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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MELOY, MARY ANN: FILES

Withdrawer

JN 8/15/2019

File Folder DACOWITS [DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN THE SERVICE] 05/02/1984

FOIA

F19-0039/01

Box Number 11270

BROWN

1

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	LIST	DACOWITS MEMBERS	3	ND	B6
2	LIST	FORMER MEMBERS	1	ND	B6
3	LIST	OSD REPRESENTATIVES	1	ND	B6

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

BRIEFING CHECK LIST

DATE: May 2, 1984

TIME: 9:30 - 10:30

Briefing for DACOWITS

Contact - Name: Nancy Schulze

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Place: Indian Treaty Room (9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.)

Reserved - Date: 4/4/84 By: Lucille

Elevator: _____

Issues: _____

Briefers: _____
Vice President 9:50 a.m.

Faith Whittlesey: yes no

Briefing Paper Date Due: _____

Talking Points Date Due: _____

Drop By: _____

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<i>NO</i>	<i>Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>

1	LIST DACOWITS MEMBERS	3	ND	B6
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 2, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR BILLIE B. SHADDIX

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY

SUBJECT: Photo Opportunity - May 3, 1984

This is to request your help in arranging for a photograph to be taken of several members of the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Service (DACOWITS) and me on the White House lawn on Thursday, May 3 at a time convenient for you.

The Vice President addressed the DACOWITS this morning, however, the press did not cover the meeting.

Several of the participants have requested the photo I have described for distribution to their local papers.

Thanks for considering this request. Please call Mary Ann Meloy at x6270 this afternoon if it is possible to accommodate this request.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN THE SERVICE

May 2, 1984

Indian Treaty Room

- 9:30 a.m. -- Welcome
Mary Ann Meloy
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
- 9:32 a.m. -- Faith R. Whittlesey
Assistant to the President
Office of Public Liaison
- 9:50 a.m. -- The Honorable George Bush
Vice President of the United States

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1984

MEETING WITH
DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN THE SERVICE (DACOWITS)
May 2, 1984
Indian Treaty Room
9:30 a.m.

DACOWITS is a civilian advisory committee of 34 prominent citizens from across the nation representing industry, education and civic affairs.

DACOWITS was established in 1951 by then Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall to assist in the recruitment and retention of servicewomen.

DACOWITS has been very successful in promoting military service for women as a citizenship responsibility and as a career choice for qualified women.

The Military Women's Corridor at the Pentagon (a permanent corridor) which honors women in the service and their contributions to the military dating back to the Revolutionary War was an initiative of DACOWITS and was dedicated November 14, 1983.

Sandra Day O'Connor is a former member of DACOWITS.

DACOWITS is dedicated to the goal, which Secretary Weinberger supports, that women have full and equal opportunity to pursue the appropriate careers for which they are qualified.

Military women could and should be utilized in all military occupations except those explicitly excluded by combat exclusion statutes and related policy.

To be recognized: DACOWITS Chairman - Nancy Schulze
(wife of Rep. Dick Schulze - 5th District - PA)
Nancy Schulze requested meeting

DACOWITS Vice Chairman - Patricia Smith
(Worthington, Ohio)

DACOWITS Executive Secretary - Captain Marilla Brown (Captain Brown worked on meeting arrangements)

The Vice President will arrive at 9:50 a.m. and depart at 10:00 a.m.

WHITE HOUSE DIGEST

WHITE HOUSE *DIGEST*
is a service provided by the
White House Office of Media Relations and Planning

April 4, 1984

The Strategic and Economic Importance of the Caribbean Sea Lanes

The Caribbean Basin includes Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and some two dozen small developing nations in Central America, the Caribbean and northern South America.(1) These countries are our close neighbors -- Washington, D.C., for example, is closer to Costa Rica than to San Francisco -- and form, in a very real sense, our "third border."

The major shipping lanes crisscrossing the region make it one of our major lifelines to the outside world, and, as a result, an area of crucial importance to the continued prosperity and security of the United States. The defense of the Caribbean, however, is complicated by hostile forces in Cuba and Nicaragua within easy reach of these shipping lanes.

Economic Importance

Nearly half our total exports and imports, representing over two-thirds of our seaborne foreign trade, pass through the vital commercial arteries of the Panama Canal, the Caribbean, or the Gulf of Mexico. Of the 11,000 ships that pass through the Panama Canal each year, over 60 percent are carrying cargo to and from U.S. ports, providing one-quarter of our nation's total seaborne imports.

