

HJR

||

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

QUEST

Bill/Resolution No. House Joint Resolution No. 11

Title "Recognizing the services of Vietnam war veterans"

Requested by Commissioner's Office

Date 2/12/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Dept. of Health & Social Services

Program Category Affected Division of Mental Health & Developmental Disabilities

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected _____

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

No cost impact is foreseen to the Department of Health & Social Services as a result of this legislation.

POSITION PAPER

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO.11

Resolution: "Recognizing the services of Vietnam war veterans and calling on the federal government to establish programs benefiting those veterans."

The Department of Health and Social Services fully supports House Joint Resolution No. 11.

The increasing awareness of problems relating to exposure to Agent Orange and the recognition of post-traumatic stress syndrome in Vietnam by male and female veterans dramatizes the need for more coordinated and comprehensive federal and state services for Vietnam war veterans.

Department Position: [Redacted]

Recommended by: Verner Stillner
Verner Stillner, M.D., M.P.H.
Director
Division of Mental Health and
Developmental Disabilities

Date: 2/11/81

Approved by: Helen O. Beirne
Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner
Department of Health and Social
Services

Date: 2/17/81

POSITION PAPER / Department of Health & Social Services

POSITION PAPER

[REDACTED]

"Recognizing the service of Vietnam war veterans and calling on the federal government to establish programs benefiting those veterans."

The increasing awareness of problems relating to exposure to Agent Orange and the recognition of post-traumatic stress syndrome in Vietnam by male and female veterans dramatizes the need for more coordinated and comprehensive federal and state services for Vietnam war veterans.

The [REDACTED] of Health and Social Services supports CS for House Joint [REDACTED]

Recommended by [Signature]
[REDACTED] M.P.H.

Date: 4/28/81

Approved by: [Signature]
Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner
Department of Health and
Social Services

Date: 4/28/81

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. CS for House Joint Resolution No. 11
 Title "recognizing the services of Vietnam war veterans"
 Requested by Commissioner's Office Date 4/27/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected Dept. of Health & Social Services
 Program Category Affected Division of Mental Health & Developmental Disabilities
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected _____
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)
EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

No cost impact is foreseen to the Department of Health & Social Services as a result of this legislation.

IV. DATE 4/27/81 PREPARED BY Verner Stillner, M.D., M.P.H.
 AGENCY Health & Soc. Services/Mental Health & DD
 PHONE 465-3370
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named) _____ M&B Approval [Signature] Date 4/30/81

Original sponsor: Moss

Offered: 3/18/81
Referred: Rules

1 BY THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Recognizing the service of Vietnam
6 war veterans and calling on the
7 federal government to establish
8 programs benefiting those veterans.

9 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 WHEREAS veterans of the Vietnam war served our country with honor and
11 distinction in the face of extraordinary circumstances including a lack of
12 popular support from the United States civilian population; and

13 WHEREAS the United States government has not provided benefits, allow-
14 ances, and remuneration commensurate with those provided veterans of other
15 conflicts to veterans of the Vietnam war;

16 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature urges the United
17 States government to reinstate all benefits and allowances in force during
18 the Vietnam war for all Vietnam war veterans regardless of time elapsed
19 since separation from active duty; and be it

20 FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States government is urged to reacti-
21 vate discharge review boards and publicize their existence, and make all
22 efforts to provide case by case corrective measures for other than honorably
23 discharged Vietnam veterans; and be it

24 FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States government is urged to establish
25 a Vietnam war veterans' bonus program awarding those veterans a one-time
26 cash bonus; and be it

27 FURTHER RESOLVED that the legislature deplores and decries the most
28 recent actions of the federal administration to cut or eliminate major
29 programs that provide services to the Vietnam veteran, and urges immediate

1 action to rescind those cuts; and be it

2 FURTHER RESOLVED that the legislature endorses state participation in
3 programs which will emphasize or supplement federal assistance programs for
4 Vietnam war veterans.

5 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald Reagan,
6 President of the United States; the Honorable George Bush, President of the
7 United States Senate; the Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the
8 United States House of Representatives; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and
9 the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young,
10 U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

"Sunday we can recognize the patriotism and dignity of America's Vietnam War soldiers and thank them for their sacrifices. I urge all Alaskans to do so," Hammond said.

