



OHA "Doughboys" Save The Day At Allison Woods

The OHA attended the Allison Woods event in force this year and presented a quality impression for spectators and fellow participants. The weekend started slow as Brian Illner arrived first in camp on Friday evening, followed by Ron and Hunter Crawley (and Casey) at about one o'clock in the morning. Early the next morning we got started on the M-1934 tent, a task we could never have accomplished without Bogdan and Robin Gieniewski! With the heavy work out of the way, Sean Foster, Walt Sowinski, Ray Oakes and Jay Callaham arrived and a respectable camp impression was set up. Sean was subbing for Clint Yarbrough



and portrayed our 90-day "butter bar" wonder for the weekend and Jay was dressed out in a WWI Doughboy kit. Next to arrive was Kent Triplett, hauling in all the heavy weapon gear for our display. We camped directly across from our "Allied and Axis" friends, which proved to be somewhat at our detriment as the spectators were eager to fire Bogdan's 50 cal right over our tent!



But when it came time for battle, our close alliance proved to be of benefit as the OHA provided the Half-Track crew for Bogdan, who was eager to finally fire his 50-cal in a combat reenactment. Behind the wheel was Jay Callaham (former Fort Knox & 252 tank driver) who quickly donned some WWII gear, deftly drove the vehicle down primitive roads and blasted through the cornfield to save the day for the Allies. KT was on the

30cal and Walt was the designated "back up" gunner using a borrowed Sten gun to blast any Krauts not taken down by Bogdan or KT. Hunter decided to hitch a ride as our medic and found herself covering her head as brass rained down on her from all of the automatic weapons. The rest of our group were on foot and managed to be "killed" before the allied vehicles took to the field. Imagine our feeling as we lay in that cornfield only to see our comrades

gleefully joy riding around us and not even offering a lift! Well, they did look pretty good ... and we did enjoy the scenario.



Late in the afternoon, Charlie Noble arrived and we all enjoyed the evening crowded around the camp fire before turning in. All slept soundly in our 6-man tent except for Casey who performed guard duty and harassed the 82d AB personnel as they attempted to reach the safety and convenience of the camp's porta - potty (good dog).

The next day we were joined by new recruit Aaron Clark. He was quickly outfitted him with equipment and uniform on loan from Clint and seemed to fit in well. We look forward to seeing him join the OHA on a regular basis. We should mention Steve Nelsen was in attendance on Saturday and we also would welcome him as a uniformed member of our group. Another "newbie" was a 13-year-old veteran WBTS reenactor Andrew Burton. After a quick meeting with his parents, we had everything in order to allow this young man to accompany us. We again split our force as Charlie took over the wheel and Walt and KT served the guns and young Andrew served as a spotter. Ron drove the ambulance onto the field as Robin and Hunter assisted the medics in evacuating the wounded. Thanks to Sean, Aaron and Brian for their glorious service as "fodder" for the gunners on the German half-track who manned the track's multiple automatic weapons.

This event does prove to be a good opportunity for us to showcase the OHA, in fact we provided a substantial portion of the allied forces this year with just the dozen or so members we fielded this time. During our debriefing, we have come up with numerous ideas that will allow us to further show what we are capable of and this has always been an area ripe for recruiting. We look forward to more of our members next year, so put September 16 - 17 on your 2012 calendars now. *Respectfully submitted by Ron Crawley and slightly modified by the newsletter editor.*

Are You Ready For Some Training Weekends Again?

Hey Gomer...here's a question for you to ponder. Do you remember those good old "training weekends the OHA used to have?" They were typically held in the Spring and the Fall and allowed the OHA to conduct WWII US Army style training activities, tactical events and live fire shoots. Damn, we did have a lot of fun back then.

By way of background for those of you who never attended those weekends, let me elucidate. Some of our more "seasoned OHA veterans" conducted classes designed to acquaint new or unknowing OHA members with just how the US Army went about changing a 1940's civilian into a 1940's GI. These classes included marching and manual of arms training, M1 rifle terminology, breakdown, cleaning, maintenance and re-assembly, pack(s) configuration and web-gear assembly, ceremonial duties training, tactical formations, squad configurations, employment and execution as well as instruction about the accomplishments of the 30th Infantry Division in WWII. The objective of all these classes was to give OHA members the necessary information to effectively portray a WWII 30th Infantry Division GI when we're interacting with the general at public display events...after all, that's what our job is all about.

