depicts Old Hickory's gallant action at the Battle for Mortain. . The print entitled "**The Battle of Mortain - France 7-12 August 1944**" is available in Landscape format, either Small (11" x 14")(Maximum of Five (5) Small prints may be ordered) or Large (20" x 24")(Maximum of Two (2) Large prints may be ordered). The Print can be ordered free of charge in limited numbers.

I personally have several of these prints, the larger version. You can buy black poster frames at any craft store and frame these up and they look outstanding. I have the Mortain print as well as the 29th ID's Ordeal at Normandy on my office wall. Make great conversation pieces. I have the same two prints in the shop being professionally framed as well, I anticipate those to come out looking very sharp, a little pricey for the professional framing (around \$50) but well worth it and I am sure you will agree that Old Hickory deserves only the best.

To order the prints by mail, address a letter with the size and number of prints requested, along with your name and mailing address to:

Chief, National Guard Bureau
ATTN: NGB-PAI-H (Ms. McNeil)
1411 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202-3231

Prints take about two weeks to arrive, but plan for delays these days. For those members with web access, you can view the print and corresponding description of the Battle of Mortain on the National Guard Bureau's website at the following addresses:

See the print here - http://www.ngb.dtic.mil/gallery/heritage_collection/mortain.htm

Ordering Information - <http://www.ngb.dtic.mil/gallery/ordering.htm>

If I can be of any assistance with getting these prints ordered, please feel free to contact me, Tim Bostic, (919) 664-6099 (Work) or email: webmasternc@nc.ngb.army.mil or info@webmaster6.com



picture seen here has been changed to b&w for printing. Original is in color. - ed.

Scenes from Camp Butner.



Does the soldier in this scene from Camp Butner look familiar?

That's because it's our own Brett Bondurant. For the last two years, on Veteran's Day, Brett has put on a World War II display at the Federal Prison in Butner where he is employed.

The area of Butner that is now the site of the Federal prison was a POW camp during World War II.



Marketplace

Reproduction Items:

World War 2 Reproduction Rations

Complete reproduction of WW2 K ration, C ration, and D bars, as well as other accessories such as Foot Powder, Charms, PK gum, fuel tablets, batteries, and more. Catalog Available.

www.angelfire.com/nc/stug

Todd Hogan, 224 S. Melville Street, Graham, NC 27253

email: thogan@triad.rr.com

World War Two Impressions - specializing in reproduction U.S. Army uniforms and accessories. Catalog available. 7165 Adwen Street, Downey, CA. 90241.

Fax and phone (562) 927-6922

e-mail: WWIIIMPRESSIONS@MSN.COM

OHA Items for sale

Anyone interested in purchasing OHA clothing items should contact Brett Bondurant, (see listing below)

Grey Tee Shirts W/ OHA logo - S-XL \$10, XXL \$12.50

Grey Sweatshirts w/ OHA logo - S-XL \$18, XXL \$20.00

Ball Caps, Grey body w/ Blue bill, w/ logo - \$11.00

Golf Shirts, white or Grey, w/ logo - S-XL \$22.50, XXL

\$25.

Patches, repro 30th ID, \$2/patch.

S&H extra.

Coming Events

January 23/27, 2002

Battle of the Bulge

Fort Indiantown Gap, PA.

March ?, 2002

Butner Training Weekend

April 12/14, 2002

Tar Heel Chapter Reunion, 30th ID Association
Raleigh, NC

April 26/28, 2002

Italian Front Reenactment
Hurt, VA.

May 25, 2002

Liberty Ship John W. Brown
Savannah, GA

June 8, 2002

Liberty Ship John W. Brown
Jacksonville, FL.

August 10, 2002

W.W.II Public Battle

Pigeon Forge, TN

www.mypigeonforge.com/celebrate_freedom.asp

October 11/13, 2002

Butner Shoot

October 16/20, 2002

56th National Reunion

Myrtle Beach, SC

October 25/27, 2002

Celebrate Freedom

Columbia, SC

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