1. The group of Caribbean Basin countries is not the same as the group included in the Administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI).

Last year, the four principal U.S. Gulf ports -- Houston, Galveston, New Orleans and Mobile -- alone accounted for over one-third of our seaborne exports and one-quarter of our seaborne imports. The port of Miami, situated on the strategic Straits of Florida, handled about an eighth of our seaborne exports and a tenth of our seaborne imports.

In addition to these southern ports bordering the Caribbean Basin waterways, every other significant U.S. port is connected to the network formed by the major Caribbean shipping lanes. The port of New York, for instance, not only relies on the Basin's waterways for its trade with the region itself, but also depends on these same Caribbean sea lanes, including the Panama Canal, as the vital links for its extensive commerce with Asia.

The Caribbean trade routes are of particular importance to the U.S. economy since they carry three-fourths of our imported oil. While some of this imported oil comes from the Caribbean Basin area itself, most notably from Mexico and Venezuela, much is shipped from the Persian Gulf and other producing areas to the approximately dozen Caribbean ports that serve as transshipment points for supertankers bringing petroleum destined for U.S. refineries.

The supertankers must offload oil at these transshipment points to smaller tankers since the U.S. eastern seaboard has no deep water port which can handle the very large tankers. Other supertankers deliver crude oil to the numerous refineries located within the Caribbean itself. Facilities such as those in Curacao and Aruba can process approximately five million barrels of crude oil per day.

The refined products are then transported by smaller tankers to East and Gulf Coast ports in the U.S. In addition, almost one half of Alaskan crude oil shipments pass through either the Panama Canal in small tankers or the newly constructed pipeline across Panama to be loaded onto smaller tankers in the Caribbean. This pipeline provides an easy target for terrorists.

Apart from our oil lifeline passing through the Caribbean, over half our imported strategic minerals pass through the Panama Canal or the Basin's sea lanes. Virtually all (over 90 percent) of the U.S. supply of cobalt, manganese, titanium and chromium, all vital for industrial or military use, comes either directly from Basin countries or from Africa, with the normal trade route passing through the Caribbean. The Caribbean states also provide three-fourths of our nation's aluminum requirements.

The Basin's shipping lanes also provide a vital sea link to the significant U.S. economic interests found in the region. U.S. direct investment in the Caribbean Basin countries accounts for over 8 percent of the total U.S. direct investment abroad -- some \$19 billion at the end of 1982.

In addition, U.S. trade with Basin countries is about one-eighth of the total U.S. world trade (exports plus imports), and again the dollar amounts are substantial -- almost \$68 billion of exports and imports in 1982.

U.S. imports from the region include significant amounts of oil, sugar, coffee, bauxite and meat while our major exports include transport equipment, industrial machinery, chemicals and grain.

Finally, the economic importance of the Caribbean Basin to this country has increased dramatically over the past decade as the U.S. has shifted its dependence on imported petroleum from the Middle East to Latin America.

For the first quarter of 1983, only 30 percent of U.S. oil imports came from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), down from 70 percent in 1977. As imports from OPEC have decreased, those from Latin America and the Caribbean have risen. Excluding OPEC member Venezuela, the share of U.S. gross imports of crude oil and refined products from Latin America and the Caribbean increased from 17 to 38 percent between 1977 and 1983.

When Venezuela is included, the total jumps to 45 percent. Oil imports from Mexico, in particular, have assumed greater importance, rising from 2 percent of the total in 1977 to 20 percent now.

Strategic Importance

World attention has recently focused on the possibility of a closure of the Straits of Hormuz, the vital choke point of the Persian Gulf. Less well known, but of at least equal importance to the security of the U.S., is the possibility of a disruption by our adversaries of the strategically and economically crucial Caribbean shipping lanes.

Both the strategic importance and the vulnerability of the Basin's sea lanes have long been recognized. Thomas Jefferson, for instance, understood the strategic value of the Caribbean area when he observed that whoever controlled the island of Cuba could exercise effective control over all shipping bound for, or leaving, the port of New Orleans.

