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1615 H STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20062

November 8, 1983

Ms. Joyce Thomann
Executive Assistant to
Morton C. Blackwell
White House Office for Public Liaison
Room 191
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Joyce:

As promised I have compiled the attached list of chamber of commerce officers and executives who were instrumental in securing Congressional approval of the CBI. With the CBI now law, the chamber leadership is cooperating with the Department of Commerce and directly with chambers in the region to be the engine of economic growth.

The CBI is a great foreign policy victory for the Administration and U.S. national interests in this vital area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Keith L. Miceli".

Keith L. Miceli
Director,
Latin American Affairs

Enclosure

Citizens for Reagan Washington Update

SEP 6 1983

Published regularly for Reagan activists everywhere

September 1, 1983
Volume I, Number 5

YOUR HELP NEEDED TO INSURE U.S. SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUA'S FREEDOM FIGHTERS

Before breaking for its summer recess, the House voted on July 28 to end covert aid to Nicaraguan freedom fighters. Widely interpreted as a major defeat for President Reagan's Central American policies, the vote was 228-195 on the Boland-Zablocki Amendment.

Since this action will have no immediate effect on covert aid and the Senate is unlikely to follow suit, the vote was largely symbolic. However, the stage is now set for a major Congressional confrontation which will determine the future level of U.S. assistance to our friends in Nicaragua.

Liberals in Congress will now try to delete funding for covert assistance from the 1984 intelligence agencies authorization bill (H.R. 2968). The bill has already been reported out of the House Intelligence Committee, chaired by Edward Boland (D-MA), containing a provision to delete those funds, known as Section 108. It is expected the bill will reach the House floor during the third week of September, and Reagan supporters will seek a vote to remove or replace Section 108.

It should not be assumed that the July 28 vote on Boland-Zablocki dooms such an effort. The vote on that day was extremely fluid. The vote totals on a series of amendments changed constantly. One amendment battle was actually won by the Administration by a margin of 214-213. The reluctance of many in Congress to be seen as abandoning our friends was evidenced by the 50 Democrats who voted with the President and the claim by Majority Leader Jim Wright (D-TX), that, "this is not an anti-Administration demonstration at all."

Therefore, grass roots pressure on Congress to remove Section 108 will have great impact. Reagan supporters should:

1) Write, call or send a Mail-Gram to your Congressman. Phone calls to home district offices are most effective until the recess ends (September 12). The Washington office of your Congressman can be reached through the Capitol switchboard: 202-224-3121. Mailgrams can be sent by calling toll free: 800-257-2241. The address for all House members is: House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

2) Write to any or all of the 19 Republicans who deserted the President on one or more votes on July 28, especially if they are your own Congressman or represent your state. They were: Sherwood Boehlert (NY), Silvio Conte (MA), Lawrence Coughlin (PA), Cooper Evans (IA), Hamilton Fish (NY), Bill Green (NY), Frank Horton (NY), James Jeffords (VT), Jim Leach (IA), John McKernan (ME), Stewart McKinney (CT), Lynn Martin (IL), Joel Pritchard (WA), Marge Roukema (NJ), Thomas Ridge (PA), Claudine Schneider (RI), Olympia Snowe (ME), Lyle Williams (OH), and Ed Zschau (CA).

Failure to remove or replace Section 108 will not result in a cut-off of covert aid. But it would give House leaders great leverage with Senate leaders when the intelligence agencies appropriations go to conference committee. The result could be greatly reduced U.S. assistance.

ALSO ON CAPITOL HILL...

Congress returns from its summer recess on September 12. In addition to aid to Nicaraguan freedom fighters and tuition tax credits which are detailed elsewhere in this newsletter, here is a summary of other legislation of interest to Reagan supporters:

Hyde Amendment--Pro-life forces will be on both the defensive and offensive. Abortion proponents will try to repeal or weaken the Hyde Amendment, which bars taxpayer funding of abortion except to save the life of the mother. The Amendment is part of the annual appropriations bill which funds the Department of Labor and the Department of Health and Human Services and therefore must be renewed each year. Since the new fiscal year begins on October 1, the Hyde Amendment will be considered before that date. Letters and other communications to Members of Congress should be sent now.

In addition, there is a possibility of Senate action on the Respect Human Life Act (H.R. 618/S. 467) which would codify as permanent law the provisions of the Hyde Amendment. (See Citizens for Reagan "Legislative Report", February 10, 1983.) Since this measure will have to be added as a "rider" to another bill on the Senate floor, the exact timetable for consideration is not known.

Food Stamp Fraud--The Food Stamp Reform Act of 1983 (S. 1727) was introduced in early August by Senators Jim McClure (R-ID), Bill Armstrong (R-CO), and Jake Garn (R-UT). The bill has been referred to the Nutrition Subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture Committee. It would tighten eligibility requirements, require identification of recipients when using food stamps, and encourage states to reduce waste.

Currently, a huge black market exists in food stamps. Fraud and abuse cost taxpayers \$21 million each week. Senate Agriculture Chairman Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC) will hold hearings on S. 1727 when Congress returns, although no dates have been set. It is also expected that Senator Helms will introduce his own bill addressing waste, fraud, and abuse without dealing with the issue of eligibility, which is raised in S. 1727. Unfortunately, uphill battles are expected for both bills.

Insanity Plea--The Senate Judiciary Committee has approved a measure that would limit the insanity defense to those defendants who can prove, by clear and convincing evidence that they were unable to appreciate the wrongfulness of their acts. The proposal is included as one of twelve titles of the proposed U.S. Criminal Code Revision (S. 829) which currently enjoys bi-partisan support. The other titles deal with bail, sentencing, and labor racketeering.

In the House, the Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Justice approved an insanity bill (H.R. 3336) that defines insanity in a similar manner, but it is weaker. It would only require the defendant to prove his insanity by a preponderance of evidence as opposed to the "clear and convincing" evidence standard of S. 829.

Nuclear Energy--Introduced by Senator Alan Simpson (R-WY) at the request of the Administration, S. 894 would streamline the licensing process for nuclear power plants. It is designed to reduce the regulatory burden on the energy industry as well as the delays in plant construction which have added millions to the cost of electricity. The bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

High Frontier--A "Sense of the Congress" resolution (H.R. 215/S. 100) has been introduced asking the President to provide budgetary advice to Congress to carry out the Space Defense program outlined by President Reagan in his speech of March 23, 1983. Sponsored by Senators Paul Laxalt (R-NV) and Malcolm Wallop (R-WY) and by Representative G. William Whitehurst (R-VA), the bills have been referred to the Armed Services Committees of both houses.

Opponents of High Frontier have gathered approximately 100 co-sponsors on a bill introduced by liberal Congressman Joe Moakley (D-MA) which bars any weapons, even defensive ones, from space. This concept was endorsed by Yuri Andropov in mid-August.

Radio Marti--Action on the President's proposal (H.R. 2453/S. 602) to broadcast news and information into Cuba has been delayed during this session as a result of a major assault on the plan by liberals in Congress. In the Senate, Lowell Weicker (R-CT) has filibustered and engaged in other parliamentary maneuvers in hopes of developing support for a watered down alternative. In the House, the Foreign Affairs Committee has reported out a version of the bill supported by the Administration. However, the bill also has been reported out of the Energy and Commerce Committee with a series of amendments rendering the legislation virtually useless. The full House will consider both versions of the bill simultaneously.



GENDER GAP CLAPTRAP

No sooner had the ridiculous briefing book affair left the front pages, than the media latched onto a series of alleged setbacks and embarrassments for the President at the hands of women. First we heard Kathy Wilson of the National Women's Political Caucus call the President "a dangerous man" and then we got more of the same from someone named Polly Madenwald of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Both were described as "Republican" women leaders. What was not highlighted was that neither voted for Reagan or ever supported him.

However, a new low was reached with the printing of a three-quarter page opinion piece in the Sunday Washington Post blasting the President on women's rights. It was written by one Barbara Honegger who was described as an Administration official directing the Task Force on Legal Equity for Women. Only the Washington Times examined her credibility closely. It reported that Honegger recently spoke on the topic, "The Shimmering Door: Key to Lucid Waking Reality". Her talk dealt with the ability of the inner self to leave the body and wander about. And, as it turns out, Honegger misrepresented herself in the Post piece. According to a spokesman for the Justice Department, "She wasn't the director of anything. She was a low level bureaucrat with no policy role whatsoever."

FACTS ON FAIRNESS

Economist Warren Brookes has cited some facts which were recently reprinted in the House Republican Study Committee's "Bulletin". They suggest that liberal screams about the President's "draconian" budget cuts amount to little more than demagoguery and that, if anything, further cuts are necessary. Brookes points out:

*Federal spending on social programs as a part of the federal budget rose 23.5% from 1981 to 1983. The last Carter budget in 1981 boasted a figure of \$330.3 billion, and that figure has risen to \$408 billion estimated for 1983.

*The increase in spending mentioned above constitutes 11% annual growth during a period of less than 5% inflation--the largest real spending growth in history.

*Federal social spending as a percentage of GNP rose from 11.5% in 1981 to 12.8% in 1983. During the Kennedy-Johnson years that figure was 6.4% and in 1975 it was 10.6%.

The evidence also shows that the truly needy have been the largest beneficiaries of Reagan policy. For instance:

*OMB Director David Stockman reported to the Joint Economic Committee on May 24 that while the Carter administration had proposed to provide food stamp assistance to 21.5 million individuals, the participation level rose to 22.2 million after tighter eligibility restrictions were put in place.

*Stockman also reported that in 1981, fully 42% of all dollars expended on low-income benefits went to households which, when the aid was included, had incomes above 150% of the poverty level. Those incomes were 92% of the median income of all employed workers in 1981.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION ATTACKS FREE SPEECH, BOOSTS ORGANIZED LABOR

The FEC recently proposed to revise its regulations which govern the political activities of corporations and labor unions. Of most concern, the FEC proposes to (a) establish criteria which voter guides and voting records published by ideological groups like Citizens for Reagan must meet, and (b) allow a great expansion of the use of "soft money" for voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives, activities at which labor has traditionally been most proficient.

At hearings held by the Commission on August 9 and 10, a series of witnesses representing Republican and conservative groups expressed alarm at the FEC's attempt to set itself up as a "Board of Censors" to regulate political speech, which is clearly protected by the First Amendment. In addition, opposition was registered to the FEC's plans to increase for the 1984 election the unfair advantage labor already enjoys in the area of spending "soft money" on political campaigns.

Executive Vice-President Peter T. Flaherty testified on behalf of Citizens for Reagan and urged that the FEC's proposals be withdrawn. Copies of his testimony are available free upon request.

SPECIAL REPORT

TUITION TAX CREDITS BOOSTED ON TWO FRONTS

Two new developments have re-ignited interest in tuition tax credits in the 98th Congress and have defused some of the major criticisms of the proposal. First, the Supreme Court ruled in June that a Minnesota plan which provides a state tax deduction for educational expenses is Constitutional. Secondly, a new study suggests lower-income Americans would be the greatest beneficiaries of the credit.

President Reagan endorsed The Educational and Opportunity Equity Act on April 15, 1982 in a speech before the National Catholic Educational Association. Reintroduced into this Congress as H.R. 1730 and S. 528, the bill would:

- 1) establish a federal tuition tax credit program for parents whose children attend non-public elementary and secondary schools,
- 2) allow parents to deduct from their total tax liability one-half of their tuition costs. The credits would be limited to \$100 per child in 1983, \$200 in 1984, and \$300 in 1985 and each succeeding year,
- 3) limit eligibility to parents of \$50,000 a year in income or less,
- 4) not apply to parents whose children attend schools which practice racial discrimination.

The Senate Finance Committee approved S. 528 in May. But there was fear that the bill would meet the fate of similar bills over the previous ten years. Senators David Boren (D-OK) and Ernest Hollings (D-SC) had promised a filibuster when the measure came to the floor. However, two of the major arguments against the bill have since been severely blunted.

Foes of Tuition tax credits have insisted the concept cannot withstand Constitutional scrutiny. The ruling on the Minnesota plan gives every indication the Supreme Court may well rule similarly on the federal plan, although it should be noted that its provisions are different and that they will have to stand on their own.

Foes have been even more successful in portraying the measure as a benefit for the affluent. The study demonstrating just the opposite was conducted by the National Institute of Education after being commissioned by Congress. It showed that among those with incomes between \$7,500 and \$15,000, 18% would like to take advantage of the credit while only 2.9% of those with incomes of more than \$25,000 said they would. Among racial groups, 20% of Hispanic parents and 18% of black parents said they would take advantage of the credit while 6% of white parents said they would. NIE's findings are reinforced by a recent New York Times/CBS News poll which indicated blacks support enactment of tuition tax credits by a margin of 60% to 32%.

The NIE study also suggested that more parents would take advantage of the program than previously believed. It can be expected that opponents of tuition tax credits will therefore now attack the cost of the program. The Treasury Department had calculated that \$800 million would be lost in revenue for the third year when the program is "fully implemented".

The cost issue is one that should be faced "head on" by credit supporters because of the simple fact that private schools educate students more cheaply (and with better results) than public schools. The National Center for Educational Statistics estimates the cost per pupil in public schools at \$2,553 per year in contrast to the less than \$1,000 for private schools. Since 1970, public school costs have risen dramatically, increasing 280%.

If more students are able to take advantage of private schools because of tuition tax credits, costs to the taxpayer for education should ultimately be reduced. It can be expected that budget cuts and teacher layoffs will meet resistance from groups like the National Education Association, but if localities can reduce spending when students leave public schools, savings will be realized.

Many of the arguments in favor of tuition tax credits are well known. Their enactment would help end the "double taxation" that parents who send their children to private schools must pay to support education—once in taxes and again in tuition. Contrary to the stereotype that private schools are primarily bastions of the well-to-do, fully 56% of the families with children in non-public schools earn less than \$25,000.

Tuition tax credits would promote competition between public and private schools and thereby raise the quality of education for all children. They would also provide freedom of choice. They would encourage more local control of schools as well as enhanced parental participation. According to the National Center for Educational Statistics, in 1930 there were 230,000 school districts in the U.S. Today there are only 16,000. This consolidation has meant significantly less local control of education.

This lack of parental participation and control is often rightly blamed for the decline in America's educational system. The President's National Commission on Excellence in Education detailed this decline in its report issued on April 26, 1983. It noted that local, state and federal governments will spend a record \$215 billion on education in 1983, but that:

- *high school graduates today score almost 40 points below their 1963 counterparts on standard mathematics tests and 50 points lower on verbal tests

- *13% of America's 17-year olds are functionally illiterate

- *one-fourth of the mathematics courses taught at public four year colleges must be taught at remedial levels

- *80% of America's 17-year olds can't write a persuasive essay and 70% can't solve mathematics problems involving more than one step

Congress can make a major contribution to solving our educational problems by passing tuition tax credits. As previously noted, S. 528 has already been approved by the Senate Finance Committee. It is now headed for the Senate floor. Strategists there may try to attach it to another piece of legislation. In the House, little action has taken place so far due primarily to the hostility of House Ways and Means Chairman, Dan Rostenkowski (D-IL) and Rules Committee Chairman Claude Pepper (D-FL) to the proposal. However, renewed interest in education issues in general and in tuition tax credits in particular guarantees renewed activity in both houses.

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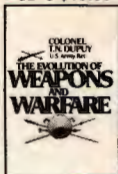
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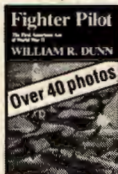
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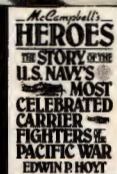
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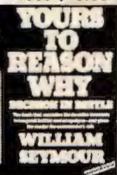
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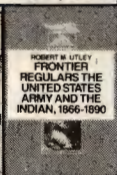
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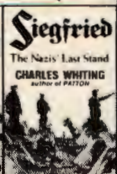
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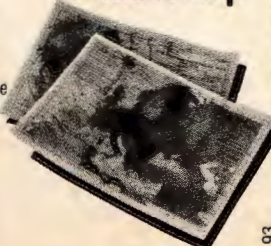
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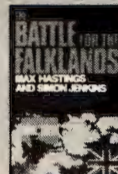
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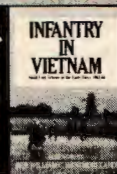
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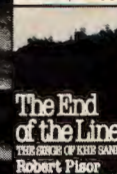
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FROM THE PRESIDENT - Defense Education Fund

One of our significant accomplishments of the year can be the successful financing of the Defense Education Fund, thereby ensuring production of our *National Security Report* and other educational projects.

We are off to a good start. Our Public Relations Director, Col. Herb Hart, USMC (Ret.), reports excellent response to our call for articles. We, in fact, are building a backlog. A prestigious group of our military and congressional leaders have expressed willingness to contribute and you have seen the results. President Reagan has sent a letter commending our efforts (*The Officer*, July 1983). The feedback received on the published *Reports* has been impressive and positive.

There is no question that the publication of this *Report* has done much to support the ideals of our Charter and bring ROA even more recognition.

Our concern now is to keep it funded within the mandates of our Constitution and By-Laws.

Defense Education Committee Chairman, Lt. Col. Donald E. Lukens, USAFR, has laid out a plan to attain fiscal autonomy for our short range goals. Many categories of our membership have already received personal letters asking for financial help.

Right now we produce the *Report* every other month and incorporate it into the magazine to conserve postage costs. Many copies of the *Report* are sent out singly to our list of important opinion makers in the defense arena. The Executive Committee has taken action to ensure production until September 1984. Between now and then we have a formidable task.



According to the Constitution, contributions to the Defense Education Fund (DEF) can come only from within the ROA membership. The Committee plan is within that restriction. I say restriction with a purpose. I believe now that we are under way and people have seen the product that we should consider expanding the fund-raising base. Some parameters should be established. But there are worthy individuals and organizations that could be approached, that would in no way abrogate our purposes, ideals, integrity, or autonomy. This would require some changes in the present wording of the Constitution and By-Laws and there could be language requiring review and approval by the Executive Committee on a case by case basis. I encourage your dialogue in this area.

Our ultimate intention is to be able to go to a monthly *Report*, to fund tapes of worthy messages, films, special updates, brochures, booklets, and other materials that would carry forth the National Security message. These products would be available to our Chapters, Departments and other worthy organizations.

These ambitious long range goals cannot be met entirely from internal fund-raising. Our generous members have been asked many times to help out on special projects and they have responded. We need your help now in this critical transitional period, but we must look ahead. As your National President, I am charged with providing leadership and insight into our operations. I firmly believe we are on the right track with our DEF program, and it must be carefully nurtured.

Where and how far we go with this noble cause is up to you. Please share your thoughts.

Col. Walter G. Vartan, USAFR
President, ROA

JOURNAL & LOG



Col. Chandler



Capt. Borderud



Maj. Lytle



Capt. Hess



Gen. McGovern

Maj. Gen. James E. McAdoo, USAFR, Vice Commander, AFRes, has been cited by the International Mexican-American Government Employees organization, IMAGE, for his demonstrated commitment to promoting and improving the status of Hispanic-Americans in the workplace . . . Two firsts for the Coast Guard Reserve were established recently when **LCdr. W.W. Moore, III, USCGR** and **Lt. Pamela Crandall, USCGR**, performed training duty with the Commander, Iceland Defense Force . . . **Col. Earl R. Chandler, Jr., USAR**, has been selected as the 5th US Army Reserve Liaison Officer for the state of Wisconsin . . . **Capt. Scott R. Borderud, ARNG (N.Y.)**, a training officer at the Empire State Military Academy and ROA Life Member, was appointed to career service with the Greater Europe Mission in Germany . . . **Lt. Col. Joshua B. Grossman, USAR**, finished a successful annual tour with Ft. Gordon's Cardiology staff . . . The new Assistant Director of Governmental Relations for the Texas A&M University System is **Maj. Michael A. Lytle, USAR** . . . The Department of Economics at the University of Pittsburgh named a scholarship in honor of **Col. Reuben E. Slesinger, USAR (Ret.)**, Professor of Economics and Legion of Merit recipient . . .

RETIRED: Capt. William P. Hurd, Jr., USAFR (Ret.) and Col. James Compton, USAR (Ret.)

OFFICERS IN COMMAND: Naval Reserve Personnel Center, New Orleans—**Capt. Curtis R. English, USNR**. 353rd Civil Affairs Command—**Col. George Barker, USAR**. 103rd Corps Support Command—**Brig. Gen. R.W. Coan, USAR**, Past President, Department of Iowa. 121st US ARCOM—**Maj. Gen. Robert Bugg, USAR**, President, Department of Alabama.

OFFICER CORRECTION BOARD: The photo caption for Page 38, July 1983 of *The Officer Magazine* failed to properly identify the photographer, J01 Barbara A. Crowder, USNR, OIDE 1222.

Cover Story—A lonely peacekeeper in Lebanon surveys land where generations of inhabitants have engaged in bloody conflicts. As the American contribution to the international peace-keeping force, Marines hope to stabilize the Lebanese government and demonstrate US resolve in the Middle East. See page 20.

NOVEMBER 1983

Volume LIX, Number 11

Reserve Officers Association Of the United States

Organized in 1922, Incorporated under charter of the Congress by Public Law 81-595.

PUBLISHER—Maj. Gen. J. Milnor Roberts, Jr., AUS (Ret.)

THE OFFICER EDITOR—Col. Norman S. Burzynski, USAFR (Ret.)
ISSN 0030-0268 ASSISTANT EDITOR—Susan H. McFarland

Lt. Col. Stan Rundell, USAFR, Chairman, Publications Committee

Published monthly by Reserve Officers Association of the United States. Editorial and general offices: 1 Constitution Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. Telephone: (202) 479-2200. Membership in ROA includes a subscription to *The Officer* (\$6.00 per year). Subscription price for organizations, institutions and individuals not eligible for membership \$12.00 per year; \$1.15 per single copy. Rate for surviving spouses of members and ROA members: \$6.00. Deadline: Editorial and advertising, 1st day of month preceding month of issue. This publication is available on Microfilm. Copyright © 1983 by The Reserve Officers Association. All rights reserved.

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LETTERS

Respect for Association

ROA is an organization that I respect. Being a member thereof has been one of life's more enjoyable experiences.

Nicholas Webb Hill
Col. USAFR, (Ret.)

The Reagan Uniform

It's too bad that your readers were misled by comments on the WWII Cavalry uniform contained in the letter from Col. K.H. Chandler, USAFR (Ret.). . . . As S-2 of the 2nd US Cavalry from late in 1941 until we swapped our horses for tanks in July of 1942, I was among many mounted officers wearing the uniform that Colonel Chandler erroneously states was not authorized "except for Patton." That uniform also was prescribed for mounted personnel of the Field Artillery and QM Remount Service and was worn by members of other branches serving with mounted units.

President Reagan was commissioned in the Cavalry Reserve and was pictured in the uniform prescribed for his branch and MOS (1203) prior to his transfer to the AAF. The Commander-in-Chief now is honorary president of the U.S. Horse Cavalry Association which supports the Cavalry Museum and welcomes as members all individuals interested in preserving the history and traditions of the cavalry.

John T. Collier
Col., AUS (Ret.)

Reagan Uniform (cont.)

As a former cavalry officer I believe I can clarify the question raised by Col. K.H. Chandler in the letters section of the September issue.

The picture of Captain Reagan was probably taken before the war began. Ronald Reagan was a Reserve officer for several years prior to 1941.

Officers did wear the prescribed uniform of their branch well into W.W. II. On 7 June, 1943, Change No. 22, AR 600-35 announced that the Sam Browne belt was abolished. On 19 June, 1943 Change No. 23, AR 600-35 abolished the boots. In most cases the belts and boots had disappeared well before the above dates, but as late as the fall of 1944 there was still a squadron of horse cavalry at Ft. Riley and the officers were still wearing boots.

Incidentally the garment worn below the waist was called "breeches," not "britches". There are countless confirmations of this in uniform regulations. Also, I spent many years in the cavalry and they were never called "ice cream." The usual term was "pink"

because of a faint pinkish tint in the gray fabric.

As for insignia, Reagan could have been detailed in the AAF without losing his official status as a cavalryman. I spent years in the Tank Destroyers but I was always described as "cavalry".

Lawrence W. Nolte
Col., USAFR (Ret.)

With Great Enthusiasm

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Reserve Officers' Association for the achievement award that was awarded to me upon graduation of Reserve Officers' Candidate Indoctrination.

It is a great honor to be appointed a commission in the US Coast Guard Reserve, after being enlisted for 16 years and the prior four years as a CPO. I look forward to another 16 years in the officers' corps with great enthusiasm.

Enclosed is my application to join the ROA.

