

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILE 8672
2149 SCOMM 80: HOUSE SPEC. COMM. MILITARY & VET. AFFAIRS, 1991-92

167

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

CANADIAN FORCES

The two Canadian Forces (CF) detachments in Alaska provide personnel in support of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) mission. Twenty-nine of these personnel are stationed at Elmendorf Air Force Base performing duties with either the Alaskan NORAD Region or 962nd Airborne Warning and Control Squadron (AWACS). Three CF personnel perform operational duties with 13th Missile Warning Squadron at the Clear Air Force Station Ballistic Missile Early Warning system site. Except for a small administrative overhead, all CF personnel are fully integrated into United States Air Force units.



INSTALLATIONS

Manned installations of the Department of Defense and the United States Coast Guard are established at more than 30 locations throughout the state. These include large bases employing several thousand people and numerous outposts with fewer than 100 people. In addition, a large number of installations such as radio relay sites are not manned on a regular basis. Due to limited housing at most remote locations, assigned personnel are not accompanied by their families.

The following table and map illustrate the primary military installations located within each of Alaska's nine geographic regions. These regions coincide with the regions used by the University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research in their economic research publication.

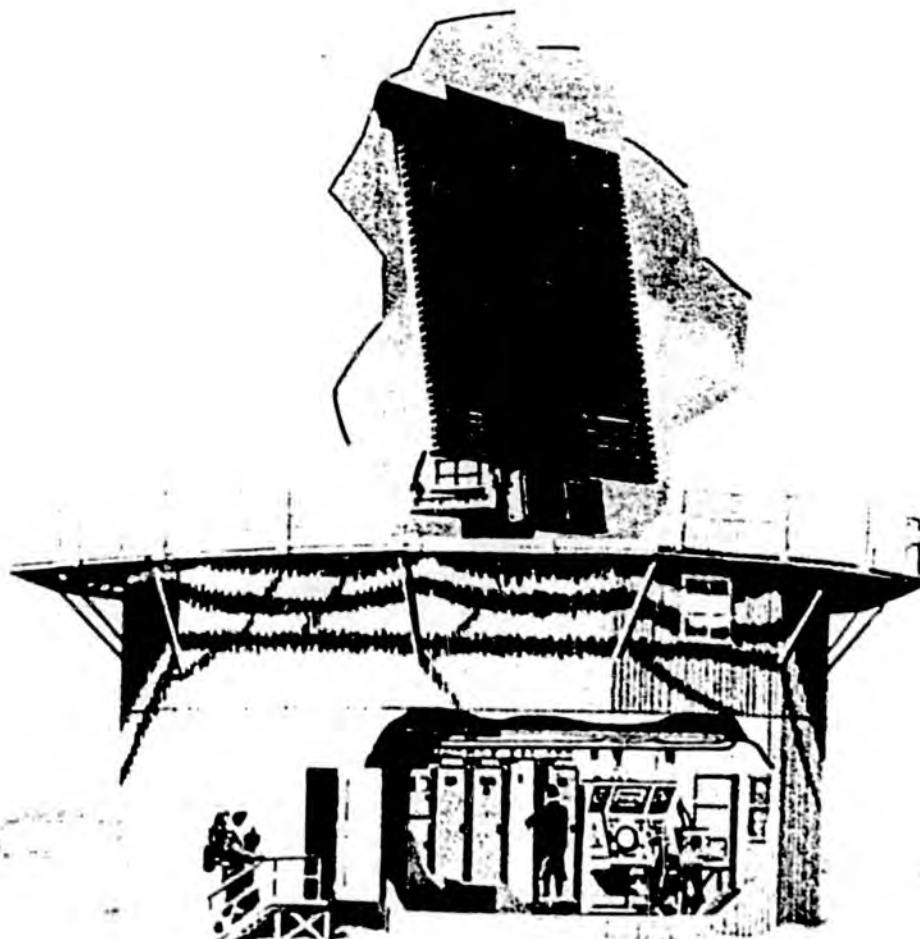


Table 1

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS BY REGION

I. NORTH SLOPE

Air Force Stations:
Cape Lisburne
Distant Early Warning Sites:
Point Lay
Wainwright
Barrow
Lonely
Oliktok
Barter Island

II. NORTHWEST

Air Force Stations:
Kotzebue
Tin City
Army National Guard:
Nome
Kotzebue

III. SOUTHWEST

Air Force Stations:
Cape Newenham
Cape Romanzof
Cold Bay
King Salmon
Sparrevohn
Tatalina
Shemya Air Force Base
Army National Guard:
Bethel
Coast Guard LORAN:
Attu
St. Paul Island
Naval Installations Adak:
Navel Air Station
Naval Security Group Activity
Naval Facility

IV. SOUTHEAST

Army National Guard:
Ketchikan
Sitka
Coast Guard LORAN Station:
Shoal Cove
Marine Safety Detachments:
Ketchikan
Sitka

Coast Guard Units:
Air Station-Sitka
Group/Base Ketchikan
Coast Guard Cutters:
Planetree
Woodrush
Elderberry
Cape Carter
Naushon
Cape Hattaras

V. SOUTHCENTRAL

Coast Guard LORAN Station:
Narrow Cape
Marine Safety Office:
Valdez
Marine Safety Detachments:
Kenai
Kodiak
Coast Guard Units:
Air Station Kodiak
Support Center Kodiak
Communications Station
Kodiak
Coast Guard Cutters:
Firebush
Ironwood
Sedge
Sweetbrier
Cape Jellison
Yocona
Storis
Mustang
Army National Guard:
Kodiak
Kenai
Wasilla
Coast Guard Aviation Support:
Cordova

VI. ANCHORAGE

Air Force Base:
Elmendorf
Air National Guard:
Kulis
Army Corps of Engineers:
District Office Elmendorf AFB

Army Post:
Fort Richardson
Army National Guard:
Camp Carroll
Other Armories and
Support Facilities
Army Reserve:
Fort Richardson
Coast Guard Units:
Marine Safety Office
Caption of the Port
Recruiting Office
Naval Security Group:
Elmendorf AFB
Naval Reserve Facility

VII. INTERIOR

Air Force Stations:
Clear
Fort Yukon
Galena
Indian Mountain
Murphy Dome
Coast Guard LORAN:
Tok

VIII. FAIRBANKS

Air Force Base:
Eielson
Army Posts:
Fort Greely
Fort Wainwright
Army National Guard:
Fairbanks Armory
Army Reserve:
Fairbanks

IX. JUNEAU

Army National Guard
Coast Guard:
17th District Office
Recruiting Office
Marine Safety Office

PRIMARY MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN ALASKA



Figure 1

POPULATION

Population figures include active duty military personnel, part-time Guard and Reserve personnel, Civil Service employees, Nonappropriated Fund (NAF) and Exchange personnel, retired personnel, and dependents. The total full-time military related population (dependents included) is 82,668 or 15 percent of the estimated Alaska population of 537,080 people. Adding part-time Guard and Reserve members and retirees brings the total military related population to 96,400 or 18 percent of the state population.

Table 2

MILITARY SERVICES POPULATION IN ALASKA

AS OF SEPTEMBER 1987

ACTIVE DUTY

	<u>MILITARY</u>	<u>CIVIL SERVICE</u>	<u>NAF/EXCH</u>	<u>DEPENDENTS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
AIR FORCE	11,382	1,827	1,331	20,527	35,067
ARMY	9,053	2,506	785	18,649	30,993
NAVY	2,444	187	325	2,530	5,486
MARINE CORPS	187	—	10	79	276
NATIONAL GUARD	395	523	—	2,007	2,925
COAST GUARD	2,023	251	56	3,351	5,681
CORPS OF ENGRS	26	593	—	1,544	2,163
CANADIAN FORCES	<u>32</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>77</u>
TOTAL	25,542	5,887	2,507	48,732	82,668

PART-TIME GUARD AND RESERVE

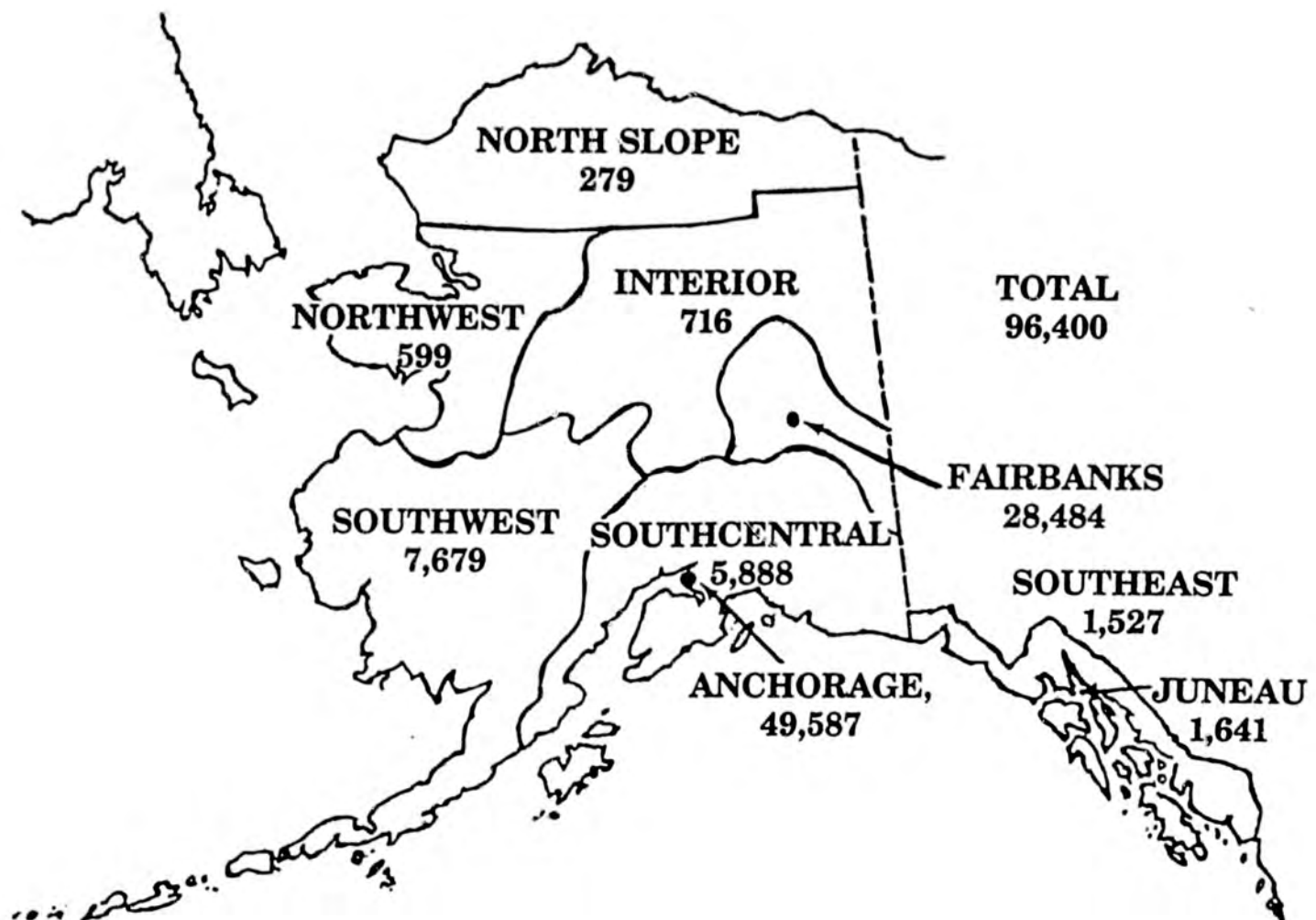
NATIONAL GUARD	3,560	—	—	—	3,560
RESERVES	<u>541</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>541</u>
TOTAL	4,101				4,101

RETIRED (ALL SERVICES)

TOTAL RETIRED	<u>5,093</u>	<u>4,538</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>9,631</u>
TOTAL POPULATION	34,736	10,425	2,507	48,732	96,400

POPULATION BY REGION

Figure 2



MILITARY LABOR FORCE

The Army and Air Force represent approximately 79 percent of the total military labor force and 11 percent of the state's total estimated labor force of 245,000 people.

