

Maj Gen John L. Matthews, President, NGAUS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

SECRETARY ASPIN GIVES GUARD COMMUNITY MANY POINTS TO PONDER

The 115th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) is behind us, and our initial perceptions of Defense Secretary Les Aspin's remarks need to be shared with our membership.

But a little history first. At the NGAUS General Conference in Hawaii, GEN Gordon R. Sullivan, chief of staff of the Army, suggested a dialogue between the components of the Army that prompted then President MG Robert F. Ensslin Jr. to recommend regular meetings of the components of the Army to resolve differences. General Sullivan then initiated what came to be known as the "off-site meetings" between the active Army and representatives from the Association of the United States Army (AUSA), the Reserve Officers Association (ROA), Army Reserve leadership, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), the Adjutants General Association of the United States (AGAUS) and the NGAUS.

This group reached an agreement through FY96 that included some yearly reductions in end-strength at levels the Congress could support. The process has taken almost two years to complete, but we reached a compromise that would take Army Guard end-strength to 386,000 and leave the force structure allowance at 420,000 through the same year.

At the 115th NGAUS General Conference Corporate Luncheon, MG Jerry Harrison, chief of the Army's Congressional Liaison Office, reiterated what we had said earlier: The three components had reached an agreement, which meant Congress faced less contention and was able to deal with other matters pertaining to the armed services. We also are able to deal with other issues. There are those in Congress, much as in our community and among our governors, that have expressed a certain wariness of the trend. Language in this year's Senate Appropriations Committee bill recognizes those 1996 levels and stated: "...Significant reductions beyond this level would be unacceptable."

The advent of the new administration and the Bottom-Up Review, which Secretary Aspin initiated, maintained a continuous focus on Army National Guard force structure and end-strength. This focus was especially sharpened when we saw 15 "enhanced" brigades on the chart for 1999. Even though we were heartened that the off-site group's numbers through 1996 were being supported, we found little comfort in the lack of specifics beyond 1996. This lack of specificity caused various interpretations of what was being projected. Some versions talked about five-plus divisions. Another interpretation discussed only 15 brigades ready to go in 90 days or less. And we heard of end-strength numbers that deviated greatly from the Guard's historical level.

The Bottom-Up Review left many unanswered questions. Secretary Aspin's acceptance of our invitation to speak to the Conference delegates, we hoped, would provide more details as to what the Bottom-Up Review really meant and what the civilian leadership's thinking was. Secretary Aspin's address did begin to answer some of our questions.

Here are some quotes from Secretary Aspin's remarks at the Conference: "In short, our reserve components are going to provide us with 'compensating leverage.' By compensating leverage, I mean we're going to use the Guard and Reserve to reduce the risks and control the costs of our smaller active forces. This means making smarter use of the reserve components. It means using their strengths properly. And it means funding reserve forces at a level that reflects how much we will rely on them in a crisis. In the new world, we are going to count on reserve forces to respond more often and more quickly. Since our military force structure, on the whole, will be leaner, more flexible and more mobile, our reserve forces will have to be as well. This means we have to make

some changes."

He discussed the impact on the other services and touched on the the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve, which he said would be flying B-52 and B-1 heavy bombers. He said they would have more aerial refueling and airlift operations, and they would take on some of the occasional short-duration peacetime fighter deployments overseas to reduce personnel demands on the active Air Force. "But just as we are reducing the number of Cold War active fighter wings, (Guard and) reserve wings will come down from 12 to seven."

He then turned to the Army Guard and Army Reserve, saying that "...Changes here will be the most dramatic and exciting, particularly regarding the Guard as a combat force. Let me first give you the big picture; the kind of numbers we are talking about. We're planning for a combined Army reserve component end-strength of 575,000 personnel in fiscal year 1999. What does this give us in terms of military power? It gives us a combat force of about 37 brigades. This force will augment and reinforce the 10 active Army divisions we plan, and supply support forces needed to sustain them in crisis and war.

"The centerpiece of this plan will be 15 enhanced readiness combat brigades that can quickly reinforce active combat units in a crisis. These enhanced brigades would be deployed in 90 days...much faster than Army Guard divisions now deploy under current training practices."