K.R. Almborg
Ens, USCGR

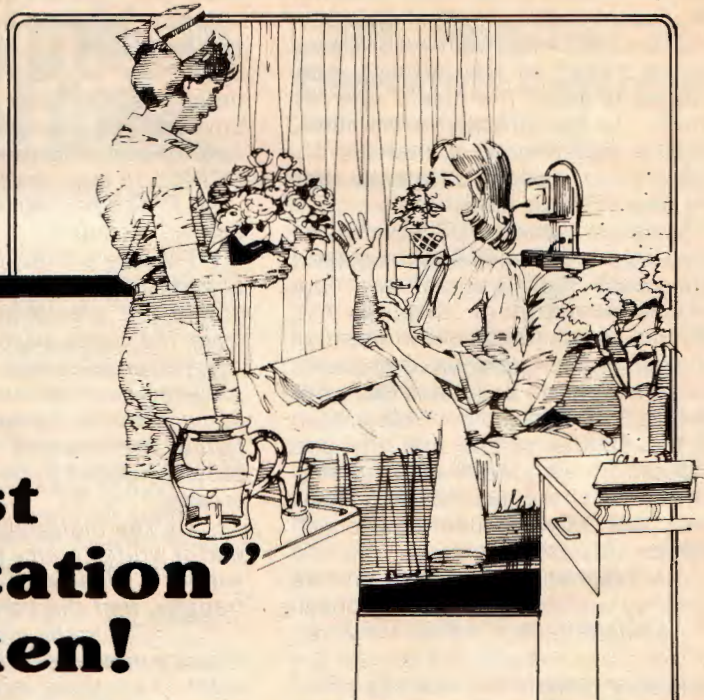
The Soviet Threat

The tragic murder of more than 260 people on the South Korean Boeing 747 by the Soviets should cause us to refresh our memories of modern history.

A large portion of the American intelligentsia gives the Soviets every benefit of doubt. When the Soviets barbarically protect their airspace they are excused as being paranoid or sensitive. When Soviet sea captains ram vessels in the national waters of other nations it is written off to their desperate need for new commercial and fishing waters. When NATO seeks to gain parity with the Soviet Bloc the "Greens" call the West warmongers; Samantha Smith's reception in Moscow was more news worthy than her homecoming to the United States.

Whether we like it or not, we are opposed by a totalitarian Soviet system dedicated to the conquest of the world. The Soviets will lie, cheat, kill and steal to achieve their goals. Their ends justify their means. Power is the only authority recognized by the Soviets. Our people and our government must regain the will to use power to protect themselves. We must begin to give the Americans primarily responsible for our defense the same benefit of doubt that we give the Soviets.

Unilateral disarmament proponents should look to history and logic before they attempt to close down our defense installations. If such proponents



A week in the hospital can be the most expensive "vacation" you've ever taken!

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Or call the plan administrator, Kirke-Van Orsdel Incorporated, and ask for information on the ROA Excess Major Medical Insurance Plan. Their toll free number is: 1-800-247-2192. In Alaska, Hawaii or Iowa, call collect: 1-515-243-1776.

*1981-82 Source Book of Health Insurance Data, Health Insurance Association of America.



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cannot visualize Soviet objectives they should look back to Nazi behavior after Neville Chamberlain achieved "Peace in Our Time" at the Munich Conference in 1938. The "isms" are different, but the strategy is the same. They should remember that the Soviets define "peace" differently than the rest of civilization.

Since the 1960s the US Navy has attempted to establish low frequency emergency radio contact with our undersea mariners through the medium of rock formations in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan. Opponents to ELF have used countless tactics to stop ELF. Politicians have responded to the shouts of the minority and Wisconsin has gone to court to stop the Navy. For the past 15 years it has been politically expedient to decry all support related to defense.

The threat of war is terrible and we certainly wish to do everything possible to minimize that threat. However, only our total strength will prevent the totalitarian Soviets from warring on our great nation. The Soviets are barbaric bullies and they will pounce on any country that is not strong enough to defend itself. Ask yourself honestly:

Did the Soviets stop their draft when we ended ours?

If we disbanded our army, would the Soviets disband theirs?

Will we be more secure from the threat of war by scrapping the project ELF?

If we choose to be "better red than dead" how responsive would our replacement Soviet government be to our economic, social, political, and civil rights needs?

Finally, how many of our letters to newspaper editors would ever be published?

Jack F. Owen
Lt. Col., USAR

Direct Deposit Notification

In the August 1983 issue of *The Officer*, a question was asked whether where one has his Social Security payment deposited directly to his bank account, will the bank notify him when his benefit is deposited.

The answer given was: "Financial institutions are required by law to notify direct depositors that their Social Security payments either have been received and deposited or have not been received. Written or oral notice must be given within two business days after the payment is received or after the payment was scheduled to be received but was not."

Please send me the citation to the US Code where this law is set forth. Thank you for your consideration.

E. Edmund Binder
Capt. USCGR (Ret.)

• Numerous inquiries from ROA

members concerning that item, provided by the Social Security Administration, in the "Q&A" column of the Retirement Section require a more detailed explanation of the regulation covering all electronic transfer of funds. Federal Reserve Regulation 12-CFR205.10 requires the following:

(a) Pre-authorized transfers to a consumers' account.

(1) Where a consumers' account is scheduled to be credited by a pre-authorized electronic fund transfer from the same payor at least once every 60 days, except where the payor provides positive notice to the consumer that the transfer has been initiated, the financial institution shall provide notice by one of the following means:

(i) The institution shall transmit oral or written notice to the consumer, within 2 business days after the transfer, that the transfer occurred;

(ii) The institution shall transmit oral or written notice to the consumer, within 2 business days after the date on which the transfer was scheduled to occur, that the transfer did not occur; or

(iii) The institution shall provide a readily available telephone line that the consumer may call to ascertain whether or not the transfer occurred, and shall disclose the telephone number on the initial disclosures required by sec. 205.7 and on each periodic statement.

(2) A financial institution that receives a pre-authorized transfer of the type described in paragraph (a) (1) of this section shall credit the amount of the transfer as of the day the funds for the transfer are received.

New Dog Tag

One of the dumber things, lately considered, is the issuance of a new type of identification (dog tag) to be worn by the soldiers, that would contain a micro chip with all of their medical, pay, and other records thereon.

If I were in a POW camp, the last thing I would want around my neck would be something that would give somebody leverage to be used on me for whatever purposes.

Dumb is still dumb. Forget this silliness.

William Bernheim
Maj. USAF (Ret.)

Make That "Warfare"

I was intrigued by what I assume was a typographical error in a recent issue. The article on "Pilot Checks in the Hard Way," made reference to an electronic welfare officer as part of the B-52 crew. I assume it was supposed to be electronic warfare! If not we

ADVERTISING

50% Hotel/Motel Discounts Available

Now available in this issue to ROA members is a special half price rate program for those travelers to enjoy substantial savings of 50% off hotel expenses and stay at the best accommodations at participating leading hotels, motels and luxury resorts that include Marriotts, Hiltons, Sheratons, Holiday Inns, Stouffers, Ramada Inns, Howard Johnsons, Travelodges, plus hundreds of other famous name accommodations in major cities in most states including Canada and Hawaii.

ROA members receive 50% discounts on lodging accommodations with the Travel America at Half Price Coupon Book. Those who will be traveling on auto trips, vacations, weekend getaways, trips to your favorite summer and winter resorts, or visiting friends and relatives will find this program a must. Those who have to spend \$48.00 or more for a room that cost \$33.00 two years ago will welcome these half price rate savings.

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As a Travel America member you receive 50% off the regular published rates as indicated on each individualized coupon which gives a complete description of facility, nearby attractions and restrictions, if any. Obviously with your book you can save as much as \$100 or more on a single trip, and will now also afford those individuals or families who are on a tight budget the opportunity to take a vacation or getaway and pay only half the price.

TESTIMONIALS FROM ROA MEMBERS. Since there are many members using this book, here is a sampling of what some had to say about this program.

With the Travel America coupon book we were able to save \$460.00. The service was outstanding, especially at the Radison in Burlington, Vermont, the Delta Hotel in Mississauga, Ontario, and the Bristol Place in Toronto; all were exquisite! We love to travel to Vermont, and hadn't been there for 30 years; the Radison even gave us complementary wine with our room. With the money we saved, we were able to dine on gourmet cuisine, take a tour of Lake Champlaine, and of course upgrade our accommodations. We feel the program is extremely convenient to use, especially for spur of the moment travelers like ourselves, and easy to use too, because it is set up so logically. We're using the book again this weekend and are going to stay at the Cortina Inn in Killington, Vermont. We would, and have recommended this program to friends, and for that matter would recommend it to anyone.

Col. Robert Rosenberg, USAFR
North Andover, Massachusetts

(Continued on Next Page)

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Now while traveling save additional expenses of 25% discounts on your meals at restaurants in major cities nationwide. These 25% discounts apply to the total bill for one to four people dining together.

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50% Hotel/Motel Discounts Available

(Continued from Page 8)

This was my first experience using the coupon book. It will not be my last. It is almost unbelievable that I saved the purchase price of the coupon book ten times over, the first time I put it to use; at a total savings of \$290.00. The service was very good, and the accommodations at the Bahia in San Diego, and the Maxim in Las Vegas, were excellent. I used the savings for extra travel expenses, better accommodations, and extended my vacation. I had a nicer vacation because of the program, and plan to save at least another \$300.00 this year enabling us to save over \$590.00. I would very definitely recommend this program to friends and ROA members.

Col. Daniel L. Fane USA (Ret.)
Springfield, Illinois

We used the Travel America coupon book to take a trip to Orlando, Florida, and stayed at the Sheraton Lakeside at a savings of \$250.00. We were able to obtain better accommodations, and were able to extend our vacation by one day, due to the low cost. The service was excellent and the hotel had fine facilities. The location was close to Disney World which was very convenient. We also plan to use the book in September as we have planned a trip to Milwaukee and other areas in Wisconsin. We hope to save an additional \$500.00 by the end of the year. We think this is an excellent program, and have recommended it to others.

Lt. Col. & Mrs. A.F. Leaver,
USAFR (Ret.) Life Member
Hilton Head, South Carolina

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could certainly rib the Air Force about featherbedding.

As I read of Maj. Charles A. Brown's episode as a POW of the North Vietnamese, I was reminded of the book, "The One That Got Away", about Capt. Werrer of the German Luftwaffe. It appears the North Vietnamese learned well the lessons of WWII.

The article on the "WWII Kate Tactic Like New Exocet" certainly points out the folly of inadequate protection of a ship for economic reasons. We spend billions on new and costly weapons but do not spend very much on security guards, etcetera. Our new M-1 tank battalions still rely on scout sections which are in jeeps! Slowly we are making progress but not without a lot of hard fought "battles" with Congress. Perhaps someday we will figure out the easy way to get new weapons systems.

Keep up the good work, always look forward to each issue.

William L. Howard
Lt. Col., USAR

Professionalism

I was honored to accept at the National Convention in Salt Lake City, Utah, "ROA's Outstanding Non-Flying Unit Award" on behalf of the members of the 95th Mobile Aerial Port Squadron based in Milwaukee, Wisc., at Gen. Billy Mitchell Field. This is a fine tribute to the professionalism, effort and dedication of the members of the 95th MAPS.

In my association with this unit over the past years I have observed in the members a steady increase in motivation and their becoming highly dedicated Reservists which I attribute directly to increased assignment of "meaningful missions" to Reservists. As you are aware this is one of the keys to Reserve effectiveness cited by Maj. Gen. Sloan R. Gill, USAF, Chief of Air Force Reserve, in his recent report to Congress. I have no doubt that "meaningful missions" and the associated positive impact on the 95th MAPS members was one of the important factors in why I was accepting for them, the ROA award.

The key cited by General Gill is ultimately made possible by our legislature. The chain is very long from the Congress to an individual Reserve Unit. A very important link in this chain has been and continues to be the ROA in promoting at the congressional level a strong military, particularly the Reserve components. The members of the 95th MAPS are grateful and thank the ROA for their efforts and effectiveness. We will continue to strive for perfection and professionalism in the performance of our mission.

Gilbert E. Redzinski
Lt. Col., USAFR

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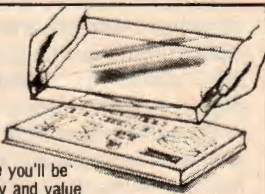
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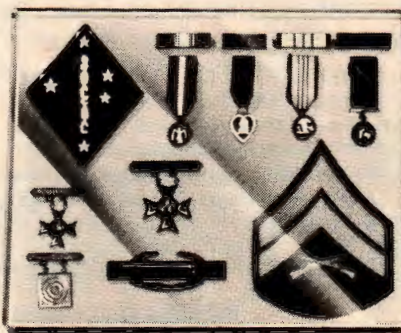
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ROA WASHINGTON CAPITOL LETTER

November 1983

ROA WILL MARK VETERANS DAY WITH A NATIONWIDE RADIO BROADCAST on the Associated Press Radio Satellite network. The five-minute program features a short commentary by 52-year ROA member, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) and patriotic selections, including "The ROA March," especially recorded for the program by the US Army Band. Members are urged to contact their local radio stations, requesting that they air the program. The program is also available for rerecording to stations at no cost if they call 800-828-8881 anytime after 1700 EST, 10 November and all day 11 November.

ROA NATIONAL PRESIDENT COL. WALTER G. VARTAN, USAFR, was selected by the Chief of Air Force Reserve for the Air Force Reserve Citizen of the Year Award in recognition of significant and lasting contributions to the Air Force Reserve as part of the total force.

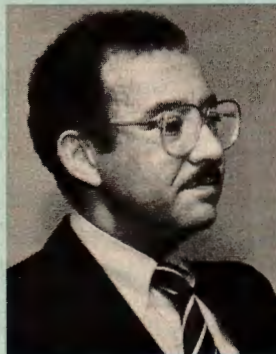
THANKS TO AN EFFECTIVE ROA INITIATIVE, 171 junior officers in the USAR, erroneously appointed to a higher grade than second lieutenant, have won special consideration from Congress. The 1984 Defense Authorization Bill, now enacted, provides relief to the affected officers whose direct commissions during the period 15 September 1981 - 24 August 1982 were in violation of the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act (DOPMA). Now, through RCPAC, they will receive the chance for reinstatement in their original grade, or the choice of continuing in their current military or civilian status.



COL. PAULINE HESTER, USAR, of Greensboro, N.C., Chief Nurse, 312th Evacuation Hospital, has been named to a newly formed 18-member Advisory Committee to counsel the Veterans Administration in planning for special needs of women veterans. Colonel Hester is past President, Department of North Carolina.

NAVAL RESERVISTS CAN NOW DRAW ADVANCE PER DIEM upon reporting for annual active duty. The advance per diem was authorized after negotiations between the Naval Reserve and the Navy Accounting and Finance Center. Change 27 to the Navy Travel Instructions detail procedures.

THE TV SPECIAL, "THE DAY AFTER," scheduled to be shown by the ABC/TV Network in prime time on 20 November should not be aired according to Congressional aides who have previewed it. The film features an attack on the US by Soviet nuclear ICBMs in response to US provocation--introduction of the Pershing II in Europe. It also features the US making the first use of nuclear weapons (tactical). The release date--20 November--is timed to shortly precede the Pershing II deployment. The film dove-tails neatly into the Soviet propaganda campaign on this subject.



DELBERT L. SPURLOCK, JR., HAS BEEN APPOINTED Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs). In this capacity, he is the principal advisor to the Secretary of the Army on all Department of the Army policy and activities pertaining to manpower and force structure. He had been serving as General Counsel of the Army since 1981.

UPDATING THE NATIONAL OFFICER DIRECTORY published in October, the new Department President for Pennsylvania is Col. William McQuade, USAFR, 203 Westbury Dr., Coraopolis, Pa. 15108; Capt. Andrew Hobokan, USNR (Ret.), 15527 St. Cloud Dr., Houston, Tex. 77062 is President of the Department of Texas.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN H. McLAIN, AUS (RET.), Director-Membership Affairs, has announced his resignation, effective 31 December. Candidates are being sought to fill this position. See Page 39 for details.

ALL MEMBERS SHOULD CHECK PAGES 37-38 for their personal copy of the Certificates of Insurance for the limited Accidental Death and Dismemberment coverage.

NATIONAL NEWS

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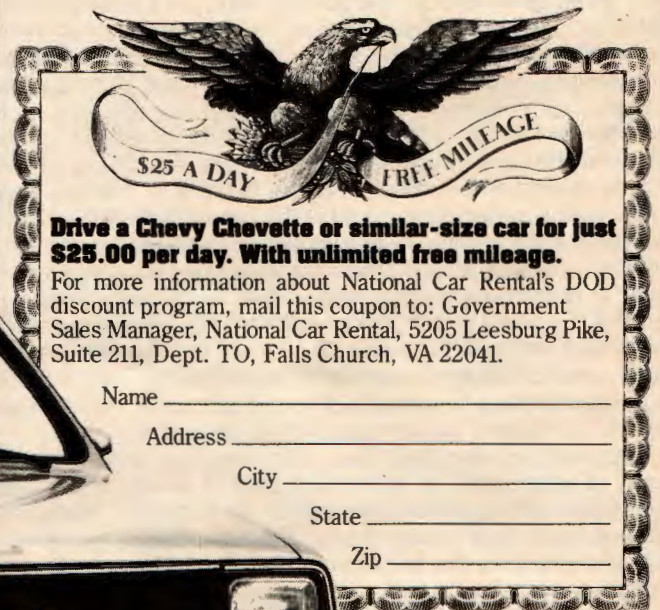
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Member Insurance Policy

On Pages 37-38, members will find their personal copy of the Certificate of Insurance for the limited Accidental Death and Dismemberment coverage issued by the American Heritage Life Insurance Company to each current member of ROA. This was the most expeditious way of getting a personal copy of the policy into your hands. Please read it, remove it from the magazine, and file it with your papers.

Facts on Military Retirement

At a recent hearing conducted by the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Compensation, Ty McCoy, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Installations) presented some interesting facts regarding military retirement.

The Secretary said: "Sixty-four per cent of DoD nondisability retirees get less than the poverty level for a family of four (\$9,680) and about the same as many families receiving welfare assistance. At the same time, 85 per cent of all Air Force retirees receiving pensions in 1982 have, during a portion of their military career, drawn combat pay and have been exposed to the rigors of combat operations. In terms of gross national product, retirement for all members of the armed forces is, and will remain, at about 5/10ths of one per cent of our gross national product for the foreseeable future. You may also want to note that most police and firemen, plus the military forces of many foreign nations, have about the same level of retirement compensation that our troops presently receive. Finally, I would like to add that life-stream earnings of military retirees (following 20 years of service and assuming a second career of nominal compensation) are the same or somewhat less than the lifestream earnings of their civilian counterparts who do not retire at 20 years."

The Secretary reminded the committee that "military retirement is admittedly an expensive part of a very expensive business—strong national security." He also said, "What you do here could help or hurt the military structure of the United States more than the addition or deletion of any number of weapons systems."

In the fact sheets that Secretary McCoy provided the committee, he pointed out that a common misconception is that military personnel can retire at half pay after 20 years of service, whereas the truth is that military retired pay is based on basic pay which is only 70 per cent of the equivalent of military salary. Consequently, retirement pay for a technical sergeant after 20 years of service is only 35 per cent of final pay. The fact sheet also points out that over a full career, a civilian airline mechanic will earn 22 per cent more than an Air Force aircraft maintenance specialist, and a fire fighter will earn 20 per cent more. A civilian airline pilot who retires after 30 years will earn 33 per cent more than an Air Force rated colonel with 30 years of service.

Since a great deal of discussion is taking place on Capitol Hill regarding the similarity or lack thereof between a military career and a civilian career, and the retirement system that each has, Secretary McCoy provided a quote from the president of Martin Marietta Denver Aerospace, Norman R. Augustine, regarding the unique features of military life. Mr. Augustine stated, "For example, in my operation we have

16,000 employees performing a variety of important tasks. But, I can't quite imagine having recruited them by saying, 'Now this job I'd like you to take will require you being on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. You will be expected to pick up and move every three years to anywhere in the world you are told, and frequently you will be unable to bring your family with you. Often your family will be required to live in substandard 40 year old temporary housing and, by the way, I can almost guarantee that if you spend your entire career with us you will be shot at by some people intent on terminating your life permanently.'

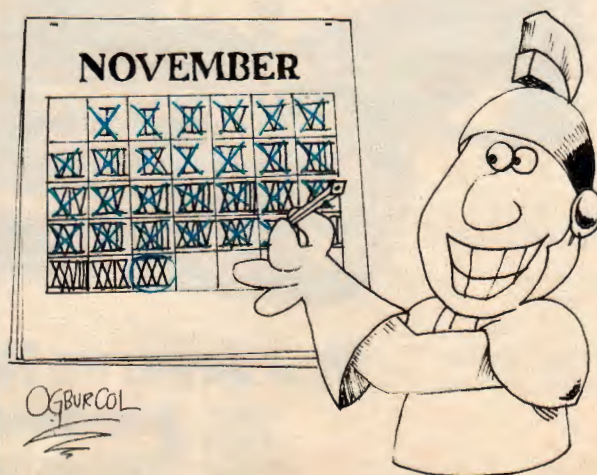
We commend Ty McCoy for the outstanding job he did in presenting some of the overlooked facts regarding military service and its retirement program and hope that the Congress will not be emotionally stampeded into making changes in the military retirement program that could have an adverse impact upon our national security.

Absentee Ballots

According to a Department of Defense survey, approximately 182,000 military personnel who *tried* to vote in the 1980 presidential election were unable to do so, because they received their absentee ballots too late or not at all. The basic problem is that regardless of how early the voter applies for an absentee ballot, the local election official probably will not start mailing out ballots until about three weeks before the election, and in 45 states an absentee ballot must be *actually received* (not just postmarked) by election day. For many military personnel, especially those at sea or at isolated overseas duty stations, three weeks is insufficient time for the ballot to go from the local election official to the voter *and back*. ROA Resolution 82-30 calls upon the states to pass legislation to require local election officials to mail ballots 45 days before the election.

One of our members has spent a great deal of time and money working on this problem over the last two years. He is trying to recruit a network of volunteers to work on state and local election officials and state legislators. So far, he has recruited 263 volunteers, and reform bills have been enacted in California, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Tennessee, and Texas; but there is a great deal more to be done in most of the other states. It would be very helpful if ROA members could write to their state legislators (in the state capitals) to ask support for the necessary legislation.

If you would like to get involved in this project, or if you have any questions, please write to: LCdr. Samuel F. Wright, JAGC, USNR, 1201 S. Scott St., #422, Arlington, Va. 22204.





LEGISLATION

By Lt. W. Bruce Spiher, USNR - Legislative Counsel

LEGISLATION SIGNED INTO LAW

The Defense Authorization Bill, which contains many provisions to benefit the Reserve, was signed into law on 24 September (Public Law 98-94). Page 2 of the ROA National Security Report highlights many of the Reserve issues that ROA worked to achieve. The Military Construction Authorization Bill (H.R. 2972) and the Military Construction Appropriations Bill (H.R. 3263) were signed by the President on 11 October (P.L. 98-115 and P. L. 98-116, respectively). The first bill authorizes \$7.35 billion and the second actually appropriates \$7.1 billion for FY84 military construction projects.

WAR POWERS RESOLUTION INVOKED, SIGNED

Congress invoked the War Powers Resolution (P.L. 93-148) for the first time on 29 September, passing a resolution allowing the President to keep U.S. Marines in Lebanon for up to 18 months as part of a multinational peace keeping force. The House passed the bill (S.J. Res. 159) by a 270-161 vote; the Senate approved it, 54-46. President Reagan signed the measure on 12 October (P.L. 98-119), but he questioned the constitutionality of the act and stated that he reserved his authority as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

NUCLEAR FREEZE DEFEATED BY SENATE COMMITTEE



On 20 September, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee rejected the Senate nuclear freeze resolution (S.J. Res. 2) proposed by Sens. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.) and Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.). The resolution failed by a 7-10 vote. The committee, by a tie 8-8 vote, also failed to approve a resolution that would have endorsed a nuclear arms "build-down." The proposal, sponsored by Committee Chairman Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.), Sen. William S. Cohen (R-Maine) and Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), would endorse an agreement between the US and the Soviet Union requiring each country to destroy two existing nuclear weapons for each new one it deployed. The committee further voted to send both measures to the Senate floor with unfavorable recommendations.

PRESIDENT PROPOSES NUKE "BUILD-DOWN"

In early October, President Reagan announced his new arms control proposals which included a bilateral nuclear arms "build-down." Although this proposal has received some enthusiastic support from many on Capitol Hill, the Soviet Union has responded negatively. The President also announced some changes to his previous strategic arms reduction (START) proposal. These modifications and the addition of R. James Woolsey, a senior defense official in Carter's administration, were the result of negotiations between the White House and an influential, bipartisan group of Congressional defense specialists. These changes may help the President convince the public that he is serious about achieving a meaningful arms agreement.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

On 5 October the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense recommended to the full committee a \$251.1 billion Defense Appropriations Bill for FY84. Although the Administration's spending request was reduced by nearly \$10 billion, the subcommittee essentially approved all weapons programs in the administration request. The House Appropriations Subcommittee had previously approved a measure providing \$246.2 billion for defense.



25 Years Of Success

Technician program A-OK

Twenty-five years after its inception, the Air Reserve Technician program is today considered the "backbone" of the modern Air Force Reserve.

The program was born because employing a relatively large number of full-time active-duty personnel and civilian employees for the sole purpose of training 2,000 Reservists for a total of 39 days a year was both costly and ineffective. A method was needed to continuously train personnel, cut costs and keep the units operationally ready for mobilization.

In response, after three years of studying ways to improve the readiness of the Air Force Reserve, the Air Force Reserve Technician (ART) program was adopted by the Air Force Reserve in 1958.

The ART program was implemented as an agreement between the Civil Service Commission (now known as the Office of Personnel Management) and the Air Force. It features a cadre of dual status personnel—during the week the technicians work for their respective units as civilians, and during training periods they participate as Reservists in military status. Their duties in both roles are essentially the same.

"The technicians are the managers, trainers and administrators of the Reserve units. They are the experts," said

The high skill level and stability of the technician force are critical in sustaining readiness. They are a major factor in maintaining MAC's C-5 fleet around the clock.