Table 3

MILITARY LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

AS OF SEPTEMBER 1987

	<u>MILITARY</u>	<u>CIVIL SERVICE</u>	<u>NAF/EXCHANGE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
AIR FORCE	11,382	1,827	1,331	14,540
ARMY	9,053	2,506	785	12,344
NAVY	2,444	187	325	2,956
MARINE CORPS	187	—	10	197
NATIONAL GUARD	395	523	—	918
COAST GUARD	2,023	251	56	2,330
CORPS OF ENGRS	26	593	—	619
CANADIAN FORCES	<u>32</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>32</u>
TOTAL	25,542	5,887	2,507	33,936

The figures exclude 3,560 part-time National Guard and 541 reservists.

Figure 3
MILITARY LABOR FORCE BY REGION



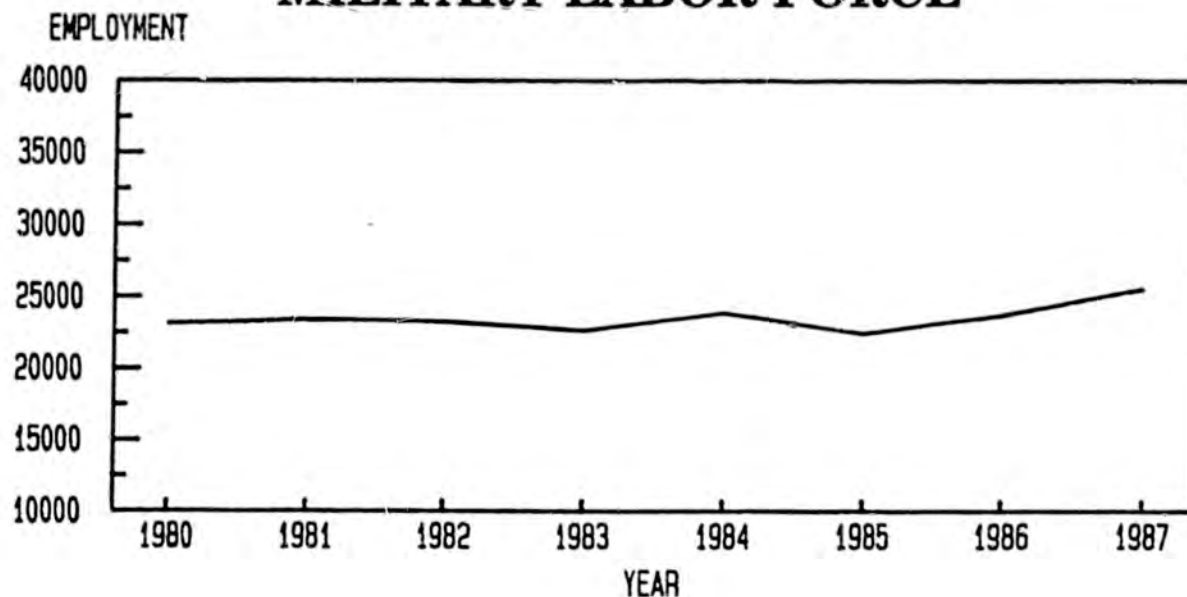
MILITARY LABOR FORCE

The military labor force has a stabilizing influence with minimal annual or seasonal employment fluctuation which characterizes the state's construction, fishing, and mining industries. Since 1980, the trend of the military labor force has been very consistent. However, in 1985, one can see the beginning of an increase in the labor force which is consistent with the recent increased military presence in Alaska.

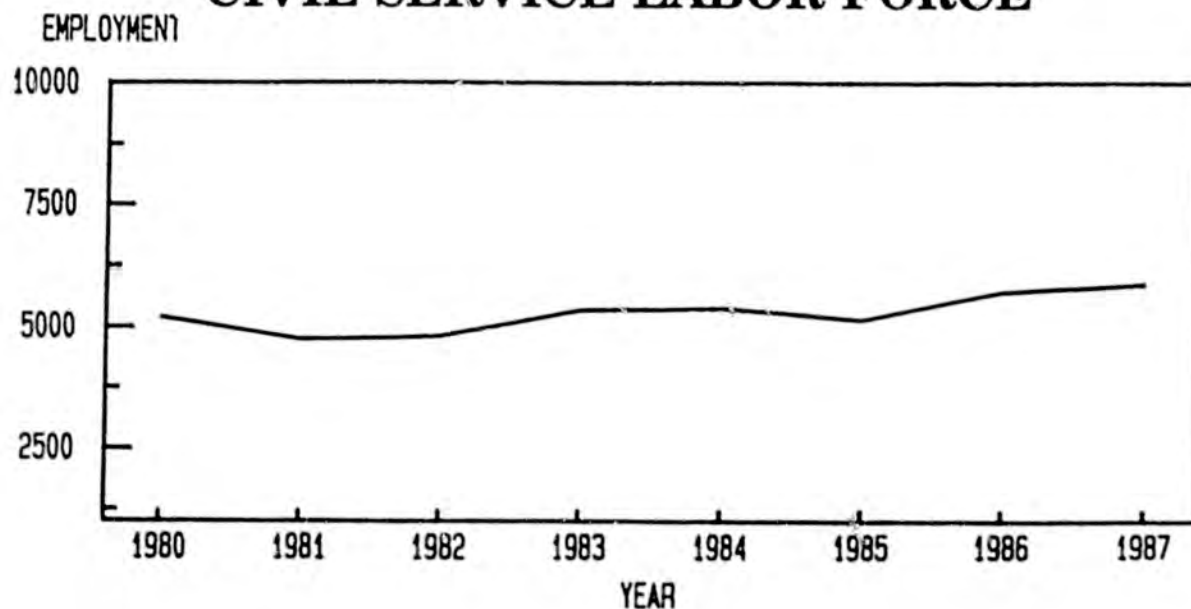
Figure 4

LABOR FORCE HISTORY

MILITARY LABOR FORCE



CIVIL SERVICE LABOR FORCE



ALASKA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

The military services' work force consists of approximately 34,000 people or 14 percent of the state's total work force of 245,000 people. The other federal agencies, and state and municipal governments employed approximately 24 percent.

Table 4

WORK FORCE IN ALASKA SEPTEMBER 1987 ESTIMATE

<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>THOUSANDS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
MILITARY	34	14
OTHER FEDERAL GOVT	11	5
STATE	19	8
LOCAL	<u>28</u>	<u>11</u>
SUBTOTAL GOVERNMENT	92	38
<u>INDUSTRY</u>		
TRADE	44	18
SERVICES	42	17
CONSTRUCTION	14	6
TRANSPORTATION	19	8
MANUFACTURING	15	6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	11	4
MINING	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>
SUBTOTAL INDUSTRY	<u>153</u>	<u>62</u>
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	245	100

RETIREEES

Military and Civil Service retirees make up approximately 10 percent of the total military related population of 96,400 in the state of Alaska. These retirees contribute approximately \$130.4 million in payroll to the economy of Alaska, accounting for 7 percent of the total military related expenditure in Fiscal Year 1987.

Table 5

RETIREES AND PAY BY SERVICE

(\$ millions)

AS OF SEPTEMBER 1987

	<u>NUMBER RETIREES</u>	<u>RETIRED PAY</u>
AIR FORCE	2,765	35.4
ARMY	1,499	19.2
NAVY	428	5.0
MARINE CORPS	72	.7
COAST GUARD	<u>329</u>	<u>5.0</u>
SUBTOTAL SERVICES	5,093	65.3
CIVIL SERVICE	<u>4,538</u>	<u>65.1</u>
TOTAL	9,631	130.4

Figure 5
RETIREE PAY BY REGION
(\$ millions)



WAGES AND SALARIES

These figures include pay for active duty military; part-time Guard and Reserve personnel; and full-time, part-time, and seasonal civilian personnel. The military services earned 13 percent of the state's estimated \$6.0 billion wages and salaries.

Table 6

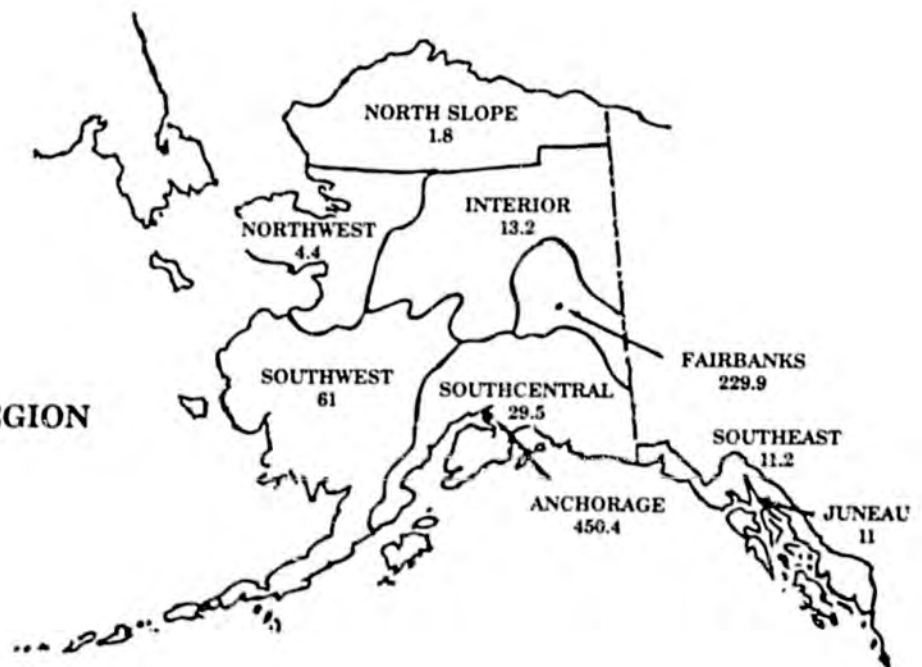
MILITARY WAGES AND SALARIES BY SERVICE

(\$ millions)

FY87

	<u>MILITARY</u>	<u>CIVIL SERVICE</u>	<u>NAF/EXCHANGE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
AIR FORCE	273.5	72.9	17.1	363.5
ARMY	200.4	78.0	10.1	288.5
NAVY	24.2	6.0	3.2	33.4
MARINE CORPS	2.1	—	.2	2.3
NATIONAL GUARD	27.2	22.3	—	49.5
COAST GUARD	38.1	8.9	1.6	48.6
CORPS OF ENGRS	.6	24.3	.3	25.2
CANADIAN FORCES	<u>1.4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1.4</u>
TOTAL	567.5	212.4	32.5	812.4

Figure 6
WAGES AND SALARIES BY REGION
(\$ millions)



MILITARY EXPENDITURES

The Fiscal Year 1987 expenditures of the military services in Alaska were approximately \$1.9 billion dollars. Spending for pay was 50 percent of the total, 11 percent was spent for construction, 34 percent for operations and maintenance, and 5 percent for other procurement.

The costs of construction and most of the operations and maintenance for the Marines are included in the Navy figures. Military construction performed by the Army Corps of Engineers is credited to the appropriate service. The construction figures represent expenditures for major construction projects. Additional construction expenditures for minor construction, repairs, and alterations are included in operations and maintenance.

Table 7

TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURES BY SERVICE

(\$ millions)

FY87

SERVICE	PAY	OPERATIONS & CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE PROCUREMENT			TOTAL
AIR FORCE	363.5	85.4	283.8	61.0	793.7
ARMY	288.5	54.0	239.0	1.8	583.3
NAVY	33.4	52.1	18.2	25.4	129.1
MARINE CORPS	2.3	—	.1	—	2.4
NATIONAL GUARD	49.5	1.9	27.3	8.0	86.7
COAST GUARD	48.6	11.5	60.4	2.3	122.8
CORPS OF ENGRS	25.2	—	16.4	6.9	48.5
CANADIAN FORCES	<u>1.4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>.1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1.5</u>
TOTAL FOR SERVICES	812.4	204.9	645.3	105.4	1,768.0
RETIREMENT	<u>130.4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>130.4</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	942.8	204.9	645.3	105.4	1,898.4

MILITARY EXPENDITURES

While not all of the \$1.9 billion spent impacts on the Alaska economy directly, our research indicates that about 76 percent, or \$1.4 billion, was spent in Alaska contributing to the local economy as shown below.

