

Maj Gen John L. Matthews, President, NGAUS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Force Structure Agreement Deserves the Entire Army's Support

Over the past 12 months, the Total Army community has been working to resolve the thorny issue of how to apportion forces between the active Army, the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve. To this end, GEN Gordon R. Sullivan, the chief of staff of the Army, authorized a dialogue between the three entities of the Army family in an attempt to arrive at a suitable balance that all could support. An agreement was reached, which became the basis for proposals to the Congress on end-strength and force structure for the Total Army.

One of the key elements of this agreement is the Army National Guard's ability, in the foreseeable future, to provide forces, which, in addition to war fighting, can be used to fulfill the nation's domestic needs as the first responders.

During the same 12-month period, Guard members were used throughout the country in a wide variety of activities in direct support of emergency response activities. In many cases, they were used to assist law enforcement as citizen-soldiers, which is a fundamental part of the republic's delineation between the militia and the active Army in exercising control over the civilian population. Many nations throughout the world's history have discovered the folly of allowing the government to use active military forces to impose its will on its citizens.

The use of the National Guard in this role has many salutary effects. We experience repeatedly a close bonding between the citizens involved in the emergency and their National Guard neighbors who come to their aid. The use of Guard members and their role in such events is universally well accepted. The need for such support nationwide continues to increase. Today, the most current example is the National Guard's call-ups in six states in response to the Mississippi River floods.

Meanwhile, there are those in the active force who, in spite of the agree-

ments reached, still insist that some of the National Guard forces that form a part of the agreement are unnecessary and add unjustified expenses to the Defense budget. The basis for this insistence stems from the procedure for identifying military forces required to support the national military strategy.

The national military strategy is a document prepared by the joint staff and, ultimately, approved by the president. It provides the road map for the military forces needed in the future and is updated to reflect changes in the potential threats throughout the world. One of the major contributors to the national military strategy's development is the *National Intelligence Estimate*, a document that forecasts potential trouble spots and forces with which our own military could be required to respond to in a national emergency.

While the nation is blessed with an effective intelligence program, forecasting the future even with such a program can generally be agreed is not an exact science. Nevertheless, the national military strategy is an informed attempt to forecast the external threats and subsequent military forces required to meet that threat for the coming years.

The forces required to meet the national military strategy are then apportioned to the services and their reserve organizations, including the National Guard. Throughout this process, there is no attempt to address the dual mission requirements of the National Guard. Potential internal problems, such as civil unrest, natural disaster, etc., are not considered valid justification for specific force identification. Thus, the inference of superfluous forces is born. The needs of the states and territories to have forces that provide valuable assistance during domestic emergencies increases annually.

Military police, engineers, aviation, transportation and infantry/artillery combat units with strong command and control, and support equipment are invaluable in dealing with such prob-

lems. At the same time, they provide very significant assets to address potential future external threats because of their war-fighting capabilities. However, the current procedure for determining force mix and apportionment, since by design it does not address the National Guard's dual mission, leaves a given state's likelihood of having adequate forces to address domestic emergencies to an accidental result of the process. This situation results in political pressure, after the process is completed, to hold on to force structure in the National Guard that the joint staff and others deem superfluous.

We believe that the fundamental militia aspect of the nation's heritage cries out for a modified approach in the national military strategy. Instead of viewing the Guard's dual mission requirements as external to the planning process for determining U.S. force needs, the planners should factor in the dual mission early in the process. Instead of viewing adequate National Guard forces to perform the dual mission as superfluous, the planners should view the dual missions as a requirement of the nation as a whole.

It should be recognized that the Guard's dual missions serve as an historically justifiable insurance policy against the inaccuracy of the forecast of future military requirements. This nation has repeatedly required a mobilization of forces beyond those identified in the official forecasts, and we find it extremely difficult to believe that the future holds anything except a continuation of that state of affairs.

We believe that the agreement reached in the Total Army leadership on force structure deserves the support of the entire Army and the joint staff. It provides a balanced force within the resources available to deal with all enemies, "both foreign and domestic," and fulfills the important mandate of the National Guard both in law and in the Constitution.

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COL Reid K. Beveridge reviews Robert Bruce Sligh's new book on the National Guard. *The National Guard and National Defense: The Mobilization of the Guard in World War II* addresses the NGAUS and its impact on the Guard then and now.

Ohio Gives the Last SLUF Salute 20

This short little ugly flyer is now an *old*, short little ugly flyer that has been put out to pasture. The A-7's time has come to rest on its laurels after having done more than three wars' worth of work. Ohio's 178th Fighter Group was honored to give the final SLUF salute.

A Hero Among Us 26

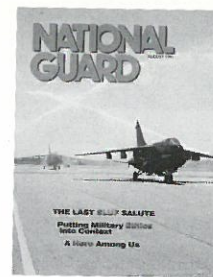
During the Vietnam War, duty, honor and country called for Donald E. Ballard, more commonly known as Doc by his 3d Battalion, 4th Marines, to the rescue of his fellow soldiers on May 16, 1968. He went above and beyond that call of duty and, ultimately, was awarded the Medal of Honor. Today, he is a Kansas Guardsman.

The Ethics of Military Intervention 30

Lt. Col David W. Wollenburg, the ANG Professional Military Education Center staff chaplain, delves into the question of: "When should the United States, as a nation, intervene with its armed forces and when isn't it in our best interests to do so?" With the Guard's international mission, this needs answering.

Jefferson Barracks' Past Importance 34

When St. Louis, Missouri, became a gateway, Jefferson Barracks was the central military post that troops and wagon trains left from to protect settlers and establish new settlements. This frontier Missouri Army post began at the conjunction of two pioneer routes.



COVER:

For the final time, the combat veteran A-7, more commonly known as the SLUF, takes its final flight as a member of the Total Air Force flying power. Ohio's 178th Fighter Group retired the A-7 to its rightful place in military history. Photo, 2LT Carol Thompson. Cover, Howard Design.

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