As new aircraft, such as the F-16 Falcon, are phased into the Air Force Reserve, technicians provide the expertise to quickly achieve combat capability.



Troy C. Gay, Chief of labor/employee relations and staffing at Headquarters, Air Force Reserve, Robins AFB, Ga.

Day-to-day administration of the Reserve units is handled by Air Reserve technicians at 44 locations around the United States. The ART special examining unit in Macon, Ga., accepts applications and certifies eligibles for ART positions nationwide.

Implementation of the Air Reserve

Technician Program required that 17 per cent of a wing's complement be converted into full-time ART positions, creating civilian vacancies for ARTs and releasing active duty personnel for other assignments. During the first year, \$13 million was saved and the need to maintain military housing, commissaries, base exchanges and recreational and medical facilities at some bases was eliminated.

ARTs are assigned in a variety of operational and support fields; the predominate areas being aircrew operations and aircraft maintenance. In time of peace and war, the technicians' Reserve assignments are compatible with their civilian duties.

"The average experience level of technicians is from 10 to 12 years," Mr. Gay said. "The stability of the program is outstanding, with an annual turnover rate of 7.5 per cent (lower than other civilian employees), and 99 per cent of the force is ready to mobilize. Additionally, the uniqueness of the program's mission involves preparing for mobilization and providing a service for the community where technicians are stationed," he added, referring to Reserve involvement in humanitarian missions such as hurricane reconnaissance and emergency rescue.

ART officers and senior enlisted personnel generally choose to wear uniforms during the five-day week. However, wear of the uniform by technicians while performing civilian duties is optional.

The high skill level and stability of the technician force are critical factors in sustaining our operational readiness and capability in support of the active force, says Maj. Gen. Sloan R. Gill, Chief of Air Force Reserve. "Their unique military contribution to readiness places them apart from the general category of civilian personnel. The program has proven to be a cost-effective, practical means of managing the Air Force Reserve and has resulted in a strong readiness posture."

ARTs are assigned predominately to aircrew operations and aircraft maintenance. Their Reserve assignments are compatible with their civilian duties.



Modernized Chinooks Entering Inventory

Production goal set at 60 per year

"I look to you not only to protect your country, but to protect your country's purse, to safeguard not only her military strength, but her financial stability."

—President Lyndon B. Johnson

The US Army's CH-47 Helicopter Modernization Program at the Aviation Research and Development Command (AVRADCOM) in St. Louis, Mo., is fulfilling the wishes of the 36th President.

AVRADCOM employs 2,500 people, many of whom are scientists and engineers at the St. Louis headquarters and at ten other US locations. The command's mission includes research and development, readiness support of existing equipment, search for affordable technology, and improved reliability and maintainability of the Army's aviation systems.

Not only were CH-47 modernization objectives achieved, but also the program has been ahead of schedule and below original cost estimates.

Plans call for the modernization of 436 medium-lift CH-47 'A, B, and C models. The new fleet of Chinooks—the CH-47Ds—will have enhanced op-

erational capabilities and lowered operating costs.

The modernization of the tandem-rotor helicopter includes several major new systems including fiberglass rotor blades that increase safety, reduce costs, increase payload and airspeed; triple cargo hook load-suspension system; advanced flight control system that monitors and helps keep the aircraft steady during cargo hookup and dropoff; drive system with one-piece machined gears; and hydraulic system with fewer hoses and, therefore, fewer leak points.

The new components and systems, however, are not merely installed on the existing aircraft. Every helicopter is stripped to its frame, and the new components and systems are incorporated into the fuselage, which is overhauled to have 20 years additional service.

D Model Chinook sends up spray during night water landing tests at Ft. Rucker.



The new model of Chinook helicopters will have several major new features, including cargo hook loading suspension system and advanced flight control system that monitors and helps to keep the aircraft steady during cargo hookup and dropoff.



The Boeing Vertol Company, Ridley Park, Pa., the prime contractor, began in 1976 to transform A, B, and C models into D prototypes. Three prototypes were extensively tested in a 1,500 hour program that evaluated the aircraft's technical systems and airworthiness.

The 47D's missions include artillery movement, battlefield cargo supply, missile transport, personnel movement, aircraft recovery and medical evacuation.

The 47D's lift capacity is 15,900 pounds at an altitude of 4,000 feet at temperatures of 95 degrees Fahrenheit. Its payload capacity has been increased by 4,000 pounds compared to the CH-47C. Productivity has been increased by the increased payload and by the triple hook system.

The single-point pressure refueling system permits the helicopter's tanks (1,030 gallons) to be filled in less than ten minutes. The old gravity feed system took about 30 minutes. The triple cargo hook system prevents "dead-heading"—that is, three separate loads can be picked up at three separate locations and dropped off at three different sites.

What's more, the triple cargo hook system yields greater air stability, and greater air speeds. The C model with cargo on one hook flies at about 80 knots. The D model with cargo suspended from three hooks can travel 120-130 knots or 138-150 mph.

Also aiding battlefield management is the innovative progressive maintenance and support program that permits commanders to plan work schedules in advance of requirements. Instead of having inspections and required maintenance performed at extended and lengthy times, phases of the entire maintenance program are done daily.

With a goal of 60 modernized helicopters per year, the program should be completed in 1990 at a total cost of \$3.1 billion. The research and development cost was \$113.5 million, compared to an estimated \$700 million to \$1.2 billion, over a ten-year period, to develop a new medium-lift helicopter.



Ft. Gillem, Ga., is the site of the reactivated Second United States Army. New structure is designed to create a closer working relationship between the Active and Reserve Components.

DA Reactivates Second Army

The Army is revamping and streamlining the way it commands and controls the Army Reserve Component forces. A significant step forward in this restructuring was seen when Headquarters, Second United States Army, was reactivated 1 October at Fort Gillem, Ga.

Second Army (and later in 1984, the Fourth United States Army) was added to the existing structure of three Continental US Armies. (CONUSA). These two new Armies are necessary because of the elimination of the Army Readiness and Mobilization Regions (ARMR). The nine ARMRs eliminated had functioned as regional higher headquarters of National Guardsmen and Army Reservists. The new structure is designed to create a closer working relationship between Active and Reserve Components.

The new Army, under the command of Lt. Gen. Charles P. Graham, USA, has been quietly gearing up for the activation with a skeleton staff. Officially activated now, the Second Army has taken command of First Army's southeastern region. Second Army's area of responsibility includes North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Kentucky will be added to Second Army in October 1984.

The new command's job, according to its new boss, is, "To ensure the Reserve Component has what they need. We have a staff of about 71 right now, our goal for June 1984 is 446."

Second Army has four primary missions:

- The command of Army Reserve units
- The training, supervision and evaluation of National Guardsmen.
- The mobilization planning for all units in Second Army area.
- Assistance in emergency relief in case of national disaster, when requested.

Looking at his present and future staff and their mission, General Graham said, "We have put together a headquarters that will be able to accomplish these missions. Second Army will be respected and looked upon as highly professional headquarters willing to tackle and solve tough problems."

General Graham said his biggest challenge will be maximizing limited training time. "We must maximize time to accomplish meaningful training. We have a lot of programs designed to assist in this mission. We also have a full time manning system to help units maximize their drill time. Time is the most critical resource for units training. The Reserve Component has only 39 days a year to train while active duty soldiers have 365."

"Having visited parts of the Second Army region, and talked with many people, I have found there's a very positive attitude toward having a strong military. There is great support for our armed forces in the Second Army area. This is an encouraging atmosphere for the military who need to feel support. Without it, we cannot have strength in our forces," General Graham said.

Commanding the Second Army is an enjoyable position, he said. "I have been having fun for 33 years as a soldier. Now, I have the opportunity to build a CONUSA—the best CONUSA."



Gen. Graham

Marine sentries stand watch at gate to MAU Headquarters at Beirut Airport. Lebanese and American flags appear in front of MAU Service Support Ground 24th Headquarters.



Marine Corps Task Not Anything New

A mission of great importance to world

By SSgt. Bill Wright, USMC

In August 1982, as in July 1958, the United States was called upon to help the Middle East country of Lebanon. The US again sent in the Navy/Marine Corps team.

"You are about to embark on a mission of great importance to our nation and the free world . . . you are tasked to be once again what Marines have been for more than 200 years—peace-makers . . . I expect that you will perform with the traditional esprit and discipline for which the Marine Corps is renowned. Godspeed."

With those words from President Ronald Reagan, an 800-man contingent of the 32nd Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU) from Camp Lejeune, N.C., landed at the port of Beirut on 25 August 1982. Its mission—to assist in the safe and orderly evacuation of thousands of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) fighters from this war-

ravaged Mediterranean coastal city. The Marines were aided in their efforts by approximately 800 Italian and 400 French personnel. After successful completion of the PLO evacuation mission, the 32nd MAU returned to US Navy Sixth Fleet Ships off shore.

Bordered on the north and east by Syria and on the south by Israel, Lebanon encompasses more than 3,000,000 people in an area of approximately 4,000 square miles. One of the most distinctive features of Lebanon is its number of religious sects—about 17 today, the most prominent religious communities being the Maronite (Christian), Shiite Moslem, Sunni Moslem and Druze.

In 1944, Lebanon achieved complete independence with the signing of the National Covenant, a "gentlemen's agreement" between Christian and Moslem leaders. This agreement be-

came an unwritten part of the Lebanese constitution and worked relatively well for a limited period of time. By 1958, however, Lebanon's religious and political internal rivalries fractured the delicate balance. An uneasy peace was restored with the aid of the Marines, but the Moslem-Christian split was pronounced.

After the six-day war between the Arab states and Israel in 1967, Lebanon was drawn into the Palestinian Arab struggle. Coupled with its unresolved internal conflicts and the Palestinians' hope of establishing a homeland, Lebanon drifted rapidly toward the brink of civil war. Beginning in April 1975, the country was gripped in an 18-month carnage that killed more than 40,000 people.

American involvement in the current Lebanon situation actually began during that period, when US Marine and



The 24th Marine Amphibious Unit arrives at Beirut International Airport 29 May 1983. Buildings of besieged city appear in the background.

Navy forces were used to help evacuate Americans during June 1975 following the kidnapping and killing of US Ambassador Francis Meloy. Lebanon's Civil War ended, officially, on 15 November 1976, when an 8,000-man Arab peacekeeping force entered Beirut.

During the next six years, Lebanon experienced little calm and was destined to be the battleground of renewed fighting.

On June 6, 1982, Israel launched a massive attack on Palestinian fighters entrenched in civilian Lebanese villages. These actions prompted the Lebanese government to seek help. Negotiations resulted in a withdrawal agreement and the birth of the multinational peacekeeping forces (MNF).

However, the volatile situation ignited again when, only 22 days after his election, Lebanon's President-elect



Marines of 24th MAU at Beirut's Green Beach as USS El Paso, LKA 117, stands off beach.

Beshir Gemayel was killed in an explosion. The next day the Israeli Army invaded West Beirut, and on September 16, more than 300 Palestinian refugees were massacred in camps Sabra and Chatilla in central Beirut.

President Reagan immediately ordered the 32nd MAU and the amphibious task force back to Beirut to spearhead a reconstituted MNF. While the Marines have carried on their mission of presence ashore, the Navy has continued to back them up with its traditional ship and ship-to-shore support—sea transport to and from Lebanon, vital logistical support, and more recently, Naval gunfire and Naval air support. The sight of ships positioned in the blue Mediterranean waters, just off Beirut's crowded beaches, add constant visible evidence of the US peacekeeping presence.

The Marines extended their pres-

Marine on patrol in town adjacent to Beirut Airport is eyed warily by inhabitants.



The Marines' M-60 tank platoons arrive at Green Beach.



ence by conducting motorized patrols into greater Beirut and foot patrols adjacent to their positions. They also began further cross-training to improve the capabilities of the Lebanese armed forces. In December 1982, the world saw just how much the Lebanese people appreciate the presence of the MNF. During Christmas, a delegation from a Beirut French-speaking newspaper delivered more than \$55,000 worth of Lebanese wine, turkey, cake and gifts to American, French, and Italian troops. The money was donated by Beirut residents to bring holiday cheer to the troops and to say "Thanks."

The Corps present unit in the MNF is the 24th MAU, commanded by Col. Timothy J. Geraghty, USMC. His 1,200 Marine Unit came ashore on May 28, and as the St. Louis native explained,

the Corps presence here is the right decision.

"I personally feel that the commitment the President made here is the correct one. The MNF is providing a stability that is crucial at this point in time. The progress that the government of Lebanon and the Lebanese armed forces have made—and it has been truly remarkable progress—could not have taken place without the peacekeeping forces."

Said Vice Admiral Edward Martin, USN, Commander, U.S. Sixth Fleet, on a recent visit here, "I think what we have in Beirut is a classic example of superb teamwork and cooperation between the Navy and the Marine Corps. It is a classic example of the value of America's amphibious force and of the Navy and Marine Corps team. Only they could perform this sort of operation . . ."

That Navy/Marine team in Lebanon, along with the more than 4,000 Italian, French and British troops now there, serve to remind the Lebanese people of the commitment made to help stabilize their government. The Multi-National force through its presence, patrols, cross-training and humanitarian assistance, continues to live up to that commitment.

U.S. MARINE CORPS PHOTOGRAPHS

ROA NATIONAL SECURITY REPORT

The National Security Newsletter of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States Vol. 1, No. 4, November, 1983

Soviet Union's Airline Massacre Underscores Need for Strong America

By General Charles A. Gabriel, USAF

All civilized nations have justly condemned the Soviet Union's brutal murder of 269 people on Korean Flight 007 on the night of August 31. The Soviet crime and their clumsy lies to cover it up have once again proven to the world what the Soviet leadership stands for.

This barbarism should not have surprised anyone. Even the apologists for the Soviet Union are finding it impossible to follow their normal practice of explaining away Soviet actions by shifting the blame to this country. Their tactics won't work this time.

Our views regarding the value of human life and the rights and independence of men and nations are fundamentally opposed to those of the Kremlin. Russian actions in Afghanistan, Poland, the Middle East, Central America, and most recently over the Sea of Japan, speak far louder than Moscow's claims about how peace-loving the Soviet leadership is. If there is the slightest ray of hope in the destruction of KAL Flight



007, the murder of the innocent passengers should cause second thoughts among those who claim the Soviet government is just misunderstood and is eager for world peace.

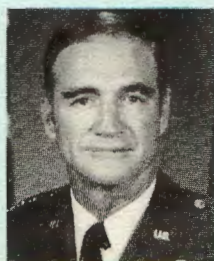
We face a strong, assertive enemy who respects not right but might alone. The Soviet Union has a stated goal of communizing the world, and they are working hard at trying to do just that. Only the United States, together with its allies, has the economic and military power to counter Soviet might and deter Russian aggression. We cannot afford to shirk our responsibility as a world leader.

To be honest, in the late 1970s our nation did not do all that was necessary to maintain the strong military forces required to deter aggression. At the same time, the Soviets continued to expand their military strength at levels well beyond those required for defensive purposes. The American people became

concerned. And, through the support of the Administration, Congress, and the public, we have been able to make dramatic improvements in our military capabilities in the last few years.

We have top quality people in uniform today and, better yet, they're stay-

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General Gabriel is the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force. He volunteered this article for this report.

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National Security Report Wrap-up

With this issue, this report fills out the lineup of articles by the chiefs of the military services. Now that the Air Force and Coast Guard have been heard from, this completes the run-down of the five services plus, with two articles, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff himself.

Readers have asked the sources of these articles, some suggesting that they are nothing more than canned press releases. Not so. The articles come from the authors themselves, usually volunteered in response to requests from ROA headquarters.

We not kidding ourselves that every by-line represents a personal, stubby pencil effort by the credited author. Undoubtedly they all have the talent to do so but it is unlikely that many have the time.

Some articles were written personally by the by-lined author but many are the products of their staffs, aides, speech writers or public affairs officers. Regardless, the articles represent the views of the sources and were submitted specifically by those individuals in order to air those views.

It's not really important who did the composition of an article. The significance is what is said and who is the official source speaking to the readers of this newsletter.

Recognizing the value that this report has in providing this platform for national security views and policies, the ROA Executive Committee has agreed to guarantee publication bi-monthly as a supplement to The Officer magazine at least through September, 1984. The "guarantee" is in the form of an advance in funds against anticipated contributions solicited from the membership—and, perhaps, even some offered generously from outside of the membership.

That's the reason that the fund solicitation drive has started in earnest with the assistance of former ROA officers Strom Thurmond and Roger W. Jepsen, now leaders in the U.S. Senate.

Letters from these gentlemen should be in members' mailboxes this fall. Please respond and ensure continuation of the ROA Defense Education effort.

—HMH

ROA OUTLOOK ON CAPITOL HILL

By Lieutenant Bruce Spiher, USNR

The conference report on the \$187.5 billion FY84 Defense Authorization bill sailed through Congress when its members returned from their summer recess. The Senate passed the measure on September 13; the House agreed to it on September 15. The bill was subsequently signed into law by President Reagan on September 24.

There are several controversial programs contained in this bill, such as funding for MX missiles and chemical munitions. For the most part the media has focused on these issues. However, in addition to these issues and other major defense programs, little has been written about the many items included in the bill that will specifically benefit the Reserve Components. Reservists have fared well from this bill.

"Congress has gone further on record as looking to the Reserve Components . . ."

First and foremost, of course, is creation of an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs. This is a position that ROA has lobbied for continuously since the Reserve Forces Bill of Rights and Vitalization Act of 1967 established the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs.

Elevation of this position was considered necessary to insure that the primary Reserve advocate in the Pentagon has the access to the Secretary of Defense

necessary to insure that the Reserve Components are adequately provided for.

Other Reserve issues contained in the bill include:

- Establishment of portal-to-portal medical and dental coverage for Reservists on inactive duty traveling to and from training duty.
- Increase Reserve and Active military pay by 4 percent.
- Authorize procurement of FA-18 combat aircraft for Naval Reserve.
- Authorize procurement of C-130 aircraft for Air Force Reserve.
- Elimination of inequity that prevents Army Reserve officers on extended active duty tours from being promoted.
- Authorization for nearly 200 Army Reservists who were mistakenly commissioned in violation of DOPMA to retain their original rank.
- Rejection of efforts to significantly reduce full time manning levels in the Reserve Components of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.
- Removal of constructive credit given for experience and education from being used to determine years of service for mandatory transfer to the retired Reserve.
- Authorization for enlistment and reenlistment bonuses for the IRR.
- Direction for DoD to conduct a limited one year test allowing Selected Reservists to earn one commissary visit for every day of active training duty and use it in the same manner as they use exchanges.
- Direction for DoD to study additional ways to use the Reserve Components in accomplishing the national defense mission.

Once again Congress has shown its high regard for the contributions made by the Guard and Reserve. With the legislative actions contained in this one bill, Congress has gone further on record as looking to the Reserve Components to play an ever-increasing part in our national security. □



Lieutenant Bruce Spiher is a drilling Naval Reservist on the professional staff of ROA Headquarters. He is the ROA Legislative Counsel.



Strong Reserve Means Reservists and Employers Working Together

By Dick E. Ellis

Hiding deep within the pages of a hefty, gray Defense Department computer run, lies a crunch of numbers that disguises an authentic national tragedy. But only an analyst would detect the drama lurking there.

The report, published last last fall, is the fiscal year '82 wrap-up of DoD's "Official Guard and Reserve Manpower Strengths and Statistics." The print out is hardly coffee-table reading; its 256 pages of statistics, figures and tabulated columns portray the goings and the comings of the more than 1.3 million men and women who made up the Reserve forces of the United States last year.

The tragedy unfolds quietly enough, on page 230, where the report matter-of-factly enumerates the 192,250 drilling Guardsmen and Reservists who abandoned unit membership—for one reason or another—in 1982. Within that somewhat astounding figure hides another; according to the best Defense estimates, as many as 60,000 of these men and women may have quit their units because juggling the responsibilities of full-time civilian employment with the demands of part-time military duty became too much for them to handle.

Of all the reasons that prod members of the Guard and Reserve to leave the service, only one category—family pressure and leisure time preferences—spur more losses than employment conflict.

Mr. Ellis, the executive director of the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, discussed his committee before the ROA national convention in June. He was asked to expand on his oral presentation for this report.



Considered together, pressures from the family and the lure of time off account for about 31 percent of the losses; employment conflict prompts more than 30 percent of those who opt out. (The remaining losses—also about a third of the total—stem from all other sources combined, including general dislike of the military or the unit, death, retirement, and transfer to inactive status or to the active duty forces.)

The Department of Defense does not take these losses lightly. Its official response to the employment conflict hemorrhage is the mission of the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, a volunteer committee chartered in 1972. Now consisting of more than 2,500 civilian volunteers, most of whom are prominent employers, the group is configured into a national network of 54 state- and territorial-level committees. Each conducts a variety of educational and informational programs intended to win the enthusiasm of employers for a strong Guard and Reserve—and for strong cooperation with the needs of their employees who serve in the Guard and Reserve to take time off from work for military training.

These programs include a personal contact effort in which heads of businesses and public agencies are solicited to sign and display the Department of



Marine Reservist Captain Rob Tucker prepares his F-4 Phantom jet before a training mission with VMFA-112. In civilian life he is a Boeing 727 pilot for Delta Airlines.

Defense's Statement of Support for the Guard and Reserve.

Volunteer committees are also busy providing defense spokesmen to address business gatherings, conducting direct mail support solicitations, placing public service advertising, hosting employer tours of Guard and Reserve training exercises, and presenting awards and distinctive employer support flags to those bosses whose backing is extraordinary.

Another critical effort—conducted by both the National Committee's full-time staff, and by each state volunteer com-

Continued on next page



STRONG RESERVE

Continued from previous page

mittee, is the ombudsman service. National Committee ombudsmen are problem-solvers, in business to answer questions concerning the federally-guaranteed reemployment rights of Guard members and Reservists. The service, available to employers and employees alike, is accessible through a toll-free long-distance "hotline," (800) 336-4590. More than 90 percent of the questions and conflicts referred to the ombudsman are resolved; only a tiny fraction remain problems which require legal referral.

Most employment conflict situations can be eased through the quiet application of a few facts. Our committee ombudsmen report that the more employers know about the Guard and Reserve—and the more they know about the law—the fewer are the conflicts.

Employers are not the only source of conflict. Far from it. As many as 50 percent of the conflicts handled by our ombudsman appear to be caused, at least in part, by the Guardsmen or Reservists themselves. A typical problem is that of Reservists' failure to keep their employers informed of drill dates and lengthier training obligations. Many employers tell our ombudsmen the tale of last-minute notification that leaves them unable to arrange alternative staffing.

Reservists also need to be cautioned by their leaders to undertake only that additional training which relates critically to their military duties. A frequent employer complaint—one with considerable substance—is that some employees abuse the law by putting in for frequent, unrequired, lengthy resident schooling.

Though federal law guarantees job rights for Reservists regardless of the voluntary or mandatory nature of their training, employer support is endangered when the duties are spurious or are obviously pursued as a legal escape from a civilian job.

The National Committee needs the help of all concerned ROA members to promote employer support, before both employers and Reservists. For more information, call the toll-free number cited above, or Autovon 226-5307. Or write: the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, 1735 N. Lynn St., Suite 206, Arlington, Va. 22209



Coast Guard's Peacetime Missions Are Wartime Capabilities

By Admiral James S. Gracey, USCG

Many times, when one who doesn't wear a "True Blue" suit is asked about the Coast Guard, the response focuses on search and rescue, and sometimes these days, on drug interdiction. Those aspects about our service are very true, but they are only two facets of the national jewel that is the United States Coast Guard.

Coast Guard Cutters, and their forerunners, the ships of the Revenue Cutter Service, have served along with the other services, especially the Navy, in every major conflict since the Quasi-war with France in 1799. For a while, when there was no U.S. Navy, Revenue Cutters were *it*. In 1915, the act that created the Coast Guard by combining the Life-saving Service and the Revenue Marine, specified that the Coast Guard "... shall constitute a part of the Navy, in war or when the President shall so direct ..."

Until and through the 1930's, the sea-going activities of the Revenue Marine and the Coast Guard and one of our other forerunners, the Lighthouse Service, were centered on protection of the sea lines of communication in wartime, safety, facilitation of maritime transportation—and, of course, fighting smugglers as during prohibition. The International Ice Patrol, begun after the loss of

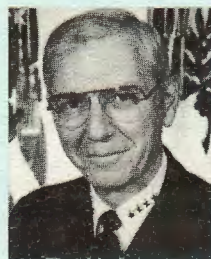


the *Titanic*, is another aspect of the Coast Guard's role in promoting and protecting commerce on the seas.

In 1940, the Espionage Act added our Port Security mission. The Coast Guard began to patrol all port facilities—to prevent sabotage, to minimize the potential for catastrophic events and accidents.

Port protection became a major Coast Guard function, and under the provisions of the Magnuson Act, has continued to be an important element of our national security. It means that the Coast Guard deals extensively with waterborne traffic in the ports, over the waterfront, and particularly with the movement, storage, and handling of hazardous materials.

Before World War II, the Coast Guard's principal international endeavors were related to the prevention of smuggling, piracy and slavery. Since then, our peacetime international involvement has also focused on providing expertise in the Merchant Marine Safety field, on Long Range Aids to Naviga-



Admiral James S. Gracey, Commandant of the Coast Guard since June, 1982, provided these comments directly to this report.