Table 8

MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN ALASKA

(\$ millions)

FY87

	<u>EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>PERCENTAGES SPENT IN ALASKA</u>	<u>AMOUNT SPENT IN ALASKA</u>
MILITARY & CIVIL SERVICE			
PAYROLLS	779.9	86	670.7
OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE	645.3	73	471.0
CONSTRUCTION	204.9	52	106.5
NAF/EXCHANGE PAYROLLS	32.5	95	30.1
OTHER PROCUREMENT	105.4	60	63.2
RETIREMENT	<u>130.4</u>	82	<u>107.0</u>
TOTAL	1,898.4		1,448.5

\$1.4 BILLION SPENT IN ALASKA

"Multiplier" Impact

Economists recognize a compounding phenomenon which is related to large expenditures and have given it the technical name "multiplier." Simply stated, military funds, salaries, and wages spent in Alaska cause an increase in the Alaska employment which, in turn, increases the spendable income of Alaskans. At some point on the scale of magnitude this significant expenditure begins to generate new money from other sources, and new industry and services are created that facilitate spending the original expenditures.

The University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research ran an experiment and calculated a multiplier of 1.8 for Federal Government spending in Alaska. The significance of this figure is that an original expenditure of \$1,898.4 million actually has a \$2.6 billion impact on the Alaska economy.

Figure 7

EFFECT OF THE MULTIPLIER

$$\underline{\$1,448.5 \text{ MILLION} \times 1.8 = \$2.6 \text{ BILLION}}$$

**\$2.6 BILLION
TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT**

MILITARY EXPENDITURES FIVE YEAR HISTORY

The following table shows the approximate total military expenditures for Fiscal Years 1983-1987, of which approximately 76 percent is spent in Alaska. Retirement pay was included in this table for the first time in Fiscal Year 1985.

Table 9

MILITARY EXPENDITURES FY83-FY87

(\$ millions)

	<u>FY83</u>	<u>FY84</u>	<u>FY85</u>	<u>FY86</u>	<u>FY87</u>
<u>PRIMARY EXPENDITURE</u>					
MILITARY PAYROLL	464.4	469.9	503.1	516.0	567.5
CIVILIAN PAYROLL	168.7	182.1	189.7	181.5	212.4
OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE	380.0	362.6	389.1	493.3	645.3
CONSTRUCTION	<u>141.2</u>	<u>135.1</u>	<u>204.0</u>	<u>180.3</u>	<u>204.9</u>
SUBTOTAL APPROP FUNDS	1,154.3	1,149.7	1,285.9	1,371.1	1,630.1
<u>OTHER</u>					
EXCHANGE & NAF PAYROLLS	24.8	24.1	32.8	35.7	32.5
OTHER PROCUREMENT (Military Family Housing, Investment Equipment, Claims)	<u>219.0</u>	<u>161.0</u>	<u>136.9</u>	<u>149.5</u>	<u>105.4</u>
SUBTOTAL OTHER	243.8	185.1	169.7	185.2	137.9
<u>RETIREMENT</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>113.1</u>	<u>122.3</u>	<u>130.4</u>
TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURES	1,398.1	1,334.8	1,586.7	1,678.6	1,898.4
APPROXIMATE AMOUNT SPENT IN ALASKA	1,043.4	1,008.4	1,191.9	1,277.7	1,448.5

*Data not collected prior to FY85.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES

Figure 8

FY87 MILITARY EXPENDITURES

TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURES BY SERVICE

\$1.9 BILLION



	AIR FORCE	42%
	ARMY	31%
	NAVY/MARINE	7%
	NAT GD/COE/CF	7%
	COAST GUARD	6%
	RETIREMENT	7%

TOTAL EXPENDITURES IN ALASKA BY CATEGORY

\$1.4 BILLION



	MIL & CIV PAY	46%
	O & M	34%
	CONSTRUCTION	7%
	NAF & EXCH PAY	2%
	OTHER PROCURE	4%
	RETIREMENT	7%

SUMMARY

The military's impact on Alaska's economy took on increasing importance as the economic decline continued throughout Fiscal Year 1987. In a period when more people were leaving Alaska than arriving, the military population and contribution to the Alaska economy continued to increase. During Fiscal Year 1987, the military personnel, civilian employees, and dependents represented 15 percent of the total Alaska population. The military work force represented 14 percent of the state's total work force in Fiscal Year 1987 and earned 13 percent of the state's estimated \$6.0 billion in wages and salaries. Military spending in Alaska was approximately \$1.4 billion, creating a total economic impact of \$2.6 billion.

The military services played a major role in the growth and development of Alaska since its purchase from Russia in 1867. For most of Alaska's history, the military and other government agencies were the largest sector of Alaskan industry in overall contribution to the state economy. During Fiscal Years 1974-1976, this leadership went to the construction, service, and transportation sectors during the extraordinary surge in activity brought on by the Trans-Alaska pipeline. During Fiscal Years 1977-1986, trade (retail and wholesale) and services were the industry leaders, accounting for approximately 34 percent of the total work force. Local, state, and federal government in Fiscal Year 1987 comprised 38 percent of the state's work force, with the military consisting of 14 percent of this total. Gross spending of \$1.9 billion in Fiscal Year 1987 shows an increase in military spending of 10 percent over Fiscal Year 1986. This trend should continue as the military services increase their presence throughout the state because of its strategic location. However, the growth could be adversely affected as Congress continues to grapple with mounting federal deficits.

During Fiscal Year 1987, each of the various branches of the military contributed to the economic growth of Alaska. For example, large exercises such as BRIM FROST 87 and AMALGAM BRAVE 87 brought hundreds of people and aircraft to Alaska on temporary duty assignments.

The United States Air Force continued as the major military employer with 14,540 military and civilian employees throughout the state. The 21st Tactical Fighter Wing at Elmendorf Air Force Base upgraded to the F-15C/D Eagle, received additional fighters, and activated the new 54th Tactical Fighter Squadron. At Eielson Air Force Base, the Alaska Air National Guard's 168th Air Refueling Squadron was activated in Fiscal Year 1987, flying KC-135 Stratotanker aircraft. Additionally, the Air Force announced transmit and receive sites of an Over-the-Horizon Backscatter radar will be constructed (beginning in 1989) at Gulkana and Tok, Alaska. The operations center will be located at Elmendorf Air Force Base.

The United States Army's 6th Infantry Division (Light) continued growing toward full strength during Fiscal Year 1987 with the activation of the 2nd Brigade at Fort Wainwright. Medical, supply and transportation, and infantry battallions were also activated at the Fairbanks post as well as a military intelligence battallion at Fort Richardson. Four hundred contractor built and managed housing units, known as "801 housing," were completed at Fort Wainwright.

The United States Navy continued its growth at Adak Island in the Aleutians including the opening of new housing to accommodate increased military strength. Construction of the Navy's Over-the-Horizon radar facility on the Aleutian island of Amchitka continued through 1987. Most visible to the Alaska civilian population were the visits to Alaska waters by United States Navy vessels such as the USS Enterprise and the visit to the port of Seward by the ballistic missile submarine USS Alaska. With increased Navy activity in the North Pacific, Alaska can expect more frequent visits by Navy vessels. Further, in Fiscal Year 1987 the United States Navy began investigating the possibility of homeporting Navy ships somewhere in Alaska.

The United States Coast Guard continued to play a large role in the military's contribution to the economy. In Fiscal Year 1987, the 17th Coast Guard District, headquartered at Juneau, implemented a realignment to assign more people to patrol functions without cutting back other Coast Guard services.

The military services engage in numerous other activities benefiting Alaska communities which are difficult to measure in dollar value. For example, military search and rescue activities in Alaska have become legendary. In Fiscal Year 1987, the Rescue Coordination Center at Elmendorf Air Force Base coordinated 216 missions involving 249 people, saved 63 lives, and assisted 77 other people. During Fiscal Year 1986, the United States Coast Guard conducted 1,944 missions, saving 528 lives. They assisted 2,929 people and saved property valued at \$114,373,000. This level of activity continued throughout 1987. Often, services are provided to benefit both the military and civilian communities. Examples include providing airstrip maintenance, radio and navigation aids on joint-use airstrips in the outlying areas of Alaska, and joint agreements for fire protection. Additionally, the military cooperates with various agencies in activities such as railroad and fish hatchery operations, and in public health and social services. Instances of emergency support range from natural disaster relief to the loan of generators to the city of Bethel when its power plant burned.

The military services, being a large sector of the Alaska population, work force, and economy, will continue to play a significant social and economic role in Alaska's future.

SCOMM

80:18

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSIONBILL NO. SSHJR 66Revision Date: March 4, 1992Title: Shift military money to domestic needsDepartment Affected: NoneBRU: NoneComponent: NoneSponsor: Representative B. DavisRequestor: House Special Committee onMil. and Vet Affairs

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0	0	0	0
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0					
TRAVEL	0					
CONTRACTUAL	0					
SUPPLIES	0					
EQUIPMENT	0					
LAND & STRUCTURES	0					
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0					
MISCELLANEOUS	0					
TOTAL OPERATING	0					

CAPITAL	0					
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REVENUE	0					
FUND SOURCE:	0					

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0					
FEDERAL FUNDS	0					
OTHER	0					
FUND SOURCE:	0					
TOTAL	0					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0					
PART-TIME	0					
TEMPORARY	0					

Estimate of current year impact:

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Thomas W. Wright, Committee StaffPhone: 465-4527Division: House Special Committee on Mil and Vet AffairsDate: March 4, 1992Approved by Commissioner: Representative Ivan M. Ivan, ChairAgency: House Special Committee on Mil and Vet AffairsDate: March 4, 1992

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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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DISTRICT 14 SEAT B • EAST ANCHORAGE • MULDOON

S P O N S O R S T A T E M E N T

SSHJR 66 "urges the Congress to amend the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 to allow savings in military spending to be spent for domestic needs as well as for budget deficit reduction".

Joint resolutions were introduced in both the House and the Senate. Senator Arlis Stugulewski introduced SJR 43, which has passed out of Senate State Affairs and is now in Senate Rules.

I believe the American defense budget can be substantially reduced without risking national security. It's time we reorder our national priorities; we must direct more money toward educating children and promoting healthy and stable families. Due to the end of the Cold War we can't afford such a large military budget at the expense of our national well-being.

Despite modest unilateral reductions in the U.S. nuclear arsenal, military spending for fiscal year 1992 is \$291 billion. Fifty cents of every federal tax dollar goes to the military and paying for past wars. One B-2 stealth bomber costs \$865,000,000, which exceeds the cost of Aid to Families with Dependent Children in 49 out of the 50 states in the union.

Huge needs exist in our economy. More of our kids need a lifelong start in increased accessibility to Headstart programs. Too many of our rural community health clinic don't have access to the most basic of life's needs, such as safe water. For America to be strong and competitive, we need to transfer military resources to programs that meet human needs.

Specifically, jobs, housing, health and nutrition, education, community development, environmental protection, prenatal care and child care are all areas that would benefit from a military reduction.

The joint resolution request that Congress and President Bush do the following:

- . reduce military spending to a level that is more appropriate to a post-Cold War situation;

- . reach a new budget agreement that would allow savings in military spending to be used to meet the nation's enormous social economic needs;
- . develop mechanisms to provide for the timely and orderly conversion of our economy from an emphasis on the military to one that is civilian oriented.

It is important for our children that the Alaska legislature pass this resolution and send an unified message to Congress. Lets join other organization like the National Urban League, Inc., American Nurses Association, Service Employees International Union, AFL-CIO and Women Legislators' Lobby in urging Congress to amend the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and support policies that invest the peace dividend in meeting urgent domestic needs.

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Rep. Ivan, Chair
Rep. Davidson
Rep. Foster
Rep. Gonzales
Rep. Gruenberg
Rep. M.W. Miller
Rep. Parnell



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Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
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Special Committee on Military & Veterans Affairs

SUMMARY OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 66

House Joint Resolution 66 urges Congress to amend the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 to allow savings in military spending to be spent for domestic needs as well as for budget deficit reduction.

TO: Military and Veterans Affairs Committee
RE: Adoption of SS for HJR 66
Date: 3/12/92
Fr: James E. Fisher, 633 Harris St., Juneau, AK

I strongly recommend the adoption of SS for HJR66.

This type of declaration appears imperative, if one will only recall the steady drumbeat of such statements as:

-- ...this is a very dangerous world...

-- ...the US must keep up its guard against ...

--... the US should be ready to help in trouble spots across the world, i.e., the Yugoslavian situation...

These counsels appear obsolete at the least, and self serving at the most. Following such reasoning the US might continue to spend on military apparatus, supported by reckless Federal deficit borrowing that **absorbs financial resources critically needed for investing in our country to maintain -- and regain -- its first place in the world's economic firmament, and most important, world markets.**

Alaska should avoid much, if any, of adverse effects from the restructuring of U.S. military overseas deployment. See attached clipping from the Anchorage Daily News of January 29th, 1992.

