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VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

STATEMENT OF

PHILIP R. MAYO, SPECIAL ASSISTANT
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE SERVICE
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WITH RESPECT TO

OVERSIGHT OF MATTERS RELATING TO HERBICIDE EXPOSURE

WASHINGTON, DC

SEPTEMBER 15, 1982

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

Thank you for the opportunity to present, on behalf of the more than 1.9 million members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, our views with respect to oversight of matters relating to the use of herbicides in Vietnam.

First, Mr. Chairman, we would like to commend the members of this Subcommittee as well as the members of the full Committee for their efforts in securing the passage of what is now Public Law 97-72, the Veterans' Health Care, Training and Small Business Loan Act of 1981. As you know, provisions of that law authorized eligibility for basic health-care services by the Veterans Administration for a veterans' disability where such may be related to exposure to dioxin or other toxic substances found in herbicides or defoliants used in Vietnam.

In that connection, complaints received from veterans concerning treatment under the provisions of that law have been, according to the best information available to us, resolved at the local level. We are aware of a number of cases where veterans have

been called back to medical facilities for further testing and treatment. It should be noted, however, that genetic counselling (even though a presumption of exposure has been acknowledged) is still not available to veterans, either within the VA system or through fee-basis means.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, Public Law 97-72 authorized the Administrator to expand the scope of the epidemiological study mandated by Public Law 96-151 to include additional factors such as exposure to other herbicides, chemicals, medications, or environmental hazards or conditions. At our recent National Convention, the Administrator addressed this issue by saying:

"When I came to the Veterans Administration -- a little over a year ago -- one of the first programs I reviewed was Agent Orange. I found our research stuck on dead center. People had good intentions, but nothing was happening.

"So I appointed an Agent Orange Task Force...created an Agent Orange Research and Education Office...and strengthened the Office of Environmental Medicine. These offices are now working--full time--on medical and scientific research projects to help resolve the complex and troubling issues associated with exposure to Agent Orange.

"To that end, I recently approved a \$5 million Agent Orange Budget Program for this year. And I will petition the President and the Congress for another \$7.7 million over the next two years.

"I am particularly proud to say that this is the first comprehensive Agent Orange budget prepared by any Administration."

Mr. Chairman, it is our view that the Administrator is still correct -- people may have good intentions, but nothing is happening. We believe the management of the effort to resolve herbicide related issues is suspect; this is borne out by the inappropriate definition of the scope of the proposed protocol and the apparent confusion regarding its implementation. When one attends Advisory Committee meetings, he may be enheartened by the enthusiastic discussion of the number of related studies going on (or planned)

throughout the world. But one is also disenchanted by the apparent lack of purpose and direction exhibited when it comes to the advancement of our own efforts to resolve the questions many Vietnam veterans have relative to their health.

It should also be noted, Mr. Chairman, that the synergistic effects of other herbicides, etc., utilized in Vietnam has not, in our view, been considered in proper perspective. We reiterate our views regarding this issue, first brought to another Subcommittee's attention on July 22, 1980: "We suggest that a meaningful and scientific investigation into the health problems experienced by some Vietnam veterans should not rule out the investigation of the possible ill-effects of all these [herbicides, insecticides, the use of Dapsone] collectively, as it is well known that all were used in Vietnam simultaneously."

Mr. Chairman, one also cannot be unmindful of the manner in which Australian Vietnam veterans are being dealt with in these matters. Even though scientific evidence has not shown a definitive causal relationship between the health problems of Vietnam veterans and the use of herbicides in Vietnam, compensation claims are being adjudicated in favor of veterans and health care and counselling for them, as well as their dependents, has been authorized and implemented.

Further, Mr. Chairman, we again salute the assistance and cooperation toward the resolution of these issues exhibited by the Department of Defense, particularly its Research and Rulemaking Branch. We note that work to develop a cohort (or a suitable group of Vietnam veterans) was begun by the Department of Defense and, after two weeks in time, computer time, and the involvement of numerous personnel, the VA requested that the work be halted due to changes to the cohort being developed. It remains obvious to us that an acceptable cohort for investigative studies will be brought forth by that agency, in an expeditious manner, once the final authorization is given.

We would also note, Mr. Chairman, that the incomplete state of the protocol and the apparent problems arising as to what to do with it compel us to register our concern as to the validity of the questionnaire currently being studied by the National Academy

of Sciences. It seems to us that information incidental to a particular protocol should be sought; where there is confusion with respect to the protocol, there would also be doubts raised as to the viability of the questionnaire.

With respect to the recent change in the Vet Center organization structure and funding status, we applaud the application of the funds that could not be utilized in the contracting aspect of that program to the VA Nurses Scholarship Program. At the same time, however, we would register our concern that adequate planning was not accomplished to utilize these funds as originally intended, particularly on behalf of Vietnam veterans who live in more remote areas.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we must protest the confusion that exists as to how and when the resolution of the herbicides/health decrement issue will come about. From our vantage point, it appears to be buried in a bureaucratic malaise. We find it unsettling to continue to be given varying time frames for progress, and longer than necessary time frames for the gathering of information. Why must we endure continual delays? Are such in the interest of science, or planned procrastination?

Again, Mr. Chairman, we suggest that the resolution of this issue be made a matter of highest governmental priority. We request that necessary funding and resources be kept available for such a purpose; that meaningful progress toward such be encouraged by the Congress. Should such efforts not yield meaningful results, we would urge the Congress to continue to exhibit the great concern and empathy towards this nation's veterans that it has, gratefully, in the past.

Mr. Chairman, we commend your obvious interest in and concern for our veterans. This concludes my statement and I would be happy to respond to questions you may have.



Telephone
202-543-2239

NEWS Release

Washington Memorial Building
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002



"THE VOICE OF TWO AND ONE HALF MILLION MEN AND WOMEN OF THE VFW AND ITS AUXILIARY"

FOR RELEASE:
IMMEDIATELY
(21 DECEMBER 1982)

VFW: A HOLIDAY SEASON HORROR STORY; THE PLOT TO KILL THE POPE

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- James R. Currieo, National Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, today described as "a holiday season horror story" the circumstantial, yet increasingly plausible, evidence that the Bulgarian Secret Service at the behest of Yuri Andropov's KGB, sought to assassinate Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981.

The VFW leader noted that:

"(a) the Turkish hit man, Mehmet Ali Agca, was apparently aided, abetted, and directed in his murderous effort by the Bulgarian Secret Service;

"(b) the Bulgarian Secret Service does what the Soviet KGB directs it to do;

"(c) the KGB, on May 13, 1981, was headed by Yuri Andropov; and

"(d) today, the same Yuri Andropov has succeeded the late Leonid Brezhnev as the ruler of the Soviet Union.:

Mr. Currieo concluded by noting that "Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio has described the attempted assassination as 'an act of war.'

"The message for America and our leaders is clear: don't be lulled by descriptions of Andropov as a 'closet moderate,' a man who enjoys U. S. jazz music and western whiskey. This man, whom a tightening web of circumstantial evidence shows to have given the order to 'Kill the Pope' would, if we ever lower our guard, issue the same order for America and all that we stand for in the world."

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

TO: NATIONAL OFFICERS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION, PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS, DEPARTMENT ADJUTANTS, DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS, NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

FROM: PHELPS JONES, DIRECTOR
NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: "PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH" IN THE 98TH CONGRESS

DATE: 23 DECEMBER 1982

1a. One positive carryover from the divisive and embittering "lame duck" session of the 97th Congress to the incoming 98th Congress will be two "Peace Through Strength" Resolutions that command a majority of members in both the House and the Senate.

b. Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 133, introduced by Senator Laxalt (Nev.) for himself and 54 other Senators, is matched in the House of Representatives by House Concurrent Resolution Number 163, introduced by Representative Samuel Stratton (N.Y.), on behalf of himself and 237 additional Representatives.

(VFWers will recall that Senator Laxalt and Congressman Stratton are recent, proud recipients of our Congressional Award.)

2a. The battle is now fairly and cleanly joined between the "nuclear freeze-niks" and we peace through strength advocates. (See National Security Resolutions 414, "National Strategy of Peace Through Strength" and 469, "Nuclear Freeze or Peace Through Strength?" as carried forward in our VFW "Legislative and Security Priority Goals for 1983.")

b. The name of the game:

(1) the 1980 Presidential election produced an unmistakable mandate to rearm America in the face of the massive and relentless Soviet military arms buildup;

(2) momentum to achieve this long overdue strengthening of our armed forces was halted (temporarily?) in the "lame duck" Congressional session when production funds for both the M-X and Pershing II missiles were denied the President;

(3) the nuclear freeze mania plus the well-intentioned, yet deeply hurtful, involvement of the Catholic Bishops in the problems of nuclear deterrence threaten to drain off our national will and undercut America's thrust to restore the military balance; and

(4) the House of Representatives in the new 98th Congress promises to be even more "freeze-minded" than the 97th Congress where a pro-freeze amendment was barely defeated, 204-202.

★ WASHINGTON OFFICE ★

VFW MEMORIAL BUILDING ● 200 MARYLAND AVENUE, N.E. ● WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002 - 5799 ● AREA CODE 202-543-2239

3a. Meanwhile, nothing has changed in the real world:

(1) Europe-busting Soviet SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers remain qualitatively unchallengable on the Eurasian land-mass; and,

(2) U. S. -intimidating SS-18 and SS-19 Soviet monster missiles are targetted on our aging Titans and Minuteman missiles while our answer -- the M-X -- was stalled, derailed and derided by those charged with providing for the common defense.

4a. Enclosed herewith is a copy of Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 133, which, in addition to support from a majority of the Congress, enjoys the whole-hearted support of the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Secretary of State.

b. More help is on the way. Senator Denton (Ala.) is sponsoring a nation-wide effort to defeat the "freezekiks" as is Representative Mickey Edwards (Okla.). The "Coalition of Peace Through Strength" to which the VFW belongs has put together a tough, fair, and factual anti-freeze film "Countdown for America."

c. The bottom line, of course, is the approach to be taken by the new 98th Congress on re-arming America. Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 133 shows them, and us, the way.

VFWers and members of our magnificent Ladies Auxiliary are urged to write your Senators and your Congressmen calling for support for Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 133 and House Concurrent Resolution Number 163 the first week in January, 1983. The President will sign the Resolution when passed by the Congress.


Please make this a NOW project in every Post in our organization.

Nothing we can do during 1983 will be more important.

To change their minds, we must change their mail.

It's that simple.

Cordially in comradeship,



Phelps Jones, Director
National Security and Foreign Affairs

PJ/mmt
Enclosure

E N C L O S U R E

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NUMBER 133

Whereas the Soviet Union has exploited United States peace initiatives in order to build up Soviet strategic and conventional warfare capabilities;

Whereas these capabilities have given the Soviet Union the means to support world-wide aggression of an increasingly bold nature;

Whereas there is a basis for concern that the Soviets may use these capabilities in armed aggression in Pakistan, Iran, and Yugoslavia;

Whereas the Soviet Union has demonstrated an unwillingness to live by the principles of international law;

Whereas the United States is the one world power that can stop Soviet expansionism: Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (THE SENATE CONCURRING), That it is the sense of the Congress that the national security policy of the United States should reflect a national strategy of peace through strength, the general principles and goals of which would be --

- (1) to inspire, focus, and unite the national will and determination to achieve peace and freedom,
- (2) to achieve overall military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union,
- (3) to create a strategic and civil defense which would protect the American people against nuclear war at least as well as the Soviet population is protected,
- (4) to accept no arms control agreement which in any way jeopardizes the security of the United States or its allies, or which locks the United States into a position of military inferiority,
- (5) to reestablish effective security and intelligence capabilities,
- (6) to pursue positive nonmilitary means to roll back the growth of communism,
- (7) to help our allies and other non-Communist countries defend themselves against Communist aggression, and
- (8) to maintain a strong economy and protect our overseas sources of energy and other vital raw materials.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

DIRECTOR
Cooper T. Holt
TREASURER
Al Potect



POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
John Stang, Kansas
Earl Muse, West Virginia
Ray Gallagher, South Dakota
Charles Kinney, New Jersey
Ernest Stratyck, Michigan
Arthur J. Fellwock, Indiana

November 5, 1982

VFW-PAC
91% WINNER

*To check
12/82*

WASHINGTON, D.C. --The VFW Political Action Committee today announced that of the 305 candidates endorsed in the House and Senate races, 276 had won their elections.

The VFW-PAC endorsed 276 for House races--250 won.

The VFW-PAC endorsed 29 for U.S. Senate--26 won.

The VFW-PAC, the nation's first veterans organization political committee had a 91 percent success rate in the second campaign in which the Veterans of Foreign Wars Political Action Committee has participated. The delegates to the 80th National Convention changed the Constitution and By-Laws of the VFW to allow the formation of a Political Action Committee reflecting veterans' concern for a strong national defense and veterans programs.

The Board of Directors selected issues which reflected voting records of incumbents in the areas of national security and veterans entitlements and endorsed those who had a 60 percent record or more of supporting the mandates of the 2.5 million member VFW and Ladies Auxiliary.

The VFW-PAC will continue to monitor votes for national defense and veterans programs and endorse in the next election those who support VFW positions.

To Huck
W.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

DIRECTOR
Cooper T. Holt
TREASURER
Al Poterak



POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Ted C. Connel, Texas, Chairman
John Stang, Kansas
Earl Mase, West Virginia
Ray Gallagher, South Dakota
Charles Kinney, New Jersey
Ernest Stratyshuk, Michigan

VOTING RECORDS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
U.S. SENATE

The attached issues and voting records were selected by the Board of Directors of the VFW-PAC for endorsement of certain candidates for the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

The issues are of a controversial nature. That is, they go to the basic problems faced by our country in its search for money and equipment to fund an adequate budget for a strong national defense and veterans programs to take care of those who served their country during wartime. The VFW-PAC is dedicated to those issues alone. It is bipartisan and does not care if a person is a Democrat or a Republican. Our country remains first and foremost along with those who defended it. Some may argue that they are pro-country and pro-veteran, but with the issues selected as crucial to our position that the country must remain strong and its defenders have adequate programs, we need not apologize for our positions. Their voting record is clear.

The Board of Directors selected a 60 percent record of votes in favor of VFW positions on the issues selected as a cut-off to be endorsed. This percentage was chosen to show those who could be considered a supporter of our nation and its veterans.

Some non-incumbents were chosen for an endorsement based upon their statements and sincerity to care for those who served and the safety of the nation.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

By COOPER T. HOLT, Director
VFW Political Action Committee

● Suite 201 ● 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E. ● Washington, D.C. 20002-5799

Copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Wash., D.C.

