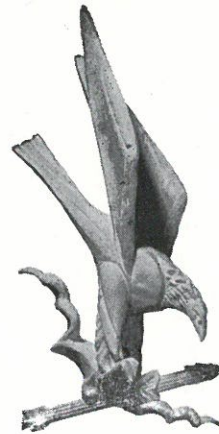




# AS WE SEE IT

## MIST ON THE CRYSTAL BALL

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



THERE is almost an imperceptible shadow of time that divides the old year from the new. At this point we either can look back to review the events of the past 12 months, or look ahead in an attempt to foresee events that may not necessarily cast their shadows before them. We have chosen to look ahead, although we must confess that there is some mist on the crystal ball.

There are reliable reports that for the third successive year efforts will be made to reduce the strength of the Army National Guard by 10% of its present 400,000. It is disconcerting to know that pressure for this reduction stems not from the Dept of the Army or even from the Dept of Defense. It is reported reliably that it stems from even higher echelons of Government and from the Bureau of the Budget. In recent years the BoB has become an increasingly important factor in the development of National policy. It has injected its thinking and its influence in matters which are in the province of the Depts of Defense and State.

Recently, it came to light that the Budget Bureau went so far as to prepare a detailed memorandum proposing severe limitations on the roles and missions of the Army and drastic curtailment in its organizations and strength. It proposed, according to the "New York Times," to relieve the Army of its general war mission.

Certainly there is a place in the Executive Branch of the Government for a fiscal "watchdog" agency, but there is danger in permitting this agency to influence the development of defense policies, for, while it may be expert in fiscal matters, there is no evidence that it is so in military affairs. This is evidenced by its proposal to restrict the Army to a limited Continental defense force.

We can expect that the thinking of the BoB will bear on both the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard programs throughout the year. We must be prepared, therefore, not only to maintain our authorized 400,000 strength in the Army National Guard, but to substantiate the need for this number.

There are indications that in this coming year the Dept of Defense will attempt to impose unrealistic criteria for the construction of certain types of armories. This unquestionably will mean further delays in our armory construction program.

While there apparently will be no restrictions or cut-backs in the strength of our very splendid Air National Guard, this component will be faced in the next Fiscal Year with budgetary restrictions. These will be the result mainly of the phasing into the program of higher performance jet aircraft which require more complex operational

systems, and these, of course, are a great deal more costly. The problem arises from the fact that additional funds are not being made available to meet these increased operational costs.

These are the major problems that have cast their shadows before them. Others will arise. We have no way of knowing at this point what recommendations for reorganization or new roles and missions may be made by the Air Reserve Forces Committee, headed by Maj Gen Sory Smith, and which spent nearly a month in sessions at the Pentagon towards the end of 1959.

In the broader aspects of National defense there are factors which, while they may not bear directly on the reserve component programs, will influence National defense in the immediate future and thus eventually may compound some of the problems with which we are confronted. There is developing throughout the World, much to the delight of the Communist nations and fostered by the leaders of those nations, strong sentiment for disarmament and peaceful coexistence. The great danger here is that an overwhelming desire for continuing peace may shadow the thinking of the peoples of the Free World. There will come increasing demands for a reduction in arms and this, unquestionably, would lead to a lessening of our own defense capabilities.

While the Soviet Premier, who made before the United Nations a dramatic appeal for total disarmament, continues to sing this tune, Russia has yet to reduce its own war machine in even the slightest degree. It still maintains 175 divisions, most of them armored, and it admittedly is well ahead of the United States in the research and development of the more sophisticated weapons. And Mr Khrushchev himself continues to seesaw between proclamations of his desire for peace, and boasts of Russia's mass production of hydrogen bomb-bearing missiles.

Fortunately, there are powerful voices in the United States warning that we must maintain our military strength, to negotiate successfully with the Communist world.

The National Guard Assn of the United States maintains a position in the matter of National defense which it has advocated for some years. We must have a firm defense posture and our military forces must have the flexibility which will permit them to fight and to win any type of war, be it thermonuclear or conventional, be it limited or broad in scope. An integral part of this force is its reserve of trained manpower.