HJR 66 is a "get with it" plea of a type which should be emphasized, as frequently is required for the obvious, by repetition over and over and over.

Military cuts aid Alaska, report says

By BRIGID SCHULTE
States News Service

WASHINGTON — As the nation begins beating swords into plowshares, Alaska should fare well through defense cutbacks, despite the high-level of military presence, because of its unique geography, according to a national report released Thursday.

The report, "Building a Peace Economy," by the non-profit Council on Economic Priorities, predicts the Southwest and Northeast will be hardest hit as the "Evil Empire" has been replaced by the less threatening Commonwealth of Independent States and the United States begins converting from a military to a civilian economy.

Idaho, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming will be least affected by current 25 percent across-the-board defense cuts and future cuts, the authors predict.

The report ranks Alaska seventh in the nation for being vulnerable to defense-related cuts. That ranking comes from the fact that one in every 26 people in the state is an active-duty military employee — the second-highest ratio in the nation.

Most defense dollars in Alaska are thus spent on personnel — \$1.3 billion in fiscal 1990 — and not on the weapons systems that are being so severely cut in other areas of the country. In Alaska, the oil and construction industries receive 73 percent of all Pentagon procurement contracts, which amounted to \$400 million in fiscal 1990. No weapons systems are produced in the state.

Please see Page B-2, DEFENSE

B2 Anchorage Daily News Monday, January 27, 1992

DEFENSE: Cuts help

Continued from Page B-1

According to the report, "the key for most financially hard-hit states to stay afloat in the current conversion climate is to diversify defense-dependent economies — plans for which only Washington, Maryland, Connecticut and some cities have made."

"We used to talk about doves and hawks, but the issue now is, who is the eagle and who is the ostrich," said report author John Tepper Marlin. "The ostriches are saying we can't cut and the eagles are saying, the Cold War's over, we've got to plan ahead and diversify."

But in Alaska, where the military is one of the leading industries, accounting for 13 percent of the state's total output, the answer is not in diversifying, but in staying put.

Because of Alaska's location near the former Soviet Union and the booming Pacific region, Marlin predicts



that the military presence in the state will actually increase.

"Alaska benefits from troop transferrals from closed bases in other states and Europe," Marlin said in the report. "Alaska remains a key strategic location for troop reassignment because forces are easily deployable both to the Pacific — Tokyo is eight hours away — and to Europe — Frankfurt can be reached in eight hours by plane."

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"The federal government, which created the defense establishment, is morally obliged to be an active partner in the transition to peace," he said.



MAR 09 1992

ALASKA CHAPTER
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
SOCIAL WORKERS

8923 Tanis Drive
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 789-7099
FAX (907) 790-2209

March 8, 1992

Executive Director
William Diebels, LCSW

The Honorable Ivan Ivan
Alaska House of Representatives
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Ivan,

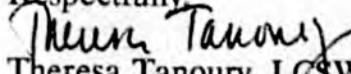
The Alaska Chapter of the National Association for Social Workers asks your support for **SS HJR 66**, *"Urging the Congress to amend the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 to allow savings in military spending to be spent for domestic needs as well as for budget deficit reduction."* We believe it is time to 1/ bring down the walls for domestic discretionary spending programs for FY '93; 2/ cut military spending FY'93 significantly below cuts projected in the Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) and free up resources for economic conversion programs; and 3/ transfer military savings to permit a greater investment in domestic programs.

The 1990 Budget Agreement was based on security needs that have become outdated with the end of the Cold War and the disintegration of the Soviet empire. Under current plans, in 1996 we will *still* be spending \$85 billion defending Europe, \$12 billion on Norway, and another \$33 billion on Japan. In the next three years we can safely cut defense spending by at least \$60 billion to \$100 billion more.

According to our National office, next year, in FY'93, domestic programs are likely to face cuts unless the BEA is changed. Lower than projected inflation means that the domestic cap could be lowered \$2 billion since the BEA requires an adjustment to the spending cap when actual inflation is higher or lower than assumed in the Act. Additionally, Congress borrowed on next year's amount to make it through this year, putting an even greater squeeze on next year. On top of next year's squeeze is what is in store for FY 94-95. According to the Congressional Budget Office, domestic spending could be cut \$15 billion in FY 94 and \$22 billion in FY 95 if defense spending reductions continue according to the President's plan.

Please send the message that SS HJR 66 contains to the Congress and to President Bush. Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,


Theresa Tanoury, LCSW
Social Action Committee Chair

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INTERNATIONAL UNION, AFL-CIO, CLC

1313 L STREET N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 • (202) 898-3200



JOHN J. SWEENEY
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

RICHARD W. CORDTZ
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

November 18, 1991

Dear Representative:

On behalf of the 975,000 members of the Service Employees International Union (SEIU), I urge you to support policies which redirect the nation's fiscal priorities towards rebuilding America and revitalizing the middle class.

In light of recent world events, the projected level of defense expenditures is clearly unjustified. The excess funds from defense could be put to better use if they were freed to help meet domestic needs. In order to utilize a peace dividend, the Budget Enforcement Act must be modified to allow for a transfer of funds from the defense to the domestic discretionary spending account. By bringing down these walls, we could profit from the peace dividend while maintaining the overall deficit reduction goals established under the budget agreement.

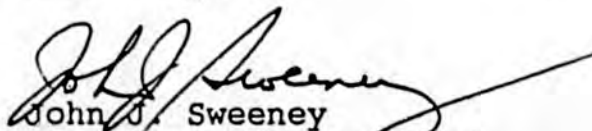
I also urge you to cosponsor H.R. 3732, the Budget Process Reform Act of 1991, which modifies the Budget Enforcement Act by eliminating the barriers among discretionary spending accounts for fiscal year 1993.

SEIU represents workers who are the backbone of the American middle class. These working men and women are struggling to maintain a decent standard of living during an era of declining wages, slow economic growth and rising income inequality.

We need greater investment in our schools, our children, and our infrastructure. Our cities and states need help solving their mounting fiscal crises. We also need to invest in a national healthcare system that guarantees every American access to quality, affordable care.

SEIU urges you to support budget policies that invest the peace dividend in meeting urgent domestic needs.

Sincerely,


John J. Sweeney
International President

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ROBERT C. LARSON
Senior Vice-Chairman
BERNARD C. WATSON

Vice-Chairmen
M. ANTHONY BURNS
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National Urban League, Inc.

WASHINGTON OPERATIONS
1111 Fourteenth Street, N.W.
6th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

November 19, 1991

Dear Representative:

Our changed world requires a complete re-examination of our budget and spending priorities. Now is the time to commit to a program of long-term, strategic investment in the development of our human resources and the physical infrastructure that supports economic activity.

The National Urban League has taken the concrete step of developing a bold new initiative for investing in this Nation's human and physical infrastructure through a specific proposal, Playing to Win: A Marshall Plan for America. The Marshall Plan serves as a blueprint for an investment program for America, calling for an annual \$50 billion commitment of our resources, targeted to areas of greatest need. In a recent address, National Urban League President, John E. Jacob, argued that the progressive decline in America's relative economic strength means that unless we invest more in the nation's human and physical capital, we will face a bleak economic future. Failure to meet the challenge of global competitiveness could jeopardize our national security and our quality of life.

November 19, 1991
Page 2

To move forward with the Urban League's Marshall Plan, the Congress and the Administration must join together in modifying last year's budget agreement which is now obsolete in light of changes in the Soviet Union, the end of the Cold War, and the devastation of our communities. The National Urban League has joined other national organizations in drafting the following statement of principles to guide the re-ordering of our national priorities:

1. Congress and the Administration should reduce defense expenditures in FY1993 significantly below the levels projected in the President's FY1992 five-year plan. These savings should be used for needed public investment that can redress unmet domestic needs, build human capital and promote long-term economic growth.
2. Congress and the Administration should allow for the transfer of funds from defense to domestic discretionary spending programs in FY1993, while maintaining the overall deficit reduction goals set forth in the budget agreement.
3. Congress and the Administration should not use defense savings or other discretionary funds for tax cut purposes. Instead the Congress and the Administration should finance any personal income tax relief package by shifting the tax burden to upper-income taxpayers.

The National Urban League looks forward to working with you as we plan for our country's future economic well-being.

Sincerely,



Robert McAlpine
Director
Policy & Government Relations

RMC:sb

American Nurses Association

2420 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Missouri 64108

(816) 474-5720

Lucille A. Joel, Ed.D., R.N., F.A.A.N.
President

Fax: (816) 471-4903

Barbara K. Redman, Ph.D., R.N., F.A.A.N.
Executive Director



Washington Office:
1101 14th Street, N.W. Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 789-1800
FAX: (202) 842-4375

November 19, 1991

Dear Representative:

On behalf of the American Nurses Association (ANA) and the 200,000 members of its 53 constituent state and territorial associations I am writing to urge you to consider a renegotiation of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (BEA) to permit the nation's domestic needs to be better met.

The American Nurses Association is participating with a broad based coalition of organizations that believe the Congress and the Administration should reduce defense spending in the coming years to permit that funding to be transferred to meet the nation's unmet domestic priorities. We believe that the principles of deficit reduction set forth in the budget agreement should be maintained, but that the recent events in the Soviet nations warrant a reduction in the amount of money spent on defense and a greater emphasis on domestic needs that have suffered over the past decade.

Universal access to health care must be a major domestic priority. As front line providers, we see the tremendous need for better delivery of health care to unserved and underserved populations. We also know that financing health care reform will be a formidable task. ANA and over 50 nursing organizations have joined together to propose a reform of the health care system called *Nursing's Agenda for Health Care Reform* to address those issues.

A renegotiation of the budget agreement will allow our nation's domestic programs to benefit from the peace initiatives and the reduction in defense spending. I urge you to invest in America now by supporting these principles of the budget coalition.

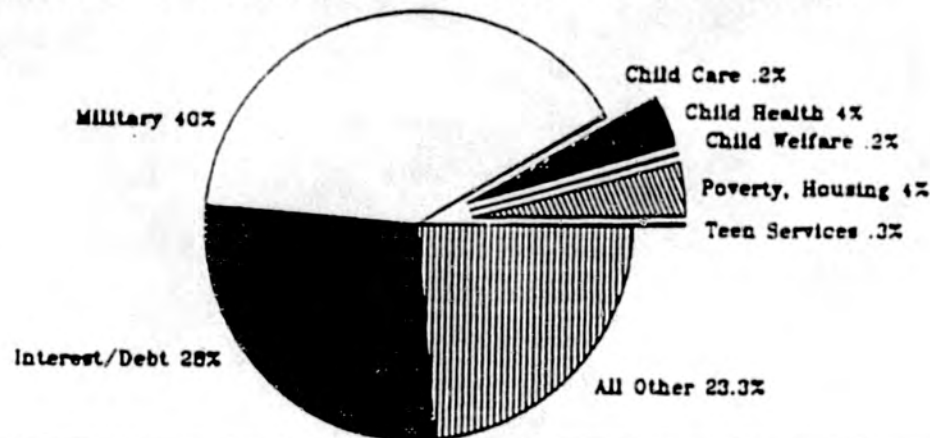
Sincerely,

Lucille A. Joel, EdD, RN, FAAN
President

LAJ:PMG/pal

Why Alaska's Children Deserve a Peace Dividend

Childrens Program Share of Proposed FY '91 Federal Income Tax Dollars



While poverty, child abuse and other children's problems increased dramatically in this decade:

The state has lost over \$ 230.58 Million in Federal Funds for Children's Services.

A 10% cut in Military Spending could reverse that trend and provide opportunities afforded children in other industrialized countries.

Developed by the National Priorities Project in cooperation with the
Child Welfare League of America.

Let's Invest in Kids

Given the dramatic changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the real threat to America's security in the next decade arises out of our neglect of domestic needs: poverty, homelessness, hunger, drug abuse, and insufficient health and education services increasingly confront our nation's children. We need a federal budget that responds to these problems.

Members of Congress and national organizations, including CWLA, are launching the BUDGET FOR A STRONG AMERICA, which calls for an estimated cut of \$90 billion from the military budget over three years. The savings would be applied to deficit reduction and funding critical domestic programs.

Alaska's three year share would be approximately

\$ 405 Million

From these savings, CWLA is calling for a significant increase in funding for programs to families and children.