Voting Record



UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



UNITED STATES SENATE



97th CONGRESS

JANUARY 1981 THROUGH JUNE 1982



★ VETERANS LEGISLATION
★ STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE

SUMMARY OF VOTING ISSUES

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NATIONAL SECURITY

1. HR 3519 (Vote #135, Recorded 7/16/81), Rep. Schroeder's amendment to require an \$8 billion reduction in defense programs in FY 1982. VFW opposed passage; rejected 142-276. Fulfills VFW Resolutions No. 401, 407, 434, 445.
2. HR 3519 (Vote #140, Recorded 7/16/81), passage of an adequate defense authorization for FY 1982 for weaponry, research, operations, etc. VFW supported passage; passed 354-63. Fulfills VFW Resolution No. 407.
3. HR 4995 (Vote #316, Recorded 11/18/81), Rep. Addabbo's amendment to reduce B-1 Bomber spending by \$1.8 billion. VFW opposed passage; rejected 142-263. Fulfills VFW Resolution No. 407.
4. HR 4995 (Vote #317, Recorded 11/18/81), Rep. Addabbo's amendment to reduce defense spending by \$1.91 billion on the MX missile development and deployment program. VFW opposed passage; rejected 139-264. Fulfills VFW Resolution No. 407.
5. HR 4995 (Vote #320, Recorded 11/18/81), passage of the bill setting defense spending levels for FY 1982. VFW supported passage; passed 335-61. Fulfills VFW Resolutions No. 401, 407.
6. H. Con. Res. 345 (Vote #109, Recorded 5/26/82), Rep. Green's amendment to reduce defense spending ceiling by \$16 billion in FY 1983-85. VFW opposed passage; rejected 125-295. Fulfills VFW Resolutions No. 416, 422, 435.
7. H. Con. Res. 345 (Vote #116, Recorded 5/27/82), Rep. Oaker's amendment to reduce defense spending ceiling by \$4.85 billion for the purpose of Medicare funding. VFW opposed passage; passed 226-196. Position based on VFW Resolution No. 422.

11. HR 3499 (Vote #54, Recorded 6/2/81), extending and expanding Vietnam veterans health care and counseling programs, and minimum bed level for VA. VFW supported passage; passed 388-0. Fulfills VFW Resolutions No. 639, 670; Priority Goal.
12. HR 1100 (Vote #57, Recorded 6/2/81), providing comprehensive rules and regulations for handling health care and compensation claims for former prisoners of war. VFW supported passage; passed 394-2. Fulfills VFW Resolution No. 685; Priority Goal.
13. HR 4034 (Vote #147, Recorded 7/21/81), passage of House version of the Veterans Administration budget for FY 1982. VFW supported passage; passed 362-54. Fulfills VFW Resolution No. 609; Priority Goal.
14. HR 4034 (Vote #203, Recorded 9/15/81), final passage of the House-Senate compromise, funding VA medical care, compensation, pension, and Vietnam veteran programs. VFW supported passage; passed 209-197. Fulfills VFW Resolution No. 609; Priority Goal.

SYMBOLS

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

+ RIGHT ON VFW POSITION

- AGAINST VFW POSITION

P PRESENT

O NOT A MEMBER OF CONGRESS WHEN VOTE RECORDED

NUMBER BEFORE EACH NAME SHOWS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

WHERE NAME IS UNDERLINED INDICATES VFW-PAC ENDORSEMENT

* INDICATES BOTH CANDIDATES ARE ENDORSED & WILL RECEIVE A CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION BECAUSE OF THEIR HIGH VFW-PAC RATING

VETERANS LEGISLATION

8. H. Con. Res. 115 (Vote #36, Recorded 5/7/81), a substitute to the original federal budget whereby \$400 million would be restored to the budget for VA regional offices and hospitals. VFW supported passage; passed 253-176. Fulfills VFW Resolution No. 609; Priority Goal.
9. H. Con. Res. 115 (Vote #37, Recorded 5/7/81), passage of resolution containing the increased budget for VA regional offices, hospitals and programs. VFW supported passage; passed 270-154. Fulfills VFW Resolution No. 609; Priority Goal.
10. H. Con. Res. 115 (Vote #51, Recorded 5/20/81), passage of preliminary House-Senate Veterans Administration budget resolution. VFW supported passage; passed 244-155. Fulfills VFW Resolution No. 609; Priority Goal.

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ROLL CALL VOTES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO.	Percentage of Right Votes	STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE							VETERANS LEGISLATION							No. Right Votes	No. Votes Cast
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
ALABAMA																	
1. <u>Edwards</u> (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	13	14
2. <u>Dickinson</u> (R)	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	-	10	11
3. <u>Nichols</u> (R)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	14	14
4. <u>Bevill</u> (D)	92	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	11	12
5. <u>Filippo</u> (D)	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	11	12
6. <u>Smith</u> (R)	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	12	13
7. <u>Shelby</u> (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	13	14
ALASKA																	
AL <u>Young</u> (R)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	12	12
ARIZONA																	
1. <u>McCain</u> (R)		OPEN SEAT															
2. <u>Udall</u> (D)	69	+	+	+	+	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	9	13
3. <u>Stump</u> (D)	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	-	10	12
4. <u>Rudd</u> (R)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	13
5.		NEW SEAT															
ARKANSAS																	
1. <u>Alexander</u> (D)	92	+	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	13
2. <u>Bethune</u> (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	13	14
3. <u>Hammerschmidt</u> (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
4. <u>Anthony</u> (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
CALIFORNIA																	
1. <u>Clausen</u> (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	13	14
2. <u>Chappie</u> (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	14
3. <u>Matsui</u> (D)	71	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	14
4. <u>Fazio</u> (D)	64	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	9	14
5. <u>Burton P.</u> (D)	25	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	?	?	3	12
6.		OPEN SEAT															
7. <u>Miller</u> (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	4	14
8. <u>Dellums</u> (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	4	14
9. <u>Stark</u> (D)	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	4	13
10. <u>Edwards</u> (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	4	14
11. <u>Lantos</u> (D)	57	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	8	14
12.		OPEN SEAT															
13. <u>Mineta</u> (D)	64	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	9	14
14. <u>Shumway</u> (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	14
15. <u>Coelho</u> (D)	62	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	8	13
16. <u>Panetta</u> (D)	64	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	9	14
17. <u>Pashayan</u> (R)	73	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	8	11
18.		OPEN SEAT															
19. <u>Lagomarsino</u> (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	13	14
20. <u>Thomas</u> (R)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	13	13
21. <u>Fiedler</u> (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
22. <u>Moorhead</u> (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	12	14

ROLL CALL VOTE NO.	Percentage of Right Votes	STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE							VETERANS LEGISLATION							No. Right Votes	No. Votes Cast	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
CALIFORNIA (cont.)																		
23. <u>Beilenson</u> (D)	38	-	-	-	-	?	?	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	5	13
24. <u>Waxman</u> (D)	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	6	14
25. <u>Roysal</u> (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	4	14
26. <u>Berman</u> (D)		OPEN SEAT																
27.		OPEN SEAT																
28. <u>Dixon</u> (D)	44	-	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	?	+	+	+	+	4	9
29. <u>Hawkins</u> (D)	50	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	?	+	+	?	+	6	12
30.		NEW MEMBER																
31. <u>Rousselle</u> (R)		NEW MEMBER																
31. <u>Dymally</u> (D)	36	-	-	+	?	?	?	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	?	+	4	14
32. <u>Anderson</u> (D)	71	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	14
33. <u>Dreier</u> (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	12	14
34. <u>Torres</u> (D)		OPEN SEAT																
35. <u>Levin</u> (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	12	14
36. <u>Brown</u> (D)	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	5	14
37. <u>McCandless</u> (R)		OPEN SEAT																
38. <u>Patterson</u> (D)	77	-	+	+	-	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	13
39. <u>Dannemeyer</u> (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	14
40. <u>Badham</u> (R)	82	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	9	11
41. <u>Lowery</u> (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
42. <u>Lungren</u> (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	12	14
43.		OPEN SEAT																
44. <u>Bates</u> (D)		OPEN SEAT																
45. <u>Hunter</u> (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	13	14
COLORADO																		
1. <u>Schroeder</u> (D)	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	3	14
2. <u>Wirth</u> (D)	45	-	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	?	?	+	5	11
3. <u>Kogovsek</u> (D)	57	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8	14
4. <u>Brown</u> (R)	57	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8	14
5. <u>Kramer</u> (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
6.		NEW SEAT																
CONNECTICUT																		
1. <u>Kennelly</u> (D)		NEW MEMBER																
2. <u>Gejdenson</u> (D)	50	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	7	14
3. <u>DeNardis</u> (R)	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	9	14
4. <u>McKinney</u> (R)	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	8	14
5. <u>Ratchford</u> (D)	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	6	14
6.		OPEN SEAT																
DELAWARE																		
AL <u>Evans</u> (R)	85	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	11	13
FLORIDA																		
1. <u>Hutto</u> (D)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	14	14
2. <u>Fugua</u> (D)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	11	11
3. <u>Bennett</u> (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	13	14

ROLL CALL VOTE NO.	Percentage of RIGHT Votes	STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE							VETERANS LEGISLATION							No. RIGHT Votes	No. Votes Cast
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
FLORIDA (cont.)																	
4. Chappell (D)	100	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	12	2	
5. McCollum (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14	
6. McKay (D)		NEW SEAT															
7. Gibbons (D)	86	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	14	
8. Young (R)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	14	14	
9.		NEW SEAT															
10. Ireland (D)	92	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	12	13	
11. Nelson (D)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	11	11	
12.		NEW SEAT															
13.		OPEN SEAT															
14. Mica (D)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	14	
15. Shaw (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14	
16.		NEW SEAT															
17. Lehman (D)	50	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	?	7	14	
18. Pepper (D)	60	+	+	?	?	?	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	?	6	10	
19. Pascell (D)	64	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	?	9	14	

GEORGIA																
1.		OPEN SEAT														
2. Hatcher (D)	92	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	13
3.		OPEN SEAT														
4. Levitas (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
5. Fowlkes (D)	57	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8	14
6. Gingrich (R)	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	12	13
7. McDonald (D)	70	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	+	-	-	-	7	10
8.																
9. Jenkins (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
10. Barnard (D)	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	12	13

HAWAII																
1. Heftel (D)	50	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	7	14
2. Akaka (D)	71	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	10	14

IDAHO																
1. Craig (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
2. Hansen (R)	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	11	14

ILLINOIS																
1. Washington (D)	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	+	+	2	11
2. Savage (D)	25	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	?	+	3	12
3. Russo (D)	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	3	14
4. O'Brien (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	14
5.		OPEN SEAT														
6. Hyde (R)	92	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	13
7. Collins (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	4	14
8. Rostenkowski (D)	64	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	9	14
9. Yates (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	4	14
10. Porter (R)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	14
11. Annunzio (D)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	14
12. Crane P. (R)	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	11	14
13. Erlenborn (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
14. Corcoran (R)	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	12	13
15. Madigan (R)	91	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	11
16. Martin (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
17.		OPEN SEAT														
18. Michel (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	14
19. Crane D. (R)	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	11	14
20. Findley (R)	64	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	9	14
21. Price (D)	75	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	?	?	?	9	12
22. Simon (D)	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	6	14

INDIANA																
1.		OPEN SEAT														
2. Sharp (D)	57	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	8	14
3. Hiler (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	14
4. Coats (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
5. Hillis (R)	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	-	11	12
6. Burton (R)		OPEN SEAT														
7. Myers (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
8. Decker (R)	73	?	?	+	-	+	-	+	+	?	?	?	?	-	8	11
9. Hamilton (D)	57	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8	14
10. Jacobs (D)	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	7	14

IOWA																
1. Leach (R)	54	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	7	13
2. Tauke (R)	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	6	14
3. Evans (R)	67	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	-	8	12
4. Smith (D)	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	6	14
5. Harkin (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	4	14
6. Bedell (D)	36	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	4	11

KANSAS																
1. Roberts (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
2. Kay (R)		OPEN SEAT														
3. Winn (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
4. Glickman (D)	71	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	14
5. Whittaker (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14

KENTUCKY																
1. Hubbard (D)	64	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	9	14
2. Natcher (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
3. Mazzoli (D)	71	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	14
4. Snyder (R)	79	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	11	14
5. Rogers (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
6. Hopkins (R)	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	11	14
7. Perkins (D)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	14

LOUISIANA																
1. Livingston (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
2. Boggs (D)	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	11	14
3. Auslin (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
4. Roemer (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
5. Huckaby (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
6. Moore (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
7. Breaux (D)	100	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	11	11
8. Long (D)	85	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	11	13

ROLL CALL VOTE NO.	Percentage of RIGHT Votes	STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE							VETERANS LEGISLATION							No. RIGHT Votes	No. Votes Cast
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
MAINE																	
1.		OPEN SEAT															
2. Snowe (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	14	
Emery (R)†	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	14	
† Cong. Emery running for U.S. Senate -- see U.S. Senate race in Maine.																	

MARYLAND																
1. Dyson (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
2. Long (D)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	14
3. Mikulski (D)	36	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14
4. Holt (R)	85	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	11	13
5. Hoyer (D)	78	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	7	9
6. Byron (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	14	14
7. Mitchell (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14
8. Barnes (D)	57	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	8	14

MASSACHUSETTS																
1. Conte (R)	64	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	9	14
2. Boland (D)	43	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14
3. Early (D)	31	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13
4. Frank (D)	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13
5. Heckler (R)	71	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	10	14
6. Shannor (D)	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14
7. Mavroules (D)	38	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13
8. Markey (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14
9. O'Neill (D)		SPEAKER ?? DOES NOT VOTE														
10. Moakley (D)	36	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11
11. Studds (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14
12. Donnelly (D)	60	?	-	?	?	?	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10

MICHIGAN																
1. Conyers (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14
2. Pursell (R)	57	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14
3. Wolpe (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14
4. Siljander (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
5. Sawyer (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
6. Dunn (R)	92	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	13
7. Kildee (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14
8. Traxler (R)	50	-	+	-	-	-	-									