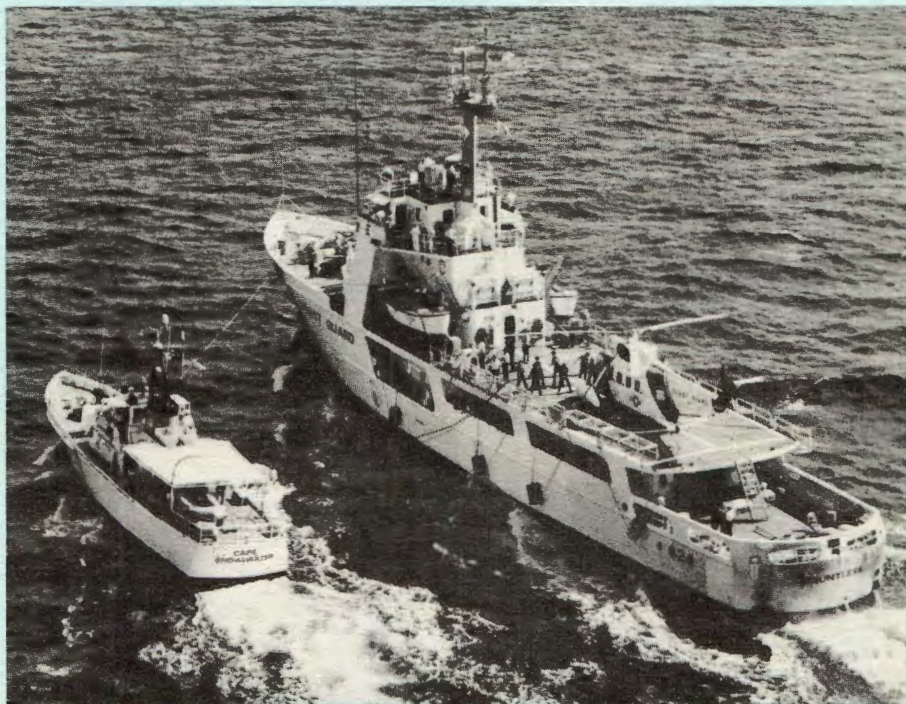
tion, on protection of the marine environment, on search and rescue, and on representing the U.S. in international maritime forums.

In the past several years, this activity has been complemented by increasing levels of training and assistance to government agencies in other countries who have missions similar to those of the Coast Guard . . . missions like search and rescue, smuggling interdiction, fisheries protection and pollution prevention and cleanup. The foreign demand for this comes about because the U.S. Coast Guard does for the U.S. what most of the small navies of the world are intended to do.

“Coast Guard has two principal wartime roles: support of strategic mobility and naval warfare.”

Feedback from many countries all over the world, from India to Nigeria and Norway to New Zealand, makes it clear that our presence and the international reputation of the Coast Guard in the protection of resources, enforcement of laws and treaties and safety of life at sea are helpful in our diplomatic relations with these countries.

Today the Coast Guard is a force of some 39,300 active duty military personnel, 18,000 Ready Reservists (though only 12,000 in the Selected Reserve) and more than 6,000 dedicated civilian employees. We are augmented by about 40,000 volunteer Auxiliarists. We operate a substantial naval force of ice-



breakers, patrol cutters and tenders and we have a versatile helicopter and fixed wing air arm with air stations from Cape Cod to Hawaii and Kodiak, Alaska.

We are an Armed Force with important peacetime missions which translate into wartime capabilities. Our ships and aircraft conducting drug interdiction patrols, intercepting illegal aliens and rescuing survivors of casualties at sea are ready to conduct a variety of wartime missions . . . including surveillance and interdiction, anti-submarine warfare, sea lines of communications protection, and a wide variety of coastal defense elements.

Our port safety and pollution prevention operations in peacetime ensure that we maintain the skills necessary to provide a blanket of security over vital deployment and resupply ports in wartime. We provide a wide variety of Aids to Navigation that will be essential for sealift deployment and, as we found in Vietnam and Korea, are very important for intra-theater operations in wartime.

The Coast Guard has two principal wartime roles: support of strategic mobility and naval warfare. There's nothing new about either of these roles, but in these troubled times the emphasis and attention paid to both is increasing. More than 90 percent of the materials

required to mount and sustain a military force deployment must move by sealift . . . the ships to carry that material must move promptly and safely . . . and the ports that serve them *must* be secure.

The sea lines of communication start in our nation's ports. Each port is different. Their activity has become very complex and will be even more so in wartime, when the volume of hazardous and critical cargoes will be even greater and when throughput time must be kept to an absolute minimum.

Add a liberal dose of opportunity for sabotage and terrorism to the variety of pressures and you get a fine recipe for mischief in an especially risky environment at an especially critical time. One of the Coast Guard's major obligations is to see to it that the United States does not get indigestion from that recipe.

During times of crisis the Coast Guard would support the mobility and deployment plans of the unified commanders through activation and implementation of port readiness plans, and would generally continue our peacetime missions as well.

In overseas ports, Coast Guard forces are set to act under the authority of the area military commander and in close

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Economic Efforts Augment U.S. Military Assistance in Central America

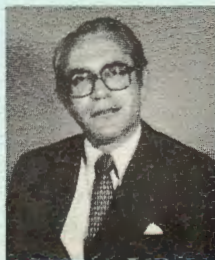
By Alfonso Sapia-Bosch

In his April address to a joint session of Congress, President Reagan articulated the four main elements of United States policy in Central America:

- Support for democracy, reform, and human freedom;
- Support for economic development;
- Support for dialogue within and among the nations of the region; and
- Continued security assistance to provide a shield behind which reforms, development, and negotiations can take place.

These four elements have guided U.S. policy toward Central America since this Administration took office. Our policy is carefully balanced. Both in design and implementation, it addresses the political, social, and economic problems that underlie the current troubles in the region. At the same time, we are helping our Central American allies counter Soviet and Cuban efforts to exploit existing social and economic disparities through their support for guerrilla movements and terrorist organizations.

A native of Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Dr. Sapia-Bosch holds three degrees from Georgetown University and has spent more than 20 years analyzing political and military events in Latin America. He has been Senior Director for Latin American Affairs of the White House's National Security Council since May, 1982.



A disproportionate amount of attention has been focused in the media, and in the political arena, on the military assistance aspects of our policy and, to a lesser extent, on our efforts to support dialogue and democratization; surprisingly little is being said about the economic assistance we are making available to reverse the inequities that exist.

Without economic growth, we cannot hope to build stability and a viable

future for the countries of the area. That is why promoting development is a major focus of our policy. Seventy-two cents of every dollar of U.S. aid to Central America this past year was devoted to economic goals.

Unfortunately, there is a mistaken notion that the countries of Central America cannot achieve steady and sustained growth. But as the record of the 1950s, 60s, and most of the 70s proves,





solid and steady growth is indeed possible, given conditions of internal political stability, regional peace and economic cooperation and a healthy world economy. Between 1960 and 1979, each of the Central American countries grew at a faster rate than the average growth rate of the United States and Europe. They ranged from about 4.4 percent in Honduras to a high of 6.3 percent in Costa Rica.

"Promoting development is a major focus of our policy."

That period of progress contrasts sharply with the difficult economic situation in Central America today. Many factors are involved, but three are most important: local social and political conflicts, the impact of changing world economic conditions, and the spread of guerrilla warfare, often targeted directly against local economies.

Inequitable income and social conditions have discouraged entrepreneurship and the savings needed to finance productive investment that would stimulate employment, diversification and equitable growth.

Another problem is the region's dependency for foreign exchange earnings

on primary export crops such as coffee, cotton, sugar and bananas whose prices plummeted in 1970 and remain depressed today. At the same time, the cost of its crucial imports such as petroleum and financial capital, has risen sharply.

As the economies of Central America weakened, foreign as well as intra-regional trade declined. Depressed economic conditions coupled with social inequities led to political instability, which, in turn, facilitated Soviet and Cuban exploitation of the situation in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. The economic consequences have been devastating, particularly in El Salvador, where the nation's potable water supply, electric, rail and road networks, farms and factories have been the targets of persistent guerrilla attacks. Since 1977, Salvador's real per capita income has declined by one third, its imports are down by two thirds, and its unemployment stands at 40 percent.

The United States is actively supporting the threatened nations of the region by providing economic assistance to deal with the immediate problems. In this fiscal year, more than \$600 million has been programmed for Central America, an amount more than four times larger than our military assistance.

Another element of our policy too often ignored is our role in promoting

dialogue and negotiation between nations and among diverse groups within nations. When the President announced his intention to appoint a special envoy in his April address, he used very specific language. "The Ambassador's responsibilities," he said, "will be to lend U.S. support to the efforts of regional governments to bring peace to this troubled area. . . ."

In these five months, our Ambassador has made four separate trips to the area. He has visited each of the countries directly involved—Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, as well as the four Contadora countries of Columbia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, which have brought the other five together in a common dialogue.

As a result of our efforts, a dialogue is now underway between the Salvadoran Peace Commission and representatives of the guerrilla umbrella organization, the FDR-FMLN. Nicaragua has agreed to negotiate on a multilateral basis with its neighbors, and the foreign ministers of the nine involved countries have produced a "document of objectives" which addresses, in comprehensive fashion, the conditions necessary for a lasting peace.

That's really the sum and substance of all our efforts. We want to see a lasting peace in Central America—a peace that gives these people the freedom to choose their leadership, to earn their livelihood, to improve the living standards of their families—and to do this without being terrified that Cuban and Soviet-supported guerrillas will disrupt their lives with an unending nightmare of violence. We are making important progress on this goal. The United States is and will remain a force for good. □



Military Preparedness: A Challenge for the 80s

By Lieutenant General John S. Pustay, USAF

Power projection is an area in which the Soviets have determined to challenge existing American predominance. There is no doubt that they will pursue the goal of developing capabilities equal to or greater than the United States' for this kind of military action in the same way that they made up for their weaknesses in strategic forces over the past decade.

The Soviets have always maintained forces capable of peripheral operations close to their frontiers as a means of power projection.

Over the past two decades, they have developed a "blue water" Navy that challenges our own on every ocean of the world.

In the late 70's, they introduced a new class of large amphibious assault ships to expand their sealift.

They are deploying aircraft carriers. While these carriers are not as large or powerful as ours, they add a new dimension to Soviet power projection capabilities.

Afghanistan demonstrated a well-developed capability to airlift troops and supplies over relatively long distances. We expect improvements in this area in the period ahead.

Where the risk has been judged excessive or capabilities limited for direct power projection, the Soviets have not been above using indirect

means. Military assistance or sales are examples of this approach. Soviet "advisers" can be found in 28 neutral or non-aligned nations. Arms are being sold in some 33 such countries.

"Do not conclude that the United States has irretrievably yielded in the face of Soviet advance."

They are also effective in using proxies or surrogates to achieve their goals. The leading example of this practice is Cuba, whose military forces and advisers, both civilian and military, can be found in numbers on the ground in over 20 countries. And the Vietnamese are active in Southeast Asia—Cambodia (Campuchea), Laos and on the Thai and Chinese borders.

Do not conclude that the United States has irretrievably yielded in the face of Soviet advances. Most emphatically, this is not the case. We continue to enjoy important strengths compared to the Soviets.

Our forces are generally more versatile.

Our forces generally enjoy a qualitative edge.

We derive important advantages from the nature of our democratic political system and free enterprise economic system.

So, while the rapid Soviet advances in strength, coupled with Third World political instability and resource problems have not yet left us in an inferior position, there are areas of concern, potential weaknesses

which need to be corrected, particularly in our own military forces—and now!

With regard to our strategic forces, the first step must be to reduce the growing vulnerability of the land based ICBM force now threatened by the increasing accuracy of Soviet missiles. The Peacekeeper (MX) and the complementary small single warhead ICBM are intended to meet this challenge. We are taking steps as well to improve and modernize the other legs of the Triad, that is, the manned bomber force, with the B-1B and ALCM equipped B-52s, and the submarine launched ballistic missile force, with the Trident submarine and the D-5 missile.

Second, we are proposing to take a number of measures to improve our ability to respond to crisis with our conventional forces.

An increase in the size of our forces at this time would not improve this ability. The most immediate need is to insure that existing forces first, have the transport to get to where they are required and, second, are manned, equipped and trained to do the job once they get there.

This means we need to build up our sea and air transport in order to be able to move our forces to potential trouble spots in a matter of hours or days, rather than weeks. Sometimes, in a volatile situation occurring in the Third World and when requested by the country concerned, our rapid interjection of even a small military unit into the trouble region can introduce a note of stability which might preclude the necessity of much larger military forces in the future.



General Pustay has just retired as the president of the National Defense University. He provided these excerpts from his recent speech to the ROA District of Columbia department.



We are taking a whole host of other steps to improve the readiness of our forces; that is, to improve such qualities as the state of training of the military personnel to be sure that they are fully equipped and that their equipment is properly maintained and in proper working order.

This power projection capability—be it direct or indirect—gives the Soviets footholds of influence worldwide.

Aside from the increase in Soviet strategic capability and Moscow's growing capability and inclination to project military power—their own or proxy forces—to influence political outcomes, there are several other factors shaping U.S. security in the 1980's.

First, is the continuing ferment, in the Third World that invites the attention of both the United States and the Soviet Union. Mostly poor and dispossessed, often newly independent and generally underdeveloped, these countries possess rising appetites and expectations that often go unmet in the face of the current world economic situation. This, coupled

with ideological, religious, ethnic and tribal tensions, creates a situation in which pressures mount for quick—and usually radical—political solutions. These problems create voids and invite outside intervention with a potential for superpower confrontation.

Second, this potential for instability is compounded by the energy problem. Oil is the lifeblood of modern industrial societies. The issue of oil availability, price and access will continue to be a major national security issue for the foreseeable future.

Sixty percent of the world's imported petroleum comes from the Persian Gulf/Southwest Asian area—about 13 percent of the oil consumed in the United States, and much higher percentages for our allies—45 percent for Germany, and 75 percent for France and Japan.

The loss alone of this oil to Western Europe and Japan would be catastrophic. Our economy would be at risk. But more importantly, Western values and institutions would be placed in jeopardy from both internal and external strains.

We are even more dependent on overseas sources for strategic minerals and metals than for petroleum. Four minerals, manganese, chromium, platinum and cobalt serve as examples to make this point. Without these four minerals, there can be no airplanes, no jet engines, no satellites—not even home appliances. Yet, as recently as 1978, the United States imported 98 percent of our manganese from countries such as Gabon, Brazil and South Africa. Ninety-seven percent of our Cobalt imports come from Zaire, Zambia, Belgium and Finland. A big exporter of chromium and platinum (for which the U.S. is respectively 92 percent and 91 percent import dependent) is the USSR!

It is these qualities—the readiness of our forces—which often suffer in periods of tight budgetary constraints. When there are not enough funds available to meet all of our requirements, the first thing that happens is that readiness programs suffer.

This brings me to the third aspect of our response to the Soviet challenge: we must have a steady consistent effort devoted to the revitalization of our national defense. The proposal to increase defense spending about 7 percent to 10 percent a year in real terms over the next five year period is viewed by some as too large a slice of the pie when compared to cuts in social programs and a record-breaking national debt.

To others such an amount is inadequate when compared to Soviet de-

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MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

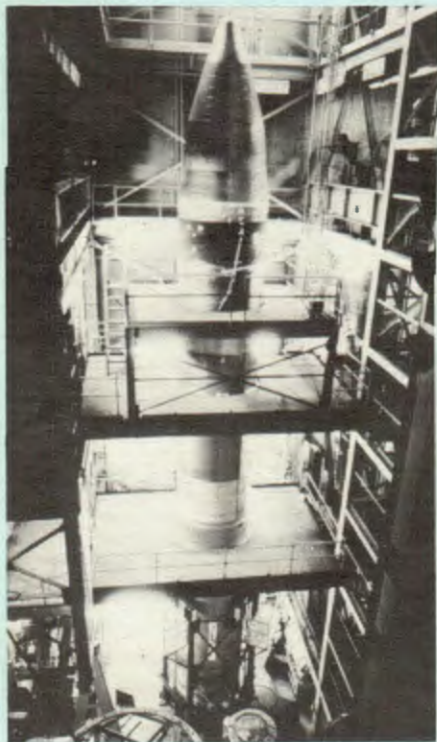
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fense spending which, since 1970, has grown at about 3 percent per year in real terms.

The precise percentage increase in defense spending is less important than the need to develop a national consensus which will support a commitment to sustained growth in defense spending over the long-term.

We also need to obtain more sharing of the common defense burden with NATO and Japan. Diplomatic efforts continue to help us achieve this end.

We have had a history in the United States of "feast-or-famine" defense budgets, punctuated bursts for concern for national security followed by longer periods of neglect.



We need to end these fits and starts and instead apply a reasonable but steady effort, year in and year out, of healthy defense budgets in order to meet our long term security needs.

This is what the Soviets have done over the years, and they have been able to move from a position of military inferiority in strategic systems and in force projection capabilities to one where they now have matched or can challenge the United States in these areas. ☐

Coast Guard

Continued from page 5



cooperation with the overseas port operation units. Our forces will provide explosives loading supervisory services, hazardous materials handling supervision, waterside patrols and enforcement of safety and security zones.

Aids to Navigation in U.S. deployment ports are scheduled to receive top priority servicing and monitoring. Critical waterside facilities such as power plants and petroleum processing facilities will be closely monitored; and vulnerable choke points in servicing waterways will be patrolled.

Our authorities to license mariners and inspect ships will be used to ensure that materials are moved on safe ships by competent crews.

All of this requires planning. And that is probably the most difficult part of the job: To conceive, develop, and maintain realistic and effective plans. But it must be done, and done well, and it must be done in concert, with all involved sharing expertise, information and forecasts of needs and problems.

The Coast Guard is in the midst of a major review and update of our plans. Our Captains of the Port and Marine Safety Officers are right now working with the Joint Deployment Agency, the Military Transportation Management



Command, Military Sealift Command and others, to ensure that preparedness planning is a fact—these efforts, coupled with the work that we do with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, will ensure we are ready to cope with an emergency of any kind . . . in war or peacetime.

That's not all of it, but it is an overview of Coast Guard activity that relates directly to National Defense. Small in number, but very proud of their motto, the folk in the "True Blue" suits are in fact "Semper Paratus—Always Ready". ☐

SOVIET MASSACRE

Continued from page 1

ing in. In visits to bases, I see the evidence of what President Reagan recently said: "Our military forces are back on their feet again and standing tall . . . once again, young Americans wear their uniforms and serve their flag with pride."

This year will be the best recruiting and retention year in Air Force history. Ninety-eight percent of new enlistees are high school graduates—the highest percentage ever. First-term reenlistment rates are running better than seventy percent—nearly double that of three years ago. Second-term reenlistment is at an all-time high of eighty-five percent—up a third over 1980. And, for the first time since the establishment of the All Volunteer Force, we have met our recruiting goals for doctors.



In short, we're in excellent shape. Living and working conditions are much improved. And, as experience goes up, combat capability improves. Today's situation is a far cry from conditions in the 1970s when pay and entitlements did not keep up with inflation, and tens of thousands of experienced people left us to seek an adequate standard of living. Our nation should never make that mistake again. We will continue to push to ensure our highly skilled and dedicated people receive the pay and entitlements they have earned and so richly deserve.



One of these earned entitlements is retirement pay. The military retirement system works. It's our number one retention incentive. It allows us to keep our forces young, combat-ready, and dedicated.

The military retirement system provides partial compensation for the extra demands placed on military men and women who are prepared to go where their country sends them, work long hours with no overtime pay, and fight for their country if called, at the risk of their lives. The retirement system is not a luxury. It's a debt the country owes its men and women in uniform for their years of loyal service.

Even though things look good now, we know that a combination of pay caps, erosion of entitlements, a declining youth population, and increased competition for skilled people can quickly erase the gains we've made. It's false economy when we let pay and entitlements lag behind. In the end, we'd have to pay much more for recruiting and training—and our forces would never be as experienced and ready as they need to be.

We're working hard to put very effective weapons in the hands of our well-trained, competent people. The first comprehensive modernization of our strategic forces since they were built in

the 1950s and 1960s is moving along smartly. We're finally on the road toward strengthening land-based ICBMs. By deploying 100 Peacekeepers, we'll be able to hold at risk those targets the Soviets value most—strengthen deterrence—and give Moscow the incentive to negotiate seriously.

We're also committed to developing a new small ICBM that will increase the survivability and effectiveness of our ICBM force for the 1990s. We have a good program, and we'll stick to it.

The B-1B program is a success story—it will fly like a charm, it's ahead of schedule, and within budget. In fact, we'll be saving the taxpayer about a billion dollars through multiyear procurement. With the B-1B, we will keep our lead in strategic bombers and be able to get through anything Soviet air defenses can throw at us for a decade or more.

The ALCM program is right on track too. Our second squadron of ALCM-equipped B-52s will be operational this fall, and we'll equip three more squadrons during the coming year. The operational test shots have been impressive.

Continued on next page

SOVIET MASSACRE

Continued from previous page



We're also making substantial improvements in our conventional forces—gains that will help keep the nuclear threshold high. Our emphasis here is to upgrade readiness—to get the most out of what we've got. During the last two years, we've doubled the funding for readiness and sustainability, and we're seeing positive results.

Our crews are flying more—training more effectively — and our stocks of munitions and spare parts are increasing. Our tactical aircrews now fly fifty percent more than they did a few years ago. We train as we intend to fight. Worldwide deployments and frequent exercises with our sister services and allies improve our ability to work as a team.

We're also very proud of the continuing accomplishments of the Guard and Reserve. The Air Force is a Total Force —active, Guard, and Reserve. We plan, equip, and train as a Total Force. The Reserve Components do a great job! They're experienced pros, and they're flying modern first-line equipment, such as F-16 and A-10 fighters and the new KC-10 tankers.

For the tactical forces, we're continuing to buy the best fighters in the world—the F-15 and F-16—but we don't have the funds to buy the numbers we need. We're also beginning to reduce shortages we've had for a long time in our capability to move forces quickly to defend American interests anywhere in the world.

With modification of the current airlift fleet, more spare parts, and the buy of C-5Bs and KC-10s, we will more than double our ability to deliver combat units by the end of the decade. And with the C-17s, we'll be able to deploy forces directly to the battle area.

Even with the rigors of tough, realistic exercises and increased training, 1982 was the safest year on record—with 2.33 major accidents per 100,000 flying hours. And, the F-15 had the lowest peacetime accident rate of any U.S. fighter aircraft in history.

We're proud of the progress of the past few years. But there is no lack of opportunities to improve things. We're going to keep plugging away to complete programs on time and within expected costs. We're on the right road to ensure America's forces are strong enough to deter aggression and keep the peace.

The Soviets have shown their true colors to the world. It should be obvious to all that we can't slacken our efforts to keep our forces strong and ready. That's what the American people want. That's what we are committed to give them.

□

ROA NATIONAL SECURITY REPORT

A project of the Defense Education Fund of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 1 Constitution Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. The ROA National Security Report is financed solely through tax-deductible contributions to the Defense Education Fund of the ROA.

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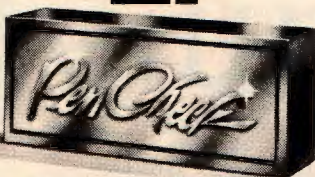
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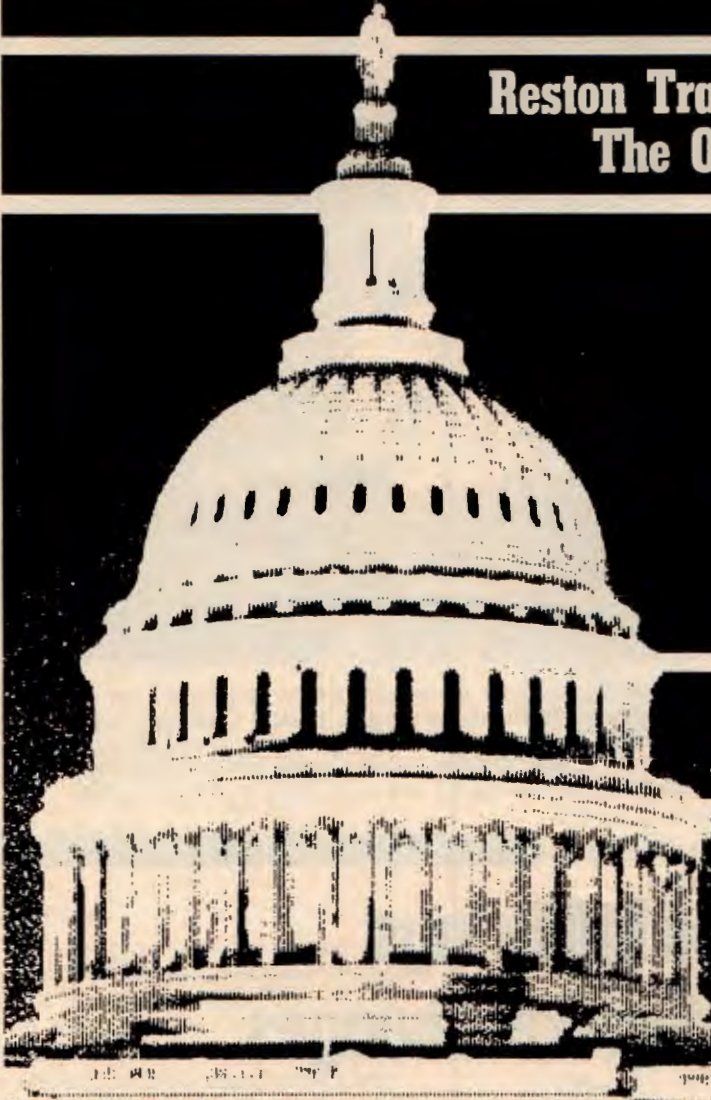
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Qs and As

Q. I was a prisoner of war during World War II and would like to know if I am entitled to dental benefits from the VA?

A. Veterans who were POWs for six months or more are eligible for dental benefits and may apply at any VA office or medical center.