While the crystal ball may be misty, there is every indication that 1960 will be another critical year in defense programming. ♦

# THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

1 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N. W., WASHINGTON 1, D. C.  
PHONE DISTRICT 7-0341

JANUARY, 1960

14-1

CONTENTS

### Publication Office

★Telegraph Press Bldg.,  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

General offices: 1 Massachusetts Ave., N. W. Washington 1, D. C. Second class postage paid at Harrisburg, Pa., and at additional mailing offices.

Domestic subscriptions for home delivery: \$2.00 per year. A year's subscription is included within the annual dues paid by members of the National Guard Association of the United States. Subscriptions to foreign countries \$2.50 per year.

SPECIAL RATES TO NATIONAL GUARD UNITS FOR BULK SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ONE ADDRESS: 11 to 100 subscriptions, \$1.75 per subscription; 101 to 800 subscriptions, \$1.50 per subscription; 801 or more subscriptions, \$1.25 per subscription; SINGLE COPIES, 25c.

★ALL MATERIAL INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION, AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO 1 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN welcomes original articles bearing on matters of National defense with special emphasis on Army National Guard and Air National Guard aspects. Payment is made upon publication at a minimum rate of three cents per published word. Manuscripts must be accompanied by return postage, and no responsibility is assumed for their safe handling.

Prompt notice is requested of change of address, preferably by the return of an address label from the magazine. PLEASE INCLUDE YOUR OLD AS WELL AS YOUR NEW ADDRESS.

Copyright, 1959, The National Guard Association of the United States.  
All rights reserved

AS WE SEE IT .....	INSIDE FRONT COVER
UNIT COMMANDERS MUST "DO IT YOURSELF" .....	2
LOUISBOURG: BIRTH PLACE OF AN ARMY .....	4
WASHINGTON REPORT .....	8
OHIO SIGNS-UP 230 "GUARDSMEN FOR A DAY" .....	10
ARMORIES BUILT FOR ESKIMO SCOUTS .....	12
THE IMMORTAL CAPTAIN .....	14
AIR GUARD TO INHERIT USAF'S HOTTEST FIGHTERS .....	16
ACTIVE ARMY AND GUARD SENIORS TACKLE ARNG PROBLEMS .....	17
LANDMARKS AT LACKLAND .....	18
MISSOURI TOPS QUOTA FOR GUARD MEMORIAL .....	19
PENTAGON PARAGRAPHS .....	20
SCHOOL BELLS .....	21
TECHNICAL AND TACTICAL .....	22
POSTING THE GUARD .....	24
SOUND OFF .....	32
LINDA HANN .....	INSIDE BACK COVER

**DEAR GUARDSMEN:** Books are what we want for the National Guard Memorial Library, and books are what we got recently in wholesale lots, thanks to Adj Gen Alfred E Hintz of Oregon.

He had a survey run of material that had been piling-up in his office, and determined that a lot of accumulated publications had greater value and usefulness if concentrated in the NGAUS' home in the National Capital, than in Salem, Ore. So, on a recent trip to Washington, he had four big cartons full of books loaded onto his plane and taken to the Assn's library.

The 400-some hard-bound books and paper-covered booklets represent a comprehensive collection of reports of numerous State Adjutants General reaching as far back as pre-Civil War years. For students and researchers, they document the evolution and growth of the old Militia and modern National Guard in statistics and in fascinating photos which recreate for today's National Guardsman, how it was "in the old days" when the Guard was lifting itself by its own bootstraps out of a slough of indifference and neglect.

Maybe YOU have something to add to the collection? —AGC

### NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

#### Officers

Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, Jr., President  
Maj. Gen. E. A. Walsh, Past President  
Maj. Gen. Carl L. Phinney, Vice-President  
Maj. Gen. Leo M. Boyle, Treasurer

#### Committee On Publication

Maj. Gen. Fred C. Tandy, Chairman  
Maj. Gen. Capus Waynick, Vice-Chairman  
Maj. Gen. E. J. Stackpole, Ret.  
Brig. Gen. Henry W. McMillan  
Brig. Gen. Glen S. Albright  
Brig. Gen. Bernie B. McEntire, Jr.  
Col. John R. Dolny  
Col. Howard S. Wilcox  
Col. William H. Clarke  
Col. Paul R. Smith  
Lt. Col. Albert E. Cotter  
Major Paul J. Desmond  
Capt. Lloyd Clark

#### Executive Staff

THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN  
Allan G. Crist, Editor  
W. D. McGlasson,  
Associate Editor  
John Bibb, Office Manager