ROLL CALL VOTE NO.	Percentage of RIGHT VOTES	STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE							VETERANS LEGISLATION							No. RIGHT Votes	No. Votes Cast
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
NEW MEXICO																	
1. Lujan (R)	77	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	10	13
2. Skeen (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	13	14
3.		NEW SEAT															
NEW YORK																	
1. Carney (R)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+		12	12
2. Downey (D)	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	6	13
3. LeBoutillier (R)	64	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+		12	14
4. Lent (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
5. McGrath (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
6. Addabbo (D)	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6	14
7. Rosenthal (D)	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3	11
8. Scheuer (D)	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		7	13
9. Ferraro (D)	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6	14
10. Solerz (D)	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6	14
11.		OPEN SEAT															
12.		OPEN SEAT															
13. Schumer (D)	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5	13
14. Molinari (R)*	79	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+		11	14
15. Zefaretti (D)*	64	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+		9	14
16. Green (R)	64	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+		9	14
17. Rangel (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4	14
18. Weiss (D)	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	14
19. Garcia (D)	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4	11
20. Biaggi (D)	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6	12
21. Ottinger (D)	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3	13
22. Fish (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		12	14
23. Gilman (R)	85	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		11	13
24. Peyster (D)	57	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+		8	14
25. Stratton (D)	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+		10	12
26. Solomon (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		12	14
27. Roshert (R)	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		10	11
28. Martin (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
29. Wortley (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
30. McHugh (D)	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6	14
31. Horton (R)	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10	14
32. Conable (R)	85	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+		11	13
33. Kemp (R)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	13
34. LaFalce (D)	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6	14
35. Nowak (D)	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5	13
36. Lundine (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4	14
NORTH CAROLINA																	
1. Jones (D)	78	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	-	-	+	+	+	+		7	9
2.		OPEN SEAT															
3. Whiteley (D)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		12	14
4. Andrews (D)	92	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+		12	13
5. Neal (D)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		12	14
6. Johnston (R)	82	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+		9	11
7. Ruge (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
8. Hefner (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
9. Martin (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
10. Broyhill (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
11. Hendon (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
NORTH DAKOTA																	
AL Dorgan (D)	64	-	-	?	?	?	?	+	-	-	-	+	+	+		7	11
OHIO																	
1. Luken (D)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		12	14
2. Gradison (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		12	14
3. Hall (D)	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		11	14
4. Oxley (R)	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6	7
5. Latta (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		12	14
6. McEwen (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
7.		OPEN SEAT															
8. Kindness (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
9. Weber (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		12	14
10. Miller (R)	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10	14
11. Eckart (D)	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		8	14
12. Shamansky (D)	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10	14
13. Pease (D)	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6	14
14. Seiberling (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4	14
15. Wylie (R)	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		11	14
16. Regula (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
17. Williams (R)	85	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+		11	13
18. Applegate (D)	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		8	14
19.		OPEN SEAT															
20. Oakar (D)	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9	14
21. Stokes (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4	14
OKLAHOMA																	
1. Jones (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
2. Synar (D)	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9	14
3. Watkins (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
4. McCurdy (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
5. Edwards (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		13	14
6. English (D)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		14	14
OREGON																	
1. AuCoin (D)	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4	13
2. Smith (R)		OPEN SEAT															
3. Wyden (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4	14
4. Weaver (D)	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	12
5. Smith (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		12	14
PENNSYLVANIA																	
1. Foglietta (D)	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	9
2. Gray (D)	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	12
3. Dougherty (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		12	14
4. Atkinson (R)	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		11	13
5. Schulze (R)	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?		11	12
6. Yatron (D)	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		11	14
7. Edgar (D)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4	14
8. Coyne J. (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		12	14
9. Shuster (R)	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		11	14
10. McBade (R)	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?		12	13
11. Nelligan (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		12	14
12. Murtha (D)	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10	14
13. Coughlin (R)	92	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+		6	14
14. Coyne W. (D)	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6	14
15. Ritter (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?		12	14
16. Walker (R)	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?		10	12
17.		OPEN SEAT															
18. Walgren (D)	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6	14
19. Goodling (R)	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9	13
20. Gaydos (D)	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		8	14
21.		OPEN SEAT															

ROLL CALL VOTE NO.	Percentage of RIGHT VOTES	STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE							VETERANS LEGISLATION							No. RIGHT Votes	No. Votes Cast						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								
PENNSYLVANIA (cont.)																							
22. Murphy (D)	54	?	?	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	7	13				
23. Clinger (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14				
RHODE ISLAND																							
1. St Germain (D)	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	+	+	+	6	13	
2. Schneider (R)	69	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	9	13
SOUTH CAROLINA																							
1. Hartnett (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	12	14
2. Spence (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
3. Derrick (D)	82	+	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	9	11
4. Campbell (R)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
5.		OPEN SEAT																					
6. Napier (R)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	14	14
SOUTH DAKOTA</																							

SUMMARY OF VOTING ISSUES

UNITED STATES SENATE

NATIONAL SECURITY

1. S 815 (Vote #119, Recorded 5/14/81), passage of an adequate defense authorization bill for weaponry, research, operations, etc. VFW supported passage; passed 92-1. Fulfills VFW Resolutions No. 401, 407, 449, 665.
2. HR 4995 (Vote #449, Recorded 12/3/81), an amendment by Senator Hatfield to reduce defense procurement and research spending by 2% or \$1.7 billion. VFW opposed passage; rejected 36-57. Fulfills VFW Resolutions No. 401, 407, 449.
3. HR 4995 (Vote #456, Recorded 12/4/81), passage of bill setting spending levels for defense programs for 1982. VFW supported passage; passed 84-5. Fulfills VFW resolutions No. 401, 407.
4. S 2248 (Vote #111, Recorded 5/13/82), Senator Tower's motion to kill Senator Hart's amendment to reduce defense spending by \$3.7 billion by cancelling construction of a Nimitz class nuclear aircraft carrier. VFW supported passage; passed 63-32. Fulfills VFW Resolutions No. 416, 435; Priority Goal.
5. S 2248 (Vote #120, Recorded 5/13/82), passage of the bill establishing defense spending levels for 1983. VFW supported passage; passed 84-8. Fulfills VFW Resolutions No. 416, 422, 434, 435.
6. S. Con. Res. 92 (Vote #125, Recorded 5/19/82), Senator Baker's motion to kill Senator Kassebaum's amendment to reduce defense programs by \$35.3 billion in FY 1983-85. VFW supported passage; passed 53-44. Fulfills VFW Resolutions No. 406, 422, 435.
7. S. Con. Res. 92 (Vote #152, Recorded 5/21/82), Senator Baker's motion to kill Senator Riegle's amendment to reduce defense programs by \$11.2 billion in FY 1983-85 and to reduce defense programs and deficit reduction. VFW supported passage; passed 61-30. Fulfills VFW Resolution No. 435.

11. HR 4034 (Vote #245, Recorded 7/30/81), establishing adequate spending levels for VA hospitals and programs. VFW supported passage; passed 87-6. Fulfills VFW Resolution No. 609; Priority Goal.
12. H. J. Res. 357 (Vote #414, Recorded 11/19/81), Senator Garn's motion to kill Senator DeConcini's amendment to disapprove the deferral containing suggestions to implement mainstreaming and vouchering out for veterans' health care and delaying several important VA hospital construction/improvement projects. VFW opposed passage; passed 58-39. Position based on many VFW resolutions; Priority Goal.
13. S. Con. Res. 92 (Vote #134, Recorded 5/20/82), amendment of Senator Chiles to restore funding for compensation/pension increases, hospital care. VFW supported passage; rejected 46-53. Position based on VFW Resolution No. 775; Priority Goal.
14. S. Con. Res. 92 (Vote #144, Recorded 5/21/82), Senator Simpson's motion to kill Senator DeConcini's amendment to provide full compensation increases for all service-connected veterans in 1983-85. VFW opposed passage; passed 49-45. Position based on VFW Resolution No. 775; Priority Goal.

SYMBOLS

UNITED STATES SENATE

- + RIGHT ON VFW POSITION
- AGAINST VFW POSITION
- ? NOT VOTING
- P PRESENT
- O NOT A MEMBER OF SENATE WHEN VOTE RECORDED
- @ UP FOR RE-ELECTION IN 1982

WHERE NAME IS UNDERLINED INDICATES VFW-PAC ENDORSEMENT

VETERANS LEGISLATION

8. S. Con. Res. 9 (Vote #43, Recorded 3/26/81), an amendment by Senators Chiles and Sasser to restore previously cut funds to the VA budget for VA health care programs. VFW supported passage; rejected 44-56. Position based on VFW Resolution No. 609; Priority Goal.
9. H. Con. Res. 115 (Vote #126, Recorded 5/21/81), adoption of the FY 1982 budget continuing most VA programs without reduction. VFW supported passage; passed 76-20. Fulfills VFW Resolution No. 609; Priority Goal.
10. HR 3499 (Vote #153, Recorded 6/16/81), provides for health care for herbicide and radiation-exposed veterans, business loans and readjustment appointment authority. VFW supported passage; passed 99-0. Fulfills VFW Resolutions No. 670, 714; Priority Goal.

UNITED STATES SENATE

ROLL CALL VOTES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO.	Percentage of RIGHT Votes	STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE							VETERANS LEGISLATION							No. RIGHT Votes	No. Votes Cast
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
ALABAMA																	
Heflin (D)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	13	13	
Denton (R)	69	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	9	13	
ALASKA																	
Murkowski (R)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	10	14	
Stevens (R)	69	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	9	13	
ARIZONA																	
@ <u>DeConcini</u> (D)	91	+	?	?	?	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	+	+	10	11	
Goldwater (R)	60	+	?	?	-	+	+	+	-	+	?	?	-	-	6	10	
ARKANSAS																	
Bumpers (D)	77	+	+	?	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	13	
Pryor (D)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	14	
CALIFORNIA																	
Cranston (D)	71	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	10	14	
<u>Wilson</u> (R)		OPEN SEAT															
COLORADO																	
Hart (D)	64	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	9	14	
Armstrong (R)	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	?	-	-	-	9	13	
CONNECTICUT																	
Dodd (D)	77	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	10	13	
@ <u>Weicker</u> (R)	62	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	?	-	+	+	8	13	
DELAWARE																	
Biden (D)	85	+	+	?	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	11	13	
@ <u>Roth</u> (R)	64	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	9	14	

ROLL CALL VOTE NO.	Percentage of RIGHT Votes	STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE							VETERANS LEGISLATION							No. RIGHT Votes	No. Votes Cast
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
FLORIDA																	
@ <u>Chiles</u> (D)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	14	14	
Hawkins (R)	77	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	10	13	
GEORGIA																	
Nunn (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	13	14	
Mattingsly (R)	62	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	-	-	8	13	
HAWAII																	
Inouye (D)	83	+	-	+	+	?	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	12	
@ <u>Matsunaga</u> (D)	71	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	14	
IDAHO																	
Symms (R)	64	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	9	14	
McClure (R)	58	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	-	+	+	?	-	-	7	12	
ILLINOIS																	
Dixon (D)	91	?	+	+	?	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	11	
Percy (R)	54	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	?	+	-	-	-	7	13	
INDIANA																	
@ <u>Lugar</u> (R)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	10	14	
Quayle (R)	64	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	9	14	
IOWA																	
Jepsen (R)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	10	14	
Grassley (R)	54	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	-	-	-	7	13	
KANSAS																	
Dole (R)	50	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	7	14	
Kassebaum (R)	43	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	6	14	

ROLL CALL VOTE NO.	Percentage of RIGHT Votes	STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE							VETERANS LEGISLATION							No. RIGHT Votes	No. Votes Cast
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
KENTUCKY																	
Huddleston (D)	92	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	11	12
Ford (D)	79	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	11	14
LOUISIANA																	
Long (D)	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	+	+	12	13
Johnston (D)	77	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	10	13
MAINE																	
§ Mitchell (D) §	79	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	11	14
Cohen (R)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	10	14
Emery (R) §																	
§ VPW-PAC dual endorsement for both Sen. Mitchell and Cong. Emery -- See Emery's voting record under, Maine, U.S. House of Representatives.																	
MARYLAND																	
§ Sarbanes (D)	73	+	+	+	?	?	-	-	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	8	11
Mathias (R)	42	?	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	?	+	+	-	-	-	5	12
MASSACHUSETTS																	
§ Kennedy (D)	58	+	-	+	-	?	-	-	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	7	12
Isongas (D)	54	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	7	13
MICHIGAN																	
§ Riegle (D)	62	+	-	?	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	8	13
Levin (D)	57	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	8	14
MINNESOTA																	
Boschwitz (R)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	10	14
§ Durenberger (R)	67	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	8	12
MISSISSIPPI																	
§ Stennis (D)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	14	14
Cochran (R)	67	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	8	12
MISSOURI																	
Eagleton (D)	57	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	8	14
§ Danforth (R)	65	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	9	14
MONTANA																	
§ Melcher (D)	83	+	+	+	-	+	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	10	12
Baucus (D)	64	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	9	14
NEBRASKA																	
§ Zorinsky (D)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	14	14
Exon (D)	86	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	12	14
NEVADA																	
§ Cannon (D)	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	12
Laxalt (R)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	10	14
NEW HAMPSHIRE																	
Rudman (R)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	10	14
Humphrey (R)	57	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	8	14
NEW JERSEY																	
Fenwick (R) §																	
Bradley (D)	71	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	10	14
§ See Fenwick's voting record under, New Jersey, U.S. House of Representatives.																	
NEW MEXICO																	
§ Schmitt (R)	73	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	-	-	?	8	11
Domenici (R)	69	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	9	13
NEW YORK																	
§ Moynihan (D)	71	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	10	14
D'Amato (R)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	10	14
NORTH CAROLINA																	
East (R)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	10	14
Helms (R)	64	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	9	14
NORTH DAKOTA																	
§ Burdick (D)	71	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	14
Andrews (R)	64	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	9	14

ROLL CALL VOTE NO.	Percentage of RIGHT Votes	STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE							VETERANS LEGISLATION							No. RIGHT Votes	No. Votes Cast
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
OHIO																	
Glenn (D)	92	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	12	13
§ Metzger (D)	64	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	9	14
OKLAHOMA																	
Boren (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
Nickles (R)	64	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	9	14
OREGON																	
Packwood (R)	64	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	9	14
Hatfield (R)	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	+	-	?	?	3	11
PENNSYLVANIA																	
§ Heinz (R)	67	+	?	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	8	12
Specter (R)	57	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	8	14
RHODE ISLAND																	
Pell (D)	50	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	7	14
§ Chafee (R)	43	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	6	14
SOUTH CAROLINA																	
Hollings (D)	82	+	+	?	?	?	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	9	11
Thurmond (R)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	10	14
SOUTH DAKOTA																	
Abdnor (R)	64	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	9	14
Pressler (R)	58	+	-	+	+	+	-	?	-	+	+	+	-	-	?	7	12
TENNESSEE																	
§ Sasser (D)	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	14	14
Baker (R)	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	P	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	9	13
TEXAS																	
§ Bentsen (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	13	14
Tower (R)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	10	14
UTAH																	
Garn (R)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	10	14
§ Hatch (R)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	10	14
VERMONT																	
Leahy (D)	75	?	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	9	12
§ Stafford (R)	50	+	-	+	-	+	-	?	-	+	+	+	-	-	P	6	12
VIRGINIA																	
Warner (R)	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	10	14
§ Triple (R) §																	
§ See Triple's voting record under, Virginia, U.S. House of Representatives.																	
WASHINGTON																	
§ Jackson (D)	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	14
Gorton (R)	64	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	9	14
WEST VIRGINIA																	
§ Byrd (D)	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	14
Randolph (D)	71	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	10	14
WISCONSIN																	
§ Proxmire (D)	21	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	3	14
Kasten (R)	64	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	9	14
WYOMING																	
Simpson (R)	64	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	9	14
§ Wallop (R)	64	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	7	11

Washington Action Reporter

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

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VFW-PAC Scores 91% Victory

Cooper T. Holt
Executive Director
VFW-PAC

The VFW-PAC scored an unusually high percentage of its endorsements with 91% success.

The Political Action Committee endorsed 276 for House of Representatives races - 250 won.

The VFW-PAC endorsed 29 for the U.S. Senate - 26 won.

As Director of the VFW-PAC for the past three years, I have seen an unprecedented amount of prestige and dignity added to our great organization. We have made many new friends for the VFW in the House of Representatives and the United States Senate.

There is absolutely no question that our PAC is one of the most outstanding in the nation. No other PAC has made as much progress in such a short time as has our PAC.

On this note, I wish you to know that I have submitted my resignation as Director of PAC to Commander-in-Chief Currieo, who has accepted the resignation.

My thanks as Director of your PAC must go to many individuals for the success we have enjoyed during the past two federal elections (1980 and

1982). I wish especially to thank the members of our VFW-PAC Board of Directors with whom I have been honored to serve - all sincere and dedicated VFW members: Ted Connell, John Stang, Ernest Stratychuk, Earl Muse, Charlie Kinney, Ray Gallagher and Clyde Lewis.

My heartfelt appreciation goes to Al Poteet, Treasurer; Linda Davies, Secretary, and Mandy Gordon, Secretary. These three individuals certainly did more than their share to make a go of our Political Action Committee.