Q. My husband was on active duty in the Marine Corps and was killed in Vietnam. Am I eligible for a GI loan to buy a home?

A. Unmarried spouses of service personnel who died on active duty and of veterans who died of service-connected disabilities are eligible for GI loans to acquire a home.

Q. Are pension benefits still available for surviving dependents of a deceased veteran? What are the requirements?

A. The surviving spouse or children of a deceased veteran who meet income limitation requirements may receive pension benefits if the veteran had at least 90 days of service, at least one day of which occurred during wartime and was separated from active duty under other than dishonorable conditions.

Q. My wife is recovering from surgery. She has to go to the doctor in two weeks for a post-operative checkup. I'm worried about her making the trip in our car. Will Medicare pay for an ambulance from our home to the doctor's office?

A. No. Medicare medical insurance does not pay for ambulance transportation from your home to a doctor's office. Under certain conditions, medical insurance will help pay for ambulance travel from the scene of an accident to a hospital, from your home to a hospital or skilled nursing facility, between hospitals and skilled nursing facilities, or from a hospital or skilled nursing facility to your home.

Q. I was in the hospital three weeks ago. Now, I have to go back for additional treatment. Will I have to pay the \$180 hospital insurance deductible again?

A. No. The hospital insurance deductible is charged only for your first admission to a hospital in each benefit period. If you are discharged from a hospital and then readmitted before the benefit period ends, you do not have to pay the deductible again. A benefit period ends when you have been out of a hospital (or skilled nursing facility) for 60 days in a row.

Q. Not long after I started getting social security disability benefits, I was able to take a part-time job. Recently, I began working full time. I notified social security when I took the part-time job. Do I have to let them know I'm working full time?

A. Yes.

Q. Is there a deadline for filing a claim for an illness or injury which occurred during my military service?

A. There is no deadline, however, it is always best to file a claim soon after your discharge from service.



At retirement ceremonies for Brig. Gen. Richard M. Laskey, USAR (Ret.), left, Mrs. Laskey receives a certificate of appreciation signed by Gen. Edward C. Meyer, USA, then Army Chief of Staff, from Maj. Gen. William F. Ward, USA, Commander of the 77th US Army Reserve Command. General Laskey, ARCOM Deputy Commander, was awarded the Army's Legion of Merit at ceremonies marking the end of 31 years of military service.

RETIREMENT

Defense Bill Brings About Several Changes

Retired pay eligibility expanded for some

Several changes in law that are of interest to military retirees were contained in the FY84 Defense Authorization Bill, Public Law 98-94.

In the first place, the bill expanded eligibility for retired pay to certain individuals who served in the Reserves prior to 16 August 1945, but who did not serve on active duty during World War I, World War II or the Korean War. If these pre-16 August 1945 Reservists served on active duty (other than for training) after 13 August 1961 and before 31 May 1963 or after 4 August 1964 and before 28 March 1973, and are otherwise qualified, they are now eligible to receive Reserve retired pay effective October 1983. The new periods of service were added to include active duty during the Berlin or Cuban missile crisis or during Vietnam. Individuals meeting all of the qualifications for Reserve retired pay because of the change in law should contact their Reserve personnel center.

The bill also contained a provision which extended by one year the

deadline for federal employees to make interest free deposits on their post-1956 active duty military pay if they want to avoid a reduction in their civil service annuity at age 62. The interest free extension to 1 October 1985 was requested by the Department of Defense due to the difficulty it was having in providing the necessary military pay record information on civil service employees who were affected by the "Catch 62" legislation.

In addition, the legislation contains a provision that will round down monthly military retired pay and survivor annuities to the next lowest dollar amount at the time of the original calculation of the payment and upon subsequent adjustments. Previous legislation had already rounded down the monthly benefits of social security recipients and civil service retirees.

And finally, ROA Mandate 82-24, that the Department of Defense provide for the transportation of the remains of a military retiree who dies

while receiving treatment at a military medical facility to his or her place of burial, has now been accomplished. Public Law 98-94 authorizes Government funded transportation of the remains of a retiree who dies in an armed forces medical facility while receiving treatment to a place of burial that is no further than the deceased's last place of residence.

Law To Aid Unemployed Vets

President Reagan has signed into law legislation that addresses the problem of severe and continuing unemployment among veterans.

P.L. 98-77, signed on 15 August, authorizes new on-the-job training opportunities for Vietnam and Korean veterans by paying to employers 50 per cent of the veteran's starting wage, up to \$10,000 per veteran, to help defray training costs.

The bill provides for a maximum nine-month training period except in the case of veterans with certain service-connected disabilities who are allowed a maximum of 15 months of training. In addition, the employer is asked to certify that, at the end of the training period, he plans to employ the veteran in the position for which he was trained.

The unemployment rate among war-time veterans rose in February of this year to the highest level since World War II. Unemployment among Vietnam veterans alone remains at levels significantly higher than among non-veterans of the same age. In June of this year, at least 619,000 Vietnam veterans were unemployed and looking for work. Of this number, 365,000 between the ages of 25 and 44 had been out of work 15 weeks or longer.

Although recent figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics suggest that the situation is improving, they also show that the problem persists and that the unemployment gap between veterans and non-veterans remains significant.

The job training program is designed not only to get veterans working again, but also to narrow the gap between veterans and their civilian counterparts whose education and employment were *not* interrupted by military service.

How To Estimate SS Benefits

People nearing retirement can get an estimate of their retirement benefits at age 65 by calling their local Social Security office. The office will send the person a special form that can be used for this purpose.

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More Take Advantage Of New Service

Home health care seen alternative to hospitals

The increased use of Medicare's home health care services indicates that many people prefer it as the alternative to lengthy institutional care, Social Security officials note.

Although data are not available on the number of visits, Medicare claim records indicate home health care services increased 74 per cent from 1981 to 1982. The increase is attributed to changes in the law effective July 1981 which made the less expensive home health care more readily available to people who need skilled nursing care and rehabilitative services.

The changes include elimination of the 100-visit ceiling on home health care visits under each part of Medicare, providing instead unlimited visits under both parts; elimination of the requirement that home health services be preceded by a hospital stay of three days; elimination of the medical insurance annual deductible for home health care purposes; and the inclusion of occupational therapy under home health care coverage.

Home health services have been a part of the Medicare program since the

program started in 1966. Medicare pays for part-time skilled health care in a beneficiary's home furnished by a participating home health care agency, under specific conditions. The care required must include part-time skilled nursing care, physical therapy, or speech therapy; the person must be confined to his or her home; a doctor must set up the home health plan; and the home health agency must be qualified to take part in the Medicare program.

When part-time skilled nursing care, physical therapy, or speech therapy is no longer needed, Medicare can continue to pay for home health visits if the beneficiary needs occupational therapy.

Once these conditions are met, Medicare can pay for an unlimited number of home health care visits for covered services. Medicare does not cover general household services, meal preparation, shopping, assistance in bathing or dressing, or other home care services furnished mainly to assist people in meeting personal, family, or domestic needs.



Sergeant Kane

Force surgeon general in Europe for two years.

Beneficiaries who need his help and who have exhausted other CHAMPUS sources of assistance, can reach Sergeant Kane at the following number: 303-361-3984. Or, they can write to him at this address: OCHAMPUS/DO, Ombudsman, Aurora, Colo. 80045.

Sergeant Kane is also available for group presentations.

Medicare Phasing In Payment System

The new Social Security amendments include a major change in the method of payment under Medicare for inpatient hospital services. During the next three fiscal years, Medicare will phase in a system whereby services will be paid on a prospective basis according to rates set by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. A single payment amount will be paid for each case as it is identified by the specific diagnostic group in which each case is classified.

The change is intended to enable Medicare to more effectively control growing hospital costs by permitting more prudent purchase of services and provide greater predictability regarding payments for both the government and hospitals. Under present law, Medicare payments for inpatient services are based on a hospital's reasonable costs, subject to certain limits.

The new method is also expected to change the financial incentives hospitals face in participating in the Medicare program. It reduces the pressure for upward expansion of Medicare bills since, in most cases, there will be no possibility of additional Medicare payment. Cost-effective hospitals will be rewarded under the new method.

Champus Beneficiaries Contact Ombudsman As Final Resort

SMSgt. Walter A. Kane, III, USAF, has been named as ombudsman for the Defense Department's CHAMPUS program.

Sergeant Kane took over from SMSgt. Steve Wheeler, USAF, who had been ombudsman since June of last year.

Like his predecessor, Sergeant Kane will be an advocate for all beneficiaries, regardless of service or grade, who cannot get answers or assistance anywhere else. As the senior NCO, he also represents the enlisted force for all of the uniformed services.

"The ombudsman isn't a replacement for the Health Benefits Advisor at local military facilities," Sergeant Kane said. "And I won't take the place of the claims processor. These are the first places to go for help for the beneficiary who has questions or problems on coverage."

Sergeant Wheeler had dealt directly with beneficiaries and heard the news, good and bad, about the program.

"I hope to continue the work Steve Wheeler has begun," Sergeant Kane said. "I'm here to serve the beneficiary, especially the military family with no one else to turn to. I hope to get out more, though, and attend various conferences and meetings that will help me understand people's problems so I can better serve as a beneficiary advocate."

Before taking on his new job, Sergeant Kane was chief of management for the CHAMPUS Liaison Branch at the program's headquarters. At the same time, he served as assistant Air Force liaison officer at CHAMPUS headquarters. Before joining the staff, he served as superintendent of biometrics and patient affairs for the Air

Ex-Spouses Now Covered

Program in effect

Former military spouses are now beneficiaries to CHAMPUS, and to the rest of the military health benefits program.

To be eligible for the medical benefits and treatment at service hospitals and clinics, the former husband or wife of an active, retired or deceased military member must meet *all* of the following requirements. The spouse must:

- Have obtained the final decree of divorce or annulment of the marriage on or after 1 Feb., 1983. Spouses who are divorced, or whose marriages are annulled before this date are not eligible for CHAMPUS.

- Not have been remarried since the divorce or annulment.

- Have been married to the military member for at least 20 years on the date the divorce or annulment becomes final; *and*, during the marriage, the member must have completed 20 years of service which counts or will be counted toward retired pay.

- Not be covered by an employer-sponsored health care plan. If the former spouse cancels the employer-sponsored health coverage, eligibility for CHAMPUS and the rest of the Uniformed Services Health Benefits Program may be restored.

Former spouses who meet all of the above requirements are eligible for all CHAMPUS benefits, except the Program for the Handicapped.

They cannot count the annual deductible of their former military husband or wife toward their own CHAMPUS deductible. And, they must pay their CHAMPUS cost-share at the same rate as retired military family members—even if the former spouse was married to an active-duty service member.

For CHAMPUS to cost-share medical care, a former spouse must have a valid ID issued by the nearest personnel office of their former military spouse's service. The ID card must show the former spouse's eligibility for CHAMPUS.

The new CHAMPUS beneficiaries should also know that when they become eligible for Medicare (Part A) at age 65, they lose their CHAMPUS eligibility, but they are still eligible for medical care in military hospitals or clinics.

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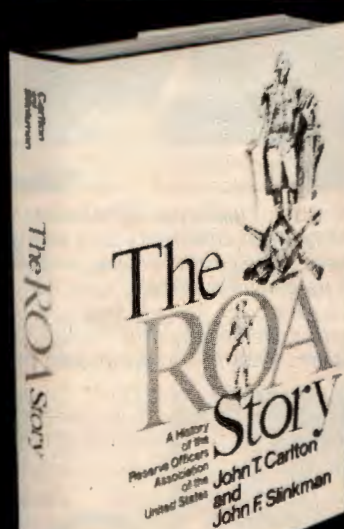
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Delta Air Lines President, David C. Garrett, Jr., accepts a National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve special award from Maj. Gen. Sloan R. Gill, USAF, Chief of Air Force Reserve. Attending the presentation were, from left: Joel Goldberg, board chairman for Rich's, Inc., and Georgia's newly appointed NCESGR state chairman and (right), Maj. Gen. David L. Stanford, USAFR (Ret.), Reserve Mobilization Assistant, Strategic Air Command, a Delta pilot in civilian life.



Capt. Richard W. McNamara, USNR, outgoing President of the Department of Oregon, presents the first annual Cleveland Inspirational Award to its namesake, Lt. Col. Edward K. Cleveland, AUS (Ret.). Looking on is his wife, Mrs. Bea Cleveland, a past national President of ROAL and Capt. Roy B. Moody, USNR (Ret.), ROA National Staff. Colonel Cleveland has attended 28 out of the last 29 National Conventions, plus providing outstanding guidance and leadership to the Oregon Department.

CAMERADERIE



"Go For Broke," a pictorial history of the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, by Chester Tanaka, was given to ROA's Reilly Memorial Library in tribute to the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and two of its gallant members, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, above, and Sen. Spark M. Matsunaga, below, by Maj. Gen. Donald Dawson, USAF (Ret.), right, former ROA National President. Both senators, Democrats from Hawaii, wrote inscriptions for the book, with Maj. Gen. J. Milnor Roberts, AUS (Ret.), witnessing the event.



Presenting a \$500 check for the Defense Education Fund to Maj. Gen. J. Milnor Roberts, AUS (Ret.), ROA Executive Director, is Lt. Col. Glen F. Toalson, USAR (Ret.), who now becomes a Patriot contributor to the fund.



The Department of South Carolina has issued a USS Yorktown (CV-10) commemorative plate to support the ship's ROA Memorial Room. 'The Fighting Lady' is now moored at the Naval and Maritime Museum, Patriots Point, Charleston, S.C.

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Any co-title holder other than spouse? ☐ yes ☐ no

Any commercial activities or acreage? ☐ yes ☐ no

(If yes to either, explain on separate sheet)

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Mortgage company _____

street _____

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Year built, if within last 10 yrs. _____. Is roof wood shingle?
☐ yes ☐ no.

On what amount of dwelling insurance do you wish us to quote you:
\$ _____ (Write in greater of cost to rebuild or amt. of loan.)

Will home be owner occupied? ☐ yes ☐ no If no, explain on separate sheet. If you now own this home, what month does homeowner policy expire? _____. If you do not own, when do you expect to close on purchase? _____

Home is inside corporate limits of _____

Home not in incorporated area, but is outside corporate limits of _____

_____. Direction from corporate limits is _____

_____. Miles from corporate limits _____

Street names of intersection nearest home: _____

and _____ Direction of intersection from home _____

Distance to fire dept. ☐ not over 3 miles ☐ not over 4 miles
☐ not over 5 miles ☐ over 5 miles.

Distance to nearest fire hydrant. ☐ not over 500 ft.
☐ not over 600 ft. ☐ not over 1,000 ft. ☐ over 1,000 ft.

Official name of fire dept. (Required to respond to fire on your property.) Note: Name usually can be obtained by calling fire dept. non-emergency number. _____

If fire protection comes from a corporate area such as a township, water dist., etc., furnish name: _____

Is home equipped with fire alarm? ☐ yes ☐ no If yes, does alarm sound at ☐ residence only ☐ central station ☐ fire dept.

Is home equipped with burglar alarm? ☐ yes ☐ no If yes, does alarm sound at ☐ residence only ☐ central station ☐ police dept.

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Army officers at ROA national meetings have had opportunity to review their records via a CPT terminal tied into records center.

BARS & TRACKS



Service Milestones Should Be In Record

Or, how to map your road to the top

By Capt. David L. Woods, USNR

• *This article on Naval Reserve officer promotion is presented in the hope it will benefit our membership, particularly junior officers. And while the promotional systems of the various services differ, the basic philosophy expressed in this analysis appears equally applicable to all Reserve officers—not just those of the naval service.*

Despite sustained appreciation by Naval Reserve officers for drill and Training Duty (ACDUTRA) pay, one over-riding factor has even greater motivation—promotion! Even without pay, each of us rightly takes justifiable pride in being selected for the next rank.

Regularly, Naval Reserve officers are reminded of the importance of submitting documents to our official records—a good, recent photograph in current grade uniform; a thorough Annual Qualifications Questionnaire (AQQ) every year; one certified copy of each set as ACDUTRA orders; and at least one valid fitness report for each inactive duty year plus each ACDUTRA, special ACDUTRA, or Temporary Active Duty tour of seven days or more. All too often, however, insufficient emphasis is given to evaluating the true *quality* of this cumulative record.

Naturally, the better your marks, the more likely your chances for promo-

tion. Also following a valid career pattern (where such exists or can be created) should help. But too many of us fail to evaluate either our careers or our records with sufficient objectivity and accuracy. Thus, even with sustained outstanding performance and apparently fine marks, we may lose out in the promotional sweepstakes due to personal inattention to details. The following suggestions are offered to help provide that all-important touch of personal management which can make the difference between success and "close, but no promotional cigar."

Since advent of the Navy's microfiche record-keeping system, there is no excuse for failure to review your own record at least annually (and certainly at least 18 months prior to entering any promotion zone). A simple request sent to the Commander, Naval Military Personnel Command, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., 20370 (ATTN: NMPC-32) will bring a *free* copy of your entire official record on microfiche cards. You should also request a copy of your Officer Summary Record (OSR). This vital paper document is used as a "brief sheet" by those board members who actually review your record in its entirety. However, it is the *only* item viewed by the *entire* selection board prior to actual voting upon your promotion. (For further information, see Pages 114, 115 of

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YES! I wish to take advantage of this offer.

Please send me the following:

_____ Bulova Accutron Quartz Pocketwatch @ \$130.00

_____ Bulova Accutron Quartz Pocketwatch/with Hunter Cover @ \$150.00

Name _____ Rank _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

the June 1982 issue of the US Naval Institute *Proceedings*.)

Once you have received your microfiche record, review it carefully. Record the trend of your fitness report marks (separately for active and inactive duty), with emphasis given to performance in your current rank. Note peer group comparisons (the so-called "truth line") with particular care. Watch out for "fatal drops." Initiate prompt action to rectify any errors or omissions, including insuring there is clear evidence of designator changes or other critical professional events.

It will take longer to obtain a copy of your OSR than your fiche, but when it does arrive—compare it carefully to your fitness reports. Fortunately, active duty and ACDUTRA performed since 1974 and inactive duty service since 1977 are placed automatically on your OSR by machine. (That's one major benefit in machine-readable OCR fitness reports.) This process is quite accurate, unless the initial report was in error. Previous to those dates, OSRs were prepared manually. Opportunity for error, naturally, is greater in a totally human environment than within a modern data processing system.

In either system, however, a minor error may prove disastrous. One personal example. I once served three reporting periods under the same reporting senior. My first two annual fitness reports were of the "outstanding" nature we all seek. The final report, however, covered only a short period of non-pay, non-drill, "not observed" inactive duty, while I was TAD to another unit. It was not even submitted initially, which was not surprising given the absence of drills and performance. A copy was requested by NMPC some six months after the due date. By then, my reporting senior had retired and had neither access to naval records nor clerical assistance.

Ultimately, I received my copy of this report—the only mark being a

single "X" in the "consistent" box. Since both prior reports had been "outstanding," I dismissed this particular report and merely skimmed it during my subsequent record reviews.

As it happened, however, that particular report had been prepared on the wrong fitness report form. During the subsequent Navy-requested re-typing on the proper form, the civilian secretary logically placed the single "X" in the same physical location as before. The result? My mark in box 54/new form (signifying "consistent") moved to box 63/old form (representing "regular promotion"). Since both prior reports from this reporting senior had recommended "early promotion," this minor error-created new mark for "regular promotion" resulted in an OSR showing declining performance—neither did the OSR include any notation this was a "not observed" report. In the highly competitive promotion environment, such an apparent decline in performance under the same reporting senior could easily result in a "fatal drop."

The essential point is that you should never knowingly (or even unknowingly) shoot yourself in the foot records-wise. Yet if a system-conscious senior officer with more than 20 years Washington-experience can paint himself into such a corner, think what may befall a newly-commissioned junior officer living out in Corn Shucks, USA!

While professional counsel and record review services exist (our ROA Naval Affairs Director will provide a brief "thumb-nail" review for free; the Naval Reserve Association provides such services for a reasonable fee), no one can ever understand the sometimes subtle nuances of your record better than you!

Naval Reserve officer records tend to be more complex and confusing

than those of active duty counterparts. In a number of fitness reports alone, we often double or triple the annual tally for an active duty officer. Since commissioning in 1956, for example, my record includes nearly 100 fitness reports (despite several losses and a couple of omissions). The size of a record inherently increases the opportunity for error, and error probability remains directly proportional to promotion probability.

No promotional system has yet achieved perfection. But to operate at peak efficiency within any system, you must take advantage of all opportunities to put your own best foot forward. While a handful of individuals appear to float along at the top almost without effort, the majority of us seem to need a helpful hand (or proverbial boot) from time to time.

Never diminish your opportunity merely by failing to maximize your own potential! "Many are called, but few are chosen." Yet most "chosen" have done their best to insure their own advancement. In Tombstone, Arizona's Boot Hill Cemetery, one by-gone westerner has a simple epitaph: "He done his damndest." I humbly recommend this as a fitting motto for those of us within the US Naval Reserve who seek leadership and advancement.

• A naval Reservist since 1949, Captain Woods was previously Department Head/Specialist and Staff Officer Detailer with the NMPC-4 Naval Reserve Unit. A Department of the Navy civilian more than 20 years, he has also been a member of the Secretary of the Navy's Board for the Correction of Naval Records since 1980. A widely published author on communication, management, and military history—Dr. Woods was elected ROA's National Executive Committeeman/ Navy in June 1982.

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Name of Item	Price Each	Subtotal
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VA add/retiree 4% Sales Tax _____

SHIP TO: _____ Total: _____

Name: _____

Street: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

☐ Active Duty ☐ Reservist ☐ Retired
☐ Widower ☐ 100% Disabled Veteran ☐ Other

Rank: _____ Rank of sponsor: _____

Branch of Service: _____

Membership Awards

Recruiting Programs



Help ROA . . and help yourself!
By recruiting new members for ROA you strengthen our efforts to provide adequate national security. At the same time, you can en-

joy immediate personal rewards. Gear up, and start getting your new members today. Keep the ROA wheels turning!

Here are the rules:

For each two *new* active, associate, or life members you recruit, you will receive credit equal to one year's dues. Use the credit to extend your membership; or to provide a gift membership to another officer, new or renewal; or to pay toward your Life Membership. New Members recruited prior to 1 October 1983 will be credited at the \$16 annual dues rate. New Members recruited after 1 October 1983 will earn their sponsors credit at the new annual dues rate of \$25.00.

The 2-For-1/Membership program was initiated in August 1979. Since that time about 1,000 sponsors have recruited close to 4,000 new members.

With the new Life Member fee of \$350 for members under age 31, such sponsors would need only 28 new members each to pay in full their life memberships! And, the older you are the fewer recruits you need.

2 FOR 1 MEMBERSHIP

5 GIMME MERCHANDISE

Program became effective October 1983



New Members Recruited	Cumulative	Merchandise
Upon completion of 1st 5	5	The ROA Story or ROA Medallion
Upon completion of 2nd 5	10	Personalized Blazer Crest
Upon completion of 3rd 5	15	2 ROA Ties, Logo & Minute Man
Upon completion of 4th 5	20	Gold Finish ROA Blazer Buttons
Upon completion of 5th 5	25	Blazer

For both programs, all lengths of memberships (1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 5 years, Life) may be included in the new memberships but all will have equal value to the sponsor. TWO \$12.50 Newly Commissioned Junior Officer Special memberships are considered as *one* new member.

ROTC and renewal memberships do not count.

Submit your new member applications as you get them. We'll keep track of your submissions for you on our computer.

Be sure that you *identify yourself* as the sponsor by *printing your name and member number or address* on the applica-

tion. Also check the membership block for TWO-FOR-ONE credit or the Merchandise block for GIMME 5 credit. You *must* identify yourself and the type of program you want in order to get credit. New members listed as "Two-For-One/Membership" may not subsequently be credited toward "Gimme 5/Merchandise" and vice versa.

In order for a sponsor to be credited with recruiting a new member, the sponsor must submit the payment with the new member application. Credit will not be given if ROA is requested to bill the new member applicant for dues.

