

State Mission A Federal Gain

Every day is M-Day in the National Guard. Every day, someplace in the United States, the call goes out from a State capital, summoning Guardsmen and Guardswomen from their homes, schools, or places of business to cope with a disaster or other crisis.

They aren't going into combat in its traditional context, but many of the elements of combat are present when Guardsmen deal with floods, blizzards, tornados, forest fires, explosions, civil disorders and the like. There are the elements of peril and of hardship, for example, along with the need for teamwork, close coordination, and central command and control. The Guard's greatest advantage, in such a situation, is the fact that it is a disciplined force working under central direction, focusing all its resources, thoughts and energies on a single "enemy" and a single task.

Not the least of the demands the State mission imposes on individual Guardsmen is the ability to make an instant mental transition, from the workaday world to a world of crisis and hazard.

Statistics help tell the story. *In the first 90 days of 1978 there were 98 callups of Guard elements, an average of more than one a day!* In them, 20,107 Guardsmen and Guardswomen were placed on State active duty for periods ranging from a few days to several weeks. Thousands more were placed on standby alerts in the same period, ready to respond if a situation worsened.

Services rendered by the Guard vary widely in nature and scope. Typifying one end of the scale was January and early February, when thousands of Guardsmen were ordered to duty in 21 States in the nation's northeastern quadrant during a series of three unprecedented snowstorms. Of somewhat lesser magnitude were the floods that caused damage early in March in the Phoenix and Los Angeles areas, bringing hundreds of Guardsmen to duty for brief but

exhausting efforts (See "The State Mission" elsewhere in this issue). In Indiana, Guardsmen performed security duties for a lengthy period during the coal strike. And of lesser magnitude still (though no less serious to those directly affected) was an episode in North Carolina, where four Guardsmen and their generators provided emergency power to two State prisons that had suffered power outages.

There are two areas of significance in this dual mission pattern that need to be reiterated frequently. The first falls under the heading of cost-effectiveness. Man for man and dollar for dollar, there's no segment of the military establishment that delivers more service and more protection per dollar to American taxpayer-citizens than the National Guard.

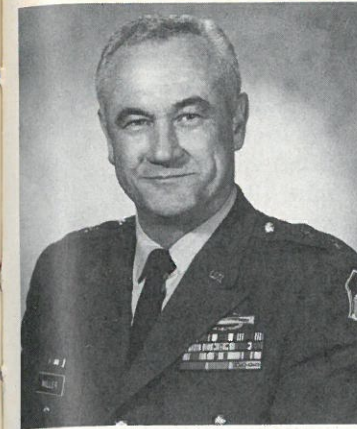
It's the only one of our Reserve Components that carries this dual responsibility, to its States as well as to the Federal government.

Anytime you can enlist, train, equip and administer a single group of tax-paid people, like Guardsmen, so that they can perform two indispensable services, America and its citizens are the gainers. And that is the system that's represented in the National Guard.

It performs an absolutely essential *military* role. Concurrently, it functions uniquely as the backup force that augments civil authorities in the States.

It wasn't many years ago that Pentagon officials were reluctant to assign much value to the Guard's State mission while dealing with such matters as reserve components force structures and budgets. They didn't deny the need for such services; they simply didn't think State needs should influence military plans, budgets and decisions. The turmoil and civil unrest of the Sixties tended to alter such attitudes, however, and we hope the change is permanent.

There was an encouraging sign a few weeks ago when Harold Chase, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, travelled to Indianapolis to pay an official visit to Governor Otis R. Bowen. Bowen is head of the National Governors Association committee that keeps tabs on National Guard needs and problems. The visit was intended to start a process of consultation in advance on some ongoing studies



Maj Gen Richard A. Miller (Oregon Army Guard), President, National Guard Association of the United States

that may lead to Department of Defense proposals for changes in the Guard/Reserve. We hope most sincerely it signals the beginning of a new era of consultation between DoD and the States, instead of the periodic confrontations and controversies that have marked the State/Defense relationship so often in the past.

We think it also is significant that each State callup propels Guard units, commanders, staffs and Guard members into crisis-and-conflict situation. The callups are real and serious, and they provide a valuable by-product in that they serve as dry runs for the mobilization that a *national* emergency would bring. Beyond that, they give commanders and staffs working experience in the leadership and planning responsibilities that would be theirs in a purely military operation.

The Guard's State mission improves its ability to perform its military mission, and the reverse is true as well. Governor Bowen recently put his finger on it when he said during a NATIONAL GUARDSMAN interview: "The real beauty of the system is that so much of the training the Guard undergoes to be ready for a possible Federal mission is what keeps it primed for a strong showing in its secondary (State) mission."

In our view, then, it's a clear case of everybody wins — the defense establishment, the States, and taxpaying Americans!

The National

GUARDSMAN

Official publication of the National Guard Association of the United States

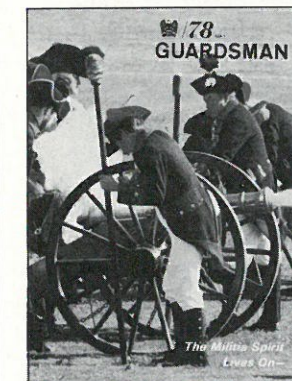
MAY 1978

VOLUME XXXII, NUMBER 5

Features

The Spirit Lives On	2
<i>In many localities, citizens with a sense of history perpetuate the militia tradition in ceremonial units dating back to colonial era.</i>	
Guard/Reserve Pay Due for Overhaul?	8
<i>Reserve Compensation System Study produces bulky report that's bound to provoke round of controversy in reserve forces.</i>	
The State Mission	12
<i>Winter's snows turn to floods in California, Arizona, and once again the Guard is called.</i>	
Muster in St. Louis . . .	18
<i>Les Pearson, longtime Missouri Air Guardsman, and veteran newsman, evokes spirit of the past to set stage for NGAUS' 100th Conference.</i>	
The Great Pot-Smuggling Boner	21

Oklahoma Air Guardsmen undergo some tense days clearing names of unwarranted allegations.



Cover: Members of Rhode Island's Artillery Company of Newport fire a 1798 brass cannon. Beginning on page two, James B. Deerin describes many such units dedicated to preserving the traditions of the militia.

Departments

You Ought To Know	16
Washington Report	22
View from the Hill	24
Posting the Guard	26
People	29
Pentagon Paragraphs	31
Letters to the Editor	32

NGAUS Officers

President
Maj Gen Richard A. Miller, Oregon

Immediate Past President
Maj Gen Duane L. Corning, South Dakota

Vice President
Maj Gen William J. McCaddin, Virginia

Secretary
Maj Gen Francis J. Higgins, New York

Treasurer
Maj Gen Edward R. Fry, Kansas

Executive Vice President
Maj Gen Francis S. Greenlief (ret)

NGAUS Executive Council

Area I (CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VT)
Maj Gen Paul R. Day (ME)
Maj Gen Nicholas J. Del Torto (MA)
Col Donald E. Joy Jr. (CT)

Area II (DE, DC, KY, MD, NC, OH, PA, VA, WV)
Maj Gen Fletcher C. Booker (PA)
Maj Gen Cunningham C. Bryant (DC)
Brig Gen William W. Spruance (DE)

Area III (AL, FL, GA, PR, SC, TN, VI)
Maj Gen Billy M. Jones (GA)
Brig Gen Frank M. Parham Jr. (FL)
Brig Gen Grady L. Patterson Jr. (SC)

Area IV (AR, KS, LA, MS, MO, OK, TX)
Col Joe A. Caple (AR)
Maj Gen O'Neil J. Daigle Jr. (LA)
Lt Col J. Tipton Lewis (MS)

Area V (IL, IN, IA, MI, MN, NE, ND, SD, WI)
Brig Gen Leo C. Goodrich (MN)
Brig Gen Francis J. Kelly (IA)
Brig Gen Hugh M. Simonson (WI)

Area VI (AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY)
Col Jack R. Brasher (AZ)
Adjutant General post vacant
Maj Gen Thomas K. Turnage (CA)

THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is published monthly, except August, by the National Guard Association of the United States, with editorial and advertising offices at 1 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. Telephone (202) 347-0341. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright 1978 by the National Guard Association of the U.S. All rights reserved. All members of the NGAUS receive the GUARDSMAN. Nonmember subscriptions: \$3 per year domestic; \$4 per year foreign. Bulk rate for 100 or more copies to the same address: \$2.50 each. Single copies 50¢. The GUARDSMAN welcomes original articles bearing on national defense, with emphasis on the National Guard. Manuscripts and artwork must be accompanied by return postage; no responsibility is assumed for safe handling. Opinions expressed by authors do not necessarily represent official NGAUS positions or policy. Likewise, publication of advertising cannot be deemed an endorsement thereof by this Association or its members.

MAY 1978