-30-

STATE OF ALASKA



Executive Proclamation

by

Jay Hammond, Governor

More than eight million young Americans fought for their country during the Vietnam War, most of them serving their country with honor, in keeping with the military traditions of the United States Armed Forces.

The nature of the Vietnam conflict left the American people deeply divided over the value of the conflict. Servicemen, upon returning from the war, often found themselves embroiled in disagreements over the country's policy and goals in Vietnam -- servicemen also being scorned by their peers and neglected by other Americans. This added the insult of rejection to the injury, both mental and physical, of the war in which they served.

This particular generation of American veterans may have suffered more grievously than any other due to a lack of recognition and appreciation for the service which it rendered, service which was as valuable and honorable as that of any other American veteran of any other conflict in our nation's history.

These young men and women have not been afforded the honor and recognition due them as citizen-soldiers of a grateful nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Jay S. Hammond, Governor of the State of Alaska, do hereby proclaim Sunday, April 26, 1981, as:

VIETNAM VETERANS DAY

in Alaska, and in accordance with an act of Congress and the wishes of noted veteran groups such as the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, urge all Alaskans to display their American flags in observance of the day, and to participate in any special observances organized for the purpose of saying a long overdue "Thank you and welcome home" to those young Americans who served their country as an act of patriotism and with honor and dignity during the Asian conflict.



Done on _____
A handwritten signature of Jay Hammond.

Jay Hammond, Governor
who has also authorized
the seal of the State of
Alaska to be affixed to
this proclamation.

Study says Vietnam combat vets suffer delayed stress reactions

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A new study says more than a third of all veterans who saw heavy combat in Vietnam still suffer delayed stress reactions such as nightmares, depression and feelings of rage and guilt, and emphasizes a need for continued counselling.

Newsweek magazine said Sunday the \$2 million, eight year study showed that while "Vietnam syndrome" is more prevalent among black combat veterans, it can afflict all races, all income groups and all personality types, even those with stable family backgrounds who are unlikely prospects for chronic stress.

The study, "Legacies of Vietnam: Comparative Adjustment of Veterans and Their Peers," was made by the Center for Policy Research and the City University of New York, and was to be made public at a news conference Monday.

The report comes as President Reagan's budget slasher, David Stockman, has put funds for 91 storefront Vietnam veterans' counselling centers across the country on his "hit" list.

The five-volume study, based on 1,380 inter-

views around the nation, shows the stress syndrome is more prevalent than previously believed.

It also shows, Newsweek said, that more important than a veteran's background is the kind of combat he underwent in Vietnam. Among those who saw heavy combat, those from stable backgrounds were as likely to suffer stress symptoms as those from the least stable homes.

The study also found, according to the magazine, that the worst stress problems are found among those who served after 1968, when the war became unpopular among a large percentage of the population at home.

The study's authors urged continued support for "well-trained veteran peer counselling."

Sociologist Robert Laufer, who directed the study, said Vietnam veterans are now being "used politically without any serious effort to address the problems they have and that we have with them.

"Our report suggests," he added, "that it is time to attend to their needs."



"Thoughts by a Young Veteran"

The years others knew as youth, I spent learning the meaning of Death.
The times others spent learning to love, I passed hoping to live
through endless nights.
The moments others remember as laughs in classrooms, I remember as
terror in the jungle.
The instants of pleasure taken for granted by others, I remember as
forgotten hopes,--long ago crushed by the reality of war.
The unfulfilled dreams of others are yet to be thought by me since I
am in search of my elusive youth, looking for years lost in
combat, which are no more---and will never be.

The Troubled Vietnam Vet

and spilled over into the media. Last week, under thinly veiled pressure, it scrubbed its TV show, released its donors from their pledges and went out of business. "I hope they'll stay involved," a relieved Reagan man said—but not too closely or aggressively next time.

Reagan and his recovery program, as it happens, have found allies aplenty in corporate America prepared to help without being prompted or pushed. John Swearingen, chairman of Standard Oil of Indiana, sent a letter to his stockholders endorsing the package in passionate tones—"The future of the nation is at stake"—and urging them to write their congressmen in its support. Boston's First National Bank dropped a plug into its newsletter, between some tips on spring house painting and a promo for the New England Aquarium, and will mail it to 300,000 depositors with their next statements. Dow Chemical urged its 22,000 employees in a mailer to "make your views known" to the Hill. W.R. Grace & Co. bought full-page ads in three newspapers defending Reagan's tax proposals. Eddie Chiles, a septuagenarian Ft. Worth oil millionaire who has done more than 200 "I'm mad" radio commercials attacking Washington liberals, changed his run for Reagan and Reaganomics. "I'm not mad," his latest spots proclaim. "I'm glad."

