

# WE MUST UNITE TO RETAIN THE MONTGOMERY AMENDMENT

n this our annual "Yearbook" issue of NATIONAL GUARD, we like to highlight the major issue of the year for the National Guard and the National Guard Association of the United States. Readers will find that issue beginning on Page 21, our effort at a detailed and expert discussion of the Central America/state control/governors issue. We are offering that article, written by Brig Gen Edward J. Philbin of the District of Columbia Air National Guard, and a distinguished California attorney and professor of law, to better inform all Guardsmen of the issues and considerations that pertained in 1986 when NGAUS and other National Guard leaders concluded that legislation was required for us to retain the Guard's position in the Total Force.

The Montgomery Amendment, which was the legislation adopted by Congress last year, provides that no governor may withhold his or her Guard unit from overseas deployment on account of objections to the "location, purpose, type or schedule" of such training. This language, which was designed to fit with the Guard's historic support for the Militia Clause, reserves to the states the command of the National Guard in peacetime, but provides that training must be to federal standards. Deployment and overseas training are an integral part of such standards.

When we met in January, the NGAUS Executive Council reaffirmed our support of the Montgomery Amendment. That position, reiterating the position we adopted last summer and the overwhelming statement of policy of the Adjutants General Association of the United States (AGAUS), supports the concept of National Guard overseas training in support of the U.S. foreign policy of this president and any future president.

Notwithstanding the opposition of a handful of governors, who have sought to bar their Guard units from

Central America deployments, we believe such training is important for several reasons. The most obvious and easily explained is the simple fact that deployment training is the very best National Guard training there is. In today's Total Force environment, we simply cannot continue to conduct annual training in our home states on familiar terrain where our senior NCOs don't even need maps in the field. We cannot tolerate a situation where we are putting the tent pegs in the same holes year after year. Or, to put it the way LTG Emmett H. Walker Jr. (ret.), former chief of the National Guard Bureau, did recently when reviewing his service in the Mississippi Army National Guard, "I went to Camp Shelby (Mississippi) so many times I knew the trees by their first

"We had to expect that our forces would have to be used as a part of the deterrent posture of the United States."

Overseas deployments, wherever they may occur, provide the change of scenery that is so important to effective training. OCONUS training, particularly when it is associated with Joint Chiefs of Staff exercises, is vital as the National Guard matures in its role within the Total Force Policy.

A number of things are accomplished with overseas deployment training (ODT). Perhaps the most important, beyond the change of scenery, is the logistics and movement skills that are acquired by the Guardsmen when they must plan and then move to a faraway location. Among

these are training for rail loading, air. craft loading and port operations This is exactly what they would do mobilized and required to deploy their CAPSTONE or gaining-command higher wartime headquarters

Although U.S. foreign policy in Cen. tral America gets much of the attent KPUP With Overseas Training tion when the Montgomery Amend The Key Personnel Upgrade Program (KPUP), which sends foreign policy. That is true to their skills. REFORGER, where the exercise supports the purposes of NATO. It is true of TEAM SPIRIT, where the United States supports policies that began during the Korean War. Deployments to BRIGHT STAR support the Carte STATES' RIGHTS: Doctrine of defending allied access The Guard and Central America Persian Gulf oil.

been involved in power projection the defense of our allies in peacetime It seems to us that this is the differ ence between national defense stra egies before and after the Total Fort Policy. Until 1970, overseas open tions were the province of the active components. OCONUS training was our strategy of deterrence was n explicit. The Guard was to be mo lized when war came, not particip in the strategy of preventing war.

When the Total Force Policy implemented, reducing the size of active components and placing it reliance and responsibilities on Guard and Reserve, we had to exp that our forces would have to be us as a part of the deterrent postuli the United States. That is why Guard routinely deploys to such cises as REFORGER, in Europe, SPIRIT in Korea and BRIGHT S Egypt and Southwest Asia.

Our support and acceptance Total Force Policy, and the pa National Guard plays in it, rec such deployments. shrink from them.

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE COLORD

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#### COVER:

A Minnesota Air National Guard C-130 deploys on a VOLANT OAK mission for the U.S. Southern Command in Central and South America. Design, Johnson Design

### FEATURES

ment is discussed, the fact is that an Guardsmen to train in slots with their active Army counterparts, military deployments support U.S. has provided unparalled opportunities for Guard soldiers to hone



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A Guard lawyer explains the legal ramifications of the dispute But why the Guard, you ask? The over Central America deployments and the "Montgomery National Guard has never in its histor Amendment." The key is the Militia Clause.



NGAUS Task Forces: Five Reports

114th TFG: South Dakotans at 40 Honing their skills on the flatlands of South Dakota, the members rare. The use of the Guard as a part of the 114th Tactical Fighter Group proudly fly their A-7 fighters and celebrate a 40th birthday with the Air Guard.



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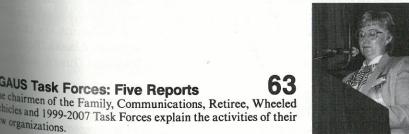
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OBS: Your Reemployment Rights Department of Labor memorandum explains simply and atively a Guardsman's job rights, what he needs to do to with his employer and his rights when he returns from Guard