Problems in our State

Poverty, Homelessness, and Hunger

- An estimated 12.7 % children live in families with incomes below the poverty line.
- 20.1 % live in single-parent families.
- The monthly welfare benefit for a family of three is \$ 779; the average fair market rent is \$ 576.

Child Protective Services

- Between 1981 and 1985, the number of child abuse reports increased by 72.1 %.

Maternal and Child Health

- In 1984, 22.8 % of our babies were born to mothers who did not receive early prenatal care.
- 4.6 % of these babies were at risk due to low birthweight.
- 58.4 % of teenage mothers received early prenatal care.
- In 1984, the infant mortality rate was 10.8 % per thousand.
- 72.4 % of financially eligible pregnant women, infants, and children do not get nutritional supplements through WIC.

Child Care and Head Start

- An estimated 47.37 % of mothers with children under age 6 work outside the home.

Adolescent Services

- 13.2 % of students entering the 9th grade will not graduate from high school.
- 8.7 % of all births in 1986 were to teens.
- 16.7 % of youth age 16-19 were unemployed in 1988.

Source data: Children's Defense Fund

HOW LONG CAN WE CONTINUE TO SHORTCHANGE OUR CHILDREN?

Federal Programs that Provide Money to our State

Cumulative Change In Federal Aid, 1982-1988 (in Millions of Dollars)

AFDC and Child Support Enforcement	\$ -18.27	
McKinney Homeless Act	\$.87	
Food Stamps	\$ -13.51	
Section 8 Housing Program	\$ -7.20	
Community Development Block Grant	\$ -8.33	Subtotal \$ -46.44 M

Child Welfare Services	\$ 1.43	
Social Services Block Grant	\$ -4.48	
* Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program	NA	Subtotal \$ -3.05 M

Health Planning	\$ -2.99	
Maternal & Child, Community Health	\$ -2.94	
Medicaid	\$ -24.07	
Preventive Health Services Block Grant	\$ -.97	
Child Nutrition	\$ -.06	
WIC	\$ 5.87	
Special Milk	-1.22	Subtotal \$ -26.38 M

Head Start	\$.60	
** The Act For Better Child Care	NA	Subtotal \$.60 M

Vocational and Adult Education	\$ -3.56	
* Family Planning	NA	
** Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Care and Research Act	NA	
Job Training	\$ -146.45	
Juvenile Justice Assistance	\$ -.91	
Drug Education	\$ 1.74	
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health	\$ -6.13	
** Young Americans Act	NA	Subtotal \$ -155.31 M

TOTAL \$ -230.58 M

* Data not available on a state level.

** To be Enacted in the 2nd Session of the 101st Congress.

Source data: The American Federation of State,
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HOW DOES THE U.S. COMPARE TO OTHER COUNTRIES?

Poverty

67 industrialized nations, excepting the U.S., provide a monthly or weekly cash benefit to families for every child. Single mothers often receive additional assistance.

Of 8 industrial democracies studied by the Urban League, the U.S. had the highest child poverty rate. Programs for the poor in the U.S. gave assistance to fewer people and provided lower benefits.

Maternal and Child Health

The percentage of babies born at low birth-weight in European democracies is approximately 4% compared with 6.8% in the U.S. Each year, 555,000 American women give birth without health insurance protection.

Nearly 1/4 of all U.S. women do not receive early prenatal care. Many European nations provide maternity grants at the time of child-bearing. Some 15 other countries provide universal access to health care.

Child Care

In studying the status of child care workers in various countries, it appears that child care workers have greater prestige, higher pay and higher morale in those countries whose governments support child care. Child care workers are the second lowest paid professionals in the United States.

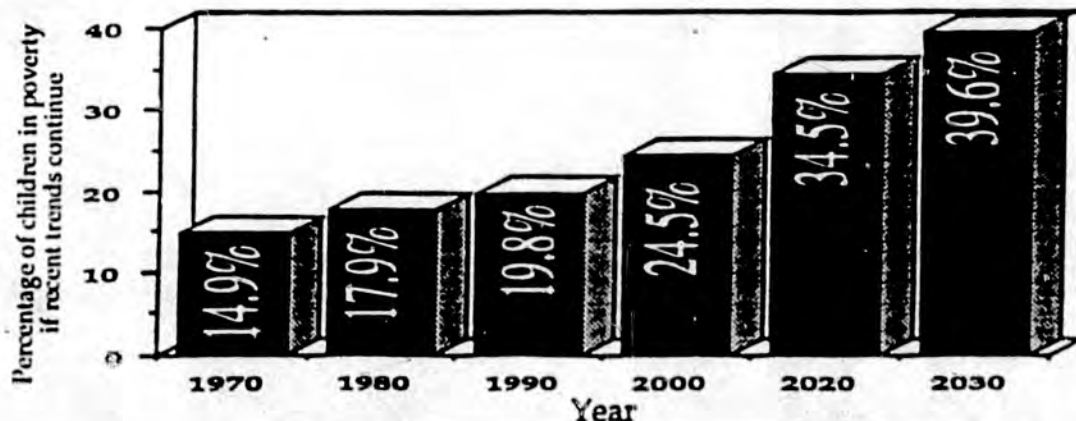
The U.S. and South Africa are the only major industrialized nations that do not guarantee some form of job-protected maternity leave. Of 135 nations providing leave, 125 mandate paid leave.

Teen Pregnancy

U.S. teenage pregnancy rates were higher than those for teenage women in Canada,

England, Wales, France, the Netherlands and Sweden.

THE FUTURE IS IN OUR HANDS Child Poverty in the U.S. 1970-2030



• In the year 2000, if recent trends continue, there will be 16 million poor children in the United States, 3 million more than in 1987. One in every four children will be poor.

• By the year 2030, there will be 25 million poor children. One in every three children will be poor.

Source: Children's Defense Fund, computations based on Census Bureau data.

Military cuts aid Alaska, report says

By BRIGID SCHULTE
States News Service

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Please see Page B-2, DEFENSE

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DEFENSE: Cuts help

Continued from Page B-1

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Marlin is lobbying for the federal government to either pay for or help provide job retraining programs primarily in the Lower 48.

"The federal government, which created the defense establishment, is morally obliged to be an active partner in the transition to peace," he said.

Morale project shows USAF's champagne taste

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Air Force has spent hundreds of millions of dollars on gold-plated chandeliers, golf course projects and other luxuries to boost morale, internal Pentagon documents showed Sunday.

Back in 1985, the Air Force decided to refurbish its officers' club at the Mildenhall base in Britain at a cost of \$75,000. The service's champagne taste, however, hardly matched the appropriated amount.

Gold-plated chandeliers valued at \$145,000 were installed, solid oak paneling lined the walls and fireplaces with marble fixtures completed the decor. The final tally was more than \$2 million with U.S. taxpayers picking up the tab.

The internal Air Force audits, conducted in April and May of this year, reveal widespread waste and abuse in the Air Force management of its Morale, Welfare and Recreation Activities.

Golf course projects at Myrtle Beach Air Force Base cost nearly \$600,000, while parties for a departing officer at Ramstein Air Base in Germany totaled \$26,000.

In a letter to Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, Rep. Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., called for leadership from the highest levels of the Pentagon to crack down on these abuses.

According to the documents, strict restrictions on excessive spending on renovation projects have been either ignored or circumvented. Projects valued at more than \$500,000 must be reported to Congress. In some instances, however, major projects were split into smaller projects to avoid seeking congressional approval.

Even the Air Force auditors expressed dismay at the renovation projects.

In the documents, Air Force management at the base in England argued that the chandeliers couldn't be standard-issue.

"Low quality chandeliers

Gold-plated chandeliers valued at \$145,000 were installed, solid oak paneling lined the walls and fireplaces with marble fixtures completed the decor.

could not act as the main architectural highlight of a room as the existing chandeliers do. The crystal used would not have the capability to break apart the available light in a room into its primary colors (prism effect)," the Air Force said.

In response, the auditors said "spending an additional \$15,900 in appropriated funds to purchase chandeliers that have the correct 'prism effect' is not appropriate."

Other instances of abuse include relocation of a skeet shooting club at Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma. The estimated cost of the project was \$722,000 and it was included in the cost of a construction project for basing of the B-2 stealth bomber.

But when it was discovered that the project was \$1 million over budget, the Air Force proposed eliminating the work stations at the facility rather than the Skeet Club.

"I find it appalling that the weaknesses in the management and oversight of Morale, Welfare and Recreation operations have been repeatedly documented by Defense Department auditors, whistleblowers and Congress, that hundreds of millions of dollars are being illegally spent on parties, golf courses and officers clubs, yet internal recommendations to remedy the problems have been ignored," Boxer said.

ANCHORAGE TIMES 8-6-90



THE DEFENSE MONITOR

Order CDI's **videos**, "Arms for the Future" and "Military Spending After the War with Iraq". VHS, \$25 each.

The Center for Defense Information supports an effective defense. It opposes excessive expenditures for weapons and policies that increase the danger of nuclear war. CDI believes that strong social, economic, political, and military components contribute equally to the nation's security.

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I.S.S.N. #0195-6450

Vol. XX, Number 2

1991

A New Military Budget for A New World

Defense Monitor in Brief

- The Administration's proposed 1992 Pentagon budget of \$291 Billion is \$5 Billion higher than last year's and does not include the cost of the war against Iraq.
- To date, the U.S. has paid \$17 Billion for the war against Iraq, but may end up paying Billions of dollars more if other countries fall short of their pledges of \$54 Billion.
- Adding veterans' benefits, plus the military's share of interest on the federal debt and other often overlooked expenses generated by the Pentagon, brings actual annual U.S. military spending to about \$415 Billion.
- The U.S. was able to defeat Iraq rapidly and decisively using only 17 percent of U.S. active and reserve personnel and approximately one-third of its major combat units.
- Over half of U.S. military spending is devoted to preparing for a war in Europe--the prospect of which has essentially disappeared with the collapse of the Warsaw Pact.

For 45 years the threat posed to Western Europe by the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies was used to justify high levels of U.S. military spending. The collapse of the Warsaw Pact and the signing of the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty have essentially eliminated this threat. The end of the Cold War confrontation in Europe and the prospective Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) have similarly diminished the threat of nuclear war.

These dramatically changed circumstances should allow the U.S. to reduce its military budget deeply. Without the war against Iraq and the possibility of future wars in the region, the U.S. need prevent the U.S. from making these cuts.

As large and as costly as the U.S. deployment to the Persian Gulf has been, it does not approach the level of investment the U.S. has made over the past 45 years preparing for a possible war in Europe.

U.S. planners have traditionally assumed that a war in Europe would require 70 percent or more of U.S. conventional army, navy, and air forces. By comparison only about one-third of U.S. forces were sent to the Persian Gulf. Even this may have been considerably more than was necessary. It is clearly more than the U.S. would need to fight any other likely Third World adversary.

Thus, maintaining forces capable of fighting in the Third World need not

prevent the U.S. from reaping substantial savings due to the Cold War's end. This is especially true since the Cold War military budget always included funds and forces for fighting wars in the Third World--to be fought, if necessary, at the same time as a larger war in Europe. Indeed, since 1979 the U.S. has specifically planned and budgeted for a possible war in the Persian Gulf.

The U.S. has been given a much needed opportunity to begin addressing the economic, social, and environmental problems that now pose the most serious threats to America's security. We cannot afford to squander this opportunity by continuing to pay for an enormous unneeded Cold War military establishment in a post-Cold War world.

Administration Plans

The Bush administration is asking for \$291 Billion for the Pentagon in 1992, compared to \$286 Billion for 1991. The Pentagon claims that when the effects of inflation are taken into account, next year's budget will actually represent a one percent decline from this year. In fact, when the Administration's \$15 Billion "supplemental" request to cover part of the cost of the war against Iraq is added, the latest budget request clearly represents an increase in military spending.

According to the Administration's latest five-year plan, spending will reach \$298 Billion by 1996. Again, it argues that when inflation is taken into account this will actually represent a 14 percent decline. Such a reduction, even if real, falls far short of the level of cuts the U.S. can now safely afford to make.

Worse yet, there is good reason to believe that the Administration will exceed the spending levels it has projected for the coming five years. The Administration claims that these plans assume a "good-news scenario." Defense Secretary Cheney recently testified that "I would like to reserve the right to come back at some future time and say we can't go down as fast or as far as this program would take us."