More Than Sizzle: But the most imposing lobby of all may be the Budget Coalition, a germinating ad hoc alliance of hundreds of businesses and business associations including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Federation of Independent Business and the blue-chip Business Roundtable. They tested power together shellacking Big Labor in a series of lobbying wars three years ago and are regrouping now in Reagan's service, with high-tech computer and telecommunications capabilities that make his now defunct coalition of friends look like a cottage industry by comparison. "They were the sizzle," said an operative in the new group. "We are the steak."

There was a measure of political risk for Reagan in the enthusiasm of Big Business for a program he has doggedly advertised as equitable to everybody. The embattled Democratic left has already seized on it as an attack issue and fired some opening rounds against what Edward Kennedy called an effort by the privileged to "sell the Reagan plan like soap." But the President showed little inclination to turn away support, from the boardrooms or anywhere else. He is fighting to keep his honeymoon alive at least long enough to see his programs safely through to passage—a struggle in which he will need all the help he can get.

PLTER GOLDMAN with ELEANOR CLIFT, THOMAS M. DeFRANK, JAMES DOYLE and RICH THOMAS in Washington and bureau reports

There are nights even now when Dan Spranger dreams of Vietnam. It is 1969 again: he is back with his buddies at Tiger Lair, a Ninth Infantry Division firebase in the Mekong Delta. They are laughing as they load the mortars, fire and load again. Spranger watches the mortar rounds arc upward, sees them fall and explode in a nearby hamlet. The villagers run screaming from their hootches, but they are not Viet Cong; they are women and children, *Americans*—and there, trapped in the barrage, are his wife and baby daughter. Like many dreams, it is a mixture of fantasy and reality, a metaphor for Spranger's fear that his family is among the casualties of the war. They

Its symptoms, ten and even fifteen years after the vet's return, are rage, guilt, flashbacks, nightmares, panic, depression and emotional numbing. Although it is more prevalent among black combat veterans, the researchers showed that Vietnam syndrome can afflict all races, all income groups and all personality types—even those who, because of their stable family backgrounds, were once thought unlikely to develop chronic stress.

Prodded by veterans' complaints and mounting evidence that such delayed reactions to the war were indeed common, Congress two years ago appropriated \$20 million to finance 91 storefront counseling centers nationwide. This year, funding for the centers is on the hit list proposed by budget director David Stockman. The cutback, and Stockman's deferment from the draft in 1968-69, provoke many veterans to fury. "This is the one meaningful program for Vietnam veterans," says John Terzano of the Vietnam Veterans of America. "We're being slapped in the face by a guy who was hiding out in divinity school" during the war. The vets' allies in Congress are fighting to preserve the funds—and last week, the veterans' affairs committees in both houses agreed to restore funds for the centers.

Cook: The Vietnam veterans' special burden, as angry returnees have insisted for years, was the nation's wholesale refusal to welcome—much less honor—those who served in the only war America has lost. Veterans were treated as "baby killers or drug freaks," says Dr. Jack Ewalt, a psychiatrist who is assistant chief of



James D. Wilson—Newsweek

Storefront help in San Francisco: 'I wake up screaming'

are: Spranger, 32, has lost his job, he and his wife are divorcing, and his daughter has congenital deformities he thinks may be the result of his battlefield exposure to Agent Orange.

Spranger is one of thousands of Vietnam veterans still haunted by the nation's longest and least-wanted war—and his dark dreams, like the slow disintegration of his life, bespeak his continuing inability to make a separate peace. According to a disturbing new study* by the Center for Policy Research in New York City, more than a third of those who saw heavy combat in Vietnam suffer from what is now recognized as "post-traumatic stress disorder," a slow-fuse emotional reaction that is often known as the "Vietnam syndrome."

*Legacies of Vietnam: Comparative Adjustment of Veterans and Their Peers

mental-health services for the Veterans Administration, and the public's hostile indifference gave the vets little support for purging especially brutal memories. Spranger, proudly returning to his home in Detroit in the months before Kent State, was stunned by the hostility he encountered. He clammed up, telling acquaintances he had served his time as cook. "At least," he says, "no one could ask me if I had killed any kids or women." Others complained of being rushed home without any time to decompress. "On Thursday I was in Vietnam," says Angel Almedina, a vet who runs a counseling center in New York City. "On Friday I was drinking beer on 109th Street."