We as a nation are not accustomed to thinking of security threats in our own neighborhood, but examples from the past suggest that such threats could appear. During World War II our defenses in the Caribbean were so weak, our lifeline so exposed, that during the first six months of U.S. involvement, a handful of Nazi submarines, without a naval base in the area, sank more tonnage in the Caribbean (114 allied ships) than the entire German fleet did in the North Atlantic.

These German submarines acted with such impunity that they shelled refineries in Aruba and lay in wait for ships to transit the Panama Canal and enter the Caribbean. The logistical importance of the Caribbean soon became evident as over 50 percent of the supplies and reinforcements bound for the European and African theaters passed through ports in the Gulf of Mexico.

Today, in the event of a European crisis, a significant number of NATO reinforcements and half of the resupply material needed to reinforce the NATO allies would originate at these same Gulf ports.

It is not a coincidence that the Soviet Union is increasing dramatically its military support for Cuba. In both 1981 and 1982, deliveries of military equipment to Cuba were triple the yearly average of the previous twenty years and were higher than any year since the 1962 missile crisis. Deliveries in 1983 have fallen off some but are still well above pre-1981 levels.

Cuba, which sits astride the vital sea lanes of communication, has become the most significant military power in the region after the U.S. Within its military arsenal are modern MIG jets and missile and torpedo patrol boats. Additionally, Cuba has three attack submarines in its Navy. Soviet combat ships regularly make port calls to Cuba. Cuban ground forces include 950 tanks.

In short, Cuba has become a significant military force with the potential for delaying the reinforcement of NATO in time of general war. Given the conventional imbalance that exists between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, such a delay could be decisive.

The USSR sees the southern flank of the U.S. as NATO's "strategic rear" and consistent with its military doctrine, is attempting to exploit what Soviet planners correctly see as a highly vulnerable area, affecting U.S. force projection and economic well-being.

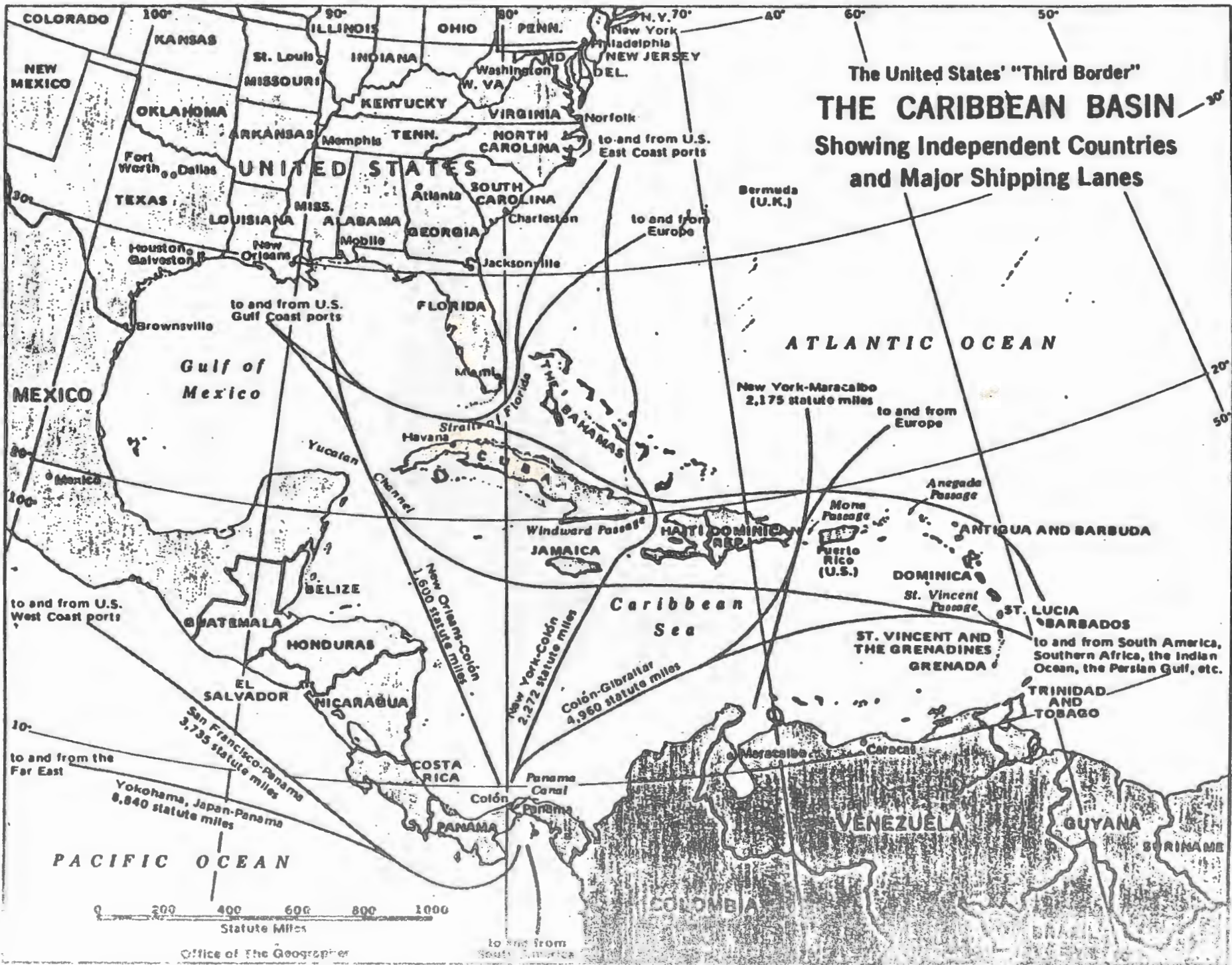
Like the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea is, in a strategic sense, virtually an inland sea that can be bottled up by hostile air and naval power deployed in or near the strategic sea lines of communication.