The VFW-PAC, the nation's first and only veterans' organization political group, had an 89% successful endorsement rate in 1980. The 91% success rate this year makes the VFW-PAC one of the most powerful on Capitol Hill, insisting on a strong national defense and adequate veterans' programs.

Endorsements were given to those incumbents who voted favoring VFW mandates on 14 issues selected by the VFW-PAC Board of Directors. Some non-incumbents were endorsed based upon their statements supporting defense and veterans' entitlements.

In addition to the endorsement, those chosen received donations to help

(Continued on page 2)

finance their campaigns.

The contribution was made possible by donations from VFW and Auxiliary members and their families. Literally tens of thousands of members contributed individual donations. Posts and Auxiliaries

held fund-raisers and proceeds from bake sales and other types of money making events enabled the VFW-PAC to support those in the Congress who have or will put their vote for a strong America and a country which takes care of those who served in the armed

forces.

By its successes in two national elections, the VFW-PAC has proven that veterans, their families and friends do care and are concerned about their great country and those who fought.

ELECTION RESULTS, 1982

SENATE			ME	Mitchell	WON	NY	Moynihan	WON
			MD	Sarbanes	WON	ND	Burdick	WON
			MI	Riegle	WON	OH	Metzenbaum	WON
			MN	Durenberger	WON	PA	Heinz	WON
AZ	DeConcini	WON	MS	Stennis	WON	TN	Sasser	WON
CA	Wilson	WON	MO	Danforth	WON	TX	Bentsen	WON
CN	Weicker	WON	MT	Melcher	WON	UT	Hatch	WON
DE	Roth	WON	NE	Zorinsky	WON	VA	Trible	WON
FL	Chiles	WON	NV	Cannon	Lost	WA	Jackson	WON
HI	Matsunaga	WON	NJ	Fenwick	Lost	WV	Byrd	WON
IN	Lugar	WON	NM	Schmitt	Lost	WY	Wallop	WON

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(AL means At Large)

ALABAMA

Dist.		
(1)	Edwards	WON
(2)	Dickinson	WON
(3)	Nichols	WON
(4)	Bevill	WON
(5)	Flippo	WON
(6)	Smith	Lost
(7)	Shelby	WON

ALASKA

AL	Young	WON
----	-------	-----

ARIZONA

Dist.		
(1)	McCain	WON
(2)	Udall	WON
(3)	Stump	WON
(4)	Rudd	WON

ARKANSAS

Dist.		
(1)	Alexander	WON
(2)	Bethune	WON
(3)	Hammerschmidt	WON
(4)	Anthony	WON

CALIFORNIA

Dist.		
(1)	Clausen	Lost
(2)	Chappie	WON
(3)	Matsui	WON
(4)	Fazio	WON
(13)	Mineta	WON
(14)	Shumway	WON
(15)	Coelho	WON
(16)	Panetta	WON
(17)	Pashayan	WON
(18)	Lehman	WON
(19)	Lagomarsino	WON
(20)	Thomas	WON



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All copy prepared by the Washington Office, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Cooper T. Holt, Executive Director
VFW Memorial Building, 200 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

Questions or comments concerning editorial material should be directed to the Washington Office.

Edited and published at VFW National Headquarters, Broadway at 34th Street, Kansas City, MO. 64111.

VFW OBJECTIVES

- TO INSURE THE NATIONAL SECURITY through maximum military strength.
- TO SPEED THE REHABILITATION of the nation's disabled and needy veterans.
- TO ASSIST THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS and the dependents of disabled and needy veterans.
- TO PROMOTE AMERICANISM through education in patriotism and constructive service to the communities in which we live.

Dist.		
(21)	Fiedler	WON
(22)	Moorhead	WON
(26)	Berman	WON
(30)	Rousselot	Lost
(32)	Anderson	WON
(33)	Dreier	WON
(34)	Torres	WON
(35)	Lewis	WON
(37)	McCandless	WON
(38)	Patterson	WON
(39)	Dannemeyer	WON
(40)	Badham	WON
(41)	Lowery	WON
(42)	Lungren	WON
(44)	Bates	WON
(45)	Hunter	WON
	COLORADO	
Dist.		
(5)	Kramer	WON
	CONNECTICUT	
Dist.		
(3)	DeNardis	Lost
	DELAWARE	
Dist.		
AL	Evans	Lost
	FLORIDA	
Dist.		
(1)	Hutto	WON
(2)	Fuqua	WON
(3)	Bennett	WON
(4)	Chappell	WON
(5)	McCollum	WON
(6)	McKay	WON
(7)	Gibbons	WON
(8)	Young	WON
(9)	Bilirakis	WON
(10)	Ireland	WON
(11)	Nelson	WON
(14)	Mica	WON
(15)	Shaw	WON
(18)	Pepper	WON
(19)	Fascell	WON
	GEORGIA	
Dist.		
(2)	Hatcher	WON
(4)	Levitas	Undetermined
(6)	Gingrich	WON

Dist.		
(7)	McDonald	WON
(9)	Jenkins	WON
(10)	Barnard	WON
	HAWAII	
Dist.		
(2)	Akaka	WON
	IDAHO	
Dist.		
(1)	Craig	WON
(2)	Hansen	WON
	ILLINOIS	
Dist.		
(4)	O'Brien	WON
(6)	Hyde	WON
(8)	Rostenkowski	WON
(10)	Porter	WON
(11)	Annunzio	WON
(12)	Crane, P.	WON
(13)	Erlenborn	WON
(14)	Corcoran	WON
(15)	Madigan	WON
(16)	Martin	WON
(18)	Michel	WON
(19)	Crane, D.	WON
(20)	Findley	Lost
(21)	Price	WON
	INDIANA	
Dist.		
(3)	Hiler	WON
(4)	Coats	WON
(5)	Hillis	WON
(6)	Burton	WON
(7)	Myers	WON
(8)	Deckard	Lost
	IOWA	
Dist.		
(3)	Evans	WON
	KANSAS	
Dist.		
(1)	Roberts	WON
(2)	Kay	Lost
(3)	Winn	WON
(4)	Glickman	WON
(5)	Whittaker	WON

	KENTUCKY	
Dist.		
(1)	Hubbard	WON
(2)	Natcher	WON
(3)	Mazzoli	WON
(4)	Snyder	WON
(5)	Rogers	WON
(6)	Hopkins	WON
(7)	Perkins	WON
	LOUISIANA	
Dist.		
(1)	Livingston	WON
(2)	Boggs	WON
(3)	Tauzin	WON
(4)	Roemer	WON
(5)	Huckaby	WON
(6)	Moore	WON
(7)	Breaux	WON
(8)	Long	WON
	MAINE	
Dist.		
(2)	Snowe	WON
	MARYLAND	
Dist.		
(1)	Dyson	WON
(2)	Long	WON
(4)	Holt	WON
(5)	Hoyer	WON
(6)	Byron	WON
	MASSACHUSETTS	
Dist.		
(1)	Conte	WON
(4)	Heckler	Lost
(11)	Donnelly	WON
	MICHIGAN	
Dist.		
(4)	Siljander	WON
(5)	Sawyer	WON
(6)	Dunn	Lost
(9)	Vander Jagt	WON
(10)	Albosta	WON
(11)	Davis	WON
(18)	Broomfield	WON

MINNESOTA		
Dist. (1)	Hagedorn	Lost
(2)	Weber	WON
(3)	Frenzel	WON
(6)	Erdahl	Lost
(7)	Stangeland	WON

MISSISSIPPI		
Dist. (1)	Whitten	WON
(3)	Montgomery	WON
(4)	Dowdy	WON
(5)	Lott	WON

MISSOURI		
Dist. (2)	Young	WON
(3)	Gephardt	WON
(4)	Skelton	WON
(6)	Coleman	WON
(7)	Taylor	WON
(8)	Emerson	WON
(9)	Volkmer	WON

MONTANA		
Dist. (2)	Marlenee	WON

NEBRASKA		
Dist. (1)	Bereuter	WON
(2)	Daub	WON
(3)	Smith	WON

NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Dist. (1)	D'Amours	WON
(2)	Gregg	WON

NEW JERSEY		
Dist. (4)	Smith	WON
(5)	Roukema	WON
(7)	Rinaldo	WON
(9)	Hollenbeck	Lost
(12)	Courter	WON

NEW MEXICO		
Dist. (1)	Lujan	WON
(2)	Skeen	WON

NEW YORK		
Dist. (1)	Carney	WON
(3)	LeBoutillier	Lost
(4)	Lent	WON
(5)	McGrath	WON
(14)	Molinari	WON
(15)	Green	WON
(21)	Fish	WON
(22)	Gilman	WON
(23)	Stratton	WON
(24)	Solomon	WON
(25)	Boehlert	WON
(26)	Martin	WON
(27)	Wortley	WON
(29)	Horton	WON
(30)	Conable	WON
(31)	Kemp	WON

NORTH CAROLINA		
Dist. (1)	Jones	WON
(3)	Whitley	WON
(4)	Andrews	WON
(5)	Neal	WON
(6)	Johnston	Lost
(7)	Rose	WON
(8)	Hefner	WON
(9)	Martin	WON
(10)	Broyhill	WON
(11)	Hendon	Lost

NORTH DAKOTA		
Dist. AL	Dorgan	WON

OHIO		
Dist. (1)	Luken	WON
(2)	Gradison	WON
(3)	Hall	WON
(4)	Oxley	WON
(5)	Latta	WON
(6)	McEwen	WON
(8)	Kindness	WON
(9)	Weber	Lost
(10)	Miller	WON
(12)	Shamansky	Lost
(15)	Wylie	WON
(16)	Regula	WON
(17)	Williams	WON
(20)	Oakar	WON

OKLAHOMA		
Dist. (1)	Jones	WON
(2)	Synar	WON
(3)	Watkins	WON
(4)	McCurdy	WON
(5)	Edwards	WON
(6)	English	WON

OREGON		
Dist. (2)	Smith, R	WON
(5)	Smith, D.	WON

PENNSYLVANIA		
Dist. (3)	Dougherty	Lost
(4)	Atkinson	Lost
(5)	Schulze	WON
(6)	Yatron	WON
(8)	Coyne, J.	Lost
(9)	Shuster	WON
(10)	McDade	WON
(11)	Nelligan	Lost
(12)	Murtha	WON
(13)	Coughlin	WON
(15)	Ritter	WON
(16)	Walker	WON
(19)	Goodling	WON
(23)	Clinger	WON

RHODE ISLAND		
Dist. (2)	Schneider	WON

SOUTH CAROLINA		
Dist. (1)	Hartnett	WON
(2)	Spence	WON
(3)	Derrick	WON
(4)	Campbell	WON
(6)	Napier	Lost

SOUTH DAKOTA		
Dist. AL	Daschle	WON

TENNESSEE		
Dist. (1)	Quillen	WON
(2)	Duncan	WON
(3)	Bouquard	WON
(5)	Boner	WON
(6)	Core	WON
(8)	Jones	WON

(Continued bottom page 5)



By Frederico Juarbe, Jr.
 Director
 National Veterans Service

OPM, SBA Comment on Mandates of VFW

The National Veterans Service Resolutions Committee recommended passage of 83 resolutions which were approved by the delegates to the 83rd National Convention in Los Angeles, Aug. 13-19, 1982.

Some of these resolutions require legislative action, others may be accomplished administratively by the respective federal agencies.

The National Veterans Service has submitted these resolutions to those federal agencies having jurisdiction over the issues covered, requesting the respective agency's

position on each resolution.

Following are responses from two of these agencies, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and the Small Business Administration (SBA).

This will be the first in a series to appear in the *Washington Action Reporter* to inform you, the leadership of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, of the action taken on and results of the resolutions passed at the 83rd National Convention.

This information should be read

at Post meetings and made available to the membership at large through every other means available.

OPM

The Office of Personnel Management (formerly the Civil Service Commission) was the recipient of eight resolutions passed at our 83rd National Convention. OPM Director Donald J. Devine, responded in part to our resolutions

(Continued on page 6)

TEXAS			VERMONT			WEST VIRGINIA		
Dist.			Dist.			Dist.		
(1)	Hall, S.	WON	(2)	Marriott	WON	(5)	Foley	WON
(2)	Wilson	WON	(3)	Nielson	WON	(6)	Dicks	WON
(4)	Hall, R.	WON				(8)	Chandler	WON
(6)	Gramm	WON	Dist.					
(7)	Archer	WON	AL	Jeffords	WON	Dist.		
(8)	Fields	WON				(3)	Staton	Lost
(9)	Brooks	WON	Dist.					
(10)	Pickle	WON	(1)	Bateman	WON	Dist.		
(11)	Leath	WON	(2)	Whitehurst	WON	(3)	Gunderson	WON
(12)	Wright	WON	(3)	Bliley	WON	(4)	Zablocki	WON
(13)	Hightower	WON	(4)	Daniel, R.	Lost	(8)	Roth	WON
(14)	Patman	WON	(5)	Daniel, D.	WON	(9)	Sensenbrenner	WON
(15)	de la Garza	WON	(7)	Robinson	WON			
(17)	Stenholm	WON	(8)	Parris	WON			
(19)	Hance	WON	(9)	Wampler	Lost			
(20)	Gonzalez	WON	(10)	Wolf	WON	Dist.		
(21)	Loeffler	WON				AL	Cheney	WON
(23)	Kazen	WON						
(24)	Frost	WON						
UTAH			WASHINGTON					
Dist.			Dist.					
(1)	Hansen	WON	(1)	Pritchard	WON			
			(2)	Swift	WON			
			(4)	Morrison	WON			

(NOTE: It is possible that a recounted election may change these results slightly).

(Continued from page 5)

on Oct. 6, 1982. His edited response follows:

"As you know, this Administration is pro-veteran. I wholeheartedly support veterans' employment programs and will oppose any effort to reduce veterans' preference.

"Since my appointment as Director, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has actively pursued improvements in veterans' employment matters. Some of our initiatives include: supporting the extension of the Veterans Readjustment Appointment Program, taking steps to ensure that veterans continue to be afforded reduction-in-force protections, resuming responsibility for affirmative action planning for disabled veterans, actively supporting the employment of veterans who are 30% or more disabled, insisting that the Postal Service meet the requirements of the Civil Service Reform Act regarding 30% or more disabled veterans, ensuring that veterans' preference is applied in the Presidential Management Intern Program emphasizing veteran employment programs in onsite reviews of federal agencies, and holding continuing dialogue with representatives of veterans' organizations. . .

"I have referred copies of your resolutions to appropriate offices for consideration in OPM's ongoing policy and decision determinations. You can be sure that your proposals will be given full consideration and weight. This Administration will not forget those who have sacrificed for their country."

On Oct. 27, 1982, Director Devine wrote to us again in regard to Resolution No. 609, Catch-62, in which our organization expressed support for legislation to amend or repeal the Catch-62 provision in the

Civil Service Retirement law. The VFW believes that it is unfair that Civil Service retirees are required at age 62 to forfeit that portion of their retirement annuity which is based on military service subsequent to 1956. Director Devine's edited response follows:

"I am pleased to report that Public Law 97-253, which was supported by the Administration, was enacted on Sept. 8, 1982, amending the Catch-62 provision. Now the Civil Service Retirement law allows employees to avoid Catch-62 by making a deposit to cover their post-1956 military service. Under the old provision, post-56 military service had to be deleted from the Civil Service annuity computation if the individual was eligible for Social Security old-age or survivor benefits at age 62. The deposit consists of 7% of the employee's base pay during the post-56 military service. No interest on the deposit begins to accrue until two years after Oct. 1, 1982, or two years after the veteran's first federal employment, if later.