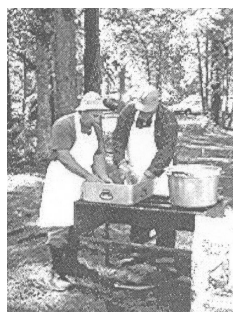
The two day live fire events were designed to provide the membership with an opportunity to fire their WWII era infantry weapons that most of us tote to various display or tactical events. We always held the long range live fire event on a Saturday and it was administered in a strict, professional and well organized manner. These live fire events also functioned as a CMP "qualification" event, used live ball ammunition and the Range Officer strictly followed WWII U.S. Army range regulations. In past years when we had high participation by our members we invited other living history groups (Allied & Axis) to shoot with us. This morphed into an "unofficial rifle competition" and the winner was based on unit team high score and the only award being unit braggin' rights going to the winners. On Sunday, we opened up a short range so the membership could try out and live fire some of their other military weapons. Usually, these weapons consisted of WWII rifles other than the M1, carbines, pistols and shotguns. This live fire event was somewhat informal compared to the long range event but it was still subject to and under the control of a qualified Range Officer. It was always a fun weekend. These weekends were also responsible, for better or worse, for the creation of the OHA "Death From Within" mess crew who did their best to produce edible, period foodstuffs (at a reasonable cost) so we could stay on base. The mess function used to be a "catered" affair which got expensive so when the OHA fired up the field kitchens we had, we used them just like the WWII mess crews did.

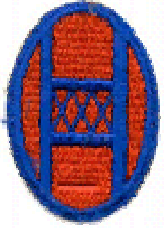
A Proposition For The Membership's Consideration And Immediate Action: Charlie Noble met with Bogdan and Robin Gieniewski on their NC estate recently and they've offered a very exciting proposition to the OHA. They have a very nice, large tract of land which they will make available to us to use **free of charge**. Bogdan has a 25, 100, 200, and 300 yd. ranges for us to do live fire training. He is also willing to bring out any of his MGs, SMC's, mortars, and other weapons for us to shoot with one proviso...(if we provide the ammo - *except the mortar, he has that, you pay him* - we can shoot it.) We can camp, do tactical training, have a full event or do a lot of what we used to do at Butner.

He already has 2 miles of very passable trail work through is property. He also has a number of other GREAT suggestions...Maybe we set up a patrol course, launch a patrol to a location to perform a task. While on patrol, we might engage a sniper, or we'd scout an area and be tasked to draw a map, practice first aid or set up a LP. The patrol could culminate into a final assault or defense and put all our training to work. If we launched a work crew, he'd appreciate if we would help him knock back some of the small new growth (by new growth, I mean like sticks, vines creeping out, small saplings, etc.) and mark new trails for the Forest Service to come clear (ie: no back breaking labor for us). There are sites big enough to set up the GP (i.e.: other units have room to camp, too), it has water access, there's ample parking, not many neighbors to worry about and his trails are wide enough for any of his vehicles to drive on.

Again, all of this is available to us free of charge, no paperwork, no hassles just a great opportunity to work with some great people who own some great toys! We might charge \$5.00 per head for visiting units to use the rifle ranges (they're not huge, maybe 2-3 shooters at a time) and to "train & fight" on the site along with us. We might be able to get visiting units to also do some "trail clearing" work which would help Bogdan land clearing plan. The \$5.00 per head could offset any food or OHA "out of pocket" costs and we might share some of the proceeds with Bogdan. The bottom line though, guys, is that it could become the OHA's new "home field".

So whaddya think Gomer? We can't let this incredible opportunity to slip by guys so let's "get off our asses and get back into the field and have some fun." We're gonna pick some dates, develop some training scenarios, clear our ideas with Bogdan, post it on our sites and then set it in motion. How about it guys? Are you ready to have some fun? Keep your eyes peeled and your calendars ready- we're coming to get ya!





SSGT. Wilbert W. Conover

120th Infantry Regiment, 30th Infantry Division.



Wilbert W. Conover, affectionately known by his family as “Toe”, was born in Parkesburg, Pa. on September 8, 1917. He entered the service on April 8, 1943 at New Cumberland and arrived at Fort McClellan (Army Infantry Replacement Training Center) located in Anniston, Alabama on April 17th for basic training. From Fort McClellan he was transferred to Fort George G. Meade, MD arriving there on May 13, 1944 and by May 22, he was at Camp Shanks. On June 19th he boarded the troopship Louis Pasteur and landed in Scotland on June 29, 1944.