In addition, the Pentagon may not be able to maintain the level of forces called for in its plans without exceeding projected spending levels. Under these plans the size of the U.S. military will decline. For example, between now and 1995 the number of warships will decline from 535 to 451, the number of Army divisions will drop from 28 to 18, and the number of tactical fighter wings will fall from 36 to 26.

Unfortunately, Administration plans also call for replacing existing weapons with newer and far more costly weapons. Thus the smaller forces proposed by the Pentagon could actually cost more than existing forces.

The Pentagon is formally constrained to live within its projected budget levels through 1993. This is be-

cause for the first three years of the five-year budget agreement reached between Congress and the Administration in 1990, the Administration is precluded from using cuts in domestic spending to finance increases in military spending. However, in fiscal years 1994 and 1995 it will be free to propose such "adjustments" so long as overall federal spending is kept within the budget agreement's spending cap.

In reality, by making larger cuts in force structure and reducing the rate at which existing weapons are replaced by more expensive ones, the U.S. could safely reduce annual military spending to some \$200 Billion within the next five to ten years.

Nuclear Forces

Spending on nuclear forces is perhaps the clearest area where cuts can and should be made to reflect the demise of the U.S.-Soviet military competition. The Soviet Union has already agreed to large cuts in nuclear forces as part of the upcoming Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty. It has also stopped or begun to slow the production of new nuclear weapon systems such as the Typhoon-class missile submarine, the Blackjack bomber, and the SS-24 intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM).

Preparing for possible future wars in the Third World provides no justification for the enormous U.S. nuclear arsenal. Some Third World countries may develop and build small nuclear forces within the next five to ten years. But the U.S. could completely destroy any such country with a tiny fraction of the 12,000 long-range nuclear weapons it has today.

Moreover, a prerequisite for slowing nuclear proliferation is for the U.S. and the Soviet Union to acknowledge the unusable nature of nuclear weapons. This requires that they abide by the promise they made at the signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1968 to work towards the cessation of their own nuclear weapons testing and production

programs. In addition, the U.S. could work to strengthen treaty-mandated safeguards intended to, for example, prevent the diversion of nuclear materials from civilian reactors to weapons manufacture in signatory countries.

Presently the U.S. spends about \$65 Billion a year on nuclear forces. This includes the costs of developing, producing, and operating the weapons and delivery systems plus costs associated with the communications, logistics, and other facilities needed to support these weapon systems. Given recent changes, the U.S. could reduce annual spending on nuclear forces to perhaps \$25 Billion by 1995.

End of the Soviet Challenge

A 1984 Pentagon report showed that when all of the direct and indirect costs of European-based U.S. forces and U.S.-based reinforcements were added together, the U.S. spent \$177 Billion a year, or about 60 percent of its military budget, on the defense of Western Europe. The dramatic reduction in Soviet capabilities means that this mission can now be carried out entirely with forces from the prosperous countries of Western Europe.

Under the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) treaty and a series of bilateral agreements and unilateral statements, the Soviet Union has agreed to remove all of its forces from Eastern Europe and cut its forces

The Cold War is Dead

"The Cold War is dead. I don't see any possibility for resurrecting the Warsaw Pact. It's my belief, and I think that of most of us in the administration, that the Soviets will continue to withdraw from Eastern Europe, that that perhaps is the most significant change we can count upon affecting our military strategy."

Dick Cheney
Secretary of Defense
March 7, 1991

No More Iraqs

No other Third World country that the U.S. might plausibly face in coming years is as strong as Iraq was at the start of the Persian Gulf War. None of these countries is capable of successfully challenging the far larger and more effective forces that the U.S. has today and will have tomorrow.

	Pre-War Iraq	Libya	Syria	Cuba	N. Korea	Iran	USA
Manpower*	1,000	85	404	181	1,111	504	2,050
Tanks	5,500	2,300	4,000	1,100	3,500	500	16,150
Aircraft	800	513	558	185	716	185	7,150

* Manpower in thousands. Sources: CDI, IISS, CRS.

Chart prepared by Center for Defense Information.

remaining in the European portion of the Soviet Union by some 25 percent by 1995.

The CFE treaty requires the Warsaw Pact to destroy some 35,000 tanks, artillery, and other conventional weapons, while NATO will have to destroy only about 2,800 such weapons. On paper, this will leave the two alliances with equal numbers of weapons. In fact, NATO will then enjoy a numerical superiority. This is because approximately 30 percent of the Warsaw Pact's force total will belong to Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria--countries that remain allies of the Soviet Union in name only.

These "allies" formally dissolved the military command structure of the Warsaw Pact as of April 1991. It is likely that the alliance will cease to exist even in name by the end of the year.

In reality, the de facto dissolution of the Warsaw Pact alliance, combined with unilateral withdrawals of Soviet troops, has already eliminated any plausible prospect of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe. A crackdown or change of government in the Soviet Union cannot reverse these changes.

As Defense Secretary Cheney testified in February 1991, "The Soviet ability to project power beyond their borders will continue to decline, at least where a conventional force is a concern. And that decline will continue whether it's done for policy reasons...or whether it's done because of the simple continued economic collapse of the Soviet Union."

Quality Improvements Slowed

Some Pentagon officials argue that cuts in Soviet weapons numbers are being offset by improvements in the quality of individual Soviet weapons. The notion, however, that Soviet improvements in quality are likely to be substantial enough to offset the collapse of the Warsaw Pact and CFE treaty-imposed reductions in forces is farfetched.

The Soviet military appears not only to be cutting the size of its forces, but slowing the rate at which it is developing new generations of weapons. According to the Pentagon's 1990 edition of *Soviet Military Power*, "the direction of change planned for the [Soviet] budget appears to indicate a real decline of military R&D spending," a critical component of new weapons development. A specific example of this slowdown can be seen in the case of Soviet fighter development.

In the 1988 edition of *Soviet Military Power*, the Pentagon stated that "the Soviets are expected to produce two new fighters in the mid-1990s.... Initial operational capability for both aircraft is expected in the late 1990s." In contrast, the 1990 edition of this report stated only that the prospect that the Soviets will develop two new fighters "remains a concern," and pushed back the earliest date they would expect to see these new aircraft to "sometime after the turn of the century."

The Persian Gulf War

The countries of the Third World do not pose a military challenge to the U.S. that is even remotely comparable to that posed in the past by the Warsaw Pact. The U.S. enjoys close economic and positive political relations with the vast majority of countries in the Third World.

Of the handful of Third World countries that have had mixed or hostile relations with the U.S. in the past, pre-war Iraq--with some 800 combat aircraft and 5,500 tanks--was probably the strongest. Nevertheless, using only about one-third of its ground and air forces, the U.S. was able to defeat Iraq in a six-week war.

Nor can U.S. success against Iraq be explained by the presence of allied support. U.S. Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps aircraft delivered over 80 percent of the bombs dropped on targets in Kuwait and Iraq. U.S. forces played a similarly dominant role in the brief ground war.

No More Iraqs

If the war with Iraq cannot justify a Cold War-sized military budget, certainly no other Third World threat can plausibly do so.

The only Third World country with military forces clearly larger than those of pre-war Iraq is China. U.S. planners have not considered the possibility of war with China a serious prospect since the 1970s. Indeed, the U.S. has cultivated economic, political, and even limited military ties to China for more than a decade.

In any case China is bordered by several powerful countries, including the Soviet Union and India, and, unlike Iraq, is not located immediately adjacent to any areas comparable to the Persian Gulf in terms of their importance to the economic health of the U.S. and other industrialized countries.

Only a handful of other Third World countries even approach the military capabilities possessed by Iraq

at the start of the war. This observation is illustrated by the fact that only three Third World countries--Syria, North Korea, and India--have more than 2,500 tanks.

The likelihood of the U.S. becoming involved in a major war with any of these countries, especially India, is extremely low. In any case, if such a war did occur, the U.S. would certainly not need to send in as large a force as it sent to fight Iraq. This is especially true in the cases of Syria and North Korea.

Both of these countries border very strong U.S. allies which would inevitably become involved in any conflict. Israel has already demonstrated its ability to defeat Syria. With twice the population and a military budget three times larger, there is every reason to believe that South Korea would be capable of defeating any North Korean aggression.

That leaves only India. While nothing is impossible, a U.S. war with India seems farfetched indeed. India has one of the longest-standing democratic traditions in the Third World and followed an essentially neutral foreign policy even during the Cold War. India has close economic relations with the Western industrialized world and buys much of its military equipment from U.S. allies such as Britain.

In any event, the potential threat posed to the U.S. by India's military is constrained by two of the same factors that constrain the threat posed by China. First, India is bordered by two strong countries, China and Pakistan, both of which have fought India in the past and both of which have largely cooperative relations with the U.S. Second, like China, India is not located adjacent any countries or regions that can be compared to the Persian Gulf in terms of their importance to the U.S.

In sum, it is likely that any Third World military threat faced by the U.S. in the foreseeable future will be substantially less challenging than that recently posed by Iraq.

Peacemaking and Keeping

More importantly, the need for even small-scale military intervention by the U.S. is becoming increasingly questionable. Notwithstanding the war against Iraq, initiatives to solve Third World conflicts peacefully have proven increasingly successful in recent years. In 1990, negotiated settlements led to elections and an end to fighting in Namibia and Nicaragua. Significant progress has also been made toward the resolution of ongoing conflicts in Angola and South Africa.

In those few instances when military force may be required in the future, the United Nations could offer an attractive alternative to U.S. intervention. U.N.-sponsored forces from various countries have carried out peacekeeping duties in many regions, including the Sinai, Cyprus, and Namibia.

The U.S. clearly played the dominant role in the Persian Gulf war. But the President did seek and achieve U.N. approval for U.S. military action. Likewise, while small in comparison to the U.S. commitment, many other countries also sent forces to the Gulf. Rather than simply approving military action, a strengthened U.N. might be able to organize and command a truly multinational effort if and when military intervention is required in the future.

Gulf War Costs

Estimates for the cost of the war against Iraq range from about \$45 Billion to \$70 Billion. This year the Administration has asked for \$15 Billion, on top of the \$2 Billion it received last year, to begin paying these costs. This "supplemental" appropriation is over and above its \$291 Billion request for the 1992 military budget. Although U.S. allies pledged some \$54 Billion to cover the cost of the war, as of early April 1991 they had made only about \$31 Billion in payments. If these other payments fail to materialize, the Administration will need to request additional funds.

Cut Military Spending

"With the Cold War ending, the American and other Western European publics and their elected officials are rightfully expecting reductions in defense spending."

General Colin Powell
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
March 7, 1991

It is not difficult to see how the war could cost \$45 Billion or more. Modern military forces can consume vast amounts of costly ammunition and other supplies. It is not, however, clear that a \$15 Billion supplemental appropriation is justified or necessary even if the allies fall short of their pledges.

For the past 30 years the U.S. built up huge stockpiles of weapons in preparation for a possible war against the Soviet Union. During the last 10 years the U.S. has also acquired supplies for a possible war in the Persian Gulf.

Because the prospect of a NATO-Warsaw Pact war has now essentially been eliminated, it may be that only a modest portion of the ammunition and other supplies consumed during the Persian Gulf War need be replaced.

Second Rate Weapons

In arguing that the U.S. should continue to invest heavily in developing and building newer, more modern, and more costly weapons, Pentagon officials frequently point out that some Third World countries now also possess advanced weapons. Two factors, however, greatly limit the significance of this fact.

First, few Third World countries can afford to buy significant quantities of sophisticated weapons. The limits imposed by the high cost of these weapons can be seen in the example of tactical combat aircraft.

Modern combat aircraft are very expensive both to build and to operate.

The U.S. F-15E fighter, for example, costs some \$43 million to buy and \$12,000 an hour to fly. Despite their high costs, however, the U.S. has about 3,200 top-of-the-line combat aircraft--F-14s, F-16s, F/A-18s, and F-15s.

In contrast, Third World countries can afford only small numbers of high quality aircraft. The Pentagon has cited the possession by a number of countries of the Soviets' latest fighter, the MiG-29, as evidence of the Third World's advanced capabilities. But the largest buyer to date has been India, which has only 50 of these aircraft.

The other problem is that Third World militaries have not proven to be very effective at using complex high-technology weaponry. Clearly Iraq did not make effective use of its modern weapons, including the MiG-29.

Reducing Arms Sales

One way to limit the military danger posed by Third World countries is to limit arms sales. Each year the U.S., the Soviet Union and other industrialized countries sell Billions of dollars worth of weapons to the Third World.

It was because of the willingness of the industrialized world to make sales that the Persian Gulf region, and Iraq in particular, became so heavily armed in the 1970s and 1980s. During the Cold War, the U.S. and the Soviet Union often sold weapons to regional rivals. In the 1970s, for example, the U.S. was Iran's main arms supplier, while the Soviet Union was the main arms supplier to Iraq. In the end, this competition served neither U.S. nor Soviet interests.

By agreement, either tacit or explicit, the industrialized countries could limit arms sales to the Third World. Although the support of the major powers would be necessary for success, such an effort might be usefully organized and monitored by the U.N.

Other Challenges

If the U.S. faced no pressing economic, social, and environmental problems, then excessive military spending might not be a problem. But in fact the U.S. faces enormous challenges in these areas.

The U.S. economy is increasingly losing ground to foreign competition. One reason for this is the U.S. federal deficit, which is expected to reach nearly \$300 Billion in 1991. Cuts in military spending could contribute significantly to the reduction of the federal deficit. Reducing the size of the deficit would in turn free up money that could then be spent improving U.S. industry to make it more competitive.

There is also no shortage of social or environmental problems which need to be addressed. Cuts in wasteful military spending could allow the U.S. to make needed increases in spending on education, for example, or help pay the \$300 Billion it is expected to cost to clean up U.S. military bases and nuclear weapons facilities.

The five-year budget agreement reached in 1990 stipulates that any savings from cutting military spending must go first toward reducing the federal deficit. However, the budget agreement's separate caps on domestic and military spending are replaced with a single overall cap in fiscal years 1994 and 1995. It would then be possible to shift savings from the military directly into needed social and environmental programs without breaking the budget agreement.

Finally, money saved by cutting military spending could be used to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil. If the U.S. spent as much money on conservation and developing alternative energy resources as it does on maintaining forces for fighting in the Persian Gulf, it might well be able to eliminate any dependence on foreign oil.

Budget savings can be made both by cutting the size of U.S. forces and slowing the rate at which U.S. forces are equipped with new weapons. By making such cuts the U.S. should be able to reduce annual military spending from \$286 Billion in 1991 to approximately \$200 Billion in 1995. A positive and manageable step in this direction would be to reduce the 1992 military budget from the \$291 Billion requested to \$266 Billion. Done wisely,

Options for Savings in the 1992 Military Budget

The U.S. could cut \$25 Billion from the proposed 1992 military budget of \$291 Billion through the cancellation of unnecessary weapons alone. This would represent a positive step toward a more reasonable level of military spending.

Possible Fiscal Year 1992 Savings (in millions):

	Budget Authority
B-2 bomber	\$4,821.5
C-17 cargo plane	\$2,830.7
Trident II missile	\$1,270.6
DDG-51 destroyer	\$4,541.1
SSN-21 attack submarine	\$2,382.1
Advanced Tactical Fighter	\$1,637.2
Star Wars*	\$5,307.6
AMRAAM missile	\$1,030.7
Light Helicopter	\$549.5
MX ICBM rail-garrison	\$260.1
Midgetman ICBM	\$548.8
Total	\$25,179.9

* Includes the cost of the Tactical Missile Defense Initiative.

Sources: CDI, DOD.

Chart prepared by Center for Defense Information.

this first "peace dividend" would pave the way for more significant reductions in future years.

Nuclear Forces

The end of the Cold War, the prospective START treaty, and the irrelevance of nuclear weapons for fighting in the Third World should allow the U.S. to make deep cuts in its nuclear weapons budget.

B-2 Bomber: The most costly new U.S. nuclear weapon system is the B-2 "Stealth" bomber. The Air Force wants \$4.8 Billion for the program in 1992. Ultimately, it plans to buy 75 bombers for a total cost of at least \$65 Billion.

The fact that the U.S. already has over 12,000 nuclear weapons on land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs), and existing U.S. bombers should alone be enough to justify cancellation of the B-2.

If not, the Persian Gulf War provides enough additional evidence. The war undermined two key claims for the B-2. The Air Force argues that the B-2 might some day be capable of finding and destroying Soviet mobile ICBMs.

The inability of the U.S. to find and destroy many of Iraq's mobile SCUD missiles, despite flying thousands of aircraft missions over a 42-day period, suggests that this B-2 mission—which would have to be accomplished in a matter of hours and in a nuclear environment—would be impossible.

Similarly, it is difficult to believe that the B-2 would be used to fight in a future Third World conflict when the Air Force never even suggested that its newest existing bomber, the B-1B, be used in the Persian Gulf war.

The Administration wants Billions more for other unnecessary nuclear weapons programs in 1992. These programs include: \$548.8 million to continue development of the new Midgetman ICBM, \$260.1 million for development of the MX rail-garrison

system, \$177 million for the new SRAM II bomber-launched missile, \$627 million for the bomber-launched advanced cruise missile, \$1.3 Billion for additional Trident II submarine-launched missiles, and \$5.3 Billion to continue R&D on Star Wars weaponry.

Army

The collapse of the Warsaw Pact and ongoing cuts in Soviet forces in Europe have directly and dramatically reduced the need for U.S. ground forces. After reductions mandated by the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) treaty are implemented, the forces of the European members of NATO will outnumber Soviet forces in Europe in all of the major weapons in which the Warsaw Pact used to lead NATO.

The CFE treaty covers Soviet forces stationed as far east as the Ural mountains and involves the destruction rather than the withdrawal of weapons. This means that the Soviets will not be able to fundamentally alter the European balance by either bringing in reinforcements or mobilizing reserves.

Thus changed circumstances in the post-Cold War world should allow the U.S. not only to remove U.S. troops currently stationed in Europe, but also to demobilize U.S.-based ground forces which are primarily intended to reinforce Europe in the event of war.

The U.S. sent about 10 divisions of Army and Marine Corps troops to fight in the Persian Gulf. This may have been far more than was necessary. It is certainly more than the U.S. would need to fight in any plausible future war in the Third World, since no other such country has ground forces as strong as those possessed by Iraq.

By the year 2000 a force consisting of 10 active and 4 reserve Army divisions and 2 active Marine divisions—down from 18 active and 10 reserve Army divisions and 3 active and 1 reserve Marine divisions—should be more than adequate to meet U.S. needs.

Light Helicopter: One of the most expensive new weapons which the Army wants is the new Light Helicopter (LH). This year the Administration wants \$550 million to continue research and development of the LH. Eventually, the Army plans to build about 1,300 Light Helicopters at a cost that could exceed \$34 Billion.

The existing Apache helicopter is still relatively new, having been first deployed five years ago. It also reportedly worked well in the war against Iraq. There is simply no need to begin work on a replacement at this time.

The Black Hawk utility helicopter and the new ATACMS conventionally-armed ballistic missile are two other unnecessary Army weapons. The Army is requesting \$508 million and \$180 million, respectively, for these two programs in 1992.

Navy

The end of the Cold War confrontation in Europe and cuts in Soviet forces have also substantially reduced the need for U.S. naval forces. The potential threat posed by Third World naval forces is probably even less significant than the minimal danger posed by Third World ground forces.

U.S. and allied navies far exceed, both in quantity and quality, the naval forces of the Soviet Union.

While cuts in Soviet shipbuilding are not yet apparent, this may simply reflect the time lag inherent in ship construction. As the Defense Intelligence Agency acknowledged in 1989, "most of [the Soviet Union's] impressive naval shipbuilding program was well underway by the time Gorbachev came to power."

In any case, the disappearance of the Soviet ground threat to Western Europe has greatly diminished the potential threat posed by the Soviet Navy. In the past, the main concern of Western analysts was that Soviet attack submarines might be able to prevent vital U.S. supplies and reinforcements from reaching Europe in the

Forces for the 1990s

	Today	Pentagon Plan 1995	CDI Plan 1995
Army Divisions	28	18	14
Marine Divisions	4	3.5	2
Tactical Air Wings	36	26	16
Aircraft Carriers*	13	11	6
Personnel	2,050,000	1,650,000	1,200,000
Nuclear Forces			
Ballistic Missile Submarines	34	21	18
Strategic Bombers	293	207	0
ICBMs (land-based)	1,000	700	0
Military Spending	\$286 Bil.	\$295 Bil.	\$200 Bil.

All figures include active and reserve elements, except personnel which are active duty only.

* In addition the U.S. currently has two carriers undergoing extensive overhaul and another used for training. Future force levels assume one carrier in overhaul and one used for training.

Sources: CDI, DOD, IISS.

Chart prepared by Center for Defense Information.

event of a Soviet ground offensive. With the Soviets' capability to invade Western Europe eliminated, the mission of protecting the sea lanes thus becomes far less of a concern.

No Third World navy is remotely comparable to the U.S. Navy. The tonnage of the combatant fleets of the three largest such navies are 325,000 (China), 170,000 (India) and 121,000 (Taiwan). By comparison the U.S. combatant fleet displaces some 3 million tons.

Today the U.S. Navy includes 13 readily deployable aircraft carriers (plus one used for training and two undergoing extensive overhaul) and about 90 attack submarines. By 1995 a navy less than half this size, organized around 6 aircraft carriers and 40 attack submarines, should be more than adequate to meet U.S. needs.

Seawolf Submarine: Perhaps the clearest example of a new weapon that has been rendered obsolete by the end of the Cold War and would be of little value in a war in the Third World is the new SSN-21 Seawolf attack submarine.

The Seawolf is designed to hunt Soviet submarines and is far more sophisticated than need be to fight the small and generally old submarine forces found in the Third World.

Originally the Navy wanted to buy at least 29 SSN-21s, at a total cost of \$44 Billion. While reportedly it now plans to buy fewer, no new figures have been released. Canceling the Seawolf would save \$2.4 Billion in 1992.

The 1992 budget also includes other unneeded Navy weapons: \$4,541 Billion for 5 new DDG-51 destroyers, \$251 million for the LSD-41 amphibious ship, and \$300 million for 12 new land- ing craft.

Air Force Cuts

Its success in the Persian Gulf war leaves no doubt that the U.S. Air Force is the strongest and most effective air force in the world. It also strengthens the conclusion that the U.S. can well afford to reduce the overall size of the Air Force and cancel the proposed Advanced Technology Fighter (ATF).

The Air Force currently has about 3,900 tactical combat aircraft organized around 36 active and reserve fighter wings. The equivalent of perhaps 10 of these wings was sent to the Persian Gulf. Given the lopsided nature of the Air Force's success, fewer aircraft might have been sufficient.

The U.S. should be able to reduce its Air Force to some 1,750 combat aircraft organized around 16 tactical fighter wings by 1995. Along with about 1,250

Navy and Marine Corps aircraft associated with six carrier battle groups and two Marine divisions, such an Air Force would be more than adequate to meet U.S. requirements.

Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF): Current plans call for buying 750 ATFs at a total cost of \$102 Billion. At \$136 million each, the ATF will be by far the most expensive tactical fighter ever built. This year the Air Force wants \$1.6 Billion for the program.

The ATF was originally proposed to counter future Soviet aircraft. But, according to the Pentagon, the Soviets have apparently slowed development of a new generation of fighter aircraft. Given that slowdown and the fact that the Soviets have agreed to cuts in their air force as part of the CFE treaty, the U.S. can safely cancel the ATF.

The ATF represents only the most costly example of unnecessary Air Force spending. Other examples in the 1992 Air Force budget include \$2.8 Billion to buy new C-17 transport aircraft, \$813 million for the AMRAAM air-to-air missile, and \$397 million for the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System aircraft.

Future Military Spending

The world has changed dramatically over the past few years. The recent war against Iraq and continuing unrest in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have obscured a central reality of this changed world. The reality is that the new world is, in military terms, a far safer place for the U.S. than the world it replaced.

The Soviet threat has greatly diminished and, fortunately, there is no Third World challenge either in existence or on the horizon to replace it.

At the same time, the U.S. faces growing economic, social, and environmental challenges. If the U.S. restructures its military forces to reflect the safer world that exists today, it will have the resources it needs to begin to solve these more serious threats to America's security.

Professionals' Coalition Education Fund



David Cohen
President

Robert K. Musil, Ph.D.
Executive Director

CAN WE CUT DEFENSE?

1. How big is the federal budget and what are its main parts?

The overall federal budget for the year beginning October 1, 1991 (FY92) is about \$1.59 trillion. Its largest parts are Health and Medicare costing about \$202 billion; Social Security payments which are about \$350 billion; National Defense which is just under \$300 billion; and interest payments on the national debt which currently cost another \$300 billion. When these are offset by some interest income from trust funds the net debt payment is about \$210 billion. All other federal programs, domestic and international, cost about \$225 billion.

