

THE YEARBOOK AND THE LEGISLATIVE ACTION PLAN

W ith this the fifth annual edition of the NATIONAL GUARD Magazine Yearbook edition, we have now been at this business of a special issue of the magazine long enough to label it "annual." This year, we have added several new features that should make it even more useful as a yearbook to our NGAUS members and other readers.

The principal feature we commend to our readers is the Legislative Action Plan, which begins on page 77 and forms the middle 28 pages of this month's issue. It can be a pullout for those who wish to have it as a separate item. Obviously we recommend that you save the entire Yearbook for reference throughout the year because it contains a lot of information of lasting value.

The Legislative Action Plan this year is organized in a more prioritized manner than in the past. In past years, the plan was arranged more along functional lines than in priority order.

This year, we have placed force structure as the NGAUS' top priority for FY90 and the 1989 congressional year, which began January 3 with the convening of the 101st Congress. This priority reflects the fact that force structure issues rose to the forefront during 1988, and the Army and Air Guard initiatives that spawned them will resurface this year.

Let us state our concerns straightforwardly, while at the same time referring back to the progress report by our NGAUS Executive Director LTG LaVern E. Weber (ret.) in last month's NATIONAL GUARD Magazine. But first it is important to define what we don't mean by force structure. We don't flying hours. mean that we intend to get into the business of suggesting where units should be placed. We won't be expressing an opinion about whether a fighter unit ought to be in one state or another, or whether a conversion of an F-4 unit to F-16s ought to be in this or that state. Neither do we mean to assert any views on which state

Rather, in the context of the Legislative Action Plan, force structure means combat power in units and the most efficient application of force structure to produce combat power for the lowest possible cost. This should be a popular notion given the ongoing need to ensure that the Department of Defense (DoD) operates in a cost-effective manner.

Over the past eight years, the NGAUS has consistently talked about robusting in the Air Guard. By this, we mean fielding squadrons the same size as those in the active Air Force. We continue to believe this is the most cost-effective way of increasing combat power in the Total Air Force. It means fighter squadrons of 24 primary aircraft authorized (PAA), not 18. It means airlift and refueling squadrons of 16 aircraft, not eight.

those levels, the squadrons already developed to those levels as opposed to the false economy of reducing them to their previous size.

n article in a magazine for "fre-A quent fliers" recently noted that the scheduled airlines will be hiring 10,000 new pilots this year! Is it any wonder that the active Air Force has a retention problem for rated officers? Indeed, this article stated that a major problem for scheduled airlines is the level of training in the cockpit, given the fact that all such positions can't be filled with military aviation veterans with hundreds or even thousands of

As Senator James Sasser (D-Tennessee) suggested at a Senate hearing last year, the Air Force probably is waging a partially futile battle in trying to retain all its pilots, given these numbers. Some are certain to leave active duty to pursue the economic incentives offered by the airlines. However, such men and women can continue to

gets-or doesn't get combat aviation serve their nation, pursue a c career and provide combat read FEATURES for the Total Air Force if the slots are made available in the Guard. That means, at minir maintaining the PAA and flying as they are. It may mean, as Na Security Adviser-Designee The Soviets Haven't Changed That Much Scowcroft has suggested, tran GEN John R. Galvin, Supreme Allied Commander-Europe and ring additional missions to the commander of NATO, discusses the Soviet threat facing his Combat readiness also is the Warsaw Pact. Galvin, a former Massachusetts Guardsman, and Reserve.

in the Army Guard. It is said that praises the National Guard's readiness. a combat aviation battalion is is the AH-64 Apache, fewer aircraft be issued than before because combat effectiveness of the Apad so much greater than previous a helicopters. Leaving aside whe Mobilization in All Its Aspects could be counterproductive. If a occurred! to a logical conclusion, this appr Most of all, it means maintaining at could hamper the combat read of Army National Guard forces.

In the Legislative Action Plan have sought to provide some in tion of the NGAUS Executive 0 ment and in other policy areas MG Charles M. Kiefner, new NGAUS president and the chairtional association can actively is more to equipment than combat arms units. dress more than a few specific ities in any given year. In addition must be prepared to tackle targe opportunity, whether to op things of potential harm to the World War II Still Sells more, of these.

The Executive Council, elected the membership, sorts out the is and provides guidance as to w our emphasis will be each year blueprint for accomplishment i annual Legislative Action Plan hope all our NGAUS members become active in supporting at cessful year in Congress in 1989 in their own way.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAG

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There is a group of National Guardsmen

with skills and a mission that is so specialized it pervades their daily lives-Eskimo Scouts, Alaska National Guard. Whether drilling in the bitter cold, fishing for their livelihood or just boating for relaxation, the scouts are ever vigilant for the Soviet presence. Photo, Russ Weston. Design, Johnson

this is a logical or consistent Exercise Golden Thrust '88 was a special First Army exercise ment in the context of modernize designed to test how ready the U.S. Army's Guard, Reserve and our concern is that its applic IRR elements are for a mobilization. Some surprising results

troops stationed in Western Europe and the implications of the



cil's priorities for equipment pro Combat Service Units Need Equipment

indicated last month, no serious man of a special National Guard Bureau study group, says there



tional Guard or to favor unanticip There is more to mobilization than loading the train and leaving.



positive proposals. It is a rare What happens to the families of the men (and now women) when when we don't get one or the othe they leave for mobilization stations and begin their training. One wife rented four houses, rented out three, and followed her husband until he deployed overseas.



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Some are quaint. Some are larger than many active Army those elements of most concerns that we have a state camps, some vestiges from an earlier day. But all are useful

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State Camps



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