Reserve Officers Association of the United States

MINUTE MAN MEMORIAL BUILDING/ 1 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, N.E., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002
PHONE (202) 479-2200
TOM1183

NAME _____
MEMBER NO. _____
PROGRAM: ☐ MEMBERSHIP CREDIT
☐ MERCHANDISE CREDIT

NAME FIRST (Please Print)		MIDDLE INITIAL		LAST		DATE OF BIRTH MO / DAY / YEAR		SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	
ADDRESS		STREET		CITY		STATE		ZIP	
TELEPHONE NO.									
GRADE ☐ 01 ☐ 05 ☐ 09 ☐ W1 ☐ 02 ☐ 06 ☐ 10 ☐ W2 ☐ 03 ☐ 07 ☐ W3 ☐ 04 ☐ 08 ☐ Other ☐ W4		BRANCH OF SERVICE A ☐ ARMY M ☐ MARINE CORPS O ☐ NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMIN. N ☐ NAVY C ☐ COAST GUARD F ☐ AIR FORCE P ☐ PUBLIC HEALTH				MILITARY COMPONENT V ☐ RESERVE R ☐ REGULAR N ☐ NATIONAL GUARD T ☐ ROTC		MILITARY STATUS A ☐ ACTIVE R ☐ RETIRED AWAITING PAY P ☐ RETIRED WITH PAY F ☐ FORMER OFFICER	
Check the membership term of your choice (Includes a subscription to The Officer at a rate of \$6 per year)						SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP			
REGULAR MEMBERSHIP (00) ☐ 1 YEAR/\$25 ☐ 2 YEARS/\$44 ☐ 3 YEARS/\$62 ☐ 5 YEARS/\$100						☐ ROTC/\$4 ☐ NEWLY COMMISSIONED 2ND LTS, ENS & WARRANTS/\$12.50 (ONE YEAR ONLY)			
LIFE MEMBERSHIP (00) Deferred Payment Plan available-25% down, balance payable in three annual installments						EXPECTED COMMISSION DATE Mo. YR.			
☐ UNDER AGE 31/\$350 ☐ 31-40/\$340 ☐ 41-50/\$320 ☐ 51-55/\$295 ☐ 56-60/\$270 ☐ 61-65/\$245 ☐ 66-70/\$210 ☐ 71-75/\$175 ☐ 76 AND OVER/\$140									
AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$		DEPT. & CHAPTER PREFERENCE (if none, you'll be assigned to nearest)							
Membership Application									

☐ Renewal (check here if you are renewing your ROA membership)

ATTENTION ROTC COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Quartermaster Uniform Company, operators of the ROA Exchange, are pleased to announce dramatic price reductions in ROTC medals. Having developed a new source of supply which is able to furnish medals of equal or better quality at lower costs, the ROA Exchange is able to pass on these savings to the Departments and Chapters. Effective 1 January, 1984 medal prices will be as follows: Gold—\$6.95; Silver—\$6.75; Bronze—\$6.50.

MINNESOTA FANCY WILD RICE

Here is your solution for easy holiday gift shopping. Treat your family and friends to one of America's most unique foods. Wild Rice is a 100% natural food and makes an excellent side dish with virtually any main course. It goes particularly well with fish and fowl. Cooked wild rice swells about 4 times its' original size giving 24 servings per lb.

Each lb. is poly sealed and securely packaged. Price includes all postage charges. Recipes are included. Prices are good in all 48 states—Add \$1.50 per lb. for Alaska & Hawaii.

For Christmas Gifts, mail your order before December 10th

1 POUND PACKAGES

1-2	\$8.85 ea
3-5	\$8.65 ea
6 or more	\$8.50 ea

FLYNN'S WILD RICE

12916 2nd Ave. So., Burnsville, MN 55337

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Send _____ at \$ _____
Total _____

Include check or money order

MEMBERSHIP

New Procedure Encourages Role in Area of Residence

Participation and improved retention are goals

By Brig. Gen. John H. McLain, AUS (Ret.), Director—Membership Affairs

The initial assignment of new members expressing no preference is to Departments and Chapters in the area of their residence. The purpose is to encourage them to attend their Department and local Chapter meetings, thus giving the members a better chance to get involved in ROA and better support ROA's efforts in behalf of adequate national security.

When a member moves from one Department to another, past practise has been not to change the member's Department and Chapter affiliation unless the member requested it because many members wanted to retain their ties with their former comrades.

Unfortunately, all too often out-of-sight became out-of-mind; and the member gradually lost interest. No longer enjoying the camaraderie of local Department/Chapter members, the member became a former member.

Since the publication of the Non-Department Residents list in the Change Roster each month, ROA National headquarters has received many requests from the field to reverse that practise.

Therefore, effective 1 November 1983, a member who moves will automatically be reassigned by National Headquarters to the Department of residence. Unless a Chapter is

specified, the new Department will make the Chapter assignment. Such action is consistent with the way the initial assignments are made and may help improve member participation in the affairs of ROA and increase membership retention.

Members not wishing to be transferred should advise National Headquarters when they send in their change of address. When the dues renewal notices are reprinted, they will have the notation that upon change of address, the member will be reassigned to the Department of residence unless the "do not transfer" block is checked.

National Headquarters will not attempt to reassign members to Chapters as a result of an inter-Department move. That will be the responsibility of the Department.

National Headquarters will not automatically reassign members who moved from one Department to another prior to 1 November 1983. Those members must indicate their desire to be transferred before such action will be taken.

This new procedure should strengthen communications between the Departments/Chapters and their members, enhance member participation and improve retention.



Cong. Robin Britt, (D-N.C.), member of the House Armed Services Committee, receives his "stripe" signifying his promotion to Captain, USNR. Making the presentation are the Secretary of the Navy, John Lehman, and the Chief of Naval Reserve, RAdm. Robert Dunn, USN. Also attending are fellow Armed Services Committee members Floyd Spence (R-S.C.), Charles Bennett (D-Fla.), Bill Chappell (D-Fla.), and Sam Stratton (D-N.Y.). Spence, Chappell and Stratton are also captains in the Naval Reserve. Congressman Britt, incidentally, is flanked by ROA members.

REMOVE AND SAVE

CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE

Portal-to-Portal

Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance
under and subject to the provisions of
Group Policy G-2225
issued

by
AMERICAN HERITAGE
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
11 East Forsyth Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202
(Referred to herein as We, Us and Our)

to
RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES
One Constitution Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
(Referred to as the Policyholder)

WE CERTIFY that we have issued the Group Policy to the Policyholder. This certificate is not a contract of insurance and is subject in every respect to the Group Policy which alone is the agreement under which the insurance is provided. This certificate does explain the essential features of the Group Policy which is issued in, and subject to, the laws of the District of Columbia. The Group Policy may be amended or could be terminated without prior notice to, or the consent of, insured persons or their beneficiaries.

PERSONS INSURED

While the Group Policy is in force, the persons insured under it are all active, associate and life members in good standing in the Reserve Officers Association of the United States who are United States citizens 21 years of age and over.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT INSURANCE

We will pay the benefits shown below for losses resulting from bodily injuries sustained by a member in a covered accident occurring while the member is insured under the Group Policy. The loss must occur within 90 days of the accident and result directly from injuries sustained in such accident independently of all other causes.

The benefits are payable to the insured member if living at the time of payment. Otherwise, they are payable in accordance with the beneficiary provision.

TABLE OF BENEFITS

FOR LOSS OF:	THE BENEFIT WILL BE:
Life	\$10,000.00
Both Hands	\$10,000.00
Both Feet	\$10,000.00
Sight of Both Eyes	\$10,000.00
One Hand and One Foot	\$10,000.00
One Hand and Sight of One Eye	\$10,000.00
One Foot and Sight of One Eye	\$10,000.00
One Hand	\$ 5,000.00
One Foot	\$ 5,000.00
Sight of One Eye	\$ 5,000.00

Loss of a hand or foot means actual severance through or above the wrist or ankle joint. Loss of an eye means the entire and permanent loss of sight of such eye.

COVERED ACCIDENT

Covered Accidents are only those accidents occurring:

1. In the case of insured members who are drilling reservists, while traveling to or from drilling stations; and
2. In the case of all insured members, while traveling to or from, and while attending;
 - a) ROA sponsored national meetings (the Annual Convention, the Mid-Winter Conference, and the Fall Service Conference);
 - b) ROA Department Conventions; and
 - c) ROA Chapter Meetings.

OVER

EXCLUSIONS

No benefits are payable under the Group Policy for losses resulting from an accident occurring while not insured or resulting directly or indirectly from:

1. bodily or mental infirmity; treatment or diagnosis of sickness or injury; infection, except pyogenic infections caused wholly by a covered injury; or
2. suicide, attempted self-destruction or intentionally self-inflicted injury, while sane or insane; or
3. insurrection, mutiny, civil disorder; or war or any act of war (whether declared or undeclared); or committing or attempting to commit an assault or felony; or
4. operating or riding in any kind of aircraft, except as a passenger on a regularly scheduled passenger flight, including a charter flight, of a commercial aircraft or while acting under official order of the U.S. Armed Forces as a passenger, pilot or crew member on any aircraft.

BENEFICIARY

The beneficiary for any amount of insurance becoming payable under the Group Policy on account of a member's accidental death will be the first surviving class of the following classes of successive preferential beneficiaries: (1) the insured member's spouse, (2) the insured member's surviving children, (3) the insured member's surviving parents, (4) the executors or administrators of the insured member's estate.

In the event there are two or more beneficiaries in the first surviving class, such beneficiaries will share equally any amount of insurance payable.

This insurance is not assignable.

INDIVIDUAL TERMINATION OF INSURANCE

The insurance of an insured member under the Group Policy will automatically terminate on the earliest of the following dates:

1. the date the Group Policy is terminated;
2. the last day of the period for which the required premium payment has been made; or
3. the day the insured member ceases to be eligible for coverage as defined in the policy.

NOTICE AND PROOF OF CLAIM

Written notice of a claim, including sufficient information to identify the insured member, must be sent to our Home Office within twenty days after the occurrence of any event for which claim is made. Written proof of the occurrence, character and extent of the claim, including the charges incurred, must be sent to our Home Office within ninety days after such event occurs.

We will furnish forms for filing proof of claim. However, if we do not furnish such forms within fifteen days after receiving notice of claim, the claimant will be considered to have complied with the requirement for proof of claim by sending written proof of the occurrence, character and extent of the claim to our Home Office within ninety days after the occurrence of the event for which claim is made.

Failure to give notice of proof within the time required will not invalidate any claim if it was not reasonably possible to give notice or proof within such time, provided such notice or proof is given as soon as reasonably possible and in no event; except in the absence of legal capacity, later than one year from the time proof is otherwise required.

No legal action will be brought prior to sixty days after proof of claim has been sent in accordance with the above requirements and no legal action will be brought after three years following the time proof of claim is required.

However, if any time for giving notice or proof or beginning legal action is less than that permitted by law of the jurisdiction in which the Group Policy is delivered, such limit is extended to the minimum period permitted by such law.

PAYMENT OF BENEFITS

Benefits will be paid promptly upon receipt of due written proof of claim. If the insured member is in our opinion legally incapable of giving a valid receipt and discharge for any benefit, we may, at our option, pay all or any part of such benefit, (a) to his guardian or estate, or (b) to any one or more persons among the following relatives: your spouse, parents, children, brothers, or sisters. Our obligations will be completely discharged to the extent of such payment and we will not be required to see to the application of the payment.

AUTOPSY

The Company shall have the right and opportunity to make an autopsy where it is not forbidden by law.



PRESIDENT

MINUTE MAN PIN CLUB

**Gold Pin Club Members
July and August 1983**

Second Award

Lt. Col. Charles A. Brown, AUS (Ret.),
Portsmouth, Ohio

First Award

Lt. Col. Joseph A. Catalano, AUS
(Ret.), Novato, Calif.

**Silver Pin Club Members
July and August 1983**

Second Award

Col. William B. Foster, Jr., USAR,
Cleveland, Tenn.
Lt. Col. William H. Krenke, USAFR,
Mountainside, N.J.

First Award

Col. John J. Brock, USAR,
Stockbridge, Ga.
Col. Richard J. Dirgins, USAR,
APO New York, N.Y.
Col. James F. Dolim, AUS (Ret.),
Honolulu, Hawaii
Col. Clarence V. Ford, Jr., USAR,
Dumfries, Va.
Lt. Col. George E. Horne, Jr., USAFR,
Sarasota, Fla.
Maj. James N. Meade, USAR,
APO New York, N.Y.
Col. Henry J. Papich, USAR,
Sinking Spring, Pa.

How To Become Member Of Minute Man Pin Club

Many new ROA members may wonder about the significance of the Minute Man Pin Club they see almost every month in *The Officer*.

The Club originated in the early 1960s to recognize members who contributed to the Building Fund. Significantly, member's contributions permitted the construction of the Minute Man Memorial Building without incurring any debt. Even now, however, contributions are vital as they support renovation and other improvements to the building.

The criteria for membership in the Club follows: Contributions of \$100 qualify members for the Club's Silver Award. Their names are also inscribed on one of the building's marble-faced interior walls. \$500 contributions merit the Gold Award and the contributors' names are inscribed in gold. Succeeding contributions are noted by Second and Third Awards, etcetera.

In addition, many members choose to honor ROA for its efforts on their behalf over the years. Thanks to ROA, Reserve officers today enjoy numerous benefits and can look forward to receiving military retired pay. Some members express their gratitude for this effort by donating their first retirement check to the Building Fund. These contributions are recognized by a special note in *The Officer*.

HONOR ROLL

Commanding Officers And Their Units

Outstanding Reserve commanders usually see that units make the HONOR ROLL—ROA's register of Reserve Forces organizations with 100 per cent membership in this Association. As recognition they receive the Unit Citation.

CALIFORNIA:

63rd ARMY COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

Brig. Gen. Daniel C. Helix, USAR

63rd ARMY COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

Maj. Gen. Berwyn Fragner, USAR

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

**MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT
COMMAND, RESERVE AFFAIRS
DIRECTORATE**

Col. Robert Lingo, USAR, Director

FLORIDA:

**COAST GUARD RESERVE UNIT, AIR
STATION, CLEARWATER**

LCdr. John T. Miller, USCGR

**COAST GUARD RESERVE UNIT,
MILITARY SEALIFT OPERATIONS,
TAMPA**

Cdr. John V. Davis, USCGR

**COAST GUARD RESERVE UNIT,
FLORIDA, WEST COAST**

LCdr. Grant E. Trouton, USCGR

**COAST GUARD RESERVE UNIT,
STATION, ST. PETERSBURG**

LCdr. Seth J. Hudah, USCGR

**COAST GUARD RESERVE UNIT,
ST. PETERSBURG**

Cdr. Donald F. Pulker, USCGR

MISSISSIPPI:

**HEADQUARTERS, 386TH PERSONNEL
AND ADMINISTRATION BATTALION**

Lt. Col. William W. Linder, USAR

658TH SUPPLY COMPANY

Capt. William C. Harris, USAR

NEW JERSEY:

**HEADQUARTERS, 1175TH US ARMY
TRANSPORTATION TERMINAL UNIT**

Col. John B. Malcolm, Jr., USAR

RHODE ISLAND:

**3RD BATTALION, 76TH REGIMENT, 4TH
BRIGADE (INF OSUT), 76TH DIVISION
(TRAINING)**

Lt. Col. Francis B. Geary, USAR

WASHINGTON:

**HEADQUARTERS, 1ST BATTALION,
104TH REGIMENT**

Lt. Col. Randall M. Paid, USAR

WEST VIRGINIA:

**261ST ORDNANCE COMPANY (AMMO)
(DS/GS)**

Capt. William J. Walsh, USAR

WISCONSIN:

**COAST GUARD RESERVE UNIT,
KENOSHA**

LCdr. B.J. Connerton, USCGR

**COAST GUARD RESERVE UNIT,
MILWAUKEE**

LCdr. J.R. Olson, USCGR

Staff Opening for Membership Director

Following the announcement of the resignation of Brig. Gen. John H. McLain, AUS (Ret.), effective 31 December 1983, ROA has initiated a search for a new staff officer as Membership Director. The individual selected must be a member of ROA, and preferably have experience directly or indirectly involved with membership acquisition, retention, and services. Experience with ADP systems and demonstrated supervisory ability are essential. For further information contact Maj. Gen. J. Milnor Roberts, AUS (Ret.), Executive Director, at ROA Headquarters.

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Kaffie Satin Rusticfinish

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Rhinelander, WI 54501**



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**Good Hope Farms,
Rt. 1, Box 277
Columbia, AL 36319
Phone (205) 696-2204**

Gen. Harrison

Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, USAR (Ret.), 73, of Clayton, Mo., died in August. He had commanded the 102nd Infantry Division of the USAR. A member of Chapter 30, he had been active in St. Louis community affairs. He is survived by his wife, Mina, a daughter and three sons.

Cdr. Mitchell

LCdr. Mildred B. Mitchell (Spear), USNR (Ret.), Life Member and former research psychologist with the USAF Avionics Laboratory, Dayton, Ohio, died 12 September in Tampa, Fla. Dr. Mitchell made major contributions to the American space program.

Gen. Bavetta

Brig. Gen. Pellegrino P. Bavetta, USAR, former New York Department President, passed away 29 July. A Life Member of Queens County Chapter, he had served twice as its president. An attorney and banker in civil life, his last assignment was as commander of the 353rd CA Command. He is survived by his wife, Donna.

Maj. Mills

Maj. Clifford W. Mills, USAR, 70, of Westport, Conn., died recently. A life member of ROA, Major Mills was a former president of the Western Connecticut Chapter. He was a doctor and director of health for the Westport-Weston Health District. He is survived by his wife, Lucille, two sons and three daughters.

Dates to Remember

1984 Mid-Winter Meeting
Washington (D.C.) Hilton
19-22 February 1984

1984 National Convention
Chicago Marriott Hotel
27-30 June 1984

1984 CIOR Congress
Rome
23-27 July 1984

LOOK

**WHAT USO IS DOING TODAY
TO HELP OTHERS!**

For the young serviceperson from your community, it's a "friend" when far from home...a listening ear and more.

Support USO through the United Way, OCFC, or local USO campaign.

TAPS

ARMY

Maj. Avon T. Adams
USAR, Corning, Ark.

Maj. Raymond H. Bowman
AUS (Ret.), Holiday, Fla.

Lt. Col. Jesse H. Brown
USAR, Selma, N.C.

Lt. Col. William H. Burkhiser
USAR, Kankakee, Ill.

Col. Darrol Caldwell
USAR, Belleville, Ill.

Lt. Col. Frank H. Conrad
USAR (Ret.), Rolla, Mo.

Lt. Col. Williams G. Damerow
USAR, Corte Madera, Calif.

Col. Thomas M. Esmond
USAR, Ottawa, Ill.

Lt. Col. Alfred Evangelista
USAR, Pahala, Hawa.

Capt. Cornelius Fisher
AUS (Ret.), Rochester, N.Y.

Maj. Joseph P. Frail
USAR (Ret.), Winston Salem, N.C.

Lt. Col. Wayne W. Gray
USAR, Monroe, La.

Lt. Col. Harold H. Gwinner
AUS (Ret.), Franklin, N.C.

Lt. Col. Francis M. Harrison
USAR, Spokane, Wash.

Col. Joel Hertsche, Jr.
AUS (Ret.), Portland, Ore.

Col. John C. Herrera
USAR, Harlingen, Texas

Lt. Col. Leon Hershkovitz
USAR, Rolla, Mo.

Lt. Col. George E. Hollister
USAR (Ret.), Fresno, Calif.

Lt. Col. Willis D. Hull
USAR (Ret.), Portland, N.Y.

Lt. Col. Irving J. Johnson
USAR, Southold, N.Y.

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US Independence Did Not Happen Over Night

By Mrs. Homer L. Wills, President, ROAL

Happy Thanksgiving! This is the time of year when our hearts and our minds turn to home and family. A day set aside each year when people give thanks with feasting and prayer for the blessings they have received during the year.

As we celebrate with family and joyous reunions, a picture from our youth comes to mind—the traditional picture of the "First Thanksgiving," the pilgrims, pleasant young women, their faces framed by the white of their bonnets; the brave young men wearing their shiny shoe buckles, the humble Indian sharing the table, offering maize and sweet potatoes, and the "browned-to-a-turn" turkey.

The picture is beautiful and inspiring, but only if you remember what these, our forebearers suffered to reach that day. You must realize that it was one hundred and fifty six years from the time the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock until we gained our independence.

Today we expect things to happen in 30 to 90 days or we forget it. We must be concerned for the future of America and its many generations yet to come. This Thanksgiving Day as we thank God for our past, let us ask Him for vision and patience when we are deliberating issues that will affect the future of our country.



Shown are Program Awards as they were announced at the National Convention in Salt Lake City by then 2nd Vice President, Mrs. Herluf T. Larsen. From left are: Mrs. Bennett Sparks accepting 2nd place for San Fernando Valley Club; Mrs. Larsen, center, displays the silver tray 1st place award, presented to Mrs. Robert W. Swope of the Philadelphia Club. The tray will remain in their possession for one year.



The Philadelphia ROAL Club had the pleasure of a visit from Mrs. Otis F. Koske, immediate past President, ROAL, who appears with Mrs. Ben Coren (left) and Mrs. Fred A. Welsh (center) President of the Club.



On a trip to West Germany, Mrs. Charles Clifford, Jr., of the Nebraska ROAL, took time for a good will call on the ROAL President of our newly formed Bavaria Club, Mrs. Clarence V. Ford (left). She accepted the president's gavel along with congratulations from Mrs. Clifford.

Path Cleared; Let's Go!

By Mrs. James A. Davis,
Second Vice President

Your National Second Vice President is taking this opportunity specifically to motivate and inspire our membership to use every method available for enhancing our image.

As a member of ROAL you must feel that you belong to an Association that seeks to educate itself on real issues affecting the security of our country, or do you get the feeling that you are supporting another "koffe klatch?" Ladies, we must understand that we are *not* a frivolous organization! We stand for something that is vital to the preservation of freedom, as we know it, in this country.

We have been privileged to work alongside of the ROA National Staff. Our Department National Councilman will be kept informed of and furnished with materials for keeping us aware of legislative goals.

You are challenged now to understand more fully just what ROAL membership means to you. Your programs should highly emphasize ROA and ROAL objectives and definitions. If you present programs keyed to patriotic subjects, national heritage and issues of current ROA national concern, our membership will soon realize that it is a viable part of a great Association. We are capable of exerting positive influence and not just another flimsy, frothy, frivolous, flighty, gaggle of silly geese.

ROA has given us definite direction and is asking for our input. Ladies, let's make certain that they feel the real solid unwavering strength of our support. The path has been cleared, so let's go!



Recipients of the Quill and Scroll Award, recognized for their excellent ROAL publication in the Club category during the past year, are, from left: Mrs. Chester Malins, Editor, Corpus Christi Courier, 3rd place; Mrs. Lee A. Plummer, Editor, Greensboro, N.C., 2nd place; Mrs. Eli Dahir, Editor, Omaha Club, accepting 1st place from Mrs. Caleb P. Sullivan, Publications Chairman.

Dues Rate Changes

As most readers know, ROA approved increases in dues in all categories at the Salt Lake City National Convention.

For ROAL Departments, Clubs and individuals who support ROTC memberships in ROA this means that the cost for an ROTC membership has gone from \$2.00 to \$4.00 and the cost for a graduating Senior Cadet has gone from \$8.00 to \$12.50.

Please be sure that all your members are made aware of this change to avoid having to return checks which are not made out for the correct amount.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1983

TO: MORTON BLACKWELL

FROM: BRUCE CHAPMAN *BC*

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NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release: Contact: Kerry Ptacek
November 9, 1983

WASHINGTON, DC -- In a statement today the Reverend Edmund Robb, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Institute on Religion and Democracy, expressed regret and concern at the reaction of many church organizations and leaders to the U.S. - Caribbean action in Grenada. A text of Mr. Robb's statement follows:

"American churchgoers must be bewildered and saddened that so many U.S. church bodies and officials have denounced the U.S. action in Grenada.

"Church officials acted reflexively, on the assumption that no solution to the Grenadian tragedy could be worse than one involving the government of the United States. Their position is clearly opposed to the desires of the peoples, the governments and -- not least of all -- the churches of Grenada and other

(202) 822-8627

*The members of this board serve as individuals active in their own denominations, not as representatives of the institutions with which they are identified.

islands of the Eastern Caribbean. Although ecumenical bodies in the U.S. claimed that their opposition to U.S. action was prompted by the opposition of Caribbean Christians, the church councils of both Barbados and Grenada itself have endorsed the joint U.S. - Caribbean intervention (see attachment A). This calls into question our churches' claims of solidarity with the poor and oppressed of the Third World.

"Many church-financed organizations and many denominational and ecumenical officials, (see attachment B), have acted most unwisely in endorsing a November 12 March on Washington to protest U.S. policies in Grenada and Central America. The public sponsors of this event include a number of Communist and pro-Castro organizations -- a fact which compromises any expectations that the event will further peace, justice or freedom in the troubled Caribbean.

"The tragedy of Grenada illustrates the need for Christians to bring a concern for democracy more deeply into our social witness. Had our churches joined in pressing Maurice Bishop to follow through with his original pledge to hold free elections in Grenada -- instead of helping him promote his excuses for not doing so -- Grenada's internal political conflicts might have been resolved peacefully, Maurice Bishop and hundreds of others might still be alive, and the international intervention in Grenada might have been unnecessary.

The following is the text of a Caribbean News Agency (C.A.N.A.) release dated 7th of November, 1983:

St. George's, Grenada -- A delegation from the Council of Churches of Grenada (CCG) yesterday told a visiting United States Congressional Delegation that it supported the United States-led invasion of the island two weeks ago to remove the military junta from power. "We see hope in this intervention," a spokesman for the CCG said shortly after the meeting between the religious leaders and the 14 man congressional mission ended at the historic Maryshaw House.

The CCG spokesman said the meeting between the church officials and the high-level American team was convened by the United States officials to find out the reaction of the churchgoers on the island to the presence of American troops. "As far as the CCG is concerned we told them that we were in favor of the American troops on the island, because, from the experience of our people, it was clear to us that they felt that the American presence was welcomed. We felt that the danger of a protracted presence of the Americans is not really unacceptable to us. And we believe that such a protracted presence is needed at this time to wipe out and to mop up opposition," the spokesman said.