Sent into France as a replacement, he was assigned to I Company, **120th Infantry Regiment, 30th Infantry Division**. The 30th Infantry Division, nicknamed “Old Hickory” spearheaded the all-important breakthrough south of St. Lo, France but some of the heaviest fighting remained to be accomplished by the 30th when they alone stopped one of the German Army’s major counter attacks in the Mortain - St. Barthelmy sector of France. Taken by surprise, and manning unfamiliar positions, the 30th Division stood its ground and fought as hard as any unit was to fight in the European Theater. By blunting Hitler’s Avranches counterattack, and holding a considerable force tied down at Mortain, the Old Hickory troops made it possible for the Allies in Normandy, to fashion the Argentan - Falaise pocket, where two German armies were soon to be destroyed, but to also drive to the Seine River. The German withdrawal from Mortain was the start of a retrograde movement that was to end a month later at the Westwall fortifications along the German border, more than 300 miles away. German troops nicknamed the 30th, “Roosevelt’s SS” and historians would later call the Division the Workhorse of the Western Front.

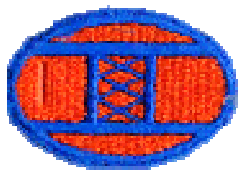
The recorded events of Toe’s personal combat life in Europe are sketchy but by July 12 of 1944 he had received **the Combat Infantry Badge which translated into a \$10.00 a month raise in Army pay**. He was promoted to Staff Sergeant on November 6, 1944, wounded on Nov. 9, 1944 and hospitalized with shrapnel and burns to his leg. After he was released from the hospital he returned to his unit on December 3, 1944 at Kerkrade, Holland. In a censored “V Mail” letter home dated December 1944, Toe wrote about being “*somewhere in Holland*” and jokingly added he wished it had the word “New” in front of his present location. His letter continued, “*Living in these foxholes each day and night with the sky as our blanket isn’t like home but, most all of us are willing to sacrifice a little to bring this war to an end.*”

On December 16, 1944, achieving total surprise, Hitler unleashed his last full scale offensive (known as The Battle of The Bulge) with three German Armies totaling over a half a million men, attacking US forces in the Ardennes region of Belgium and Luxembourg. On December 17th the entire 120th regiment was alerted and was soon transported to the front just north of Malmedy. On December 28th Toe wrote ...” ***We did not get turkey for Christmas day but made up for it yesterday. On Christmas we were dug in foxhole positions with only K and C rations. The war took some what of a bad turn making things look some what in favor of the Jerries. At the present we are giving them all they want so maybe with some good weather we can end it all by Spring. Let’s hope.***”

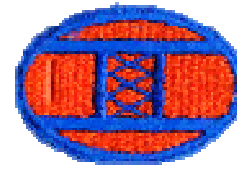
On the morning of January 3, 1945 S/Sgt Conover lead his squad into a wooded sector. The day was foggy and new snow was falling making visibility difficult. Suddenly, small arms fire opened up on the men and Toe went down. According to his pal’s letter, “*he didn’t look scared but had a smile upon his face.*”



He started crawling back and the Company Commander and another one of his buddies went out to help him. The both of them were fired upon immediately and Toe and the friend who went out to get him were both hit and it was this second wound that did the most damage”. Within minutes they got Toe back to the 47th Field Hospital where even though he was treated immediately, he unfortunately died a few hours later.