The VA, backed by studies showing that 80 per cent of the war's veterans had made successful transitions to civilian life, was

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

slow to provide special programs for the troubled minority, and some of its officials still question the need. "There is a great deal of feeling that this program has performed its function," says a VA spokesman in New York, referring to the imperiled counseling centers. And some VA doctors, convinced that most vets traumatized in the war were predisposed to stress reactions by unstable family life during childhood, refused to concede the very existence of a Vietnam syndrome. "You'd be amazed at the number of guys who have been counseling at the VA and the subject of combat was never brought up," says Reggie McCaw, a former 101st Airborne medic who works in a San Francisco counseling center. "When a vet brings it up, the psychiatrist says, 'That's all very interesting—now let's get back to your childhood'."

Stable: The notion of a lasting stress reaction is now accepted by leading psychiatrists—and the new five-volume study, based on 1,380 interviews across the nation shows the Vietnam syndrome is more prevalent than previously believed. A crucial finding: the persistence of stress depends much more on the veteran's exposure to combat than on the emotional stability of his childhood. In light combat, soldiers from disadvantaged backgrounds did develop more psychological problems than their buddies who had more stable upbringings. But in heavy combat all such differences disappeared: soldiers from stable backgrounds were just as likely to report delayed stress symptoms as veterans from the least

stable homes. The study also found that combat-related stress is largely concentrated among veterans who served after 1968, when American involvement intensified and dissent became a powerful force at home.

To the VA's Ewalt, the Vietnam syndrome is much the same as "shell shock" among World War I doughboys or "combat fatigue" among veterans of World War II. But this time, he says, "it has a tendency to come on later, and as far as we can tell, there have never been so many cases"—up to 700,000 of the nation's nearly 3 million Vietnam veterans, by his estimate. Still, Ewalt says, "the idea that every Vietnam vet is a ticking time bomb or a druggie is simply not true."

But for those vets still suffering from the trauma of Vietnam combat, the problems are often acute. Arlen Tibbetts, an ex-marine who counsels vets in San Francisco, recently found one vet, an alcoholic, living in the weeds below San Francisco's Bay Bridge. "He said he felt more comfortable in the bush," Tibbetts said. "In his mind, he never left Vietnam." Brooklyn vet Steven Cytryszewski, 32, is also still fighting the war. He has flashbacks, nightmares and bouts of panic. "I smell the sulfur from the ammunition and I feel the heat from the sun," he says. "Sometimes I wake up screaming 'Incoming rounds!' When I drive along a road with trees on both sides, I don't look at the road, I look at the trees. I'm looking for snipers."

Like many veterans, Cytryszewski is critical of the VA's regular programs and enthusiastic about the counseling centers the vets run themselves. "Nobody laughs

at me," he says. "If I tell them I hit the ground when I hear sudden noises, they say they do, too." The centers' simple premise is that talk is the first step to exorcising the past. One anguished vet told Dr. John Caknipe, chief counselor at Detroit's Flight of the Phoenix center, about a hand-to-hand night battle that wiped out his unit. When dawn came, he found himself surrounded by the grotesquely mutilated bodies of his men and 36 wounded Vietnamese, all without hope of medical aid. In despair, he shot and killed all 36; his superiors ordered him never to tell what he had done. "When he finally broke," Caknipe says, "he cried for three hours. Then he stood up and said, 'I feel light . . . I feel light.' And he left."

Betrayal: Despite their support in Congress, the veterans have little assurance that their funding will survive the labyrinthine budget process—and the prospect of closing the storefront centers has already revived their sense of betrayal by an uncaring nation. The study's authors, who found the vets' approach can help, urge continued support for "well-trained veteran peer counseling." Vietnam veterans are "used politically without any serious effort to address the problems they have and that we have with them," says sociologist Robert Laufer, who directed the study. "Our report suggests that it is time to attend to their needs." By doing so, the corollary seems to be, America can at last begin its own long-deferred reckoning with Vietnam.

