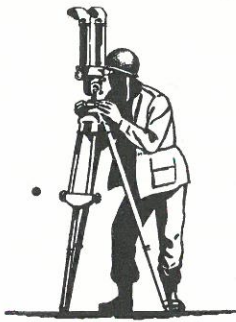


AS WE SEE IT . . .



WHY MUST WE FIGHT?

Of the many unusual questions the staff of this magazine is asked to answer, perhaps the most unusual came over the telephone recently from the Pentagon. An Army agency had been directed to find the answer to a question presented to it, to this effect: Why is it necessary for organizations like the National Guard Association to fight the Army? Fully aware that there are frequent differences of viewpoint as is common in all fields of endeavor, we feel that these fall far short of fitting the term "fight" except for occasional major issues. Nevertheless, we decided that the question was broad enough to be answered as follows: further, that although the question was asked by and answered in terms appropriate to the Army, it is equally applicable to the Air Force and to the Department of Defense. Most encouraging is the fact of the Army's asking the question and coming to us for an answer, rather than relying upon surmise, conjecture and opinion strictly to be found within its own "shop;" and we hope that the answer we gave may contribute toward bettering even the fine relations we enjoy generally today with all of the Services.

IN RESPONSE to your request, we are pleased to submit our ideas as to the underlying reasons for periodic differences between the Army and the National Guard and its Association relative to matters of legislation, policy, and regulations.

At the root of the matter probably is the inherent difficulty of reconciling military viewpoints and approaches to the handling of problems, with civilian viewpoints and political considerations in the broadest sense, that are the natural consequences of our democratic form of government. The principles may be well recognized by the Army as a whole, but the application of those principles to concrete situations is much more difficult.

The nature of the Civilian Components is so markedly different from that of the Active Services—the formers' necessity of adjusting personnel procurement policies, training programs, etc., to their members' first priority of jobs and families—that it is understandably difficult for the officer whose thinking and experience are geared entirely to the full-time career Army situation, to fully appreciate, understand, and sympathize with the problems imposed by the part-time situation. This is true particularly with respect to the National Guard, for Active Army personnel are accustomed to thinking only in terms of Federal authority and are prone to forget or become impatient with the States' role in the creation and maintenance of military forces—to forget the essential fact that Federal authority derives from the States themselves, and that the States can and do contribute vastly to the mission of the whole.

A contributing factor undoubtedly comes from the career soldier's feeling that he, being professionally schooled in military matters, is better-qualified than the civilian-soldier to deal with all things military, including matters of legislation, policy and regulation, even though these matters frequently involve consideration of factors that are outside the Careerist's knowledge or experience.

Thus, specifically, there is a constant tendency to bypass, or brush aside the recommendations of, agencies and individuals placed in the Department of the Army by law with the intent of providing guidance and advice on National Guard matters so as to counteract the tendencies and attitudes I have mentioned. I refer specifically to the so-called "Section 5 Committee" on National Guard Policy; the National Guard Bureau, and National Guard officers on active duty on the Army General Staff under the provisions of these laws.

There also is a strong tendency for the Army to operate in a vacuum in developing the details of proposed legislation, policy, and regulations which affect the National Guard; by the abuse of "security" classification, to withhold information concerning such matters until or after they have been "finalized." The consequence of this practice is, frequently, friction when the final product is presented, its "bugs" are discovered, and the agencies involved are forced to try to un-do the errors. This organization long has felt and often has stated that a vast amount of time and effort could be saved, and friction eliminated, if its representatives and those of the official agencies involved were asked to participate, from the start, in the drafting of proposed legislation, policies and regulations.

It should be realized that the representatives of the National Guard who are available through this Association and through the official agencies in the Department of the Army, are specialists in the constitutional and legislative background of the National Guard and closely familiar with the practical problems faced by all elements of the National Guard, as contrasted with the vast majority of officers of the Active Army who from time to time are placed on the General Staff.

It should be especially kept in mind that the National Guard representatives are anxious to work *constructively* with the Active Army in the development of legislation, (Please turn to page 19)

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dear guardsmen:

Of the utmost importance to NGAUS members—and to the National Guard generally—is maintenance of constant contact with the Congress and the Pentagon,



regarding proposed defense legislation. Key "watchdog," in this respect, at your Washington Hq is Col Mark H Galusha, the NGAUS Legislative Liaison Officer, whose weather eye is continually peeled—in cooperation with the NGB and Capitol Hill committeemen—for any

danger signs to the National Guard that may crop-up in bills or hearings.

The Colonel came to us in January 1953 from Capitol Hill itself, where since mid-1947 he had been a member of the professional staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

A native of Williamstown, Mass, Mark Galusha is a 1923 graduate of West Point. Before being appointed to the Military Academy, he had been graduated, in Nov 1919 as a 2d Lt from the Ft Lee, Va, Inf Officers Training Camp. Following West Point, he served as a CAC officer, resigning from the RA in 1927 to enter the CA Reserve. As a Major AUS, he served a year in the planning Div, SOS, before transfer to the Opr Div, War Dept General Staff. Colonel Galusha now wears the AF blue.

THE STAFF

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June Allyson	Inside Back Cover

our cover

To help Costa Rica, hard-pressed by rebel forces, the Texas ANG's 182 Ftr-B Sq, authorized by the NGB to supply four combat-ready F51s through the Organization of American States, speedily filled the order. Within six hours, volunteer Guardsmen had completed their inspection, boresighted, armed, fueled, and otherwise put the Mustangs into perfect shape—and the craft were on the way to Central America with personnel of the 1708 Ferrying Gp at the controls. Shown loading 50-cal ammo in one of the planes at Brooks AFB are M/Sgt Charles Nigro and T/Sgt Monroe D Fischer. (Tex ANG Photo by J T Elsis).