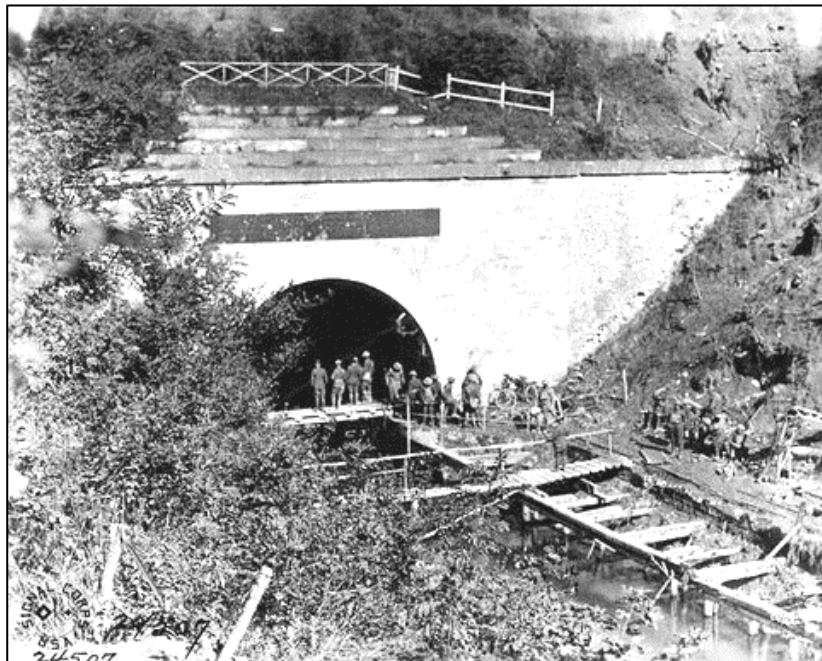


Some WWI 30th Infantry Division History



The 30th Infantry Division was originally activated as the 9th Division (drawing units from NC, SC and TN) under a 1917 force plan but changed

division designation after the outbreak of World War I. It was formally activated under its new title in October 1917, as a National Guard Division from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Its organization included the 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th Infantry Regiments, the 113th, 114th, 115th Artillery Battalions, the 113th, 114th, 115th Machine Gun Companies and the 105th Engineers Battalion.



After completing its training at Camp Sevier, the 30th Infantry Division sailed to England on May 1, 1918 as part of the American Expeditionary Force under General John Joseph Pershing. Once the 30th arrived in England, it was assigned to the British Armies in northern France for training in trench warfare. Upon its arrival in France, the 113th Field Artillery was detached and sent south to be part of the American Army and it took part in the Meuse-Argonne battle. The 113th Field Artillery did not rejoin the 30th Infantry Division until after Armistice. The 30th and the 27th American Division from New York were the only American divisions placed with the British Army.

The 30th Infantry Division, of the United States Army, built one of the finest battle histories of the First World War. It, along with the 27th "O'Ryan's Roughnecks" Division, formed of the American II Corps and were subsequently attached to the British Army in northern France. In June of 1918, as the Division began training with the British Army, they exchanged U.S. weaponry for British issued rifles. The Division entered the trenches with the British in Belgium on July 2, 1918 to receive training in trench warfare. On July 9, 1918, the 30th Infantry Division entered combat. Between August 31 and September 3, 1918 the 30th Division captured all objectives including Lock Number Eight on the Ypres Canal, Lankhof Farm and the village of Voormezele.

The 30th Division left the line on September 3 and went to the St. Pol area for rest and refitting. On September 12, the 30th Infantry Division took part in the battle of St. Mihiel, after which the division was moved to an area near Verdun. There it was ordered to participate in an Allied attack against the "impregnable" Hindenburg Line. Orders were given for the 46th British Division to attack the Hindenburg Line from the right. The North Carolina doughboys of the 30th Division were to attack in the center near the San Quentin tunnel. The 27th Division of New York was to attack on the left, while the Australians were to wait in reserve and follow the 30th Infantry Division through the broken line.

It was at Bellicourt, France, that the 30th Division won undying fame, for there, on September 29, 1918, it smashed its way through the famed "Hindenburg Line" at its most heavily fortified point. By 7:45 a.m., the North Carolinian doughboys had overrun the German trenches and were beginning to cross San Quentin Canal to capture Bellicourt. One company stopped in Bellicourt and flushed the remaining Germans out of cellars and dugouts. Another company moved quickly, seizing all exits from the San Quentin tunnel, trapping some Germans inside. Onward they continued, crossing through the wire entanglements and trenches of the Catelet-Nauroy Line. By 11:30 a.m., the 30th doughboys had captured the fortified village of Nauroy, and by 11:45 a.m. had finished cleaning up Bellicourt.

The men of the 30th had done it. They had broken through the Hindenburg Line. They could now lay down to rest. It soon became clear that the North Carolinian doughboys of the 119th and 120th Regiments were the first of the Allied Army to storm and cross the "impenetrable" Hindenburg Line. It also soon became clear that the 30th Infantry Division's gallant and critical attack and seizure of the Hindenburg Line had delivered a massive, critical blow to Germany's will to continue the fight. By shattering the Hindenburg Line, the North Carolinians had opened the road to final victory. The 30th Division also participated in the Battles of La Selle, St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne and for heroic actions during these battles, its men were awarded twelve (12) Congressional Medals of Honor. Just over a month later, on the 11th hour and 11th day of November, 1918, Germany capitulated and signed the Armistice. The war was over.

