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RAYDELLE EBHARDT	INSIDE BACK COVER

DEAR GUARDSMEN: Editors really aren't governed by pure whimsy in their decisions as to what stories or pix to publish, no matter what the man in the field thinks when he fails to see his offering turn up in print.

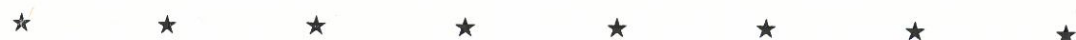
There are just so many square inches of white space to be filled in any publication, and when you have more copy than space, *some* of the copy has to give.

We feel kind of guilty sometimes because lots of stories or pix that merit publication under ordinary circumstances, have to be "dead-hooked" or put in holdover galleys for use in a later issue, when coverage of other matters demands priority.

For example: two solid pages of type that had been set for our November "General Conference" issue had to be ruthlessly tossed back into the pot, and nearly five more pages of type and "art" intended for that issue stowed into the bank for possible future publication.

The moral of the story being: don't quit sending us accounts of outstanding activities (interesting enough to attract attention in other units than your own) just because we failed to use them right away. They may have suffered the fate of many another good story—reached us when we had more material than we could cram-in. —AGC

OUR COVER: Lt Col Lachlan M Field, Active Army Advisor to the 43 Inf DivArty, captures some of the massive power of the Artillery and hints at the feeling which Artillerymen have for the mighty weapons they serve, in these sketches drawn while the New Englanders were in field training. He shows the line man at his never-ending job of stringing wire, the Section Leader with his "Ready to fire!" signal, and the gun crew as it prepares for the order "Fire!"



AS WE SEE IT

ONE ARMY

BY MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON, JR.
President, National Guard Association of the United States



IN mid-October, at the request of Secretary of the Army Brucker, there gathered in one of the conference rooms of the Pentagon as sparkling a collection of Army brass, including members of the reserve components, as has been assembled in a long time. They were present to discuss and to make recommendations for the implementation of the "ONE ARMY" concept.

Actually, we have been "ONE ARMY" from the very outset, and so long as we continue to wear the same uniform, have the same missions and objectives, attend the same schools and share the same training facilities in the field, we shall be "ONE ARMY." In his very sincere and pertinent remarks at the opening of the conference, Secretary Brucker told the story of the large and sometimes volatile family that scrapped furiously at times among themselves, but established a determined, belligerent and solidly united front whenever an outsider sought to unjustly criticize a member of the clan.

Perhaps this anecdote best made the Secretary's point. Certainly, an objective of the "ONE ARMY" principle is to create for the public and the Congress a "ONE ARMY" image—a true picture of the three components comprising a single, integrated team working to accomplish its peacetime missions by maintaining the highest possible degree of combat-readiness.

There is no intention to shadow the identity of the three separate components that make up the "ONE ARMY."

The question has been raised—What, then does "ONE ARMY" really mean?

The aim of the "ONE ARMY" concept, as I see it, is to mold the Regular Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserve into an organization that thinks and acts as one team, rather than as three separate teams. This, I feel, can be accomplished without any of the three components losing identity. We would be less than realistic to think that there won't be some differences of opinion and some family squabbling from time to time.

They say there are no atheists in foxholes, and experience has shown there are no components on the battlefield. While there may be some variation in missions in peacetime between the Regular establishment and the reserve components, there is only one mission in combat—to close with and defeat the enemy.

What Secretary Brucker seeks, therefore, is to implement, deliberately, in time of peace, when the interests of not only individuals, but of separate components, are major factors, a concept that is workable and effective in times of combat. It is understandable that the Secretary should

desire this, and it is difficult to see how the end result could be anything but mutually beneficial.

We might further ask—What does the "ONE ARMY" concept mean to the Army National Guard?

It means, most important, that all shall achieve a better understanding of the Army National Guard, particularly its dual Federal-State status. Unless and until this understanding is widespread in the Army, "ONE ARMY" shall not be effective. This point was made very effectively at the opening session of the Secretary's conference by Major General Milton A Reckord, Adjutant General of Maryland. He stated that many of the problems confronting the Army National Guard stem from a failure of the Army General Staff to understand, appreciate and give fully objective consideration to the Army National Guard. This is not a problem, General Reckord stressed, in our dealings with the staffs of the headquarters of the Continental Armies or other field agencies of the Army. Until there is evidence that the Army Staff has been properly indoctrinated and is prepared to give such objective consideration and study to Army National Guard problems, we in the National Guard cannot have the confidence in the Army which is so necessary to the full and proper implementation to the "ONE ARMY" concept.

General Reckord's remarks were probably the most realistic uttered at the two-day meeting. They were in line with Secretary Brucker's own feelings in this regard. He said, before the conference, that there is "urgent necessity to increase confidence and mutual trust among all of the components and branches of the Army . . ."

There are mechanics involved in converting a philosophy or a concept into an acceptable working reality. The first step in this direction was taken when some 50 recommendations approved by the delegates to the "ONE ARMY" conference were assigned to appropriate staff sections for comment or action. As these recommendations grind through the staff mill, to be accepted or rejected by the Secretary, the first steps towards implementation will have been taken. It is a long path to complete implementation, for so much in this sort of a program depends on the spirit of the people involved.

The Army National Guard may be counted on to support the Secretary in his efforts to achieve full implementation of the "ONE ARMY" concept, but we reserve, and I am sure there is no intent to deny, the right to fight within this "ONE ARMY" for every man, every army, every weapon, required to keep the Army National Guard at the highest level of mobilization readiness. ♦