The 53 mile wide Windward Passage, for instance, passes between the eastern tip of Cuba and Haiti and is by far the most important shipping lane between the Panama Canal and U.S. East Coast ports. Similarly, the narrow St. Vincent Passage in the Eastern Caribbean, only 27 miles wide, provides one of our most valuable lifelines to the Persian Gulf, Southern Africa, the Indian Ocean and South America -- all areas of crucial economic and strategic importance to the United States.

The crucial strategic and logistic link provided by the Panama Canal, which can be used by virtually all U.S. naval vessels except the large attack carriers, is similarly vulnerable, especially with Nicaraguan airfields only 400 miles away. Some of these airfields are being upgraded to accommodate sophisticated jet fighters, such as Soviet MIGs.

The 52 mile long Canal, with its numerous mechanical locks, could be effectively and fairly easily closed by a terrorist group or hostile air power by destroying a single lock or sinking a ship in transit. The vital trans-Panama oil pipeline provides an even easier target.

The vulnerability of our southern flank is a matter of serious concern since our ability to effectively project power to Europe, the Middle East and the Far East has always been dependent upon having a secure southern flank.



The United States' "Third Border"
THE CARIBBEAN BASIN
 Showing Independent Countries
 and Major Shipping Lanes

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Caribbean Sea

PACIFIC OCEAN



Office of The Geographer

WHITE HOUSE DIGEST

WHITE HOUSE *DIGEST*
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White House Office of Media Relations and Planning

April 25, 1984

NICARAGUAN REPRESSION OF MISKITO INDIANS

THE CHRISTMAS EXODUS

Heightened repression of Miskito Indians in Nicaragua by the Nicaraguan government has once again gained outside attention. Since 1979, Sandinista practices of confiscation of private property and the forced export of local agricultural products has left the population facing severe shortages. The east coast Indian population has also had to face shortages of other food items, medical and school supplies, and clothing.

Despite Sandinista assertions concerning the releases of many Miskito political prisoners in the fall of 1983, and the Nicaraguan government's promotion of a limited amnesty, Miskito Indians continue to flee the country due to the lack of freedom.

The amnesty is limited in time (it covers only the period after December 1981) and in scope (only northern Zelaya province). The Indians are dissatisfied because they must return to Nicaragua, without any guarantees of safety, to take advantage of the program.

Opposition leaders have also stated that the amnesty does nothing to redress the grievances that prompted them to flee Nicaragua in the first place.

The Christmas exodus of over one thousand Miskitos who fled to Honduras on foot and at times under attack by government troops took place against a background of Sandinista repression and cruelty. Because the Sandinistas have prohibited domestic and international press from traveling to the region without first obtaining a special permit, news from the east coast is difficult to obtain.

The Miskitos

The East Coast region of Nicaragua has long been physically, historically, and culturally isolated from the country's mainstream. The population is primarily Indian, mostly Miskito Indians, and black.