These amazing military feats honored the memory Major General Andrew Jackson (1767-1845). Andrew Jackson, whose nickname, "Old Hickory," the Division bears." Named after the famed soldier and President, Andrew "Old Hickory" Jackson, who was born near the North /

South Carolina border. Jackson rose to fame in Tennessee where he provided regional flavor to a tightly knit group of soldiers that he led during the Indian Wars. The 30th Division's shoulder patch is a direct link to this heritage, as it's comprised of an "O" and "H" with the Roman Numeral "XXX" in royal blue on a scarlet red oval. During World War I, the 30th's shoulder patch was incorrectly worn horizontally but the mistake was corrected sometime in the mid-1920's, though the patch was seen in horizontal wear until the 30th was reactivated for World War II.

The 120th Infantry Regiment of the 30th Infantry Division, is descended from the First North Carolina Infantry, famous for its performance in Pickett's Charge. The First North Carolinians, led by Lew Armistead waving his hat on his sabre, broke through the Union line at Gettysburg to achieve what is called "the high water mark of the Confederacy." Furthermore, components of the 120th can trace their heritage to units which fought the Tories at King's Mountain in 1780 and to pre-revolutionary war frontier Indian fighters called the Parkton Rangers. Shown above is a B/W photo taken shortly after its capture showing 30th Division doughboys looking over a section of the St. Quentin canal and the entry to the tunnel. The St. Quentin canal provided a natural barrier that was used in the construction of the Hindenburg Line. That tunnel sheltered nearly a full division of WWI German troops in support of the Hindenburg Line and that's where the 30th breakthrough occurred. These overrun Krauts turned out to be the largest single capture by the 30th Division doughboys during their time at the front. The 120th Infantry Regiment uses the tunnel graphic in the design of their unit crest.



Some veterans comments: "We were supposed to have a solid front to move forward at the same time, but it didn't last... The air was filled with smoke, and dust, and fog to where you didn't have much chance to keep your sense of direction. I think that partially accounts for the disorder we had within the ranks. A few of us could stay together, but if we got maybe forty feet away from the other men we couldn't see those men... We got scattered." -- Sgt. Roby Yarborough of Lexington, North Carolina

"The Germans shot up flares on their rifles and the people who had gotten through the wire were just clear shooting, and they (the Germans) used their machine guns very effectively, and a great many of our men were killed or wounded . . . We were sitting ducks and they mowed our men down like grass." - Private Isham Hudson, a replacement in the Wildcat Division from Winston Salem.



"One poor lad came to me, soaking wet and limping holding one puttee in his hand. He had a bullet through the shinbone. Though frightened, I did the best for him I could in the way of binding his wound, and found a place where the water was not standing so deep in the trench, and asked him to wait there for the stretcher bearers." -- Private Isham Hudson of Winston Salem, North Carolina.

"I was a stretcher bearer in the Hindenburg Line for about a half a day. We had to step on these dead soldiers bodies to keep from falling in the water and the mud that was so deep to keep from throwing the (wounded) off the stretcher - it was unbelievable! People won't believe you when you tell them that." -- Private Clarence C. Moore of the 117th Infantry Brigade.

"The worse mess we had was in Belgium. We had to eat horse meat up there. It was so coarse it was sort of like eating shoe strings. That was all the meat we had - well no - they had those old Belgium rabbits, and they were just about as bad as the horse meat." - Clarence C. Moore.

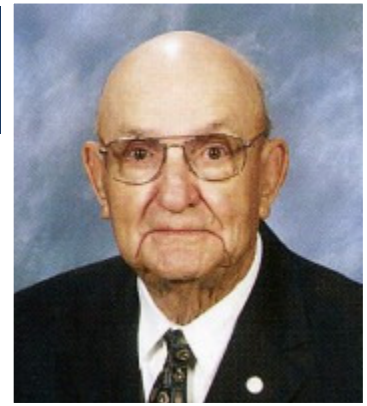
"While I was up there in the trenches they brought up a bucket full of fatback. It was supposed to have been fried, but I think they threw it in raw and took it out to us. It would crack when you bit it. We would reach in the bucket with dirty hands and get some to eat. We'd be glad to get it." - Sgt. Noah Whitaker of Forsyth County.