Obviously, the secretary said considerably more and much also was not addressed. His speech has given us many points to consider. There are still questions about force structure allowances. As we know, force structure is what gives the Army Guard its stability to maintain a viable force.

We will continue in our efforts of maintaining an Army and Air National Guard that is sized as the nation's first line of defense able to respond to national and state emergencies.

National Guard

NATIONAL GUARD

November 1993 Volume XLVII, Number 11

FEATURES

Guard Women Break Barriers 14

One of Secretary Les Aspin's first steps as secretary of Defense was to open up combat pilot positions in the Total Force to women. Eager to take the lead, the Wisconsin Guard is proud to claim 1LT Tammy Gross as the Army Guard's first woman Cobra pilot. New York's Maj Jackie Parker is currently in flight school learning the intricacies of the F-16. They both have the right stuff.



COVER:

Wisconsin's 1LT Tammy Gross is the first woman Cobra pilot in the Army Guard. Maj Jackie Parker, currently a member of the New York Air Guard, is aiming high and expanding her horizons. She is presently attending F-16 flight training at McConnell AFB. Cover by Howard Design.

VI's Woman C-23 Pilot Tops the Skies 20

MAJ Caroline Adams is the National Guard's first woman state aviation officer. Not only does she have full responsibility for all the Virgin Islands Army National Guard's aviation programs, but she is proficient in flying the likes of the Sherpa C-23 and the UH-1 helicopters. Both of these aircraft are needed greatly in the Virgin Islands Guard to accomplish the mission on all three islands.



New Jersey Loses Two Great Units 24

During solemn ceremonies at Sea Girt, New Jersey, MG Vito Morgano, the adjutant general of New Jersey, and Mrs. Lucinda Florio, the wife of Governor Jim Florio, trooped the line for the last time to render a final salute for the 50th Armored Division and the 170th Air Refueling Group, New Jersey National Guard.



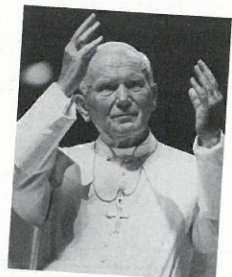
Translation in Flight of a C-130 26

After searching for Russian-speaking C-130 instructor pilots in the active Air Force, it turned out that the Air Force had to turn to the California and Maryland Air National Guard to find pilots who met these requirements. Maj Randy Elson and 2Lt David Woodworth, of California and Maryland, made history as instructor pilots for a Russian general, who was learning to fly the C-130.



Colorado Guard Is a Big Blessing 34

When the Holy See came to Denver, hundreds of thousands of Catholic followers came to witness this rare North American visit. Many of the pilgrims were not in the best physical shape to withstand the high August temperatures and the 16-mile march to hear the Pope's mass. It was the Colorado Army and Air National Guard medical units that saved, not only, some aching feet but also some lives from a stroke. The Pope blessed them all.



DEPARTMENTS

President's Message	2
Washington Tie-Line	4
Views From the Field	6
Newsbreaks	8
Shaping Up	10
Capitol Focus	11
Return Fire	12
Leading Edge	36
Posting the Guard	38
Notebook	42

PUBLICATION STAFF

MG Robert F. Ensslin Jr. (ret.)
Publisher

CPT Victor Dubina (ret.)
Director of Communications

CPT Pamela A. Kane
Executive Editor

Ms. Belinda L. Reilly
Production Manager

2LT Carol Thompson
Editorial Assistant/Writer

MAJ R. Glenn Ross (ret.)
Advertising Sales

Ms. M. Catherine Privat
Controller, CPA

Howard Design & Illustration

NATIONAL GUARD, November 1993. The NATIONAL GUARD Magazine (ISSN 0163-3945) is published monthly, by the National Guard Association of the United States, with editorial and advertising offices at One Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. Telephone (202) 789-0031. FAX: (202) 682-9358. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright 1993 by the National Guard Association of the U.S. All rights reserved. All members of the NGAUS receive NATIONAL GUARD Magazine: \$8 of the membership dues are allocated to a magazine subscription. Nonmember subscriptions are \$20 per year. The bulk subscription rate for orders of 100 issues or more continues to be \$10 per issue. The editor welcomes original articles bearing on national defense, with emphasis on application to or implications for the National Guard. Postmaster: Send Form 3579 to NATIONAL GUARD, One Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.