They are traditionally religious (Moravian, Roman Catholic and Church of God), conservative in manner and keenly proud of their ethnic uniqueness. They were allowed relative autonomy, even under former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza.

What Has Been Happening

Despite Miskito support for the Sandinistas against Somoza, the Nicaraguan government in 1979 embarked on a program to "rescue" the Atlantic Coast. Cuban and Nicaraguan personnel began to flood into the area.

The net effect of this program, according to the human rights group, Freedom House, "is to deprive them of their socio-cultural identity, an identity based on a communal lifestyle, a democratically based selection of leadership and a passable way of life centered on their churches."

Almost immediately, the Indians' long-cherished autonomy began to fade away. Their traditional and freely elected leaders were replaced with Sandinista-appointed authorities. Many were Cuban; most were strangers. The lives of the Indians were redrawn along Marxist lines.

From the outset, the triumphant Sandinistas experienced difficulties bringing the Indians under their dominion. Demonstrations, some turning violent, broke out along the east coast as Indians and blacks protested the presence of Cuban security force advisors and teachers in 1980.

Beginning in 1981, thousands of Indians were evacuated from communities in the Rio Coco area and the northeastern coastal area in an attempt to move the entire population to areas under close government control.

The reason given for this was the danger of attacks by anti-Sandinista forces. However, the evacuations began before contra activity along the border with Honduras began in earnest. Even afterwards, the Sandinistas overreacted.

According to the Freedom House report: "The government's claim to be reacting to a security threat ... would be a gross over-reaction even if the charge of some guerrilla activity is verifiable. Eleven raids by small bands of guerrillas cannot justify one of the largest military operations in Nicaraguan history." (Emphasis added)

Nicaraguan troops attacked Miskito refugee camps in Honduras, where they had fled to escape Nicaraguan internal deportation; some Indians were buried alive, clergy and leaders were imprisoned; women and children were executed during the evacuation process; and whole villages were burned.

An American professor from the University of California at Berkeley has lived with and studied the Indians for the last fifteen years. He found that Indian peoples have been subjected to a brutal systematic policy to force them into the Sandinista revolution. This, he says, strips the Indians of their culture, identity, rights, lands, resources, as well as the freedom to influence their own destiny or to determine their own choices of how to live.

Briefly stated, the Sandinistas have implemented a policy of Indian ethnocide that is generated internally from their own Marxist ideology and racist attitudes. When the Indians resisted, the Sandinista Front for the Liberation of Nicaragua (FSLN) began an escalated program of counterinsurgency that continues unabated.

These are but a few of the FSLN violations of the Indian peoples: One-fourth of the coast's 165,000 Indians are either in "relocation camps" or refugee camps. One-half of Miskito and Sumo villages have been destroyed. One thousand Indian civilians are in prison, missing, or dead. Indian rights to self-government, land, and resources have been abolished.

Subsistence cultivation, fishing and hunting are strictly controlled to the point of non-existence in many areas and access to staple foods is so limited that hunger is an everyday problem and starvation a real possibility. Many villages have had no medicine or doctors for over two years. Freedom of movement is denied or severely restricted and in many areas canoes -- the people's major means of transport -- have been confiscated or their use prohibited.

More than 35 communities have suffered massive Sandinista military invasions during which innocent civilians are subjected to arbitrary arrests, killings, interrogations, torture, rapes, theft and destruction of property.

The Sandinistas try to force the people to divulge the location of the Indians' secret base camps and to terrorize the villagers so that they will not support or join the military resistance.

The Sandinista ruling council has banned all Miskito radio stations and publishing, prevented the teaching of indigenous languages, and has required clergy in areas under their control to submit sermons for Sandinista censorship prior to delivery. Indians must carry Sandinista-approved travel documents in order to move outside of their respective villages and towns. Children are recruited into the militia. If the children fail to report for militia duty, they are imprisoned.

Miskito Objections

The Miskitos have not accepted this situation. In the words of one noted authority on Miskito Indians, contained in an article in the New York Times December 12, 1983:

"From the Indians' perspective, their war is a response to Sandinista military, economic and political oppression of their people and expropriation of their land under the guise of agrarian reform. The Indians say that the land is all they have to provide a living and to give to their children. Without it, they say, they would die as a people. They insist that their rebellion is more potent than those of the other major anti-Sandinista guerrilla factions because it has wider popular support, its goal is solely to push the Sandinistas from Indian land and villages, and it is being fought on home ground."