"They would tell you in the Army that after an attack you would go back to a rest camp. We would march by these cemeteries, where the soldiers were buried, and we always said, 'There's the rest camp'." - Isham Hudson

"Harry was the first one killed. He was sort of a chow hound. He finished up early and said, 'Boys, I'm going for seconds.' So, he went for seconds and that's when he caught it in the neck. Up in the woods we had a dugout covered with logs where we were then. We had no place to bury him, so we just rolled him up in a blanket - all we had were blankets. He was just as well off as the rest of us." - R.J. Marshall.



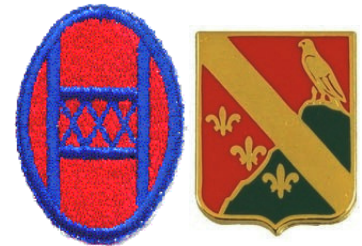
Old Hickory Mourns the Loss of James Kirby Rose



James Kirby Rose, age 92, of Buffalo Road, Selma died on Wednesday, August 31, 2011. Born in Wayne County on May 26, 1919, he was the son of the late James Gurnie and Annie Belle Kirby Rose. His wife was the late Lillie Owens Easom Rose.

Kirby proudly served in the US Army with the 30th Infantry Division's 113th Field Artillery during World War II and attained the rank of First Sergeant. He was awarded the Bronze Star and was very proud of his service in "Old Hickory" which is what the 30th Division was called then and still is to this day. Last year, Kirby was one of the WWII veterans selected to take an Honor Flight from PTI in Greensboro to see the new WWII Memorial in Washington, D.C.. When he boarded the plane you'd have noticed that prominently displayed on the Honor Flight cap given him to wear was his 30th Infantry Division patch for all to see.

Kirby was a model train aficionado and at one time had a model train setup that took up much of his basement. He was a Lifetime Member of American Legion Post #141 in Selma, was a member and Past Master of Selma Masonic Lodge # 320 and was a Past District Deputy Grand Master of the 27th Masonic District. Kirby also served on the Johnston County ASC Committee for 11 years and was a member of the Selma Baptist Church.



A Military and Masonic graveside service was held on Friday at 10:00 AM in Selma Memorial Gardens with Rev. Steve Kirk officiating. Surviving are his son, Thomas F. Rose and his wife Judi of Winston-Salem. The family received friends at Parrish Funeral Home on Thursday evening. The family has requested that any Memorial Contributions should be made to the First Baptist Church in Smithfield, the Selma Baptist Church or to the First Baptist Church in Winston-Salem, NC. James Kirby Rose, husband, father, patriot, retired plumber and a beloved and committed community citizen will be missed by many but will never be forgotten. **Old Hickory!**

OHA UNIT NEWS

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park 2011 Timeline Event

Members of the OHA are needed to attend the *Guilford Courthouse National Military Park's "History of the American Soldier"* timeline display event this **November 12th** in honor of Veterans Day. This event features a timeline encampment and demonstrations of the US military from the French & Indian War up through to the present day military. The display set up time is 0830 at the program area which is located at Stop 8 on the park's one way tour road. So contact Walt Sowinski at wsowinski@triad.rr.com with what you plan to bring. Complete registration & info materials have been posted on our yahoo site.

Price of Freedom Museum Veterans Day Event

Members of the OHA are also needed to attend the "Price of Freedom" museum display event which will be held on **November 12** from 9:00 am – 3:00 pm. This date unfortunately conflicts with the *Guilford Courthouse National Military Park's "History of the American Soldier"* timeline display event being held in Greensboro. If you can attend the Salisbury event, contact Don Shupe at shupda@carolina.rr.com so he can provide directions to the event staging area. The Museum is located at the intersection of Patterson and Weaver Roads - (2420 Weaver Rd, China Grove). Check out their site - www.priceoffreedom.us .