"Public Law 97-253 also provides a new benefit to current Civil Service retirees who were, or would have been, unfairly affected by Catch-62. They will no longer have their annuities reduced by eliminating the post-56 military service on account of Social Security entitlement. That method created too great a reduction whenever the Social Security benefit was smaller than the amount of the Civil Service annuity reduction. Rather, annuitants who have been caught by this reduction will have their annuities recomputed as of Oct. 1, 1982, to include an actual dollar reduction equal to the amount of the Social Security entitlement attributable to their post-56 military service. Current annuitants not yet age 62 will

have their annuities recomputed in this way when they turn 62. No current annuitants will receive less than they would have received under the Catch-62 provision.

"These changes, along with several other changes enacted by Public Law 97-253, present a significant implementation burden for us. However, we are placing our fullest efforts on completing implementation at an early date. OPM will soon issue specific instructions to employing agencies throughout the government. Also, we will contact current annuitants directly. There is no need for annuitants to write OPM to obtain benefits before we contact them. Although there will be some delay in actually making the recomputations, any increases due as of Oct. 1 will be paid retroactively."

SBA

The following response was provided by Frank S. Swain, Chief Counsel for Advocacy, U.S. Small Business Administration, to Resolution No. 723, Public Law 97-72, which concerns itself with our organization petitioning the President of the United States to include in the Fiscal Year 1983 budget sufficient funds to fully implement Public Law 97-72.

The President signed the law on Nov. 3, 1981, to become effective Jan. 1, 1982, but has yet to provide funds which establish a Small Business Loan Program for Vietnam era and disabled veterans. Mr. Swain's edited response follows:

"Public Law 97-72, as you know would establish a small business loan program in the Veterans Administration (VA) with a *proposed* funding level of \$25 million for five years. The Administration, the VA, and the Small Business Administration are already on record as being opposed to the funding and

(Continued bottom page 7)

Cameron Speaks at Vietvet Memorial Rites

At 2:30 p.m., Saturday, Nov. 13, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial was dedicated in Constitution Gardens, Washington, D.C.

Your VFW has been at the forefront of organizations supporting this long-overdue recognition of our veterans from that bitter and divisive war.

Commander-in-Chief James R. (Bob) Currieo designated Jr. Vice Commander-in-Chief Billy Ray Cameron, a decorated Marine Corps veteran of Vietnam, to speak for the VFW on this historic occasion.

Billy Ray Cameron's remarks at the dedication of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial follow:

"My fellow veterans of the Vietnam War, veterans of all wars, and friends,

"We are today in the hauntingly beautiful presence of 57,939 'honored guests.'

"Their names glisten as did their deeds. As with the brave everywhere, our 'honored guests' have no need of ancestors.

"Like many of you, I have friends and comrades here memorialized — mute yet immortal.

"My Vietnam service was in the Marine Corps. A member of my squad, winner of the Medal of Honor, is here remembered as are 57,938 of his comrades from all our military services.

"To me, this memorial has served its highest purpose: to reunite our beloved America with her bravest and best from the Vietnam Era; the living as well as the dead and those still unreturned from Southeast Asia.

"Those who did our nation's bidding during our long and bitter struggle in Vietnam should never be merely pitied. They were so

brave that mere pity seems almost an insult.

"Speaking for the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and our Ladies Auxiliary, we have always held to the ancient wisdom that says hate the war yet honor the warrior.

"Finally, both honor and remembrance are being accorded the nearly 2.5 million Vietnam veterans from whom both honor and decent remembrance have been, until today, cruelly withheld.

"Jan Scruggs, you have performed a healing miracle.

"We, the living, may now turn to our honored dead and recall, for them and for us, the lines inscribed on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Edinburgh, Scotland:

(Continued on page 8)

creation of this type of loan program in the VA.

"This program (if funded) would be totally devoted to commercial and industrial financing, which is an area where the VA currently has no specialized expertise. To set up such a program would require a considerable expenditure of funds for administrative management and the recruitment and training of specialized personnel. Also, the proposed program closely duplicates the lending programs of SBA where we already employ

loan officers and management assistance personnel trained in commercial banking and business practices. In fact, SBA made \$546.3 million in loans to veterans during Fiscal Year 1981 and provided thousands of hours of direct management assistance to this group.

"In summary, we believe implementation of this program in VA, which is duplicative of SBA activities, at an extensive cost to the public, would not substantially benefit the veteran population. It appears that the Congress has come

to somewhat the same conclusion, based on its recent action on the SBA Fiscal Year 1983 appropriations legislation. Both the House and the Senate have taken action to insure that the SBA utilizes at least \$25 million of its funding for direct assistance to veterans business loans.

"The SBA is committed to effectively serving the veteran business community. We are improving that service and will, of course, follow the specific program levels in the final appropriation bill . . ."

(Continued from page 7)

They shall not grow old
As we that are left grow old.
Age shall not weary them
Nor the Years condemn.
At the going down of the sun
And in the morning,
We shall remember them.

"Thank you, my fellow Americans."

House Rejects Chem Weapons, U.S. Weakened

Early this year, setting the tone for a campaign against the Reagan Administration's plan to produce a new generation of safer and more effective chemical weapons, the *New York Times* called it an "unneeded horror" which may cost American taxpayers "more than \$2 billion" in 1983 and 1984.

The truth is that only \$123 million out of the \$705 million asked by the Administration goes toward the development of binary weapons. But once again the *Times's* all-too-familiar practice of juggling with the truth paid off. The Administration's "worst possible answer to the Soviet Union's unconscionable Yellow Rain" was rejected by the House.

It is no accident that many of these rejectionists are the same ones who glorify unilateral disarmament and abet the Marxist-Leninist side in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Angola and elsewhere.

Like their comrades-in-arms in the freeze movement, they peddle fear. There is, however, a kind of fear which they don't want to comment upon — the fear of retaliation.

It is that fear which kept Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan from using poison gas during World War II.

These rejectionists also ignore another kind of fear which grips U.S. troops stationed in Europe. A Congressional group once visited the Fulda Gap, one of the traditional east to west invasion routes in the southern part of Germany. "What do you fear the most?" Rep. Richard White (Texas) asked. And the answer was, "Artillery and chemical warfare."

That fear stems from a decreasing ability to retaliate in kind. Part of our deterrent is now 35 years old. About 90% of our chemical weapons stockpile has deteriorated. One of our bombs, for instance, is so defective that the Navy recoils from putting it on its ships.

In 1973, a House panel went to Israel to inspect Soviet equipment captured during the Yom Kippur War. Our Congressmen were shocked to see that every item of Soviet equipment included a detailed complex, defense gas warfare capability. By contrast, we have never had similar combat readiness. President Nixon halted the production of chemical weapons 12 years ago and this unilateral ban was enforced to a fault by both Presidents Ford and Carter. In the meantime, the Soviets have relentlessly improved and expanded their arsenal. As a result, their chemical troop strength is 50 times that of the U.S. Army chemical troops.

Instead of remedial action, the rejectionists emphasize do-nothingism.

"Our steadfast refusal to use nerve gas will not go unnoticed," Rep. Ed Bethune (Ark.) stated, "and if we hold to it, world opinion will rush to our side."

Well, we have held to it since World War I and that steadfastness has not prevented the Soviets from

using chemical weapons with brazen impunity in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia.

Rep. William Whitehurst (Va.) answered:

"Has world opinion rushed to our side? I barely heard a peep."

To be exact, a peep has come from the United Nations, which has conducted since 1980 an investigation into charges of Yellow Rain. That inquiry will certainly go nowhere because the undersecretary general who handles it goes by the name of Viacheslav Ustinov, a Soviet official. What's more, a KGB man.

The rejectionists assert that an agreement banning chemical weapons is just around the corner. Their optimism was fueled by the late Leonid Brezhnev's newest pledge that he would dismantle the Soviet stockpile and by an enticing proposal submitted by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to the UN.

The UN should have borne in mind that Gromyko had grossly lied to President Kennedy about the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba and that Brezhnev had ordered the mass killing of innocent Asians with tricothecene weapons.

It is always a good thing to negotiate. It is naive however, to negotiate a new treaty without first making sure Soviet violations of existing accords — the 1925 Geneva treaty and the 1972 biological weapons convention which they have signed — are cleared up. In 1977, the Soviets began negotiating that new treaty in Geneva. Not an inch of progress has been recorded in the past five years. Once again, the Soviets simply use negotiation as a trick to buy time.

Against this backdrop, the campaign to defeat the U.S. chemical weapons program must be seen as a big psychological warfare victory for Moscow.

Soviet Deceit Documented

Fully documented examples of "active measures" employed by the Soviet Union to advance towards its goal of world domination include disinformation, manipulation of the media in foreign countries, use of Communist parties and Communist front groups and other operations to expand Soviet political influence.

These examples are necessarily limited to those that have been publicly exposed. They are only the tip of the iceberg.

FORGERIES: Forgeries are a frequently used active measures technique. Several have come to light in recent months. Their appearance has been timed to influence Western opinion on current sensitive issues. As far as we are aware, only one of these recent forgeries achieved uncritical publication.

Forgeries are usually sent through the mail to journalists, officials or other persons who might make them available to the media. Forgeries normally do not carry a return address, nor is the sender identified in a way that can be checked. How the document was acquired invariably is vague.

THE NATO INFORMATION SERVICE DOCUMENTS: In late October, 1981, Spanish journalists living in Brussels received form letters purporting to come from the NATO Information Service. The letters enclosed a publicity packet that had been updated to include Spain as a new member of the alliance. As the Spanish Parliament was still debating Spain's application for NATO membership, the letter could impress Spaniards as showing contempt for Spain's dem-

ocratic institutions. The journalists checked with NATO and stories in the Spanish press spoke of a forgery designed to influence Spain's domestic debate on NATO.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S LETTER TO THE KING OF SPAIN: In November, 1981, an attempt was made in Madrid to surface a forged letter from President Reagan to the king of Spain. In terms likely to offend Spanish sensitivities, the letter urged the king to join NATO and to crack down on groups such as the "Opus Dei pacifists" and the "left-wing opposition."

After an initial mailing to Spanish journalists failed to obtain publication, the forgery was circulated on Nov. 11 to all delegations, except the U.S. and Spanish, to the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) then meeting in Madrid. This time several Madrid newspapers ran stories that exposed the letter as a fabrication probably of Soviet origin.

THE CLARK-STEARNES LETTER: In January, 1982, a forged letter and an accompanying research analysis dated Sept. 23, 1981, from William Clark, then deputy secretary of State, to the U.S. Ambassador to Greece Monteagle Stearns, circulated in Athens.

This forgery indicated U.S. support for the conservatives in the October Greek elections and alluded to a possible military coup if Socialist leader Andreas Papandreou won at the polls. On the basis of embassy assurances that the letter was a fake, it was not initially published. Several weeks later after copies had been circulated at the CSCE in Madrid, the Athens daily *Vrathini* published a story describing the letter as of doubtful authenticity and probably attributable to a third-country intelligence service.

THE SWEDISH MAILGRAMS: During the week of Nov. 8, 1981, at least 10 mailgrams — initiated by telephone calls to Western Union — were circulated to journalists in the Washington, D.C., area.

Supposedly sent by U.S. government officials, the mailgrams offered to make available the text of an alleged secret agreement for U.S. use of the Swedish base at Karlskrona for intelligence purposes.

The mailgrams were sent immediately after the furor caused by the grounding of a Soviet submarine in restricted waters off the Karlskrona naval base. Their timing supports the conclusion that the effort was an attempt to offset the bad publicity the Soviets received from the incident.

THE HAIG-LUNS LETTER: The April 22, 1982, edition of the Belgian leftist weekly *DeNieuwe* published a letter supposedly sent in June, 1979, by retiring NATO Commander Alexander Haig to NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns. Both NATO and U.S. officials branded the letter a fabrication.

The forged letter discussed a possible nuclear first strike and called for "action of a sensitive nature" to "jolt the faint hearted in Europe" opposed to intermediate-range nuclear force modernization.

The timing of the false letter was related to the many anti-nuclear demonstrations which took place in Europe in the spring of 1982. The letter appeared again in the Luxembourg Communist Party newspaper *Zeitung* on May 10.

MEDIA MANIPULATION/DISINFORMATION: The purpose of disinformation efforts is to gain public acceptance for something that is not true.

Remove Bar to Retired Pay, Comp – VFW

Perennially, legislation has been introduced in Congress supported by VFW resolutions to remove the bar to the concurrent receipt of Armed Forces retired pay and compensation payable by the Veterans Administration. Legislation to accomplish this has not been advanced by Congress. In view of inquiries received on this subject, the legislative history of this prohibition follows:

Thirty-eight USC 3104 (a) (1) provides that, except to the extent that retirement pay is waived, not more than one award of pension, compensation, emergency officers', regular or reserve, retirement pay, or certain naval pensions, shall be concurrently made to one person based on his own or another's service. The only two exceptions provided under title 38 relate to the dual receipt of retirement pay and veterans' or survivors' pension, where income limitations on need-based pension benefits are not exceeded (38 U.S.C. section 3104 (a) (2)), and to waiver of retirement pay to the extent of pension or compensation entitlements (38 U.S.C. 3105).

The frequently stated rationale behind this prohibition is that the pyramiding of Veterans Administration (VA) and military retirement benefits would result in payments

exceeding the government's obligation to the recipient. In this regard, a veteran receiving concurrent benefits could be said to have been compensated twice for the same period of service. Further, in the case of a veteran eligible for both VA disability compensation and military disability retirement pay, the veteran would likely be eligible for dual benefits based on the same injury or illness. Such dual eligibility has been considered as not justifying the increased cost to the government inherent in concurrent payments.

The bar to concurrent payments originated in an Act of March 3, 1891, through a provision prohibiting payment of disability pension to any serviceman on the military's active or retired list. In extending veterans' benefits to veterans of World War I, Congress similarly provided that disability compensation shall not be paid while a person is in receipt of active service or retirement pay by the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, Public Law 242 – 68th Congress. VA regulations incorporated a provision that not more than one pension shall be payable to any one individual. Veterans' Resolution No. 10, XIII (1933). The present statutory language derived from laws governing the provision of VA benefits to World War II personnel, Public

Law 144 – 78th Congress, and was codified in title 38 in largely its present form by Public Law 85-857. The exception for pension recipients was added in 1980 to benefit the few individuals receiving military retirement pay in such a limited amount that they would still qualify for need-based VA pension benefits by Public Law 96-385.

The provision permitting persons to waive military retired pay to the extent they are eligible for VA compensation or pension benefits originated in a 1941 statute permitting enlisted men to elect the greater of available VA benefits or military retired pay, Public Law 140 – 77th Congress.

The law was modified in 1944 to allow any person receiving military retirement pay to waive so much of that pay as equaled that person's pension or compensation entitlement by Public Law 314 – 78th Congress. By this change, eligible individuals were permitted to take advantage of the non-taxable status of veterans' benefits, 38 U.S.C. section 3104 (a), while claiming the possible higher benefits of military retirement pay, which may be taxable as ordinary income. As with section 3104 (a) (1), the waiver provision was codified in substantially its present form in Public Law 85-857.