The Refugees

Since the forced internal deportations began and other Sandinista violations of human rights intensified, thousands of Miskito Indians have sought a better way of life.

They have "voted with their feet," with most of them going to Honduras. They are accustomed to basic individual liberties and object to harsh Sandinista controls imposed under the guise of "the revolution."

In Honduras, the Indians have been able to engage in farming of private plots, although most have been forced by economic circumstances to remain in refugee camps assisted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) until they are able to return to Nicaragua.

The Christmas Exodus

The story of the latest group of Miskito Indians to flee shows only too well the seriousness of Sandinista repression. It illustrates not only the dangers of attempting to evade a harsh, Marxist-Leninist government, but also the cynicism and deception of that government in the face of international public criticism.

On December 19, 1983, the residents of the resettlement town of Francia Sirpe in northeastern Nicaragua attended Mass in a festive mood, knowing that plans had been made to depart to Honduras on the following day. According to the Indians, the Sandinistas were preparing to transplant the whole Indian population of Francia Sirpe to the mountainous region north of Managua.

The villagers had voted on the question of leaving, with the majority deciding to leave. Bishop Salvador Schlaefer, the Bishop of Zelaya, and a Roman Catholic priest, both American citizens who had long worked with the Miskito Indians, were told of their intentions and decided to accompany them. According to Father Wendelin Shafer, one of the priests, the Indians "lacked the freedom to live their own culture" as they want to live it and have always lived it.

It was a matter of escaping the control of a government that was oppressing them. As Bishop Schlaefer put it: "The Miskito people had the idea that the government tended toward Marxism and Communism and ... they wanted respect for the temples of God and for their religion."

Bishop Schlaefer, continuing a career of spiritual service to the Indians that has spanned over 30 years, accompanied the Indians.

Later, in Honduras, other refugees reported that many villagers had been convinced to go when they heard the experiences of Miskito political prisoners. Those released by the government relayed experiences of torture and beatings while being held in Sandinista prisons.

One of the former prisoners who made the trek to Honduras bore bayonet marks on his neck. He reported that he had been jailed because he tried to get medicine for his sick brother in a nearby town.

He said the Sandinistas arrested him because he did not have the appropriate travel documentation. When he did not return, his ill brother inquired as to his whereabouts to authorities and was also thrown into jail.

Government Attacks

During the second day of their exodus from Nicaragua, Sandinista troops attempted to intercept them, but were prevented from doing so by a group of armed Indians from whom the village leaders had requested protection.

Father Shafer reported in Honduras that he thought the Sandinistas were trying to attack the fleeing Indians. According to villagers, Nicaraguan government planes flew overhead on two different days, apparently trying to spot the marchers.

At the same time, the Nicaraguan government had circulated false reports to the press regarding the villagers' departure, alleging that they were coerced into leaving by an armed anti-Sandinista force and that they had kidnapped Bishop Schlaefer and an American priest.

Apparently the Sandinistas were confident that they could prevent the fleeing Indians from reaching the Honduran border. Sandinistas repeatedly attacked points where the villagers were expected to cross the river from Nicaragua into Honduras, but all Miskito Indians were able to slip across on December 23.

Both Bishop Schlaefer and Father Shafer arrived safely, despite genuine worries for their safety after the Sandinistas had announced to the world press that the Bishop had been killed. Nicaragua and other governments which operate with totalitarian methods often will claim someone has died even before they are actually able to accomplish the killing.

The Honduran Army, along with the UNHCR, was alerted to the Nicaraguan government's attempt to use the media to avert a propaganda disaster created by a thousand Miskito Indians fleeing their repression. They were able to assure the Indians' safety once they reached the other side of the river.

The statements of these men, as well as the testimony of the Miskitos themselves, cast new light on the deplorable record of human rights violations perpetrated by the Sandinistas.

Current Situation

The continuation of forced internal deportation, harassment, suppression of freedom of religion, freedom of movement, freedom to choose one's political leaders, freedom to choose one's place of residence, and other violations of human rights are the reality for Miskito Indians in Nicaragua.

