

MG Robert F. Ensslin Jr., President, NGAUS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

IT'S AN UNSTABLE AND UNFRIENDLY WORLD OUT THERE

Our array of speakers at the 113th NGAUS General Conference turned out to be even more satisfying this year than we could have dreamed. Among them were several senior congressional staffers who provided us with some insights into the internal workings of the major military committees of the House and the Senate. And we had a very productive visit from GEN Gordon R. Sullivan, the new chief of staff of the Army.

Indeed, General Sullivan's visit was, perhaps, the most rewarding of all because he participated totally in our Conference during his brief time on the ground. For the first time in a long time, the senior uniformed leader of the Army seems dedicated to being the chief of staff of the Total Army, including the Guard and Reserve.

Without rememberable exception, our speakers talked about the Total Force Policy and how it would play out in the remaining years of the 20th century. Perhaps the strongest words came from the most powerful persona: Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee's defense subcommittee. He said, without reservation, that he would advocate the Guard's personnel strengths be sustained at present levels, and that the "law of the land" include force structure language to accommodate a 450,000-member floor for the Army National Guard.

This has been and will continue to be the top priority for your NGAUS leadership in 1992. In August and September, we witnessed an upheaval in world events. Americans watched with fascination and horror as Soviet hardline Communists executed a coup d'etat against President Mikhail Gorbachev. Then we witnessed the counter-coup in which Gorbachev was restored to power, albeit in a much different atmosphere, as he now shares power with Russian Republic President Boris Yeltsin.

And finally, we are witnessing the

breakaway of parts of the Soviet Union from the strongly centralized superpower that was originally created by Vladimir Lenin in the early 1920s. And which was ruled absolutely by the Communist Party with the force of the KGB for 70 years.

There also is the ongoing civil war in Yugoslavia following quickly on the heels of the Persian Gulf War. The world is indeed an unstable and dangerous place.

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In 1944, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill commented in a meeting with President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Soviet Premier Josef Stalin that some military effort needed to be made in the Balkans. His suggestion was ignored at this summit by the two world leaders who were concentrating their ire at Hitler and Nazi Germany. What Churchill knew from his experiences as first lord of the admiralty in World War I was that southeastern Europe is an historically unstable place where wars have broken out off and on for more than 3,000 years. It was the site of the beginning of World War I.

Three millenia ago, it was the home of Philip of Macedonia and his son, Alexander the Great. One thousand years before Alexander, it was the location of the Peloponnesian Wars, the great struggle between the city-states of Athens and Sparta.

A year and a half ago, the National Guard Association in cooperation with the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington conducted a symposium on the future

of the Guard and Reserve. This was before the beginning of the Persian Gulf War.

Among the conclusions of the symposium was that whenever a mission can be placed in the Guard and Reserve, it should be. Only when the deployment time is so short or the time commitment so onerous should a military mission be in the full-time active Army and Air Force.

Among the examples of this were B-52 bombers that sit extensive and constant runway alert and airborne divisions that must be prepared to deploy and fight within 18 hours of notification.

Operation DESERT STORM proved this concept. We proved that Guard units could be alerted, mobilized and deployed effectively. We proved that our units were combat ready and combat effective. Even the much-maligned roundout brigades demonstrated that they could have been deployed. General Sullivan said in his speech that they had done everything that was asked of them.

Yet, when the war was over, we found ourselves—as we had been in the QUICKSILVER era—still fighting for the existence of one-third of the Army National Guard.

We believe the events in the Soviet Union and the ongoing events in the Balkans prove that the United States shouldn't be in such a rush to disarm. We should not be in any rush to dismantle the Guard and Reserve.

The National Guard, America's Asset, is the national insurance policy. We should not cancel that insurance quite yet.

My pledge to all NGAUS members is to redouble our efforts, as we ask the NGAUS members to redouble theirs, to preserve our force structure until the United States gains a better perspective on where international events are headed. That is the only safe and sure way to guarantee peace and stability in the world during these trying and uncertain times.

National Guard

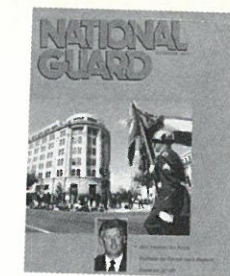
NATIONAL GUARD

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FEATURES

The National Guard Memorial Dedicated 14

For the second time in its history, the National Guard Association of the United States membership, from the 54 states and territories, came together in the nation's capital to dedicate a memorial building that serves as a focal point for all National Guard members. The Guard proudly displayed its troops, state flags and equipment from the Colonial times to DESERT STORM during a parade to demonstrate how Guard members have served the nation and the state for the common defense.



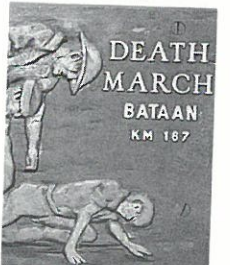
COVER: Vice President J. Danforth Quayle dedicated the National Guard Memorial, as well as unveiling the Minuteman Statue in the foyer and dedicating the G.V. Montgomery Council Chamber. The occasion was topped off by a Parade of States before the new Memorial Building. Photos, John Studwell and Ken White. Design, Johnson Design.

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Frederic C. Hildreth, frequent freelance writer to NATIONAL GUARD, highlights the first counterblow struck against the Japanese, only hours after the bombing at Pearl Harbor. Key elements of the counterblow were the 192d and the 194th Tank Battalions from Minnesota, Kentucky, California, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin. They fought with the Philippine Defense Force.



Remembering the Fallen 24

The 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month is more commonly known as Veterans Day. Unlike most other national holidays, which are reconfigured to the calendar to ensure a three-day weekend, Veterans Day is one of the few that has stayed the test of time and continues to be remembered on November 11th every year. It is the time set aside to make peace with ourselves and with those who have fallen in service of this country's freedom.



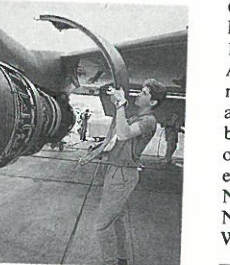
And Long May It Wave 26

The national colors have come to mean many things to many people. It has served as the symbol of our freedoms and rights around the world and it has, for various reasons, served as a symbol of protestation. But at this time, particularly after the great victory in the Persian Gulf War, it is held with great reverence. This brief article outlines key guidelines as to how to properly display our colors.



On the Move 28

Today, the CPT Eddie Rickenbacker spirit is again alive as members of the Ohio Air National Guard at Rickenbacker ANG are preparing to remain at their base, which is one of many military installations around the world on the base-closure "hit list."



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