VFW Wins on Jobless Pay

As a result of letters to Senate and House conferees from Past Commander-in-Chief Fellwock, Commander-in-Chief Currieo, State officers and testimony before the appropriate Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, Public Law 97-362, the Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1982, contains a provision restoring unemployment compensation to prior Armed Forces personnel who are eligible but choose not to reenlist.

To qualify for unemployment compensation, prior service personnel must have completed their enlistment of service contract unless for convenience of the government or due to physical disability. Entitlement to unemployment compensation will commence the fifth week after discharge or release from active duty and continue for 13 weeks.

VA Restricted on Contracting Out

One of Commander-in-Chief Currieo's priority legislative goals opposes the contracting out for services in the Veterans Administration hospital and medical care system.

One of the provisions of Public Law 97-306, which granted a 7.4% increase in compensation and DIC, precludes contracting out within the VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery for those services determined by the Chief Medical Director to be direct patient care or incident to direct patient care. The Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts for services not determined to be direct patient care or incident

to direct patient care after considering the advice of the Chief Medical Director and the results of a cost comparison study. The cost comparison study must indicate that it would be at least 15% less expensive to contract for the service than to have it performed by federal employees, and the Administrator must determine that health care services delivered at that facility will be maintained or enhanced by converting to contract performance of the service. The cost comparison study must be based on actual VA cost factors such as salaries, retirement and other fringe benefits for VA employees.

Notification of the Administrator's intention to conduct a cost comparison study and of a decision to contract for a service must be provided to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs prior to implementing either the study or contract.

New Law Aids Disabled Vets

The Job Training Partnership Act, Public Law 97-300, authorizes 5% of the national program funds (excluding Job Corps) to meet the employment and training needs of service-connected disabled veterans, veterans of the Vietnam Era and veterans who are recently separated from military service. Other beneficiaries of this act are disadvantaged adults and youths, dislocated workers, Job Corps participants, Native Americans and migrant workers.

Under the law, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) will apply through the fiscal year 1983 and the Job Training Partnership Act becomes effective in the fiscal year 1984.

Funding is estimated at \$3.8 billion annually and will be allotted to

the states by a formula providing one-third on the basis of areas of substantial unemployment (areas above 6.5%), one-third excess unemployment (above 4.5%) and one-third on the basis of number of economically disadvantaged persons.

The governor will designate service delivery areas within the state based on recommendations of the State Job Training Coordinating Council. The Council also establishes criteria for coordinating job training programs with other employment-related programs in the state.

Private Industry Councils (PICs) will be established in each service delivery area. The chief elected official or officials in the area select the members of the council.

(Continued on back page)

Pell Grants Restored

Through the successful efforts of the VFW, many Vietnam veterans will once again be eligible to receive Pell Grants.

Because of legislation passed in 1981, GI Bill benefits were redefined as "student aid" rather than "income," resulting in approximately 50,000 veterans losing their Pell Grant eligibility.

Testimony delivered by the VFW before a joint hearing of two House Subcommittees was instrumental in legislation being signed into law which restores a veteran's eligibility for Pell Grants during the 1983-84 school year. Identified as Public Law 97-301, it also provides eligibility for those veterans in school during the current year and the VFW encourages any veteran who was determined to be ineligible due to the 1981 law to reapply.

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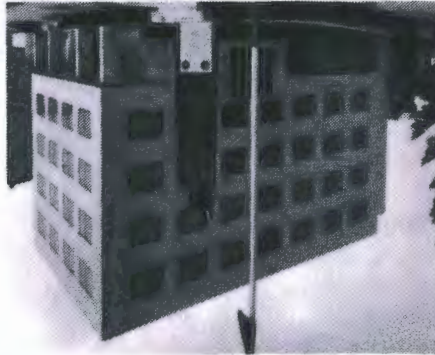
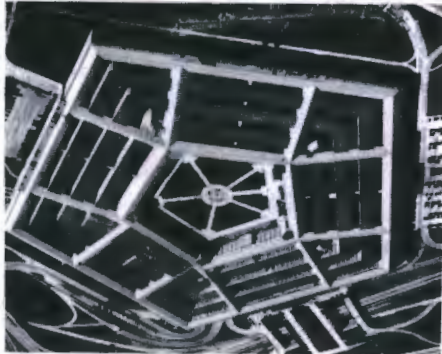
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New Law

(Continued from page 11)

A majority of the council must be representative of business and industry in the area and the chairperson of the council must be a business representative.

The remaining members are representative of education, labor, community based organizations, rehabilitation agencies, economic development agencies and the public employment service. In partnership with local government, the PIC will have the responsibility to provide policy guidance for, and exercise oversight with respect to job training activities in the area.

The PIC and local government must reach agreement on how the plan will be developed, on the entity to administer the program, and on the grant recipient for local job

training funds. The PIC and the chief elected official(s) must jointly approve the job training plan and submit the plan to the governor.

The governor may disapprove a local job training plan only if it is not in compliance with a specific provision of the act or Department of Labor regulations or if it is not in compliance with the state's coordination criteria. The governor's disapproval of any job training plan may be appealed to the Secretary of Labor.

The governor will monitor local program compliance with the act and may issue notice of intent to revoke approval for all or a portion of the plan in the event of non-compliance. A governor's notice of intent to revoke all or part of the plan may be appealed to the secretary and shall not become effective until time for appeal has expired.

The secretary establishes performance standards based on increased employment and earnings of participants and reductions in welfare dependency. The governor may prescribe variations in the standards within parameters established by the secretary based upon specific economic, geographic and demographic factors in the state.

If a local program fails to meet its performance goals for two consecutive years, the governor imposes a reorganization plan which may include selection of an alternate entity to administer the program for the service delivery area. The governor's action is appealable to the secretary.

The law requires 70% of the funds to be spent on training which may include 50% of the cost of work experience meeting certain criteria and try-out employment for youth.

Washington Action Reporter

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

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VFW-PAC Scores 91% Victory

Cooper T. Holt
Executive Director
VFW-PAC

The VFW-PAC scored an unusually high percentage of its endorsements with 91% success.

The Political Action Committee endorsed 276 for House of Representatives races - 250 won.

The VFW-PAC endorsed 29 for the U.S. Senate - 26 won.

As Director of the VFW-PAC for the past three years, I have seen an unprecedented amount of prestige and dignity added to our great organization. We have made many new friends for the VFW in the House of Representatives and the United States Senate.

There is absolutely no question that our PAC is one of the most outstanding in the nation. No other PAC has made as much progress in such a short time as has our PAC.

On this note, I wish you to know that I have submitted my resignation as Director of PAC to Commander-in-Chief Currieo, who has accepted the resignation.

My thanks as Director of your PAC must go to many individuals for the success we have enjoyed during the past two federal elections (1980 and

1982). I wish especially to thank the members of our VFW-PAC Board of Directors with whom I have been honored to serve - all sincere and dedicated VFW members: Ted Connell, John Stang, Ernest Stratyckuk, Earl Muse, Charlie Kinney, Ray Gallagher and Clyde Lewis.

My heartfelt appreciation goes to Al Poteet, Treasurer; Linda Davies, Secretary, and Mandy Gordon, Secretary. These three individuals certainly did more than their share to make a go of our Political Action Committee.

The VFW-PAC, the nation's first and only veterans' organization political group, had an 89% successful endorsement rate in 1980. The 91% success rate this year makes the VFW-PAC one of the most powerful on Capitol Hill, insisting on a strong national defense and adequate veterans' programs.

Endorsements were given to those incumbents who voted favoring VFW mandates on 14 issues selected by the VFW-PAC Board of Directors. Some non-incumbents were endorsed based upon their statements supporting defense and veterans' entitlements.

In addition to the endorsement, those chosen received donations to help

(Continued on page 2)

finance their campaigns.

The contribution was made possible by donations from VFW and Auxiliary members and their families. Literally tens of thousands of members contributed individual donations. Posts and Auxiliaries

held fund-raisers and proceeds from bake sales and other types of money making events enabled the VFW-PAC to support those in the Congress who have or will put their vote for a strong America and a country which takes care of those who served in the armed

forces.

By its successes in two national elections, the VFW-PAC has proven that veterans, their families and friends do care and are concerned about their great country and those who fought.

ELECTION RESULTS, 1982

SENATE			ME	Mitchell	WON	NY	Moynihan	WON
			MD	Sarbanes	WON	ND	Burdick	WON
			MI	Riegle	WON	OH	Metzenbaum	WON
			MN	Durenberger	WON	PA	Heinz	WON
AZ	DeConcini	WON	MS	Stennis	WON	TN	Sasser	WON
CA	Wilson	WON	MO	Danforth	WON	TX	Bentsen	WON
CN	Weicker	WON	MT	Melcher	WON	UT	Hatch	WON
DE	Roth	WON	NE	Zorinsky	WON	VA	Trible	WON
FL	Chiles	WON	NV	Cannon	Lost	WA	Jackson	WON
HI	Matsunaga	WON	NJ	Fenwick	Lost	WV	Byrd	WON
IN	Lugar	WON	NM	Schmitt	Lost	WY	Wallop	WON

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (AL means At Large)

ALABAMA		
Dist.		
(1)	Edwards	WON
(2)	Dickinson	WON
(3)	Nichols	WON
(4)	Bevill	WON
(5)	Flippo	WON
(6)	Smith	Lost
(7)	Shelby	WON
ALASKA		
AL	Young	WON

ARIZONA

Dist.		
(1)	McCain	WON
(2)	Udall	WON
(3)	Stump	WON
(4)	Rudd	WON

ARKANSAS

Dist.		
(1)	Alexander	WON
(2)	Bethune	WON
(3)	Hammerschmidt	WON
(4)	Anthony	WON

CALIFORNIA

Dist.		
(1)	Clausen	Lost
(2)	Chappie	WON
(3)	Matsui	WON
(4)	Fazio	WON
(13)	Mineta	WON
(14)	Shumway	WON
(15)	Coelho	WON
(16)	Panetta	WON
(17)	Pashayan	WON
(18)	Lehman	WON
(19)	Lagomarsino	WON
(20)	Thomas	WON



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Cooper T. Holt, Executive Director
VFW Memorial Building, 200 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

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VFW OBJECTIVES

- TO INSURE THE NATIONAL SECURITY through maximum military strength.
- TO SPEED THE REHABILITATION of the nation's disabled and needy veterans.
- TO ASSIST THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS and the dependents of disabled and needy veterans.
- TO PROMOTE AMERICANISM through education in patriotism and constructive service to the communities in which we live.

Dist.		
(21)	Fiedler	WON
(22)	Moorhead	WON
(26)	Berman	WON
(30)	Rousselot	Lost
(32)	Anderson	WON
(33)	Dreier	WON
(34)	Torres	WON
(35)	Lewis	WON
(37)	McCandless	WON
(38)	Patterson	WON
(39)	Dannemeyer	WON
(40)	Badham	WON
(41)	Lowery	WON
(42)	Lungren	WON
(44)	Bates	WON
(45)	Hunter	WON

COLORADO

Dist.		
(5)	Kramer	WON

CONNECTICUT

Dist.		
(3)	DeNardis	Lost

DELAWARE

Dist.		
AL	Evans	Lost

FLORIDA

Dist.		
(1)	Hutto	WON
(2)	Fuqua	WON
(3)	Bennett	WON
(4)	Chappell	WON
(5)	McCollum	WON
(6)	McKay	WON
(7)	Gibbons	WON
(8)	Young	WON
(9)	Bilirakis	WON
(10)	Ireland	WON
(11)	Nelson	WON
(14)	Mica	WON
(15)	Shaw	WON
(18)	Pepper	WON
(19)	Fascell	WON

GEORGIA

Dist.		
(2)	Hatcher	WON
(4)	Levitas	Undetermined
(6)	Gingrich	WON

Dist.		
(7)	McDonald	WON
(9)	Jenkins	WON
(10)	Barnard	WON

HAWAII

Dist.		
(2)	Akaka	WON

IDAHO

Dist.		
(1)	Craig	WON
(2)	Hansen	WON

ILLINOIS

Dist.		
(4)	O'Brien	WON
(6)	Hyde	WON
(8)	Rostenkowski	WON
(10)	Porter	WON
(11)	Annunzio	WON
(12)	Crane, P.	WON
(13)	Erlenborn	WON
(14)	Corcoran	WON
(15)	Madigan	WON
(16)	Martin	WON
(18)	Michel	WON
(19)	Crane, D.	WON
(20)	Findley	Lost
(21)	Price	WON

INDIANA

Dist.		
(3)	Hiler	WON
(4)	Coats	WON
(5)	Hillis	WON
(6)	Burton	WON
(7)	Myers	WON
(8)	Deckard	Lost

IOWA

Dist.		
(3)	Evans	WON

KANSAS

Dist.		
(1)	Roberts	WON
(2)	Kay	Lost
(3)	Winn	WON
(4)	Glickman	WON
(5)	Whittaker	WON

KENTUCKY

Dist.		
(1)	Hubbard	WON
(2)	Natcher	WON
(3)	Mazzoli	WON
(4)	Snyder	WON
(5)	Rogers	WON
(6)	Hopkins	WON
(7)	Perkins	WON

LOUISIANA

Dist.		
(1)	Livingston	WON
(2)	Boggs	WON
(3)	Tauzin	WON
(4)	Roemer	WON
(5)	Huckaby	WON
(6)	Moore	WON
(7)	Breaux	WON
(8)	Long	WON

MAINE

Dist.		
(2)	Snowe	WON

MARYLAND

Dist.		
(1)	Dyson	WON
(2)	Long	WON
(4)	Holt	WON
(5)	Hoyer	WON
(6)	Byron	WON

MASSACHUSETTS

Dist.		
(1)	Conte	WON
(4)	Heckler	Lost
(11)	Donnelly	WON

MICHIGAN

Dist.		
(4)	Siljander	WON
(5)	Sawyer	WON
(6)	Dunn	Lost
(9)	Vander Jagt	WON
(10)	Albosta	WON
(11)	Davis	WON
(18)	Broomfield	WON



By Frederico Juarbe, Jr.
 Director
 National Veterans Service

OPM, SBA Comment on Mandates of VFW

The National Veterans Service Resolutions Committee recommended passage of 83 resolutions which were approved by the delegates to the 83rd National Convention in Los Angeles, Aug. 13-19, 1982.

Some of these resolutions require legislative action, others may be accomplished administratively by the respective federal agencies.

The National Veterans Service has submitted these resolutions to those federal agencies having jurisdiction over the issues covered, requesting the respective agency's

position on each resolution.

Following are responses from two of these agencies, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and the Small Business Administration (SBA).

This will be the first in a series to appear in the *Washington Action Reporter* to inform you, the leadership of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, of the action taken on and results of the resolutions passed at the 83rd National Convention.

This information should be read

at Post meetings and made available to the membership at large through every other means available.

