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NATO, other nations begin to send troops to Bosnia. While about 1,000 American servicemembers — primarily from the Army — were preparing the way, the United States, NATO and Russian defense officials described the contributions various nations would make to the peacekeeping force in Bosnia. It is possible as many as 25 countries will participate in Operation Joint Endeavor.

U.S.: 20,000 servicemembers, including up to 3,000 reservists; 13,000 soldiers from the 1st Armored Division in Bad Kreuznach, Germany. Troops will be equipped with 150 M1A1 tanks, 250 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, 50 AH-64 Apache helicopters.

Great Britain: 13,000 servicemembers, including land, air and sea forces already in Bosnia. Deploying force will include divisional headquarters, brigade with armor and artillery.

France: 10,000 servicemembers, with about 7,500 in Bosnia — the same number contributed to the U.N. effort earlier. Others will be assigned logistics duty on ships in Adriatic.

Germany: 4,000 servicemembers for logistics, transportation, medical and engineering. Most will be based in Croatia and will join about 1,800 German soldiers already there. Also Tornado fighter/bombers already deployed to air bases in Italy will remain.

Italy: 2,100 soldiers from a light-armored contingent and 600 more kept in reserve in Italy.

Norway: 1,000 troops as part of a Nordic brigade (soldiers also coming from Denmark, Finland and Sweden).

Spain: 1,250 soldiers already deployed in Bosnia. Additionally, two frigates on Adriatic patrol, eight F/A 18s, two C-130s and one C-235.

Portugal: Undetermined in early December.

Netherlands: Undetermined in early December.

Other contributors: Soldiers from Turkey, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland.

Russia: 1,500 to 2,000 infantry and 2,000 logistical support troops. Russian senior officer will be attached to U.S. commander in charge of the operation, Gen. George Joulwan. Joulwan will consult on operations involving Russian forces in his role as a U.S. general officer. Joulwan is also commander of NATO forces in Europe.

Multinational Headquarters: Tuzla, north of Sarajevo.

Forces not already in Bosnia will begin arriving following the signing of a peace agreement in Paris.

France will rejoin NATO military command.

France announced in early December that it will end almost three decades of going-it-alone in military planning and rejoin NATO's military command.

What France agreed to do was to send its Defense Minister to future NATO meetings and to rejoin the alliance's military committee.

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said, "It is particularly significant that France will now again be a full member of the military committee."

The committee reviews all important NATO plans, such as the deployment to Bosnia.

France, like Spain, will keep its forces under national control during peacetime.

The announcement does not change France's position on maintaining its own nuclear deterrent. France does not participate in the NATO Nuclear Planning Group.

Shalikashvili confirms U.S., allied forces can fire first. Gen. John Shalikashvili confirmed previous statements from Defense Secretary William Perry that the Multinational Peacekeeping Force in Bosnia would not fall into the trap of previous U.N. missions in Somalia.

Shalikashvili, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in Brussels in late November, "I am very well satisfied that the catalogue of rules of engagement that are now included in the planning are in fact very well suited to ensure not only protection of the force from any hostile act, but also from any hostile intent."

Without detailing the rules of engagement, he said, "There are never any guarantees, but when you look at lessons we have to look at, and when you consider the training we have gone through, then I am confident."

The lessons include Somalia and Lebanon.

Protection of the force from attacks has formed a central part of predeployment planning.

Perry hails new understanding on NATO-Russian relationship. Defense Secretary William Perry and Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev reached final agreement in late November on how Russian troops will participate in the Multinational Peacekeeping Force in Bosnia.

The agreement puts a Russian brigade under the day-to-day control of Maj. Gen. William L. Nash, Commander of the U.S. 1st Armored Division. The brigade will take its long-term orders from a Russian general, who will serve as deputy to Gen. George Joulwan, NATO's Commander.

At one point the Russians had insisted on placing Operation Joint Endeavor under U.N. control and then followed that up with a requirement that, if it were to be under NATO, Russia would have a veto on aspects of the deployment.

Perry said in Brussels, "We came to a new understanding on a NATO-Russian relationship." Grachev agreed, saying, "We have laid the groundwork for this new system of European security."

Congress votes support for U.S. troops, not mission in Bosnia. The House and Senate rejected Dec. 13 attempt to block funds for the U.S. military mission to Bosnia.

The Senate resolution gave some support to the mission as well as the U.S. forces engaged in the peacekeeping operation. Additionally, the Senate wanted a timetable of about a year for U.S. forces to leave and wanted Bosnian Muslims armed and trained to protect themselves when the peacekeepers depart.

The House resolution disapproved of the mission.

The following day in Paris a formal peace agreement to end the fighting in Bosnia was signed.

Severe winter storms in the Balkans delayed the departure of large elements of the 60,000-member peacekeeping force as the Washington Update was going to press.

Russia, U.S. are close to agreement on ABM treaty. The United States and Russia reached an understanding setting parameters for antiballistic missile defense systems that were not in existence when the treaty was signed in 1972.

The new agreement covers slower firing interceptor systems — speeds of 1.9 miles per second or less.

This would allow the Army's Patriot missile upgrade and the Theater High Altitude Area Defense projects to go forward.

The Navy's Upper Tier interceptor was not covered in this agreement.

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Russian military fields parliamentary candidates. Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev organized a slate of 123 military officers to run for seats in the lower house of the Russian Parliament in the Dec. 17 election.

They are running in the local constituency half of the election for the State Duma. The other half of the election to decide control of the 450-member house are awarded to parties who have received at least 5 percent of the vote.