The recent limited amnesty has been loudly proclaimed by the Sandinistas but the Miskitos as well as the international community appear justified in their skepticism. In fact, recent reports indicate that the Indians have been so unresponsive to the amnesty proposal that Sandinista soldiers have crossed the border into Honduras and attempted to force some of the Indians to return, presumably to demonstrate the amnesty's attractiveness.

This view was underscored by the use of Sandinista troops to attack innocent Miskito villagers trying to leave their homelands and by the clumsy attempts of the Sandinistas to lay the ground work for the murder of the American citizen priests who had accompanied the Indians.

As a Miskito leader recently told the visiting Berkeley professor:

"I may die, but that's not important because the boys will carry on our struggle. I'm going to stay here and fight to free my people and our land. Please give fraternal revolutionary greetings from an Indian warrior to your people and tell them that we are not coming out of the bush until we get our land back."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 2, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR BILLIE B. SHADDIX

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN THE SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

February 23, 1984

ADDRESS REPLY TO

FEB 27 1984

Faith Whittlesey, Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Faith:

The Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS) will be meeting in Washington April 29 through May 3. This will be an excellent opportunity for some good publicity for President Reagan.

The DACOWITS is a civilian advisory committee of 34 prominent citizens from across the nation, representing industry, education and civic affairs. During the past 33 years, the DACOWITS has promoted public acceptance of military service as a career field for women and has advised the Department of Defense on policies relating to the effective utilization of women in the services.

The forthcoming advisory meeting would be an ideal occasion to present positive information to a large cross-section of national newspapers, and would provide good publicity in every military magazine and publication.

Although the President's schedule will not permit him to address the Committee members at their formal dinner on May 1, perhaps a brief meeting and photo session at the White House during that week would be most beneficial. I would appreciate your letting me know the date that this fits in with President Reagan's agenda so that the Committee can adjust its schedule accordingly. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Nancy Schulze".

Nancy Schulze
Chairman

NS/sb

To Mary Ann
Date 3/22 Time 1:33

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Nancy Shultz
of Cong. wife
Phone 524-2424

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message FRW wants you
to call her

No on Pres -
Mrn V.P. *Joan Stevens*

Your requested -
Operator

8.00

To Mary Ann
Date 4/16 Time 10:43

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Captain Brown
of DACOWITZ
Phone 697-2122 023

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message fr. VP's briefing

479-4000

Operator

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR CAROL MCCAIN

FROM: MARY ANN MELOY

SUBJECT: Tour Request for: Members of The Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Service (DACOWITS) May 2, 1984 - 8:00 a.m.

This tour for a group of approximately 50 members of DACOWITS is being requested and is strongly supported by Secretary of Defense Wienberger.

DACOWITS was established in 1951 by Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall to assist in the recruitment and retention of servicewomen. Through the years, this influential group has provided invaluable guidance to the Department of Defense on matters relating to the effective utilization of military women. In addition, the DACOWITS has been very successful in promoting military service as a citizenship responsibility and as a career field for qualified women. The Committee has been particularly helpful during this Administration with regard to the expanding role of women in the military.

Please ask a member of your staff to contact me at x6270 if it is possible to accommodate this request.

Thank you.

Contact Capt. Marilla Brown - Pentagon - 697-2122
will know tomorrow

Sally 2202

Tue 8:00 a.m.

Re: Juan Stevens 2150

*Authenticate
Authenticate*

no - Booked solid that day

Alternate dates for tour: *pending memo*
1:00 on May 2 -

*200
20301*

*Room
3D769*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 23, 1984

Dear Captain Miller:

A tour of the White House has been arranged for the members of the DACOWITS on May 2, 1984. The group should arrive at the East Gate on East Executive at 8:00 a.m. The person in charge of the group should check with the officer on duty there as he will be expecting them.

The meeting with the Vice President will be held in Room 474 of the Old Executive Office Building. It is suggested that your group be at the 17th and "G" street entrance at 9:00 a.m. It will be necessary for each person to have a form of identification (i.e. drivers license or passport) with them when they arrive at the gate.

It will be necessary for us to have the list of participants in my office by Monday, April 30 so that the appropriate gate list can be prepared. We will need social security numbers and dates of birth for each of the participants.