OPM

The Office of Personnel Management (formerly the Civil Service Commission) was the recipient of eight resolutions passed at our 83rd National Convention. OPM Director Donald J. Devine, responded in part to our resolutions

(Continued on page 6)

TEXAS			Dist.			Dist.		
Dist.			(2)	Marriott	WON	(5)	Foley	WON
(1)	Hall, S.	WON	(3)	Nielson	WON	(6)	Dicks	WON
(2)	Wilson	WON		VERMONT		(8)	Chandler	WON
(4)	Hall, R.	WON	Dist.			WEST VIRGINIA		
(6)	Gramm	WON	AL	Jeffords	WON	Dist.		
(7)	Archer	WON		VIRGINIA		(3)	Staton	Lost
(8)	Fields	WON	Dist.			WISCONSIN		
(9)	Brooks	WON	(1)	Bateman	WON	Dist.		
(10)	Pickle	WON	(2)	Whitehurst	WON	(3)	Gunderson	WON
(11)	Leath	WON	(3)	Bliley	WON	(4)	Zablocki	WON
(12)	Wright	WON	(4)	Daniel, R.	Lost	(8)	Roth	WON
(13)	Hightower	WON	(5)	Daniel, D.	WON	(9)	Sensenbrenner	WON
(14)	Patman	WON	(7)	Robinson	WON	WYOMING		
(15)	de la Garza	WON	(8)	Parris	WON	Dist.		
(17)	Stenholm	WON	(9)	Wampler	Lost	AL	Cheney	WON
(19)	Hance	WON	(10)	Wolf	WON	(NOTE: It is possible that a recounted election may change these results slightly).		
(20)	Gonzalez	WON	WASHINGTON					
(21)	Loeffler	WON	Dist.					
(23)	Kazen	WON	(1)	Pritchard	WON			
(24)	Frost	WON	(2)	Swift	WON			
UTAH			(4)	Morrison	WON			
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(1)	Hansen	WON						

(Continued from page 5)

on Oct. 6, 1982. His edited response follows:

"As you know, this Administration is pro-veteran. I wholeheartedly support veterans' employment programs and will oppose any effort to reduce veterans' preference.

"Since my appointment as Director, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has actively pursued improvements in veterans' employment matters. Some of our initiatives include: supporting the extension of the Veterans Readjustment Appointment Program, taking steps to ensure that veterans continue to be afforded reduction-in-force protections, resuming responsibility for affirmative action planning for disabled veterans, actively supporting the employment of veterans who are 30% or more disabled, insisting that the Postal Service meet the requirements of the Civil Service Reform Act regarding 30% or more disabled veterans, ensuring that veterans' preference is applied in the Presidential Management Intern Program emphasizing veteran employment programs in onsite reviews of federal agencies, and holding continuing dialogue with representatives of veterans' organizations. . .

"I have referred copies of your resolutions to appropriate offices for consideration in OPM's ongoing policy and decision determinations. You can be sure that your proposals will be given full consideration and weight. This Administration will not forget those who have sacrificed for their country."

On Oct. 27, 1982, Director Devine wrote to us again in regard to Resolution No. 609, Catch-62, in which our organization expressed support for legislation to amend or repeal the Catch-62 provision in the

Civil Service Retirement law. The VFW believes that it is unfair that Civil Service retirees are required at age 62 to forfeit that portion of their retirement annuity which is based on military service subsequent to 1956. Director Devine's edited response follows:

"I am pleased to report that Public Law 97-253, which was supported by the Administration, was enacted on Sept. 8, 1982, amending the Catch-62 provision. Now the Civil Service Retirement law allows employees to avoid Catch-62 by making a deposit to cover their post-1956 military service. Under the old provision, post-56 military service had to be deleted from the Civil Service annuity computation if the individual was eligible for Social Security old-age or survivor benefits at age 62. The deposit consists of 7% of the employee's base pay during the post-56 military service. No interest on the deposit begins to accrue until two years after Oct. 1, 1982, or two years after the veteran's first federal employment, if later.

"Public Law 97-253 also provides a new benefit to current Civil Service retirees who were, or would have been, unfairly affected by Catch-62. They will no longer have their annuities reduced by eliminating the post-56 military service on account of Social Security entitlement. That method created too great a reduction whenever the Social Security benefit was smaller than the amount of the Civil Service annuity reduction. Rather, annuitants who have been caught by this reduction will have their annuities recomputed as of Oct. 1, 1982, to include an actual dollar reduction equal to the amount of the Social Security entitlement attributable to their post-56 military service. Current annuitants not yet age 62 will

have their annuities recomputed in this way when they turn 62. No current annuitants will receive less than they would have received under the Catch-62 provision.

"These changes, along with several other changes enacted by Public Law 97-253, present a significant implementation burden for us. However, we are placing our fullest efforts on completing implementation at an early date. OPM will soon issue specific instructions to employing agencies throughout the government. Also, we will contact current annuitants directly. There is no need for annuitants to write OPM to obtain benefits before we contact them. Although there will be some delay in actually making the recomputations, any increases due as of Oct. 1 will be paid retroactively."

SBA

The following response was provided by Frank S. Swain, Chief Counsel for Advocacy, U.S. Small Business Administration, to Resolution No. 723, Public Law 97-72, which concerns itself with our organization petitioning the President of the United States to include in the Fiscal Year 1983 budget sufficient funds to fully implement Public Law 97-72.

The President signed the law on Nov. 3, 1981, to become effective Jan. 1, 1982, but has yet to provide funds which establish a Small Business Loan Program for Vietnam era and disabled veterans. Mr. Swain's edited response follows:

"Public Law 97-72, as you know would establish a small business loan program in the Veterans Administration (VA) with a *proposed* funding level of \$25 million for five years. The Administration, the VA, and the Small Business Administration are already on record as being opposed to the funding and (Continued bottom page 7)



By Col. Phelps Jones
(U.S.A., Ret.)
Director, National Security
And Foreign Affairs

Cameron Speaks at Vietvet Memorial Rites

At 2:30 p.m., Saturday, Nov. 13, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial was dedicated in Constitution Gardens, Washington, D.C.

Your VFW has been at the forefront of organizations supporting this long-overdue recognition of our veterans from that bitter and divisive war.

Commander-in-Chief James R. (Bob) Currieco designated Jr. Vice Commander-in-Chief Billy Ray Cameron, a decorated Marine Corps veteran of Vietnam, to speak for the VFW on this historic occasion.

Billy Ray Cameron's remarks at the dedication of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial follow:

"My fellow veterans of the Vietnam War, veterans of all wars, and friends,

"We are today in the hauntingly beautiful presence of 57,939 'honored guests.'

"Their names glisten as did their deeds. As with the brave everywhere, our 'honored guests' have no need of ancestors.

"Like many of you, I have friends and comrades here memorialized — mute yet immortal.

"My Vietnam service was in the Marine Corps. A member of my squad, winner of the Medal of Honor, is here remembered as are 57,938 of his comrades from all our military services.

"To me, this memorial has served its highest purpose: to reunite our beloved America with her bravest and best from the Vietnam Era; the living as well as the dead and those still unreturned from Southeast Asia.

"Those who did our nation's bidding during our long and bitter struggle in Vietnam should never be merely pitied. They were so

brave that mere pity seems almost an insult.

"Speaking for the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and our Ladies Auxiliary, we have always held to the ancient wisdom that says hate the war yet honor the warrior.

"Finally, both honor and remembrance are being accorded the nearly 2.5 million Vietnam veterans from whom both honor and decent remembrance have been, until today, cruelly withheld.

"Jan Scruggs, you have performed a healing miracle.

"We, the living, may now turn to our honored dead and recall, for them and for us, the lines inscribed on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Edinburgh, Scotland:

(Continued on page 8)

creation of this type of loan program in the VA.

"This program (if funded) would be totally devoted to commercial and industrial financing, which is an area where the VA currently has no specialized expertise. To set up such a program would require a considerable expenditure of funds for administrative management and the recruitment and training of specialized personnel. Also, the proposed program closely duplicates the lending programs of SBA where we already employ

loan officers and management assistance personnel trained in commercial banking and business practices. In fact, SBA made \$546.3 million in loans to veterans during Fiscal Year 1981 and provided thousands of hours of direct management assistance to this group.

"In summary, we believe implementation of this program in VA, which is duplicative of SBA activities, at an extensive cost to the public, would not substantially benefit the veteran population. It appears that the Congress has come

to somewhat the same conclusion, based on its recent action on the SBA Fiscal Year 1983 appropriations legislation. Both the House and the Senate have taken action to insure that the SBA utilizes at least \$25 million of its funding for direct assistance to veterans business loans.

"The SBA is committed to effectively serving the veteran business community. We are improving that service and will, of course, follow the specific program levels in the final appropriation bill . . ."

(Continued from page 7)

They shall not grow old
As we that are left grow old.
Age shall not weary them
Nor the Years condemn.
At the going down of the sun
And in the morning,
We shall remember them.

"Thank you, my fellow Americans."

House Rejects Chem Weapons, U.S. Weakened

Early this year, setting the tone for a campaign against the Reagan Administration's plan to produce a new generation of safer and more effective chemical weapons, the *New York Times* called it an "unneeded horror" which may cost American taxpayers "more than \$2 billion" in 1983 and 1984.

The truth is that only \$123 million out of the \$705 million asked by the Administration goes toward the development of binary weapons. But once again the *Times's* all-too-familiar practice of juggling with the truth paid off. The Administration's "worst possible answer to the Soviet Union's unconscionable Yellow Rain" was rejected by the House.

It is no accident that many of these rejectionists are the same ones who glorify unilateral disarmament and abet the Marxist-Leninist side in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Angola and elsewhere.

Like their comrades-in-arms in the freeze movement, they peddle fear. There is, however, a kind of fear which they don't want to comment upon — the fear of retaliation.

It is that fear which kept Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan from using poison gas during World War II.

These rejectionists also ignore another kind of fear which grips U.S. troops stationed in Europe. A Congressional group once visited the Fulda Gap, one of the traditional east to west invasion routes in the southern part of Germany. "What do you fear the most?" Rep. Richard White (Texas) asked. And the answer was, "Artillery and chemical warfare."

That fear stems from a decreasing ability to retaliate in kind. Part of our deterrent is now 35 years old. About 90% of our chemical weapons stockpile has deteriorated. One of our bombs, for instance, is so defective that the Navy recoils from putting it on its ships.

In 1973, a House panel went to Israel to inspect Soviet equipment captured during the Yom Kippur War. Our Congressmen were shocked to see that every item of Soviet equipment included a detailed complex, defense gas warfare capability. By contrast, we have never had similar combat readiness. President Nixon halted the production of chemical weapons 12 years ago and this unilateral ban was enforced to a fault by both Presidents Ford and Carter. In the meantime, the Soviets have relentlessly improved and expanded their arsenal. As a result, their chemical troop strength is 50 times that of the U.S. Army chemical troops.

Instead of remedial action, the rejectionists emphasize do-nothingism.

"Our steadfast refusal to use nerve gas will not go unnoticed," Rep. Ed Bethune (Ark.) stated, "and if we hold to it, world opinion will rush to our side."

Well, we have held to it since World War I and that steadfastness has not prevented the Soviets from

using chemical weapons with brazen impunity in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia.

Rep. William Whitehurst (Va.) answered:

"Has world opinion rushed to our side? I barely heard a peep."

To be exact, a peep has come from the United Nations, which has conducted since 1980 an investigation into charges of Yellow Rain. That inquiry will certainly go nowhere because the undersecretary general who handles it goes by the name of Viacheslav Ustinov, a Soviet official. What's more, a KGB man.

The rejectionists assert that an agreement banning chemical weapons is just around the corner. Their optimism was fueled by the late Leonid Brezhnev's newest pledge that he would dismantle the Soviet stockpile and by an enticing proposal submitted by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to the UN.

The UN should have borne in mind that Gromyko had grossly lied to President Kennedy about the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba and that Brezhnev had ordered the mass killing of innocent Asians with tricothecene weapons.

It is always a good thing to negotiate. It is naive however, to negotiate a new treaty without first making sure Soviet violations of existing accords — the 1925 Geneva treaty and the 1972 biological weapons convention which they have signed — are cleared up. In 1977, the Soviets began negotiating that new treaty in Geneva. Not an inch of progress has been recorded in the past five years. Once again, the Soviets simply use negotiation as a trick to buy time.

Against this backdrop, the campaign to defeat the U.S. chemical weapons program must be seen as a big psychological warfare victory for Moscow.

Soviet Deceit Documented

Fully documented examples of "active measures" employed by the Soviet Union to advance towards its goal of world domination include disinformation, manipulation of the media in foreign countries, use of Communist parties and Communist front groups and other operations to expand Soviet political influence.

These examples are necessarily limited to those that have been publicly exposed. They are only the tip of the iceberg.

FORGERIES: Forgeries are a frequently used active measures technique. Several have come to light in recent months. Their appearance has been timed to influence Western opinion on current sensitive issues. As far as we are aware, only one of these recent forgeries achieved uncritical publication.

Forgeries are usually sent through the mail to journalists, officials or other persons who might make them available to the media. Forgeries normally do not carry a return address, nor is the sender identified in a way that can be checked. How the document was acquired invariably is vague.

THE NATO INFORMATION SERVICE DOCUMENTS: In late October, 1981, Spanish journalists living in Brussels received form letters purporting to come from the NATO Information Service. The letters enclosed a publicity packet that had been updated to include Spain as a new member of the alliance. As the Spanish Parliament was still debating Spain's application for NATO membership, the letter could impress Spaniards as showing contempt for Spain's dem-

ocratic institutions. The journalists checked with NATO and stories in the Spanish press spoke of a forgery designed to influence Spain's domestic debate on NATO.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S LETTER TO THE KING OF SPAIN: In November, 1981, an attempt was made in Madrid to surface a forged letter from President Reagan to the king of Spain. In terms likely to offend Spanish sensitivities, the letter urged the king to join NATO and to crack down on groups such as the "Opus Dei pacifists" and the "left-wing opposition."

After an initial mailing to Spanish journalists failed to obtain publication, the forgery was circulated on Nov. 11 to all delegations, except the U.S. and Spanish, to the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) then meeting in Madrid. This time several Madrid newspapers ran stories that exposed the letter as a fabrication probably of Soviet origin.

THE CLARK-STEARN'S LETTER: In January, 1982, a forged letter and an accompanying research analysis dated Sept. 23, 1981, from William Clark, then deputy secretary of State, to the U.S. Ambassador to Greece Monteaule Stearns, circulated in Athens.

This forgery indicated U.S. support for the conservatives in the October Greek elections and alluded to a possible military coup if Socialist leader Andreas Papandreou won at the polls. On the basis of embassy assurances that the letter was a fake, it was not initially published. Several weeks later after copies had been circulated at the CSCE in Madrid, the Athens daily *Vrathini* published a story describing the letter as of doubtful authenticity and probably attributable to a third-country intelligence service.

THE SWEDISH MAILGRAMS: During the week of Nov. 8, 1981, at least 10 mailgrams — initiated by telephone calls to Western Union — were circulated to journalists in the Washington, D.C., area.

Supposedly sent by U.S. government officials, the mailgrams offered to make available the text of an alleged secret agreement for U.S. use of the Swedish base at Karlskrona for intelligence purposes.

The mailgrams were sent immediately after the furor caused by the grounding of a Soviet submarine in restricted waters off the Karlskrona naval base. Their timing supports the conclusion that the effort was an attempt to offset the bad publicity the Soviets received from the incident.

THE HAIG-LUNS LETTER: The April 22, 1982, edition of the Belgian leftist weekly *DeNieuwe* published a letter supposedly sent in June, 1979, by retiring NATO Commander Alexander Haig to NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns. Both NATO and U.S. officials branded the letter a fabrication.