TOM MOROANTHAU with STEVEN SHABAD in New York, MARY LORD in Washington, JACOB YOUNG in Detroit and GERALD C. LUBENOW in San Francisco



Diane Walker



John Ficarra—Newsweek



Wally McNamee—Newsweek

Nancy's Ups and Downs

It was an up-and-down week for Nancy Reagan, but if anyone had to take a spill, better the First Lady than the Reagans' 22-year-old son, Ron, who danced for the first time at New York's Metropolitan Opera House in a performance to benefit the Joffrey Ballet. Ron, a member of the Joffrey training company, kept his balance in "Unfolding," an "abstract neoclassical" ballet, and was rewarded with a bravura hug from his mother at intermission. Three days later, at

a visit to St. Ann's Infant Home in Hyattsville, Md., the First Lady was bowled over by the greeting of a 5-year-old named Brian, who rushed to hug her when she crouched for a greeting. "That's all right," she reassured the youngster. "I thought you were being affectionate." She was inspecting one of her favorite projects, the federally funded Foster Grandparent Program. All was dignity, however, at the glittering Kennedy Center premiere of "The Little Foxes," where Nancy had a warm chat with the wife of Sen. John Warner of Virginia—the star of the show, Elizabeth Taylor.

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

Strategic Surge in U Viet Force Is Unlike

By FRED S. HOFFMAN
Associated Press Military Columnist

WASHINGTON (AP)—Although another large increase seems probable, U.S. officials discount the likelihood of any dramatic immediate reinforcement of U.S. troops in South Viet Nam to counter the mounting infiltration of North Vietnamese soldiers.

The key to the pace of the buildup, which some say may see an eventual doubling of the present 165,000 U.S. fighting men in South Viet Nam, is the progress made in developing the port depot and other facilities to receive the additional troops and to support them once they are in the country.

Work on the pivotal Cam Ranh base on the Vietnamese coast is moving ahead on a two-shift-a-day footing but even at that tempo, engineer officials say it will be quite a while before this and other new ports are in high gear.

Airfields Pushed
Priority construction also is being pushed on new airfields to handle heavier Air Force operations in prospect.

No responsible official at this point will stand behind any

specific figure as the maximum goal for Viet Nam. Secretary of Defense S. McNamara, who on Tuesday from a short visit to Viet Nam, hasn't yet disclosed his latest findings in depth. President Johnson—and his son has the final say. The ultimate extent of reinforcement will depend on the actions of the enemy. The experience—especially the lessons of this past year—shows that manpower have had to be lifted again.

May Go to 200,000
Some speculation is that U.S. forces in Viet Nam will increase from the present 165,000 to 200,000 or 250,000 men eventually, the eventual could soon even higher.

Not counted in the present 165,000 are some 60,000 Navy men aboard Fleet vessels in Southeast Asian waters.

Gradually, the Army is assuming a greater share of U.S. ground effort in Viet Nam. Three months ago there were 39,000 soldiers in the country. Now there are 101,000 troops, representing about 60 per cent of total Army strength.

Marine manpower in Viet Nam has remained fairly constant over the past months. But the 39,000 on the ground account nearly 20 per cent of the corps.

Training Accelerated
Both ground fighting units and Marine units have accelerated their training as part of an all-national military buildup in motion last summer.

Now Army training are turning out nearly 10,000 basic trainees a month. Marine training centers are producing nearly 7,000 from boot camp a month.

Enlistments are up among all the services, and the Army is taking in about 40,000 new recruits this month.

Draft calls are certain to go higher if the demands growing out of the Viet Nam war become acute.

Manpower plans are based on a total force of 340,000 to a total just below that, and by the need to cushion the sick and wounded, the sick and active duty expire.

Military authorities say the pipeline of replacements in Viet Nam is in good shape.

23-Month Tour
At present, the Defense Department is holding a month tour for service in Viet Nam. By spring, the problems even at present projected buildup—it may be that top transportation officials may face the question of extending Viet Nam duty beyond 18 months to avoid losing seasoned men from the zone.

When the buildup at present last summer, weighed whether to military reservists. They decided to acquire more the services through draft and intensified recruitment.

In all probability, U.S. hold off on any reserve as long as they can.

The strategic reserve troops and Marines United States has been the Viet Nam War.

One Division Left
A total of two full divisions and a brigade, plus support units, has been drawn into the Southeast Asian conflict.

The Marines have a division left in the state of a division normally California has been in



THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.