I look forward to meeting you and if you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Mary Ann Meloy
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison

Captain Marilla Brown
The Pentagon
Room 3D769
Washington, DC 20301

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1984

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Accept 9:50
Request 4/3/84
Whittlesey

TO: JENNIFER FITZGERALD
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: FAITH R. WHITTLESEY

REQUEST: Vice President to greet and make brief remarks to members of The Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Service (DACOWITS).

PURPOSE: To demonstrate this Administration's support for women in the military and the importance of their expanding roles to our national security.

BACKGROUND: There are 197,343 active duty women in the military services.

The DACOWITS is a civilian advisory committee of 34 prominent citizens from across the nation, representing industry, education and civic affairs.

DACOWITS was established in 1951 by Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall to assist in the recruitment and retention of servicewomen. Through the years, this influential group has provided invaluable guidance to the Department of Defense on matters relating to the effective utilization of military women. In addition, the DACOWITS has been very successful in promoting military service as a citizenship responsibility and as a career field for qualified women. The Committee has been particularly helpful during this Administration with regard to the expanding role of women in the military.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None known

LOCATION: Indian Treaty Room

DATE: May 2, 1984

TIME AND DURATION: 9:30 a.m. 20 minutes

PARTICIPANTS: Approximately 50

REMARKS REQUIRED: Brief remarks

MEDIA: Full Press

PROJECT OFFICER: Mary Ann Meloy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1984

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Committee on Women in the Service (DACOWITS)
May 2, 1984 - 8:00 a.m.

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Please ask a member of your staff to contact me at x6270 if it is possible to accommodate this request.

Thank you.

*yes
for Stevens
2/50*

DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN THE SERVICES (DACOWITS)

The Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (better known by its short title (DACOWITS) was established in 1951 by the Secretary of Defense. DACOWITS is composed of civilian men and women who are selected on the basis of their outstanding reputations in business, the professions, public service, and their records of civic leadership, with due regard to equitable distribution of fields of interest and geographical location.

Members are appointed to DACOWITS by the Secretary of Defense. Term of membership is three years. The members serve as individuals, not as official representatives of any group or organization with which they are affiliated.

The nature and purpose of the Committee is to assist and advise the Secretary of Defense on policies and matters relating to women in the Services. In carrying out its purpose the Committee interprets to the public the need for and the role of women as an integral part of the Armed Forces; encourages public acceptance of military service as a citizenship responsibility and as a career field for qualified women in the Services; and provides a vital link between the Armed Forces and the civilian communities.

The Committee has been particularly effective in the areas of recruitment and retention of servicewomen. Within their particular field of interest and geographical area, each DACOWITS member endeavors to aid the recruiting programs by obtaining publicity in the local media and by endorsing military careers in speaking engagements. In their recommendations to the Department of Defense, the Committee concentrates on areas which affect the retention rate, housing, pay and allowances, job opportunities and existent inequities. Their recommendations are valuable in considering and seeking changes in policies and laws.

The Committee meets formally in the spring and fall of each year, usually in April and October. Additional meetings of subcommittees and task groups are held, as necessary, in response to tasking by the Chairperson. Travel, hotel, and incidental expenses for these meetings will be paid for by the Department of Defense. The recommend voluntary visits to military installations/organizations are conducted by individual members to keep fully informed on current military activities and policies. The expenses for these visits are assumed by the DACOWITS members.

December 1983



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

27 FEB 1984

Smith
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC LIAISON

SUBJECT: Defense Advisory Committee on Women
in the Services (DACOWITS)

The Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS) will hold its semiannual meeting from April 29 to May 3, 1984 in Washington, D.C. [DACOWITS was established in 1951 by Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall to assist in the recruitment and retention of servicewomen. Through the years, this influential group has provided invaluable guidance to the Department of Defense on matters relating to the effective utilization of military women. In addition, the DACOWITS has been very successful in promoting military service as a citizenship responsibility and as a career field for qualified women. The Committee has been particularly helpful during this Administration with regard to the expanding role of women in the military.]

A Presidential meeting with this influential group would be very beneficial in promoting our concern for women's issues. To this end, I would like to propose that the President meet with members of the DACOWITS, following an Executive tour of the White House and photo with the entire group of some 50 on Wednesday morning May 2, 1984. Obviously, the specific time and day can be adjusted if required.

I have included a DACOWITS fact sheet and membership directory. Although the 1981 members have recently completed their membership with the Committee, it will give you a good idea of the stature of the DACOWITS.

Seay