The forged letter discussed a possible nuclear first strike and called for "action of a sensitive nature" to "jolt the faint hearted in Europe" opposed to intermediate-range nuclear force modernization.

The timing of the false letter was related to the many anti-nuclear demonstrations which took place in Europe in the spring of 1982. The letter appeared again in the Luxembourg Communist Party newspaper *Zeitung* on May 10.

MEDIA MANIPULATION/DISINFORMATION: The purpose of disinformation efforts is to gain public acceptance for something that is not true.

Remove Bar to Retired Pay, Comp – VFW

Perennially, legislation has been introduced in Congress supported by VFW resolutions to remove the bar to the concurrent receipt of Armed Forces retired pay and compensation payable by the Veterans Administration. Legislation to accomplish this has not been advanced by Congress. In view of inquiries received on this subject, the legislative history of this prohibition follows:

Thirty-eight USC 3104 (a) (1) provides that, except to the extent that retirement pay is waived, not more than one award of pension, compensation, emergency officers', regular or reserve, retirement pay, or certain naval pensions, shall be concurrently made to one person based on his own or another's service. The only two exceptions provided under title 38 relate to the dual receipt of retirement pay and veterans' or survivors' pension, where income limitations on need-based pension benefits are not exceeded (38 U.S.C. section 3104 (a) (2)), and to waiver of retirement pay to the extent of pension or compensation entitlements (38 U.S.C. 3105).

The frequently stated rationale behind this prohibition is that the pyramiding of Veterans Administration (VA) and military retirement benefits would result in payments

exceeding the government's obligation to the recipient. In this regard, a veteran receiving concurrent benefits could be said to have been compensated twice for the same period of service. Further, in the case of a veteran eligible for both VA disability compensation and military disability retirement pay, the veteran would likely be eligible for dual benefits based on the same injury or illness. Such dual eligibility has been considered as not justifying the increased cost to the government inherent in concurrent payments.

The bar to concurrent payments originated in an Act of March 3, 1891, through a provision prohibiting payment of disability pension to any serviceman on the military's active or retired list. In extending veterans' benefits to veterans of World War I, Congress similarly provided that disability compensation shall not be paid while a person is in receipt of active service or retirement pay by the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, Public Law 242 – 68th Congress. VA regulations incorporated a provision that not more than one pension shall be payable to any one individual. Veterans' Resolution No. 10, XIII (1933). The present statutory language derived from laws governing the provision of VA benefits to World War II personnel, Public

Law 144 – 78th Congress, and was codified in title 38 in largely its present form by Public Law 85-857. The exception for pension recipients was added in 1980 to benefit the few individuals receiving military retirement pay in such a limited amount that they would still qualify for need-based VA pension benefits by Public Law 96-385.

The provision permitting persons to waive military retired pay to the extent they are eligible for VA compensation or pension benefits originated in a 1941 statute permitting enlisted men to elect the greater of available VA benefits or military retired pay, Public Law 140 – 77th Congress.

The law was modified in 1944 to allow any person receiving military retirement pay to waive so much of that pay as equaled that person's pension or compensation entitlement by Public Law 314 – 78th Congress. By this change, eligible individuals were permitted to take advantage of the non-taxable status of veterans' benefits, 38 U.S.C. section 3104 (a), while claiming the possible higher benefits of military retirement pay, which may be taxable as ordinary income. As with section 3104 (a) (1), the waiver provision was codified in substantially its present form in Public Law 85-857.

VFW Wins on Jobless Pay

As a result of letters to Senate and House conferees from Past Commander-in-Chief Fellwock, Commander-in-Chief Currieo, State officers and testimony before the appropriate Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, Public Law 97-362, the Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1982, contains a provision restoring unemployment compensation to prior Armed Forces personnel who are eligible but choose not to reenlist.

To qualify for unemployment compensation, prior service personnel must have completed their enlistment of service contract unless for convenience of the government or due to physical disability. Entitlement to unemployment compensation will commence the fifth week after discharge or release from active duty and continue for 13 weeks.

VA Restricted on Contracting Out

One of Commander-in-Chief Currieo's priority legislative goals opposes the contracting out for services in the Veterans Administration hospital and medical care system.

One of the provisions of Public Law 97-306, which granted a 7.4% increase in compensation and DIC, precludes contracting out within the VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery for those services determined by the Chief Medical Director to be direct patient care or incident to direct patient care. The Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts for services not determined to be direct patient care or incident

to direct patient care after considering the advice of the Chief Medical Director and the results of a cost comparison study. The cost comparison study must indicate that it would be at least 15% less expensive to contract for the service than to have it performed by federal employees, and the Administrator must determine that health care services delivered at that facility will be maintained or enhanced by converting to contract performance of the service. The cost comparison study must be based on actual VA cost factors such as salaries, retirement and other fringe benefits for VA employees.

Notification of the Administrator's intention to conduct a cost comparison study and of a decision to contract for a service must be provided to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs prior to implementing either the study or contract.

New Law Aids Disabled Vets

The Job Training Partnership Act, Public Law 97-300, authorizes 5% of the national program funds (excluding Job Corps) to meet the employment and training needs of service-connected disabled veterans, veterans of the Vietnam Era and veterans who are recently separated from military service. Other beneficiaries of this act are disadvantaged adults and youths, dislocated workers, Job Corps participants, Native Americans and migrant workers.

Under the law, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) will apply through the fiscal year 1983 and the Job Training Partnership Act becomes effective in the fiscal year 1984.

Funding is estimated at \$3.8 billion annually and will be allotted to

the states by a formula providing one-third on the basis of areas of substantial unemployment (areas above 6.5%), one-third excess unemployment (above 4.5%) and one-third on the basis of number of economically disadvantaged persons.

The governor will designate service delivery areas within the state based on recommendations of the State Job Training Coordinating Council. The Council also establishes criteria for coordinating job training programs with other employment-related programs in the state.

Private Industry Councils (PICs) will be established in each service delivery area. The chief elected official or officials in the area select the members of the council.

(Continued on back page)

Pell Grants Restored

Through the successful efforts of the VFW, many Vietnam veterans will once again be eligible to receive Pell Grants.

Because of legislation passed in 1981, GI Bill benefits were redefined as "student aid" rather than "income," resulting in approximately 50,000 veterans losing their Pell Grant eligibility.

Testimony delivered by the VFW before a joint hearing of two House Subcommittees was instrumental in legislation being signed into law which restores a veteran's eligibility for Pell Grants during the 1983-84 school year. Identified as Public Law 97-301, it also provides eligibility for those veterans in school during the current year and the VFW encourages any veteran who was determined to be ineligible due to the 1981 law to reapply.

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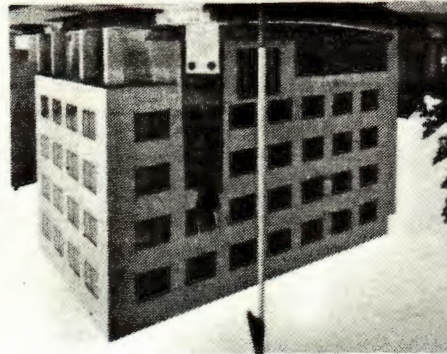
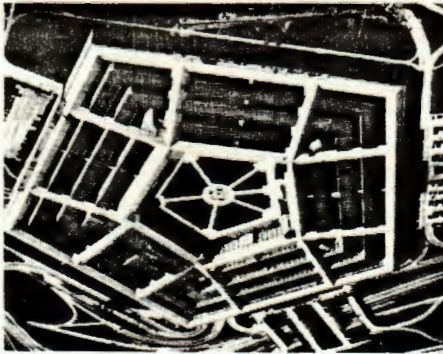
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DECEMBER, 1982

Washington Action Reporter

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

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New Law

(Continued from page 11)

A majority of the council must be representative of business and industry in the area and the chairperson of the council must be a business representative.

The remaining members are representative of education, labor, community based organizations, rehabilitation agencies, economic development agencies and the public employment service. In partnership with local government, the PIC will have the responsibility to provide policy guidance for, and exercise oversight with respect to job training activities in the area.

The PIC and local government must reach agreement on how the plan will be developed, on the entity to administer the program, and on the grant recipient for local job

training funds. The PIC and the chief elected official(s) must jointly approve the job training plan and submit the plan to the governor.

The governor may disapprove a local job training plan only if it is not in compliance with a specific provision of the act or Department of Labor regulations or if it is not in compliance with the state's coordination criteria. The governor's disapproval of any job training plan may be appealed to the Secretary of Labor.

The governor will monitor local program compliance with the act and may issue notice of intent to revoke approval for all or a portion of the plan in the event of non-compliance. A governor's notice of intent to revoke all or part of the plan may be appealed to the secretary and shall not become effective until time for appeal has expired.

The secretary establishes performance standards based on increased employment and earnings of participants and reductions in welfare dependency. The governor may prescribe variations in the standards within parameters established by the secretary based upon specific economic, geographic and demographic factors in the state.

If a local program fails to meet its performance goals for two consecutive years, the governor imposes a reorganization plan which may include selection of an alternate entity to administer the program for the service delivery area. The governor's action is appealable to the secretary.

The law requires 70% of the funds to be spent on training which may include 50% of the cost of work experience meeting certain criteria and try-out employment for youth.

VFW

The White House
Washington

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PMS MORTON BLACKWELL, DLR

WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON DC 20500

THIS IS COPY OF TELEGRAM SENT TO PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN:

THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U.S. REGRETS YOUR INABILITY TO APPEAR BEFORE OUR 83RD NATIONAL CONVENTION. THOUSANDS OF VFW DELEGATES FROM ACROSS THE NATION HAVE ASSEMBLED TO HEAR YOUR REMARKS. RECENTLY YOU TRAVELED TO MONTANA TO CELEBRATE A CENTENNIAL. WE ARE HOPEFUL YOU CAN REARRANGE YOUR BUSY SCHEDULE TO TRAVEL TO LOS ANGELES TO SPEAK TO REPRESENTATIVES OF 2.5 MILLION AMERICAN PATRIOTS FROM ALL OVER THIS COUNTRY. THE TAX INCREASE APPEARS TO BE CLOSE TO PASSAGE. WHILE WE APPRECIATE JUDGE CLARK'S APPEARANCE BEFORE OUR NATIONAL CONVENTION, YOUR ATTENDANCE WOULD INDICATE YOUR PERSONAL ATTENTION TO VETERANS PROBLEMS AND THE STATE OF OUR NATIONAL SECURITY. THE VFW WOULD APPRECIATE A FAVORABLE RESPONSE SO THAT OUR SCHEDULE CAN BE REARRANGED TO ACCOMMODATE YOUR APPEARANCE. EITHER AUGUST 18 OR 19 CAN BE MADE AVAILABLE TO YOU.

ARTHUR J FELLWOCK, NATIONAL COMMANDER IN CHIEF, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U.S. (IN CONVENTION) PHONE 213/614-0094

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VFW

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

7/12/82

TO: STEPHEN STUDDERT ****
FROM: ^{JFR} FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.
SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

PLEASE IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING AND NOTIFY AND CLEAR ALL PARTICIPANTS. THE BRIEFING PAPER AND REMARKS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO RICHARD DARMAN BY 3 P.M. OF THE PRECEDING DAY.

NOTE: AS PROJECT OFFICER FOR THIS ACTIVITY, IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO SUBMIT A COMPLETE CONFIRMED LIST OF STAFF AND ATTENDEES, IDENTIFIED BY TITLE, TO THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING WITHIN 5 DAYS AFTER THE EVENT.

MEETING: Address VFW Convention

DATE: August 16, 1982
TIME: Approximately 11:00 am
DURATION: 20-30 minutes
LOCATION: Los Angeles
REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes
MEDIA COVERAGE: Coordinate with Press Office
FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION: Optional

REMARKS REQUIRED

**** Coordinate with Elizabeth Dole

cc: A. Bakshian E. Hickey WHCA Audio/Visual
M. Brandon M. McManus WHCA Operations
R. Darman E. Rollins R. Williamson
R. DeProspero C. Romero N. Wormser
K. Duberstein B. Shaddix A. Wroblewski
D. Fischer L. Speakes W. Sittmann

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
OF THE UNITED STATES
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V. F. W. MEMORIAL BUILDING
200 MARYLAND AVENUE, N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

July 17, 1981

ARTHUR J. FELLWOCK
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

032837

Dear Mr. President:

As National Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, I am most honored to invite you to address the delegates attending our 83rd National Convention to be held in Los Angeles, California, during the period August 16-19, 1982.

While we would welcome your attendance on August 16, 17 or 18, we would prefer to have you keynote the opening of our Convention to be held on Monday, August 16, at 11 A.M. With past Conventions as my certain guide, you may expect an audience of seven thousand of your fellow Americans.

I realize, Mr. President, the great demand on your time, but I am hopeful you can arrange your busy schedule in order to attend our Convention. In our opinion, it would be a wonderful platform for you to express your views on national security and foreign policy before a very friendly audience.

Finally, I wish you to know you may count on the unswerving support of the 1.9 million members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and the 650 thousand members of our Ladies Auxiliary as you seek to advance America's best interest at home and abroad.

I certainly wish you every success and am hopeful you will join us in Los Angeles.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR J. FELLWOCK
National Commander-in-Chief

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1982

Jack:

The Am. Legion is ready, with or
without the VFW.

Our advance team should call

John Patrick Hone
Am. Legion State Adjutant
614-268-7072

The VFW will report in later today
or early tomorrow.



Morton



Arlington Heights Memorial Auxiliary to Post No. 8235
 Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S.
 Fort Worth, Texas

August 16, 1982

Dear Sir:

Allow me to introduce myself to you. I am Mrs. Max E. Touchon, Jr., Junior Vice President of Arlington Heights Ladies Auxiliary Post #8235 V.F.W. in Fort Worth, Texas, and Chairman of the Legislative Committee.

I wish to tell you that Post #8235 is very much alive and interested in our Veterans and their welfare, as well as that of their dependents. Therefore, I desire to be informed by your office of any Bills or Resolutions before your House of Representatives or Senate pertaining to Veterans business.

I would appreciate your kind consideration to this letter and its contents.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Max E. Touchon, Jr.

Mrs. Max E. Touchon, Jr.

Arlington Heights Ladies Auxiliary Post #8235
 Veterans of Foreign Wars
 5333 White Settlement Road
 Fort Worth, Texas 76114

*write vice
 note saying
 we are
 a public liaison
 office with
 very little
 to do
 with
 legislative*

*Morton
 Blackwell*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23
1982

Mrs. Max E. Touchon
Arlington Heights Ladies Auxilliary Post #8235
Veterans of Foreign Wars
5333 White Settlement Road
Fort Worth
Texas 76114

Dear Mrs. Touchon,

Thank you for the news about your group. It is certainly good to know that the VFW Ladies Auxilliary is so active in Fort Worth. I know many leaders of the VFW and have always been impressed with the work that your organisation does on behalf of Veterans in America.

The liaison functions of my office, however, do not include tracking of all bills introduced. Much that I would like to be of help to you in this area, it is not within my capacity to do so.

My suggestion is that you ask the excellent staff of the D.C. headquarters of the VFW to provide you with legislative information on a regular basis.

Sincerely,



Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison