

McNamara Makes Shakeup in National Guard Units

By DARRELL GARWOOD
United Press International
The late Defense Secretary Charles S. McNamara, in a burst of energy, once again, the National Guard of harboring death-dealing.

department, never used such harsh words, but he did do these things that Wilson never tried.
—He eliminated whole National Guard divisions.
—He suggested about 60,000 fewer guardsmen would be a good idea.

Congressional battles centered around the National Guard are nothing new, but this year's may be noticeably fiercer than usual because of McNamara's far-reaching shakeup of the civilian reserve forces.
At issue is whether to maintain the Guard at its traditional 400,000-man strength.

McNamara has imposed strict new recruiting requirements which will make it increasingly difficult for the Guard to keep its manpower up. The Army reserve is confronted with the same standards and problems.
Increase Ability
It is a widely held opinion that even if reorganizing also reduces the civilian components somewhat in number it will increase their combat effectiveness, thus giving them a new lease on inclusion in national defense planning.

The Pentagon compromised its original strict reorganization plans under protest from the nation's governors and among the concessions was inclusion of the Guard in the military's modernization plans.
This fact, the consensus that non-nuclear war is more likely than a nuclear holocaust and the Guard's creditable performance during the Berlin and Mississippi call-ups gave the pro-Guard forces added leverage in the coming confrontation with Congress.

In Mississippi, for example, 9,000 Guardsmen were activated during the Ole Miss crisis last fall and 2,500 actually were deployed in the emotion-charged Oxford area. They performed well at not a single disciplinary act was necessary.
Congress To Act
Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, president of the National Guard association, said he believes these factors will be taken into serious consideration when Congress takes a look at legislation involving Guard manpower and appropriations. The federal government pays 90 per cent, the states 10 per cent of the cost of maintaining the Guard.

The National Guard opened 1963 with its strength down to 375,000—lowest since the Korean war. A buildup has begun but current regulations probably will limit it to 390,000 by July 1.
Gen. Harrison said traditional strength can be maintained if Congress approves a change in wording of legislation and if the Pentagon honors the change as a mandate. The change would substitute the words "will be maintained at an average strength of 400,000" for "will be programmed for an end strength of 400,000." The Pentagon interpreted the latter wording to mean Guard units are prohibited from temporarily exceeding authorized strength to keep up their manpower average.

Strength at 300,000
The Army reserve has an authorized strength of 300,000; its actual strength is 25,000 less. Trying to maintain a combined strength of 700,000 will confront the Guard and reserves with one of the biggest recruiting problems in their history, especially under the severe new restrictions on qualifications of personnel.
But assurances of modernization seem to add up to a more important place in the military picture for the citizen-soldier units.
This may explain why a violent protest from state gov-

ernors has gradually dwindled to qualified approval, even though eight of 37 civilian combat divisions and many other historic units will be wiped out.
Defense Secretary McNamara, summing up the changes which will eliminate 1,800 and create 1,000 new units, said "This reorganization is designed to increase combat readiness."
Modernize Reserve
"The net effect," the secretary declared, "will be to modernize the reserve components of the Army and produce a responsive, effective complement to our regular forces, with a strength far greater than any we have known in the past."
McNamara's words were greeted with skepticism but the Army took a step toward their realization this month by including the Guard's 23 remaining divisions in the first time in a modernization program called "Reorganization Objective Army Divisions."
The questions now are how much of the new equipment called for in ROAD will actually filter down to the civilians—in the last analysis it's a matter of financing to be settled with Congress—and how the reserves are to meet their recruiting goals under the high standards imposed.
Rigid Standards
In their long-term recruiting picture, the civilians face these rigid standards laid down by McNamara.
—Mental and physical qualifications shall be the same as for the active Army.
—A minimum of 90 per cent of the men units must have specific skills, which means they must have had enough training to get an MOS (Military Occupation Specialty).
—No units will be permitted to exceed authorized strength, except for a temporary excess of 10 per cent allowed to take care of men from disbanded units.
—Individuals who fail to attend drills or to perform satisfactorily "will be referred to the Selective Service system for priority induction" into the active Army by draft.
In its anxiety to get approval of the state governors, the Army announced that "The ROAD reorganization in both the Army National Guard and Army reserve should be completed prior to the start of annual field training this summer."
Reduce Battle Groups
On closer examination, it is only the paper part of the reorganization that will be completed by summer. In other words, each division will be formed into three brigades instead of five battle groups, and will be given a mission to fight in some part of the world—either Europe or Asia in most cases.
The ROAD program calls for all infantry divisions assigned to Europe to be mechanized. This would give each of them seven battalions of tracked troop carrier vehicles, three instead of two tank battalions, and an increase from 13,700 to about 15,000 men in full war strength.
At present, however, the Army is not prepared to go ahead with mechanization of the Guard or other reserves, except perhaps on a limited scale. The ROAD program in the active Army will not be completed until late 1964 unless it receives an infusion of new money.
Civilians Rate
Except for certain high-priority units, the civilians admittedly are unlikely to get new equipment ahead of the regulars. In addition, reserves including the Guard are left out completely in the Army's plans for airborne divisions—paratroopers.
Nevertheless, with the increasing emphasis placed by

Capital Theme Musa Legislative Team Makes Impact In State Capital



Economy Advised By Manufacturer

Stamford, Conn.—(UPI)—What are you doing to offset the new postal rates?
Pitney-Bowes, Inc., manufacturers of a metered mail system, has printed some tips on a chart with this title:
Designed to help offset the effect of higher postage rates that went into effect Jan. 7, the chart advises:
—Use only the postal services you need. Sending a letter by air mail on Friday, for example, is usually unnecessary; first-class postage most likely will get it there by Monday morning, anyway.
—Pay the correct postage, and no more. Don't be out of 8-cent air mail stamps when you need one, and be tempted to put whatever is available on the envelope, such as two 3-cent stamps—an overpayment of 25 per cent.
—Get the maximum value out of the postage you use. In essence, put more contents into each envelope and get more value out of the envelope itself.
—Mark the letter or parcel properly. Label large first-class flats as "First Class" so they won't be mishandled as if of a lower class.
—Mail at the best time for your purpose. Mail deposited at peak periods gets slower handling, so mail several times a day.
Males Earn More Academic Degrees
Ann Arbor, Mich.—(UPI)—Of the 10,000 Ph.D. degrees now being earned annually, only about 10 per cent go to women, reports Merritt Chambers, University of Michigan visiting professor of higher education.
"This may be partly due to the different biological roles of the two sexes," he said. "But it is assuredly also largely due to social traditions and prejudices which would be better overcome and forgotten."
"We could use to very great advantage more women physicians and surgeons, more women at high levels in the other professions, more women in all the scientific fields, more women in university and college teaching."
His comments are included in his new book, "Chance and Choice in Higher Education."

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She's a busy one. In addition to her legislative duties she has been active in the Wasco County Red Cross, Tuberculosis and Health Association, Girl Scouts, Parent Teachers Association, and United Fund.
A son, Dr. Byron Musa, is in St. Paul, Minn., taking post-graduate work for specialization in internal medicine.
Their youngest son, Air Force Lt. Milton Musa, was killed in 1956.
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As Senate president, Musa does not now serve on any committee.
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HARRISON MAPS COURSE—Facing reorganization ordered by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, the U.S. National Guard must recruit new strength under rigid new standards, Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, Jr., (shown here) president of the National Guard Association of the U.S., tells how this can be done. (UPI)

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610 Heel & Toe Mesh	1.39	1.11	3.18	.99
690 Service Sheer	1.39	1.11	3.18	.99
WITH SEAMS	Reg. Pair	Sale Pair	Sale Box	You Save
900 Evening Sheer	1.65	1.32	3.81	1.14
600 Walking Chiffon	1.39	1.11	3.18	.99



TESTIFIES—Budget Director Kermit Gordon is shown as he appeared before the Joint House-Senate Economic committee in Washington. In his testimony, Gordon likened President Kennedy's proposed tax cut to the price policy of a company which takes less profit on each item but does a larger business and thus swells its revenue. (UPI)

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