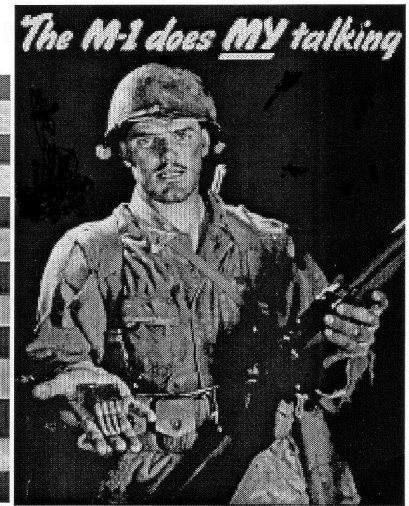
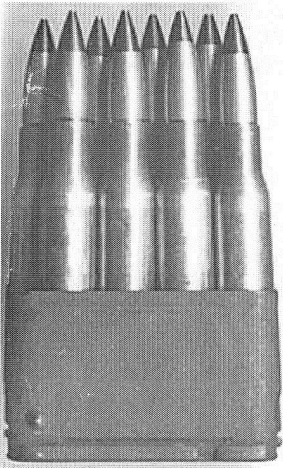


Company Street, 118 Infantry—30th Division, Fort Jackson, South Carolina

OHA Board Announces Tent & Radios Purchase

Recently discussed and then positively voted on, was a recommendation to purchase the pyramid tent the unit has borrowed (and used many times) from Jim Higgins and to buy the modified period radios that Mike Fox had converted and also let us use on many occasions. Speaking for the Board as well as the membership, Neil Trivette, said "we always appreciated being able to use these items and now being able to purchase them." It was agreed that these items will enhance the ability of the OHA to better reinforce our stated goal of portraying the WWII 30th GI's as correctly as possible. We hope you all will agree with the Boards decision.

M1 GARAND SERVICE RIFLE



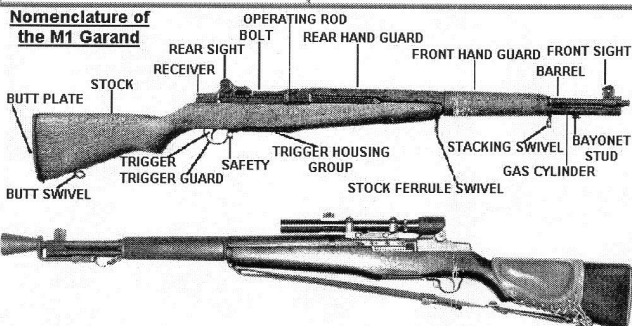
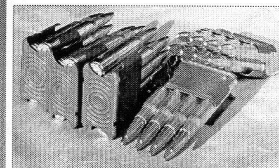
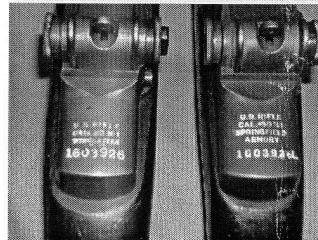
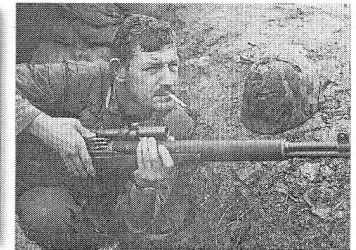
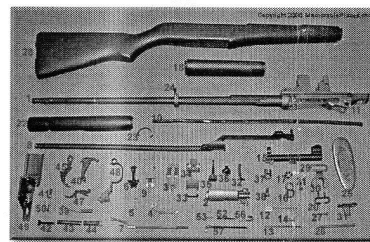
Weight	9.5 pounds
Weight With bayonet M1 and sling M1907	11.2 pounds
Length: (over-all) rifle only	43.6 inches
Length (over-all) with bayonet M1	53.4 inches
Length of barrel	24 inches
Length of rifling	70.8 calibers (21.30 inches)
Rifling, old barrels	Four grooves
Rifling, new barrels	Two grooves
Rifling twist	Right hand, one turn in 33.3 calibers (10 inches)
Depth of grooves, rifling	0.0040 inches
Type of mechanism	Gas operated, semi-automatic
Loading device/ Magazine/ Capacity	Internal Box/ En block clip/ 8 rounds
Sight radius	27.9 inches at 100 yard range
Sights	27.9 inches at 100 yard range
Sights: Front	Fixed blade
Sights: Rear	Adjustable peep. One click of elevation or windage moves the strike of the bullet .7 centimeters at 25 meters
Trigger pull: Minimum	4 1/2 pounds
Trigger pull: Maximum	7 1/2 pounds
Ammunition types	.30-06 Cal. M1Ball, AP, tracer, grenade
Muzzle velocity (M-2 ammunition)	853 (2,800 feet/second) meters/sec
Chamber pressure	50,000 pounds per square inch (copper)
Maximum range	3,200 meters (3,450 yards)
Maximum effective range	460 meters/ 440 yds.
Maximum effective rate of fire	Approx. 16 to 24 rounds per minute. TFA

The Garand (M1) was the first semi-automatic & gas operated rifle to be put in active military service. It weighed 9 pounds 8 ounces unloaded, and was 43.5 inches long. Simple in construction and easy to maintain, the rifle fired a standard clip of eight rounds, originally .276" caliber but later modified to .30" caliber. (The prototype rifles in .276 had a capacity of 10 rounds.) The Ball M1 ammunition is a 174 gr bullet & 50 gr charge. The rounds are staggered and you do not need to try too hard to load the ammunition, the rounds usually achieve a natural order on their own. The ammunition belt for the M1 has ten pockets, each holding one of these 8-round clips, giving a combat load of 80 rounds.

It was developed by weapons designer, John Garand in the 1930s and the .30.06" caliber weapon became the standard long arm of the US Army, entering service in 1936. It served through World War II and the Korean War where it proved to be an excellent weapon to the point where the Axis Powers used as many as they could capture. Some were still being used in the Vietnam War in 1963, although it was officially superseded by the M14 rifle in 1957.

It did have its defects. The magazine held 8 cartridges, which were loaded by inserting an "en bloc" clip containing them into the rifle. It was not possible to load single rounds, so a partially discharged magazine could not be easily refilled. When the rifle fired the last round, it automatically ejected the clip, producing a loud high-pitched "ping" sound, although this generally could not be heard over the din of battle, despite the commonly-heard myth to the contrary.

Despite these problems, the rifle was well-received in several quarters. Gen. George S. Patton called it "the greatest implement of battle ever devised." The rifle remains popular with civilian weapons collectors and enthusiasts in the United States. There are approximately 4,040,000 still in existence today.



Old Hickory Pin Up

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31





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Items For Sale

OHA Items:

Grey T-shirt w/OHA logo, S-XL \$10., XXL \$12.50 Golf Shirt, White or Grey, w/ OHA logo, S-XL \$22.50 XXL \$25.00 Grey Sweatshirt w/ OHA logo, S-XL \$18.00, XXL \$20.00 Ball Cap, Grey body w/ blue bill w/ OHA logo \$11.00 Prices do NOT include shipping. Brett says to "Order directly" from: Custom Embroidery Company 123 Wooding Ave. Danville, VA 24541 ph. 434-799-3153 Tell them you are an OHA Member.

Reproduction Items:

WWII Reproduction Rations - Complete reproduction of WW2 K ration, C ration and D bars, as well as other such accessories as Foot Powder, Charms, PK Gum, fuel tablets, batteries and much more. Catalog available. . www.angelfire.com/nc/stug or mail to:

Todd Hogan, 225 S. Melville Street, Graham, NC 27253 or you can e-mail me at -thogan@triad.rr.com

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Inquiry Line (831) 754-2351 <http://www.whatpriceglory.com/usunif.htm>



The Newsletter Editor's Apology

In my "Some Very Special 65th Reunion Thank You's" section of the last newsletter, I erroneously attributed a \$150.00 donation to the OHA coming from Grace Tyner but in fact was actually donated by the incredibly vivacious Libby Tyner - pictured above. I do hope Libby will accept my sincere apology for my unintended error- mea culpa!

Walt Sowinski

Upcoming Events

November 4-5, 2011

**Honoring 30th Div. Heros
Warsaw, NC**

Contact: Walt Sowinski

November 4-6, 2011

**Great War Fall Offensive
Newville, PA**

Contact: Jay Callahan

November 11, 2011

**Veterans Day
Raleigh, NC**

No Plans Yet

Contact: TBD

November 12, 2011

**Guilford Courthouse
Timeline Event**

Greensboro, NC

Contact: Walt Sowinski

November 12, 2011

**Price of Freedom Museum
China Grove, NC**

Contact: Don Shupe

December 2011

No Events Scheduled Yet

Contact: TBD

January 24 - 29 2012

**Ft. Indiantown Gap, PA
Battle of the Bulge**

www.wwiifederation.org

Contact: TBD