The senior church official said the CCG told the Congressional members that some people were still fearing for their

lives because remnants of the disbanded People's Revolutionary Army were still at large. "We don't have any figures on those members of the PRA who are still at large, but the fact is that people have been telling us that some of these soldiers are still at large."

UNCLASSIFIED

Department of State

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 BRIDGE 06777 282006Z 6976 ARA1156
ACTION ARA-00

ACTION OFFICE EC-02
INFO RF-01 ARA-05 OAS-01 RPP1-01 ECP-01 PPC-01 VEN-03 DCAR-01
 DEP-02 HS-02 BTN-02 DRM-02 NSCA-02 JG-02 CCA-02 MEX-03
 RPP2-01 REIC-02 OCT-01 /037 A1 AS

INFO OCT-00 COPY-01 ADS-00 INR-10 SS-00 CIAE-00 DODE-00
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STATE FOR ARA/CAR, ARA/RPP

E.O. 12356: N/A
SUBJECT: CONTINUING GRENADA SITUATION: REACTION

1. FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A STATEMENT ISSUED OCTOBER 27 ON THE GRENADA SITUATION BY BARBADOS CHRISTIAN COUNCIL. THE COUNCIL REPRESENTS ALL THE MAJOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN BARBADOS.

2. BEGIN TEXT: THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BARBADOS CHRISTIAN COUNCIL MET ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT TO REFLECT ON RECENT EVENTS IN GRENADA. DENIAL OF FULL HUMAN RIGHTS HAS AFFLICTED GRENADA SINCE THE DAYS OF SIR ERIC GAIKY, AND VIOLENCE ERUPTED IN THE OVERTHROW OF HIS GOVERNMENT. THE SUCCEEDING REGIME VIOLATED HUMAN RIGHTS, NOTABLY BY INDEFINITE DETENTION OF SUPPOSED OPPONENTS, AND IN THE REFUSAL TO HOLD ELECTIONS AND THE MUZZLING OF THE PRESS. A FURTHER PITCH OF VIOLENCE WAS REACHED LAST WEEK WHEN ELEMENTS OF THE ARMY KILLED THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTERS OF GOVERNMENT AND LABOUR LEADERS, AND IMPOSED THE HARDSHIP OF A TOTAL CURFEW AND USED THE PERIOD TO ROUND UP PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE. THE USURPING MILITARY COUNCIL COULD CLAIM NO LEGITIMACY TO GOVERN, AND A STATE OF ANARCHY ENSUED.

2. IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, AS WE UNDERSTAND THEM, DECISIVE ACTION WAS CALLED FOR TO FREE THE PEOPLE OF GRENADA FROM A REIGN OF TERROR. THE BARBADOS CHURCH LEADERS AGREE THAT TO ACHIEVE THE STATED OBJECTIVES OF RESTORING LIBERTY AND THE RULE OF LAW WITHIN SELF-DETERMINATION BY THE GRENADIAN PEOPLE THEMSELVES THE INTERVENTION WAS JUSTIFIED; AND THAT THE AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN COMMONWEALTH FORCES ACTED APPROPRIATELY IN LANDING AND TAKING POSSESSION OF KEY INSTALLATIONS. ONE MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE DISSENTS FROM THIS JUDGEMENT, AND ANOTHER WOULD PREFER IT EXPRESSED LESS FORTHRIGHTLY.

3. WE HOPE THAT BLOODSHED WILL BE AVOIDED AS FAR AS POSSIBLE AND THAT THE CONFLICT WILL SOON BE OVER, AND THAT NO VENGEFUL ACTS OF RETALIATION OCCUR. WE HOPE THAT SIR PAUL SCOON QUICKLY LEADS THE ISLAND BACK TO DEMOCRACY. FOR THE BEREAVED AND THE INJURED WE PRAY FOR HEALING OF MIND AND BODY. AND WE ACCEPT THAT IT IS OUR DUTY TO DO ALL WE CAN TO HELP UPLIFT THE PEOPLE OF GRENADA WHO HAVE UNDERGONE SO HARROWING AN ORDEAL. GOD BLESS GRENADA. THEODORE TAYLOR, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.
END TEXT. DICKERMAN

UNCLASSIFIED

The following statement was issued on November 9, 1983 by the Reverend Mr. Leonard Rock, the District Chairman of the Methodist Church of the Southern Caribbean, in Bridgetown, Barbados:

"The Methodist Church in the South Caribbean reaffirms its support for the Methodist Church in Grenada and for the people of the country. The Church states that the Reverend Mr. David Haslam has visited Grenada as the representative of the British Aid Agency. He has no mandate to speak for British or for Caribbean Methodism. We deplore the insensitivity that has been displayed for the needs of the Methodist community and the people of Grenada in the current situation. His comparison of the nature of the confrontation between the super-powers must have been deeply distressing to people who have suffered so grievously because of that conflict. While we are not blinded to the implications of the confrontation, we remain conscious that the immediate need was to rescue the people. Future aid for Grenada must be what they identify as their needs to live their lives and fulfill their goals for the development of a free and just society."

ATTACHMENT B

Church Officials Endorsing November 12 March (selected)

Oscar Bolioli, NCC, Dept. of Latin America & the Caribbean
Rev. Ben Chavis, Commission on Racial Justice, UCC
John McAward, Director of Human Rights, Unitarian Universalist
Joe Nagle, Dir., Conference of Major Superiors of Men
Rt. Rev. Antonio Ramos, NCC, Dept. of Latin America & the Caribbean
Dr. Eugene Stockwell, Assoc, Gen. Sect'y of the NCC Div. of
Overseas Ministries
Verna Uthman, Office of Church and Society, UCC
Esmeralda Brown, Women's Division, United Methodist Church
Church Women United
Jesuit Province, New York
Maryknoll Fathers, Office of Justice and Peace
Maryknoll Sisters, Office of Social Concern
National Assembly of Women Religious
National Office of Jesuit Social Ministries
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee
United Methodist Office for the United Nations
U.S. Catholic Mission Association

Church Financed Organizations Endorsing November 12 March (selected)

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Church-funding source</u>
Clergy and Laity Concerned	National Division, United Methodist Presbyterian Church (USA)
Ecumenical Program for Inter America Communication and Action (EPICA)	NCC Dept. of Latin America and the Caribbean Women's Division, United Methodist
North American Congress on Latin America	NCC Dept. of Latin America and the Caribbean Presbyterian Church (USA) World Division, United Methodist
Institute for Policy Studies	Women's Division, United Methodist Presbyterian Hunger Program
Grenada Friendship Society	Women's Division, United Methodist
Cuba Resource Center	Disciples of Christ American Baptist Churches
Mobilization for Survival	World Division, United Methodist Women's Division, United Methodist

(and many others)

Other groups endorsing November 12 March (selected)

Communist Party, USA
Communist Workers Party
Casa Nicaragua
Cuba Resource Center
Grenada Revolutionary League
Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador
National Council of Soviet American Friendship

March on Washington November 12

November 12 Endorsers (partial listing): Bella Abzug, Women, USA*; Marjorie Acosta, Pres., Local 8-149, OCAW*; Ad Hoc Artists Coalition; Bishop John Adams, Chairman, Congress of National Black Churches*; All People's Congress; Robert Alpern; Alliance for Cultural Democracy; American Arab Anti Discrimination Committee; American Friends Service Committee; American Workers Party, Antonio Maceo Brigade; Diane Aronson, Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament*; Asian Information Center; Association of Asian Workers; Rev. Henry Atkins, Episcopal Chaplain, Univ. of NC; James Balanoff, District 31, USWA*; Harry Belafonte, Artist; Daniel Berrigan, Plowshares Eight; Black United Front; Oscar Bollolo, Nat'l Council of Churches, Office for LA and the Caribbean*; Bob Borsage, Director, Institute for Policy Studies*; Anne Braden, Southern Organizing Committee*; Esmeralda Brown, Women's Division, United Methodist Church*; Dr. Charles Butler, Pres., Progressive National Baptist Convention*; Campaign for Peace and Democracy/East and West, CARACEN; Caribbean Basin Information Project; Caribbean People's Alliance; Carolina Interfaith Task Force on Central America; Casa de las Americas; Casa El Salvador; Casa Nicaragua; Catholic Peace Fellowship; Center for Cuban Studies; Center for Constitutional Rights; Center on Government Repression; Rev. Ben Chavis, Commission on Racial Justice, United Church of Christ*; Arthur Chellotes, Pres., Local 1180, CWA*; Chicago Joint Board, Textile Division, American Clothing and Textile Workers; Chicago Religious Task Force; Christian Peace Conference; Christic Institute; Church Women United; Citizen Soldier; Citizens Party, Chicago; Dick Clark, Former US Senator; Ramsey Clark, Former US Attorney General; Charlie Clements, Salvadoran Medical Relief Fund; Clergy and Laity Concerned; Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship; Coalition of Latin American Trade Unionists; Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy; CODETH; Commission on US-Central America Relations; Committee Against Registration and the Draft; Committee for Health Rights in El Salvador; Committee for Marxist Education; Committee in Solidarity with Free Grenada; Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador; Committee in Solidarity with Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos; Communist Party USA; Communist Workers Party; Hon. John Conyers, Congressman (D-Mich.); Coordinadora de Solidaridad con el Pueblo Salvadoreño, CRECEN; Hon. Barbara Flynn Currie, Illinois State Rep.; Cuba Resource Center; Alderman Danny Davis, Chicago; Ossie Davis, Actor; DC Metropolitan Coalition of Conscience; Dave Dellinger; Democratic Socialists of America; Hon. Ron Dellums, Congressman (D-Calif.); Colleen Dewhurst, Actress, Disarm Education Fund; District 37, AFSCME; Draft Action; Ecumenical Committee on the Andes; Monsignor John Egan, Chicago; Barbara Ehrenreich, Writer, Environmentalists for Full Employment, EPICA; Episcopal Peace Fellowship; Hon. Walter Fauntroy, Congressman (D-Mary.); Federation for Progress; Fellowship of Reconciliation; Hamilton Fish III, Publisher, The Nation; Friends of Jamaica; Fund for New Priorities; Richard Gardiner, Pres., Chicago Physicians for Social Responsibility*; Mike Gimbell, Public Relations Chair, Local 375, AFSCME*; Global Justice; Lee Grant, Actress; Gray Panthers of Metropolitan Washington; Dick Gregory, Comedian; Grenada Revolutionary League; Guardian; Ralph Helstein, Past International President, United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers Union*; William Henning Jr., 2nd V.P., Local 10180, CWA*; Pat Horne, Midwest Women's Center*; John Hudson, New York ACTWU*; Ruth Hubbard, Prof. of Biology, Harvard Univ.; Intercommunity Center for Peace and Justice; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, NY; Inter Regional Coalition on Hall; Interreligious Task Force on El Salvador and Central America; Rev. Emmett Jarrett, Church of St. John the Evangelist*; Jesuit Province, New York; Rev. Gerard Jean Juste, Rector, Haitian Refugee Center*; Jobs with Peace National Network, Ernesto Joffe, Coord., NY Labor Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in El Salvador; Dan Kane, Pres., Local 111, ACA, Teamsters*; Gary Katanowski, Pres., Local 1723 AFSCME*; Coretta Scott King; Hon. Mel King, Mass. State Legislature, Maggie Kuhn, Pres., Gray Panthers*; William Kunstler, Attorney; Saul Landau, Senior Fellow, Institute for Policy Studies*; League of United Latin American Citizens; Hon. Mickey Leland, Chairman, National Democratic Black Caucus*; Sid Lens, Editor, The Progressive; Leonard Pelletier Support Group; Isabel Letellier, Senior Fellow, Institute for Policy Studies*; Dr. Joseph Lowery, Pres., Southern Christian Leadership Conference*; Dr. Salvador Luria, Nobel Laureate, MIT; Manning Marable, Writer; Maryknoll Fathers, Office of Justice and Peace; Maryknoll Sisters, Office of Social Concerns; Hilda H.M. Mason, DC City Councilwoman; John McAward, Director of Human Rights, Unitarian Universalist Service Committee*; Medical Aid for El Salvador; Hon. Ruth Messenger, New York City Councilwoman; William Michelson, Pres., United Storeworkers Union, RWDSU*; MINP El Comité; Missionhurst CICM Mission Center; Rev. 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*organization for identification only

Coordinator: Beth Perry

Please clip and return to November 12 Coalition, c/o American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA. 19102. Checks can be made payable to the American Friends Service Committee.

*In response to the recent CIA attacks on Nicaragua's main oil storage facility, the November 12 Coalition calls on everyone attending the March on Washington to help replace what President Reagan has destroyed by bringing a can of motor oil to the March. Oil will be collected and shipped to Nicaragua.

For more information: In Washington (202) 347-5516; In New York (212) 506-8493

____ Enclosed is my contribution of \$ _____.
____ I would like more information about the November 12 March and future activities.
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Executive Memorandum

The Heritage Foundation

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RUSH!

11/3/83 Number 39

SWELLING APPLAUSE FOR THE GRENADA RESCUE

With the U.S. and Caribbean rescue mission on Grenada just over a week old, critics of the Reagan Administration seem to have launched a campaign to demolish the importance of the allied action and cast doubts on its necessity and legality. Yet evidence mounts that the operation has been justified and is very broadly supported.

The operation was clearly legal, based on the letter from Governor General Paul Scoon requesting the action. Because of concerns for Scoon's safety, the letter could not be released at the start of the rescue operation. The existence of the letter is being too conveniently overlooked by too many commentators. The mission's legitimacy rested also on the urgent request of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

Everything revealed since the rescue supports the President's explanation for the presence of U.S. troops on the island. There no longer can be any doubt, for example, about the danger to the American medical school students. Rather than finding themselves held hostage as the Americans in Iran did, the students were able to return home to their families. Photos of the grateful students kissing U.S. soil upon arriving speak volumes. Exclaimed Jeff Geller of Woodridge, New York: "I have been a dove all my life. I just can't believe how well those Rangers came down and saved us." Added Grace Brook of Virginia: "I fully support President Reagan's move.... He really did save our lives." Mary Guido of Manhasset, New York, said: "I felt we might not make it back. I can't say the feelings I have about American citizenship." Observed Stephen Hall of Hastings, Pennsylvania: "We are very proud to have been with the U.S. servicemen.... I am very, very proud to be an American." John Doyle of Lydenhurst, New York, told of being held for several hours by Grenadan soldiers before being released.

The students lived under a 24-hour shoot on sight curfew for several days before they were rescued. Phone service was broken; food and water supplies were running low. Randall Tressler of Maryland and three fellow students took advantage of a break in the curfew to try to buy food. They were met at the store by a military officer with a submachine gun. Said Bill Riffley: "Definitely the Cubans were out to get us. They didn't like us."

The military threat to Grenada posed a threat not only to oil shipping lanes to the U.S., but also to the unarmed democracies of the

Eastern Caribbean. As the U.S. operation uncovered enormous stockpiles of arms and ammunition, it became obvious to even the most cynical observer that these supplies were for purposes other than the defense of Grenada. For this reason, Caribbean states that did not originally support the U.S. operation now endorse it. Over 60 percent of the people of Trinidad and Tobago, only an hour's flight from Grenada, support the action--causing political problems for Prime Minister George Chambers, who opposed it. Chambers is now reconsidering. Solid support for the rescue also has emerged among the people of nearby Barbados.

Most important, the Grenadans are cooperating fully with the allied forces, leading them to arms caches and pointing out former military members. U.S. reporters and other critics of the operation would do well to listen to those most directly affected by the intervention before passing judgment.

This is what their counterparts in Great Britain are doing. The London Times, in an editorial published October 31, recognized the strategic importance of the Caribbean to the NATO alliance. The paper added: "Sir Paul Scoon's reserve powers to take the action he has and is taking--including a request for armed assistance--are quite incontestable." The Times's reappraisal of the U.S. action leaves only the Financial Times and the Manchester Guardian still in opposition.

U.S. critics should also listen to the American people, who understand the reasons for the rescue and the necessity for it. A Washington Post/ABC News poll conducted after the President's speech last Thursday showed a 65 percent approval rating. Even before Reagan's explanation, over half the sample agreed with the action.

The U.S. action on Grenada and the setback to Cuban plans for the Caribbean that it represents are victories for the U.S. More important, they are victories for the people of Grenada and the Eastern Caribbean. What is heartening is that they realize this, as do an increasing number of people and observers elsewhere.

Edward A. Lynch
Policy Analyst



The ARA Report

AMERICANS FOR THE REAGAN AGENDA

Washington, D.C.

Volume 2

Communist Aggression in Central America Threatens All the Americas

Communist aggression threatens the future of democracy in Central America and endangers the security of the Western Hemisphere. Even while they are fighting, today's communist revolutionaries are planning for tomorrow's communist dictatorships. Buoyed by success in Nicaragua, marxist terrorists have prioritized their objectives: first El Salvador, then Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Communist terrorists operating in Central America receive direct military aid—equipment and personnel—from the Soviet Union, Cuba, other Communist Bloc countries, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and Libya. Faced by an irresolute Congress, President Reagan stands alone in proposing the necessary aid to prevent the bloodshed of an Afghanistan, a Cambodia, or a Lebanon in America's backyard.

At home, the indecisiveness of liberal politicians weakens America and leaves in tatters the once-proud policy of the Monroe Doctrine which opposed the establishment of hostile foreign forces on American shores. In Congress, the foreign affairs and appropriations committees chip away at the full measure of military aid needed by our allies. In a scene tragically reminiscent of Congressional isolationism before World War II, Congress waits while communist terrorism spreads among our Latin American neighbors.

Soviet aid to Cuba, and Communist Bloc aid to Nicaragua and to guerillas in neighboring countries, is aimed at the heart of American

security—control of the Caribbean and of the Panama Canal. Annually, forty-four percent of all the crude oil to the United States passes through the Caribbean. In the event of hostilities in Europe or the Middle East, half of NATO's supplies would travel by sea from Gulf ports to the Mediterranean. The lives of 220,000 American servicemen and women directly depend on our ability to provide reinforcements and supplies. The security of our maritime operations in the Caribbean is critical to the Atlantic Alliance.

the unrelenting guerilla attacks on the economic base and infrastructure of Central America. Seventy-seven cents of every dollar we send as aid to the region goes for economic, not military purposes. Third, America will provide training and materials to help repel communist aggression. Fourth, America will support dialogue and negotiations that result in societies that compete with ballots and not bullets.

President Reagan needs our help to make America's plan work. Despite welcomed, bi-

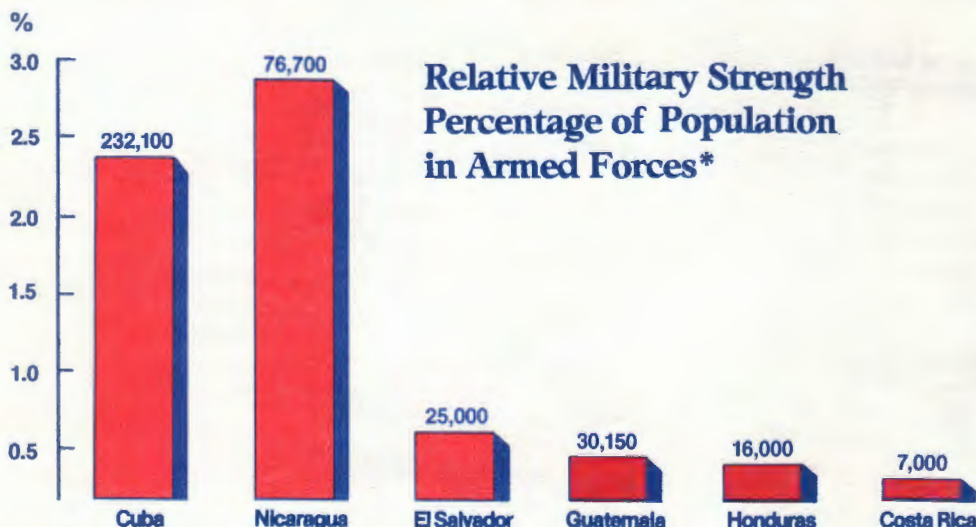
The national security of all the Americas is at stake in Central America... Who among us would wish to bear responsibility for failing to meet our shared obligation?

— President Ronald Reagan —

President Reagan has warned that control of Central America by a "Soviet-Cuban-Nicaraguan axis" could result in "a tidal wave of refugees... swarming into our country seeking a safe haven from communist repression to our south."

President Reagan has proposed a four-part, bipartisan plan of action for Central America that protects America's security. First, America will support democracy, reform and human freedom and use its influence to achieve these objectives. Second, America will support economic aid to compensate for

partisan support from Congressional leaders, the President continues to face resistance from liberal naysayers. Such liberals are the first to oppose responsible plans but will be the last to be found if that tragic day of reckoning arrives because we failed to thwart communist aggression near our borders. Call and write your Representative and Senators. Tell them that you support President Reagan's efforts to eliminate communist aggression and support democracy for the suffering people of Central America. ■



*Excludes Reserves, Youth Labor and Territorial Civil Defense Committees.

Editor's Note

This issue of *The ARA Report* focuses on the spread of Communist aggression in Central America. According to recent polls, Americans are confused—with only forty-nine percent being familiar with U.S. policy in the area and, of those, over one-half incorrectly believing that the U.S. is either neutral towards or supports the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. Sorting out the various actors and actions can be difficult and it is hoped that this issue of *The ARA Report* will help in this important task.

G.V.B.



President Reagan Speaks on the Importance of Central America

Excerpts from the President's address to a joint session of Congress, April 27, 1983.

... Central America's problems do directly affect the security and the well-being of our own people. And Central America is much closer to the United States than many of the world trouble spots that concern us.

El Salvador is nearer to Texas than Texas is to Massachusetts. Nicaragua is just as close to Miami, San Antonio, San Diego, and Tucson as those cities are to Washington. . . But nearness on the map doesn't even begin to tell the strategic importance of Central America, bordering as it does on the Caribbean—our lifeline to the outside world. Two-thirds of all our foreign trade and petroleum pass through the Panama Canal and the Caribbean. In a European crisis, at least half of our supplies for NATO would go through these areas by sea. It's well to remember that in early 1942 a handful of Hitler's submarines sank more tonnage there than in all of the Atlantic Ocean. And they did this without a single naval base anywhere in the area.

Today, the situation is different. Cuba is host to a Soviet combat brigade, a submarine base capable of servicing Soviet submarines, and military air bases visited regularly by Soviet military aircraft.

If the Nazis during World War II and the Soviets today could recognize the Caribbean and Central America as vital to our interests, shouldn't we also?

President Truman's words are as apt today as they were in 1947. . .

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.

The countries of Central America are smaller than the nations that prompted President Truman's message. But the political and strategic stakes are the same. Will our response—economic, social, military—be as appropriate and successful as Mr. Truman's bold solutions to the problems of postwar Europe?

Are democracies required to remain passive while threats to their security and prosperity accumulate?

Must we just accept the destabilization of an entire region from the Panama Canal to Mexico on our southern border?

Must we sit by while independent nations of this hemisphere are integrated into the most aggressive empire the modern world has seen?

Must we wait while Central Americans are driven from their homes like the more than 4 million who have sought refuge out of Afghanistan or the 1.5 million who have fled Indochina or the more than 1 million Cubans who have fled Castro's Caribbean utopia? Must we, by default, leave the people of El Salvador no choice but to flee their homes, creating another tragic human exodus?

I do not believe there is a majority in the Congress or the country that counsels passivity, resignation, defeatism in the face of this challenge to freedom and security in our hemisphere.

I do not believe that a majority of the Congress or the country is prepared to stand by passively while the people of Central America are delivered to totalitarianism, and we ourselves are left vulnerable to new dangers.

Only last week an official of the Soviet Union reiterated Brezhnev's threat to station nuclear missiles in this hemisphere—5 minutes from the United States. Like an echo, Nicaragua's comandante, Daniel Ortega, confirmed that, if asked, his country would consider accepting those missiles.

If Central America were to fall, what would the consequences be for our position in Asia, Europe, and for alliances such as NATO? If the United States cannot respond to a threat near our own borders, why should Europeans or Asians believe that we are seriously concerned about threats to them? If the Soviets can assume that nothing short of an actual attack on the United States will provoke an American response, which ally, which friend will trust us then?

The national security of all the Americas is at stake in Central America. If we cannot defend ourselves there, we cannot expect to prevail elsewhere. Our credibility would collapse, our alliances would crumble, and the safety of our homeland would be put at jeopardy.

We have a vital interest, a moral duty, and a solemn responsibility. This is not a partisan issue. It is a question of our meeting our moral responsibility to ourselves, our friends, and our posterity. It is a duty that falls on all of us—the President, the Congress, and the people. We must perform it together. Who among us would wish to bear responsibility for failing to meet our shared obligation?

The Communist Aggressors . . .

Cuba—Spreading Terrorism Worldwide

Fidel Castro has sent 36,000 troops to fight wars in Africa. Since 1981, Castro has stationed 14,000 troops in Ethiopia aimed at the overthrow of the Somalian government. For the last eight years, Castro has stationed 20,000 combat troops in Angola. For his military help to Angola, Castro receives \$300 million per year in oil. Fidel Castro sells terrorism worldwide at wholesale prices.

Castro, backed by increased Soviet aid, is also successfully spreading terrorism throughout the Western Hemisphere. Castro's ally is Nicaragua where Cuba has 2,000 military advisors plus 5,000 to 6,000 civilian advisors. By broadening its land forces in Central America and gaining new sea and air bases in the Caribbean, Cuba threatens the northern tier of South American nations and more of Africa. One such base is

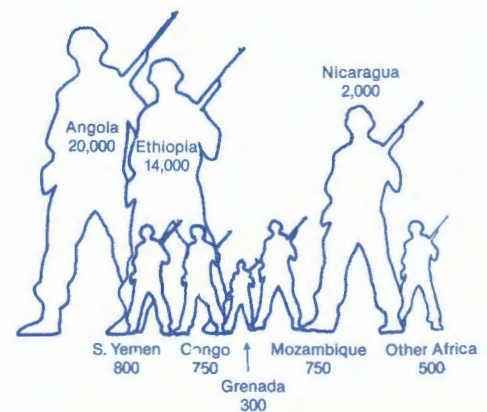
the Point Salinas airfield in Grenada. Grenada's Minister of Defense has said that it may be used by the Soviet Union and by Cuba to supply troops in Angola.

In each target country Castro's strategy is to:

- Unify the left
- Create a "broad coalition" that includes democratic elements but is led by the left
- Use this coalition and propaganda campaigns to obtain Western economic aid
- Strengthen the left with military aid, cripple democratic forces, and destabilize neighboring countries.

This plan has been successfully implemented in Nicaragua, Grenada and the South American nation of Surinam. According to Castro's plan, El Salvador and Guatemala will be next.

Cuban Forces Abroad



The Revolution Without Frontiers—Nicaragua

Principal Kinds of Communist Aid to Nicaragua From:



* In addition, advisors and arms are being supplied by the Soviet Bloc, North Korea, Libya, Vietnam and the P.L.O.

Nicaragua's Sandinista Communists modeled their revolution after Fidel Castro's seizure of power in Cuba. And, they intend to continue their communistic crusade beyond Nicaragua's borders. The Sandinistas were, originally, only one of several factions in Nicaragua opposed to the former dictator Anastasio Somoza. They achieved their present, singular prominence by keeping their democratic allies busy in formal governmental bodies while terrorists gained control of the army and the secret police. By deceiving their own people and the West with promises of democratic reforms, the Sandinistas gained popular support and millions of dollars in Western aid.

Shortly after Somoza's exodus, systematic repression of democratic political parties, trade unions, the church and the media was initiated. Repression continues today. Though the Sandinistas promised free elections, in August, 1980, they announced that elections

would not be held until 1985, and that these could only rubber-stamp existing policies. Recently, one of the ruling Directorate said that these elections would not occur.

Repression by the Sandinistas has been especially tragic for the Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indians of Nicaragua. Resistance to forced relocation has meant death and destruction as the Sandinistas have burnt more than 40 Indian villages. 15,000 Indians have taken refuge in Honduras.

Advised and supplied by Cuba and the Soviet Bloc, Nicaragua directs terrorist activities and provides arms and training to guerillas operating in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica. With access to, and often sympathy from, the media in the United States and other free countries, Nicaraguan officials try to cover the true meaning of their brutal revolution—a revolution without frontiers.

The Soviet Union—Extending Its Reach

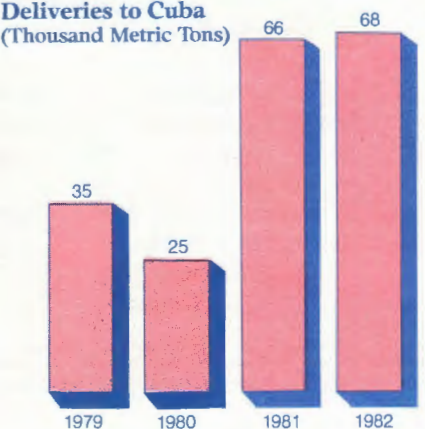
The Soviet Union has generously rewarded Cuba for supporting its worldwide totalitarian objectives. In addition to four billion dollars in annual economic aid, the Kremlin has supplied Cuba with over three billion dollars in military hardware since the early 1960's. In the last two years 134,000 tons of Soviet arms have been delivered to Cuban ports. The amount of Soviet arms assistance to Cuba is ten times larger than the United States' military assistance to all of South America.

The Soviet Union presently has an army brigade of 3,000 men, 2,500 military advisors, and 6,000 to 8,000 civilian advisors in Cuba. Soviet military advisors in Cuba outnumber U.S. military advisors in all of Latin America by twenty-five to one! Castro has received 200 MIG aircraft, 650 tanks, at least 90 helicopters, a Koni class frigate, two amphibious

assault ships, and the modern TURYA hydro-foil torpedo boat which has only been exported to Cuba. Cuba supports a massive Soviet intelligence collection center and lies amid sea lanes vital for communication and transportation.

Soviet inspired activities in Central America clearly signal their intent to challenge the United States on American turf. By increasing its air and sea capabilities in the Caribbean, the Soviet Union can hinder and prevent the effective resupply of American troops in Europe. With massive Soviet and Communist Bloc aid to the guerillas in Central America, the Kremlin can destabilize the region, install puppet regimes, and continue its drive for global domination. The threat is real. The Soviet Union has set its course for victory. If its efforts go unchallenged in Central America who will we have to blame?

Increasing Soviet Military Deliveries to Cuba (Thousand Metric Tons)



Military & Military-Associated Equipment (vehicles, field kitchens, uniforms, radios, spare parts)

...and Their Targets of Opportunity

El Salvador—Embattled Yet Free

The Social Democrats and Communist-front refused to participate in El Salvador's 1982 elections. Instead, leftist guerillas resorted to bombing buses and trucks and attacking villagers in an effort to forcibly keep the people from voting. In the elections, a convincing 80% of the electorate voted for law and order, peace and democracy.

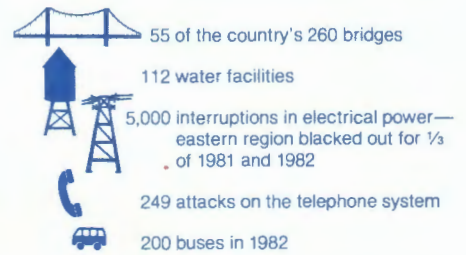
Democratic rule is beginning to work in a country that has suffered social inequities and political corruption. The Salvadoran Government is implementing agrarian reforms and recently redistributed one-fifth of all arable land. This "Land to the Tiller" program has

made 65,000 farm laborers into farm owners.

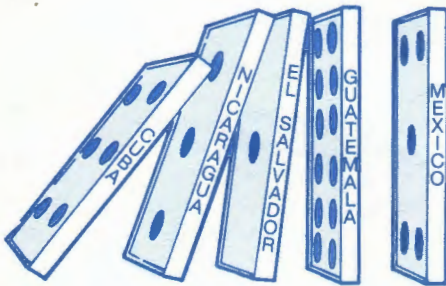
The government has committed itself to holding presidential elections, and a referendum on the new constitution by March of next year. Though the government has offered amnesty to guerillas, few will accept it.

Meanwhile, guerillas continue to destroy bridges, transportation, utilities, factories and farmland, pushing unemployment to 40%. In 1982, the 4,000 to 6,000 Cuban and Nicaraguan trained and supported guerillas succeeded in killing 1,300 Salvadoran defense personnel and wounding an additional 12,500. In 1983, El Salvador struggles to remain free.

Salvadoran Infrastructure Destroyed by Terrorists



Communist Dominoes



Guatemala, located on Mexico's southern border, has been declared the next target, following El Salvador, for communist takeover in Central America. The communist's bid for revolution has begun with Fidel Castro increasing Cuban support in arms and training to Guatemalan leftist guerillas. On February 9, 1982, a Guatemalan guerilla leader called a press conference in Havana to announce the unification of four leftist factions. Large caches of arms have been captured by Guatemalan security officials. Many of the captured weapons have been traced to shipments of

The Next Target—Guatemala

U.S. arms to Vietnam in the early 1970's. Several vehicles captured in Guatemala City showed custom markings from Nicaragua.

Following Guatemala's 1982 elections, widespread suspicion of electoral fraud led to a coup by the Junior Officers Corps. Governing General Efraim Rios Montt has implemented an intensive counter-insurgency program. The new government struggles for stability while Cuba and Nicaragua continue to arm leftist guerillas in hopes of installing a communist regime one country away from the United States.

Honduras—A Corridor for Terrorism

January 27, 1982, marked the first legitimate election of a Honduran leader in 18 years. Over 81 percent—1.1 million people—voted in an extremely competitive campaign. Dr. Roberto Suazo Cordova's inauguration overwhelmingly displayed the Honduran people's desire to establish democratic government.

Since the election, Honduras has renewed efforts to stop the trespass of guerillas and the shipment of arms through its territory by Nicaraguan-backed terrorists to communist rebels in El Salvador. The United States and Honduras agree on this policy of interdiction in order to prevent the infant democracy of

Honduras from becoming a corridor for terrorism.

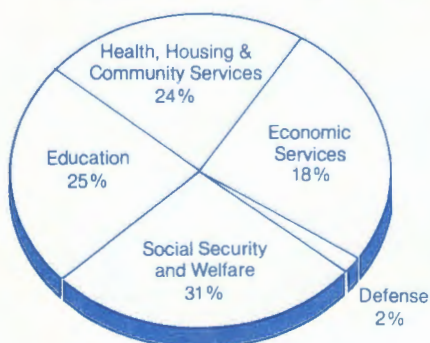
Honduras has allowed more than 30,000 refugees from Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala to seek shelter within its borders including 15,000 Miskito Indians. These refugees offer the world dramatic proof of the mistreatment that minority and opposition groups receive under the Sandinistan, communist dictatorship in Nicaragua. Democratic forces from Nicaragua, many of whom opposed Somoza, have joined the displaced in Honduras. Jaded by the Sandinista's lies and repression, they are working to establish democracy in their homeland.

Communist Arms Routes Through Honduras



A Shining Example of Democracy—Costa Rica

Government Spending in Costa Rica (1980—\$1,210 million U.S. equivalent)



Costa Rica has enjoyed democracy for 35 years. As a shining example to other Central American nations, it boasts the highest standard of living and social services in the region. Costa Rica's peaceful existence is defended by a tiny paramilitary force of only 7,000 men. This small democratic nation is threatened by the continued increase in military arsenals of Cuba and Nicaragua.

Because the Costa Rican government has boldly opposed the use of its territory for the supply of weapons to the region's communist guerillas, Cuba and Nicaragua have made Costa Rica a target for subversion. They have

continually provided weapons and training for Costa Rican leftist guerillas. Costa Rican officials have confiscated 13 vehicles used for arms smuggling and more than 170 weapons including machine guns, TNT, handgrenades and launchers, ammunition and combat uniforms.

The famous Nicaraguan military leader, Eden Pastora, known as "Commander Zero," has taken refuge in Costa Rica to do battle with his former Sandinistan comrades because of the Sandinista's failure to bring about the democratic reforms promised by Nicaragua's revolution.

Communist Expansion in Central America



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"Now I would like to read you a different list of statements about Central America. Just for a moment, suppose that each of the statements is true. Please tell me for each statement whether that would cause you a great deal of concern ... some concern ... or not much concern at all."

	Great Deal Of Concern (%)	Some Concern (%)	Not Much Concern At All (%)	No Opin (%)
The Sandinista government of Nicaragua persecuted many Catholic priests, most Protestant missionaries, and organized demonstrations to shout down the Pope when he recently visited the country.	60	29	10	1
El Salvador is closer to Texas than Texas is to New York City.	49	26	22	3
The Nicaraguan government set up concentration camps for their political opponents and for thousands of members of the Miskita (miss-KEY-tow) Indian tribe.	46	34	18	2
That the United States increased its economic aid to El Salvador.	41	41	16	2
Most of the killings in El Salvador were done by extreme rightists.	37	42	16	5
The government of El Salvador does not have the popular support of most Salvadorians.	27	44	26	3
The average person in Central America would rather not have United States involvement in their affairs.	24	39	34	3

RNCB3-7: June 25-27, 1983



(N=386)

"Now I would like to read you a different list of statements others have made about Central America. Just for a moment, suppose that each of the statements is true. Please tell me for each statement whether that would make you ... more likely ... or ... less likely to support Ronald Reagan's policies in Central America."

	More Likely (%)	Less Likely (%)	No Difference (%)	No Opin (%)
Cuba, the Soviet Union, East Germany, North Korea and other communist countries have recently sent more than 8,000 troops and organizers to Nicaragua.	65	28	4	3
Marxist revolutionaries in El Salvador and Nicaragua intend to take over every country in Central America.	59	29	5	7
Marxist government officials in Nicaragua say they were willing to accept Soviet nuclear missile bases in their country.	59	33	4	4
The Marxist guerrillas in Central America intend to set up a communist government in Mexico.	57	35	4	4
A Communist takeover of more countries in Central America will endanger the United States' economy because more than half of our imported energy supplies and industrial raw materials are shipped through the area.	57	33	4	6
More than three-fourths of the United States' assistance to El Salvador is economic aid, not military aid.	54	38	4	4
The problems in Central America are not due to the Communists. They are the result of a long history of poverty and exploitation.	51	36	6	7
Ten million more refugees will crowd into the United States if Central America and Mexico fall to the Communists.	48	43	4	5
Two million more refugees will crowd into the United States if Central America falls to the Communists.	48	43	4	5

RNC83-7: June 25-27, 1983



Central America -- Reagan's Policies
(Continued)
(A-380)

"Now I would like to read you a different list of statements others have made about Central America. Just for a moment, suppose that each of the statements is true. Please tell me for each statement whether that would make you ... more likely ... or ... less likely to support Ronald Reagan's policies in Central America."

	More Likely (%)	Less Likely (%)	No Difference (%)	No Opin (%)
Most of the killings in El Salvador have been done by extreme rightists.	48	35	7	10
El Salvador is closer to Texas than Texas is to New York City.	46	32	13	9
The Nicaraguan government has set up concentration camps for their political opponents and for thousands of members of the Miskita (miss-KEY-tow) Indian tribe.	43	40	9	8
The Sandinista government of Nicaragua has persecuted many Catholic priests, most Protestant missionaries, and organized demonstrations to shout down the Pope when he recently visited the country.	45	35	12	8
The average person in Central America would rather not have United States involvement in their affairs.	42	47	5	6
The government of El Salvador does not have the popular support of most Salvadorians.	38	48	6	8

RNC83-7: June 25-27, 1983



Central America -- Concern
(R-814)

"Now I would like to read you a different list of statements about Central America. Just for a moment, suppose that each of the statements is true. Please tell me for each statement whether that would cause you a great deal of concern ... some concern ... or not much concern at all."

	Great Deal Of Concern (%)	Some Concern (%)	Not Much Concern At All (%)	No Opin (%)
Ten million more refugees would crowd into the United States if Central America and Mexico fell to the Communists.	84	12	4	0
Two million more refugees would crowd into the United States if Central America fell to the Communists.	78	17	4	1
United States troops were sent to El Salvador to fight the guerrillas.	77	17	5	1
A Communist takeover of more countries in South America would endanger the United States' economy because more than half of our imported energy supplies and industrial raw materials are shipped through the area.	74	19	6	1
Marxist revolutionaries in El Salvador and Nicaragua said they intend to take over every country in Central America.	73	18	8	1
The Marxist guerrillas in Central America set up a communist government in Mexico.	72	18	8	2
Marxist government officials in Nicaragua said they were willing to accept Soviet nuclear missile bases in their country.	68	24	7	1
Cuba, the Soviet Union, East German, North Korea and other communist countries recently sent more than 8,000 troops and organizers to Nicaragua.	65	25	9	1

Central America -- Concern
(Continued)
(N=814)

"Now I would like to read you a different list of statements about Central America. Just for a moment, suppose that each of the statements is true. Please tell me for each statement whether that would cause you a great deal of concern ... some concern ... or not much concern at all."

	<u>Great Deal Of Concern</u> (%)	<u>Some Concern</u> (%)	<u>Not Much Concern At All</u> (%)	<u>No Opin</u> (%)
The Sandinista government of Nicaragua persecuted many Catholic priests, most Protestant missionaries, and organized demonstrations to shout down the Pope when he recently visited the country.	60	29	10	1
El Salvador is closer to Texas than Texas is to New York City.	49	26	22	3
The Nicaraguan government set up concentration camps for their political opponents and for thousands of members of the Miskita (miss-KEY-tow) Indian tribe.	46	34	18	2
That the United States increased its economic aid to El Salvador.	41	41	16	2
Most of the killings in El Salvador were done by extreme rightists.	37	42	16	5
The government of El Salvador does not have the popular support of most Salvadorians.	27	44	26	3
The average person in Central America would rather not have United States involvement in their affairs.	24	39	34	3

RNCB3-7: June 25-27, 1983



(N=356)

"Now I would like to read you a different list of statements others have made about Central America. Just for a moment, suppose that each of the statements is true. Please tell me for each statement whether that would make you ... more likely ... or ... less likely to support Ronald Reagan's policies in Central America."

	More Likely (%)	Less Likely (%)	No Difference (%)	No Opin (%)
Cuba, the Soviet Union, East Germany, North Korea and other communist countries have recently sent more than 8,000 troops and organizers to Nicaragua.	65	28	4	3
Marxist revolutionaries in El Salvador and Nicaragua intend to take over every country in Central America.	59	29	5	7
Marxist government officials in Nicaragua say they were willing to accept Soviet nuclear missile bases in their country.	59	33	4	4
The Marxist guerrillas in Central America intend to set up a communist government in Mexico.	57	35	4	4
A Communist takeover of more countries in Central America will endanger the United States' economy because more than half of our imported energy supplies and industrial raw materials are shipped through the area.	57	33	4	6
More than three-fourths of the United States' assistance to El Salvador is economic aid, not military aid.	54	38	4	4
The problems in Central America are not due to the Communists. They are the result of a long history of poverty and exploitation.	51	36	6	7
Ten million more refugees will crowd into the United States if Central America and Mexico fall to the Communists.	48	43	4	5
Two million more refugees will crowd into the United States if Central America falls to the Communists.	48	43	4	5

RNC83-7: June 25-27, 1983



Central America -- Reagan's Policies
(Continued)
(N=386)

"Now I would like to read you a different list of statements others have made about Central America. Just for a moment, suppose that each of the statements is true. Please tell me for each statement whether that would make you more likely ... or ... less likely to support Ronald Reagan's policies in Central America."

	More Likely (%)	Less Likely (%)	No Difference (%)	No Opin (%)
Most of the killings in El Salvador have been done by extreme rightists.	48	35	7	10
El Salvador is closer to Texas than Texas is to New York City.	45	32	13	9
The Nicaraguan government has set up concentration camps for their political opponents and for thousands of members of the Miskita (miss-KEY-tow) Indian tribe.	43	40	9	8
The Sandinista government of Nicaragua has persecuted many Catholic priests, most Protestant missionaries, and organized demonstrations to shout down the Pope when he recently visited the country.	45	35	12	8
The average person in Central America would rather not have United States involvement in their affairs.	42	47	5	6
The government of El Salvador does not have the popular support of most Salvadorians.	38	48	6	8

RMC83-7: June 25-27, 1983



Central America -- Concern
(N=814)

"Now I would like to read you a different list of statements about Central America. Just for a moment, suppose that each of the statements is true. Please tell me for each statement whether that would cause you a great deal of concern --- some concern --- or not much concern at all."

	Great Deal Of Concern (%)	Some Concern (%)	Not Much Concern At All (%)	No Opin (%)
Ten million more refugees would crowd into the United States if Central America and Mexico fell to the Communists.	84	12	4	0
Two million more refugees would crowd into the United States if Central America fell to the Communists.	78	17	4	1
United States troops were sent to El Salvador to fight the guerrillas.	77	17	5	1
A Communist takeover of more countries in South America would endanger the United States' economy because more than half of our imported energy supplies and industrial raw materials are shipped through the area.	74	19	6	1
Marxist revolutionaries in El Salvador and Nicaragua said they intend to take over every country in Central America.	73	18	8	1
The Marxist guerrillas in Central America set up a communist government in Mexico.	72	18	8	2
Marxist government officials in Nicaragua said they were willing to accept Soviet nuclear missile bases in their country.	68	24	7	1
Cuba, the Soviet Union, East German, North Korea and other communist countries recently sent more than 8,000 troops and organizers to Nicaragua.	65	25	9	1

Central America -- Concern
(Continued)
(R-814)

"Now I would like to read you a different list of statements about Central America. Just for a moment, suppose that each of the statements is true. Please tell me for each statement whether that would cause you a great deal of concern ... some concern ... or not much concern at all."

	Great Deal Of Concern (%)	Some Concern (%)	Not Much Concern At All (%)	No Opin (%)
The Sandinista government of Nicaragua persecuted many Catholic priests, most Protestant missionaries, and organized demonstrations to shout down the Pope when he recently visited the country.	60	29	10	1
El Salvador is closer to Texas than Texas is to New York City.	49	26	22	3
The Nicaraguan government set up concentration camps for their political opponents and for thousands of members of the Miskita (miss-KEY-tow) Indian tribe.	46	34	18	2
That the United States increased its economic aid to El Salvador.	41	41	16	2
Most of the killings in El Salvador were done by extreme rightists.	37	42	16	5
The government of El Salvador does not have the popular support of most Salvadorians.	27	44	26	3
The average person in Central America would rather not have United States involvement in their affairs.	24	39	34	3

RNCB3-7: June 25-27, 1983

"Now I would like to read you a different list of statements others have made about Central America. Just for a moment, suppose that each of the statements is true. Please tell me for each statement whether that would make you ... more likely ... or ... less likely to support Ronald Reagan's policies in Central America."

	More Likely (%)	Less Likely (%)	No Difference (%)	No Opin (%)
Cuba, the Soviet Union, East Germany, North Korea and other communist countries have recently sent more than 8,000 troops and organizers to Nicaragua.	65	28	4	3
Marxist revolutionaries in El Salvador and Nicaragua intend to take over every country in Central America.	59	29	5	7
Marxist government officials in Nicaragua say they were willing to accept Soviet nuclear missile bases in their country.	59	33	4	4
The Marxist guerrillas in Central America intend to set up a communist government in Mexico.	57	35	4	4
A Communist takeover of more countries in Central America will endanger the United States' economy because more than half of our imported energy supplies and industrial raw materials are shipped through the area.	57	33	4	6
More than three-fourths of the United States' assistance to El Salvador is economic aid, not military aid.	54	38	4	4
The problems in Central America are not due to the Communists. They are the result of a long history of poverty and exploitation.	51	36	6	7
Ten million more refugees will crowd into the United States if Central America and Mexico fall to the Communists.	48	43	4	5
Two million more refugees will crowd into the United States if Central America falls to the Communists.	48	43	4	5

RNC83-7: June 25-27, 1983



Central America -- Reagan's Policies
(Continued)
(R-386)

"Now I would like to read you a different list of statements others have made about Central America. Just for a moment, suppose that each of the statements is true. Please tell me for each statement whether that would make you ... more likely ... or ... less likely to support Ronald Reagan's policies in Central America."

	More Likely (%)	Less Likely (%)	No Difference (%)	No Opin (%)
Most of the killings in El Salvador have been done by extreme rightists.	48	35	7	10
El Salvador is closer to Texas than Texas is to New York City.	46	32	13	9
The Nicaraguan government has set up concentration camps for their political opponents and for thousands of members of the Miskita (miss-KEY-tow) Indian tribe.	43	40	9	8
The Sandinista government of Nicaragua has persecuted many Catholic priests, most Protestant missionaries, and organized demonstrations to shout down the Pope when he recently visited the country.	45	35	12	8
The average person in Central America would rather not have United States involvement in their affairs.	42	47	5	6
The government of El Salvador does not have the popular support of most Salvadorians.	38	48	6	8

RNC83-7: June 25-27, 1983



Central America -- Concern
(R-814)

"Now I would like to read you a different list of statements about Central America. Just for a moment, suppose that each of the statements is true. Please tell me for each statement whether that would cause you a great deal of concern ... some concern ... or not much concern at all."

	Great Deal Of Concern (%)	Some Concern (%)	Not Much Concern At All (%)	No Opin (%)
Ten million more refugees would crowd into the United States if Central America and Mexico fell to the Communists.	86	12	4	0
Two million more refugees would crowd into the United States if Central America fell to the Communists.	78	17	4	1
United States troops were sent to El Salvador to fight the guerrillas.	77	17	5	1
A Communist takeover of more countries in South America would endanger the United States' economy because more than half of our imported energy supplies and industrial raw materials are shipped through the area.	74	19	6	1
Marxist revolutionaries in El Salvador and Nicaragua said they intend to take over every country in Central America.	73	18	8	1
The Marxist guerrillas in Central America set up a communist government in Mexico.	72	18	8	2
Marxist government officials in Nicaragua said they were willing to accept Soviet nuclear missile bases in their country.	68	24	7	1
Cuba, the Soviet Union, East German, North Korea and other communist countries recently sent more than 8,000 troops and organizers to Nicaragua.	65	25	9	1

RMC83-7: June 25-27, 1983

August 30, 1983

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Central American Policy Outreach Program

Office of Public Liaison

The White House

Washington, D. C. 20500

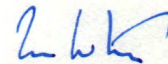
Dear Sir:

I am a student of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas and would be quite interested in receiving copies of publications from your office. This includes future as well as past publications that remain.

Thank you for your assistance.

11/21/83 - Digests forwarded

Sincerely,



Louis DeSipio