In addition to the slate organized by Grachev, other parties have nominated present and former military officers for the election. Among these candidates are Gen. Lev Rokhlin, who reorganized the Chechen campaign; Aleksandr V. Rutskoi, a hero of the Afghan war; and Boris Gromov, a former Soviet commander in Afghanistan.

Army recruited 63,000, not 70,000 in FY 1995.

The personnel budget shortfall of about \$400 million — caused by a number of factors including paid separations, more moves and currency fluctuations — caused the Army to drop its recruiting target from 70,000 to 63,000.

That is the lowest recruiting target since the beginning of the all-volunteer Army.

Additionally, the recruiting targets for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 have also been lowered. Instead of 85,000 in 1996 and 96,000 in 1997, the new targets are 68,000 and 91,000 respectively.

Finally, the Army intends to accept no prior-service recruits in 1996.

Recruit quality remains high. The Army reported almost 70 percent of its recruits for fiscal year 1995 were in the top three categories of scoring on the Armed Forces Qualification Test.

DoD also reports:

- About one in every five recruits was a woman.
- About one in five was black, one in 10 Hispanic and one in 20 another minority.

Army National Guard Director looks at recruiting, retention. Maj. Gen. William A. Navas Jr., Director of the Army National Guard, said he is concerned about a trend where recruiting is fine, but drop-out rates increase before the Estimated Time of Separation.

“I think this is a kind of indicator of what we’re seeing in society today ... We see that in people getting married, and if it doesn’t work, you know, separating; individuals taking a job and if they don’t feel comfortable, moving on,” Navas said.

Adding, “The instruction I’ve given to my people is that we need to start retaining individuals from the moment we recruit them. Where we have not met mission is in that middle part, where we are losing individuals at the two- to three-year mark.

“And we need to find out what we’re doing — or what we’re not doing — that these individuals are coming in and we’re not meeting their expectations.”

President accepts Defense appropriations bill.

President Clinton signed a \$243 billion Defense appropriations bill Nov. 30, hours before a midnight deadline to veto. This does not include the appropriations for military construction and Defense part of the Department of Energy.

The bill also is \$7 billion higher than the President requested. However, some of that money likely will be used to pay for the peacekeeping operations in Bosnia that defense analysts say could run from \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion per year.

As part of the agreement with congressional leaders, the White House will rechannel \$1.5 billion from the appropriations bill to pay for Operation Joint Endeavor.

This reprogramming, however, requires committee approval. This is the seventh appropriations bill that the President has signed for fiscal year 1996.

The Defense authorization bill was still in Congress as the Washington Update went to press. This bill is key to the full raises in pay and allowances.

Mail-order pharmacy expanded at base closure sites. Medicare-eligible uniformed services members who lost their pharmacy benefits as a result of base closures can now recover those benefits, even if they live outside of the 40-mile catchment area of the facility.

If retirees used that pharmacy within a year before it closed, that data should have been added to the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System.

If they have not, retirees should contact the DEERS Support Office to receive a certification letter.

The office may be reached by calling 1-800-334-4162 in California; 1-800-527-5602 in Alaska and Hawaii and 1-800-538-9552 in all other states.

No dates yet have been set for the closing of Noble Army Hospital, Fort McClellan, Ala. or Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Aurora, Colo. In 1995, Letterman Army Medical Center closed, as did the Army hospitals at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Fort Devens, Mass.

The Department of Defense is working to identify other facilities that have been approved for closure by the last Base Realignment and Closure Commission. This includes Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, N.J., and Fort Pickett, Va.

AUSA Web Site is up and running. AUSA's Web site can be reached on the Internet at <http://www.ausa.org>.

The easy-to-use home page allows Web users access to a wide range of information about AUSA. Users can find on the AUSA Web site news about the Army and national security, activities on Capitol Hill with point and click connections to other important Web sites, AUSA missions, AUSA chapters, digests of Army Magazine and AUSA NEWS, Institute of Land Warfare publications and programs, Industry Affairs symposia and information on how to become an AUSA member.

Association officials said the AUSA home page will be a dynamic offering, regularly updated and expanded, and furthers the Association's goal of educating the public about the vital role landpower plays in national security.

Institute of Land Warfare Publications

(To order the ILW publications listed below or receive an index of all ILW publications issued during the calendar year, call 1-(800) 336-4570, ext. 308, or write to the AUSA Institute of Land Warfare, 2425 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22201.)

SETTING THE TERMS OF FUTURE BATTLE FOR FORCE XXI, Land Warfare Paper 20, by Lt. Col. Douglas A. Macgregor, explores the training implications for the Army as it copes with technological change in the context of FORCE XXI.

THE KOREAN MILITARY THREAT IN PERSPECTIVE, Land Warfare Paper 21, by Maj. Gen. Edward B. Atkeson, USA, Ret., examines the military threat scenarios which exist on the peninsula, concluding with observations on defense measures.

SCUD ALERT!: THE HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT AND MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE OF BALLISTIC MISSILES ON TACTICAL OPERATIONS, Land Warfare Paper 22, by Maj. Bryon E. Greenwald, explains why Army planners should pay more attention to the impact of ballistic missiles on tactical level warfare.

THE EMERGING IMPORTANCE OF CIVILIAN AND CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES TO ARMY OPERATIONS by Raymond J. Sumser and Lt. Col. Charles W. Hemingway, USA, Ret., Landpower Essay 95-4, addresses the many questions regarding the increasing reliance on civilians in military operations.

ACCEPTING THE UNPALATABLE: LAW AND ORDER IN OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR by William Rosenau, Landpower Essay 95-5, states it is time for DoD to accept responsibility for law enforcement in other than war.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY: GOALS, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES, Background Brief 69, provides fundamental information regarding the nature and makeup of the association.