Revenues for the budget come from federal income tax, both personal and corporate, from interest on trust funds, and Social Security and Medicare taxes on wages and employers. The remainder, or deficit, is borrowed by the government from citizens in the form of government bonds.

2. How much does the current budget plan call for in the coming year and over the next few years?

The National Defense function of the budget (the 050 account), which includes spending for the Department of Defense and for nuclear weapons programs conducted by the Department of Energy, calls for \$291 billion in FY93. The details will be announced by the Administration in the early part of 1992 (with some highly touted but token cuts in defense likely) and debated and voted on by the Congress until final passage before the start of FY93 in October, 1992. The current plan also calls for \$295 billion in FY94 and \$298 billion in FY95. In other words, for the three year period from FY93 through FY95 -- after the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the reversal of the Soviet coup -- the Administration is still planning to spend \$884 billion on defense.

3. Just how big a part of federal spending is defense spending? I see different percentages from different sources.

Defense spending makes up about 18-20% of total federal government spending. This is the figure stressed by those who wish to make military spending seem small and manageable. However, critics of military spending usually stress the percent of controllable federal spending allocated for defense. The controllable part of the federal budget, commonly referred to as discretionary spending, is made up of defense, domestic, and international programs. Discretionary spending totals about \$510 billion annually and is paid for by federal

income taxes and deficit spending. These programs are authorized and appropriated annually by the Congress.

Entitlements constitute the other major part of the federal budget. They include Social Security, Medicare and some other items which are financed by separate taxes that can only be spent for these purposes. Entitlements are not annually appropriated by the Congress. Spending for entitlements rises and falls with the number of persons entitled to these benefits by law. Congress can only change expenditures for these programs by legislating new eligibility requirements.

Taken as a portion of discretionary or controllable spending, defense makes up nearly 60%. You have probably also seen pie charts from various peace groups that count defense spending as a portion of all non-entitlement spending -- discretionary spending plus interest payments on the debt -- which is about \$800 billion. Critics of the military then add other military-related items not listed under the defense budget function such as veterans payments, Selective Service, portions of the space budget devoted to defense (satellite launches, etc.) and interest on the debt attributable to past wars. This leads to a calculation of total military spending of some \$400 billion or about 50% of the amount that you pay in personal income taxes on your wages.

4. What are current and constant dollars and what are baseline dollars?

Current dollars are like those in which you count your own salary. If your salary stays at \$40,000 for the next few years, you will complain to your boss that you are stuck at the same salary and need a raise to keep up with the cost of living. But each year, in current dollars, your salary will be \$40,000.

Constant dollars, on the other hand, are those that have been statistically adjusted to count for inflation, either forward or backward in time. In current dollars, the defense budget will be about the same in FY92 and FY93 -- \$291 billion. In constant 1992 dollars, the defense budget will drop from \$291 to \$278 billion. In short, the Pentagon's \$291 billion in FY93 will only be able to purchase \$278 billion worth of FY92 programs.

Baseline dollars are the amount calculated in current dollars that would be needed to keep the same level (or baseline) of programs and operations after counting for inflation during the coming year. Thus the baseline defense budget for FY93, based on the FY91 level of \$285.5 billion, is \$307 billion (FY91 plus 7% for two year's inflation.) Those wishing to emphasize the shrinkage of defense programs and spending will refer to the FY93 budget of \$291 billion (in current dollars) as a \$16 billion or 5.4% cut from baseline. To go back to your \$40,000 salary for a minute, your baseline for the coming year (at 3.5% inflation) is \$41,400. In constant FY92 dollars, your \$40,000 salary would only be worth \$38,600. You could claim that you are taking a cut in pay. It's a strategy that works for the Pentagon, why not for you?

5. Aren't nuclear weapons the biggest part of military spending, and what are other big areas of defense spending?

No. At \$70.3 billion or 24%, conventional Army units account for the largest part of military expenditures. In the jargon of the military, nuclear weapons and their delivery systems (missiles, bombers, submarines) are called strategic nuclear systems. These account for \$45.2 billion of the FY92 budget or about 16% of the military budget. Navy aircraft carrier battle groups, which include 14 aircraft carriers and their attendant sailors, planes and escort ships, account for \$53.5 billion, or 18%. Air Force fighter wings account for another \$48.5 billion, or 17%.

6. I've heard that at least half of the defense budget or around \$150 billion goes to defend NATO. If that's true and the Warsaw Pact is gone, why can't we cut defense in half almost immediately?

Several reliable sources estimate that about one-half of our military forces are designated for use in NATO contingencies ranging from nuclear war to amphibious landings. It is also true that the traditional threat of a conventional Soviet invasion of Western Europe has all but evaporated and that nuclear war with the Soviets is less likely than it has ever been in the past. The problem with the "cut the defense of Western Europe and save \$150 billion" argument is that it is important to understand that most of the forces designated for NATO are also designated for other uses as well. Whether it is the 82nd Airborne Division, a Marine Corps brigade, portions of the Atlantic fleet or missiles in the silos of North Dakota, forces with multiple roles cannot simply be eliminated. There are significant savings to be had in removing substantial US forces from Europe, but some of these forces are designated for other contingencies such as the Middle East. You'll need other arguments to get rid of them.

7. The Administration keeps talking about major defense cuts, yet the amount spent on the military continues to be about the same. Which is true?

Both are true. The amount of spending planned for the US military over the next several years is a relatively steady \$290-295 billion. These levels are slight cuts in constant dollars of some 2-3% annually. They also represent slightly larger cuts from baseline or the amounts DoD would have gotten each year if you keep adding inflation to the previous year. Under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 and the Pentagon's Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP), US forces (division, carriers, wings, troops) will actually shrink about 25%. But US military spending will only drop about 10% between 1990-1995. For there to be a "peace dividend," as is commonly understood, military spending will have to be cut even further.

8. My representative says military spending has shrunk both in real terms and as a percent of GNP. How can this be after the massive military buildup under President Reagan?

Your representative is right depending on when you start counting. Military spending went up around 40% during the first Reagan Administration. Then, thanks in part to massive protests and lobbying by the peace movement, military spending slowly shrank some 16% during the second Reagan and early Bush Administrations. Obviously, military spending, even after a 16% cut since its peak in 1985, still stands much higher than it did at the beginning of 1981.

Military spending has also shrunk as a percentage of GNP from 7.8% in 1970 and 5.6% in 1975 to 5.4% in 1990. It was 6.2% in 1985 compared to 9.1% after Korea and 38% in WWII. But this is an relatively meaningless figure since the overall American economy has continued to grow throughout the post-war period with the exception of several recessions. Thus military spending as a percent of GNP would have shrunk even if military spending stayed the same.

Similarly, the old argument that the former Soviet Union spent a far greater proportion of GNP on their military than the US was misleading. It was primarily because their overall economy (GNP) has been much smaller, they have had to defend a giant land mass bordered by adversaries such as NATO and China, their military is highly inefficient, and their military budget has been filled with many other categories such as internal security.

9. Translated into constant 1992 dollars, how does the current military budget compare to those of previous periods?

Constant dollars, remember, are adjusted for inflation. Measured this way, your steady salary in current terms, will decrease as it is projected into the future. Similarly, your \$40,000 salary would, in constant terms, appear much larger back in 1950. The height of spending during the Vietnam War (1969) was about \$79 billion in current dollars. Keep in mind that people were spending \$.29 a gallon for gas in those days. To pay for the US military of 1969 in constant FY92 dollars would cost about \$325 billion. These are sometimes called real costs or real dollars.

So, shown in constant 1992 dollars, the peaks of US military spending in the post-war period were about \$440 billion during the Korean War, \$325 billion at the height of Vietnam, and \$370 billion at the height of the peacetime Reagan buildup in 1985. Constant dollar military spending is now about the same as in the Vietnam War years of 1966 and 1970, and higher than at any time from 1954-1966, the height of the Cold War when the US considered both the Soviets and China as enemies and planned for a possible 2 1/2 wars worldwide. When the current Pentagon FYDP is completed in FY95, military spending in real terms will stand at about 1956 levels.

10. Isn't it nearly impossible to cut military spending given the enormous influence of what President Dwight D. Eisenhower called the "military-industrial complex"?

No, it is just very difficult. Military spending fluctuated throughout the Cold War, though at very high levels. Substantial drops occurred after the Korean and Vietnam Wars and from the record peacetime levels of the first Reagan Administration. Citizens' movements and world public opinion have been successful to a degree in influencing the amount and kinds of military spending in the US.

Defense-dependent states (California, Texas, Georgia, Connecticut) have argued forcefully for many weapons systems. But particularly expensive ones that lack convincing rationales such as the MX missile or B-2 bomber have been cut nevertheless. Recent complaints from the Pentagon about drastic cuts, though exaggerated, are proof of changing political and budget realities.

11. How much will we have to cut from defense spending in the next three years to keep domestic programs like Head Start or Food Stamps even with inflation or possibly increase them?

Under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (BEA), military spending is planned to cost \$884 billion in current dollars over the next three years. Domestic spending is slated to cost \$600 billion and international spending about \$75 billion. That comes to a three-year total of \$1.55 trillion. At the same time, in order to reduce the federal deficit, caps have been established on all three kinds of spending, and the three categories will compete for the same pool of funds under a single cap in FY94 and FY95. The total cap for all three kinds of spending in the next three years is \$1.51 trillion; \$40 billion under the current levels. Therefore, at least \$40 billion in defense spending has to be cut in order for domestic programs to just stay even.

12. Can we cut defense spending more than this and what are some realistic goals?

Yes, we can cut defense spending more than the multiple-year plan (FYDP) presented by Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney. That plan was costed out and presented to Congress before the collapse of the Soviet Union and before the defeat of Iraq, the fourth largest military force in the world and previously the leading and most serious Third World military threat. As Gen. Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said after the Persian Gulf War, "I'm running out of bad guys. I'm down to Castro and Kim Il Sung."

How much can be realistically cut is clearly a political judgement and depends upon the occupant of the White House in 1993, the mood of Congress, public opinion, and the actions of concerned citizens.

Credible defense analysts at the moderate-to-liberal Brookings Institution and elsewhere have suggested that military spending can be safely cut by a total of nearly \$300 billion to an annual level about one half of current spending within the next ten years. Other analysts suggest similar levels could be safely and effectively reached in shorter periods such as five years. For the coming year, FY93, estimates of possible cuts range from about seven billion dollars being considered by liberal Budget Committee chairs Sen. Jim Sasser (D-TN) and Rep. Leon Panetta (D-CA) to the roughly 8-12% reductions (\$25-35 billion) proposed by the Professionals' Coalition for Nuclear Arms Control and the Monday Lobby Group, to some \$55 billion being talked about by Rep. Ron Dellums (D-CA), Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee Subcommittee on R&D.

13. What are the best targets for elimination in the FY93 defense budget?

The best targets are big ticket weapons systems that were designed primarily for all-out conventional or nuclear war with the former Soviet Union and its allies in the defunct Warsaw Pact. These include the B-2 bomber, the submarine-launched Trident nuclear missile, new Seawolf attack submarines, the Advanced Tactical Fighter or F-22, the C-17 cargo plane, and a colossal nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. Troop cuts and reductions in operations and maintenance should follow.

Items that will be much harder to cut include R&D for future weapons systems, and the multi-billion dollar "Star Wars" system (\$5 billion for FY93 and \$100 billion overall according to estimates from the Federation of American Scientists). Congress will also be reluctant to make further cuts in troop levels too soon, believing that large layoffs and serious morale problems in the All-Volunteer Force could be politically disastrous.

14. What, then, are realistic cuts?

A likely scenario is that activists will demand \$100 billion in cuts beyond the Cheney Future Years Defense Plan over the next three years, starting with \$25-35 billion in FY93. This year peace groups are likely to slowly negotiate down toward \$15-20 billion, settle for \$8-12 billion, and be prepared to come back to fight again in FY94. Keep in mind that the Congressional Budget Resolution must pass both houses of Congress, thus it needs bi-partisan support. Swing votes from moderate Democrats and moderate to liberal Republicans will be critical.

It is important to build coalitions with those organizations who could use the extra billions from defense in their part of the budget. It is also important to understand that many groups and individuals are interested in seeing defense savings used to reduce the deficit and cut taxes.

Robert K. Musil, December 1991

SCOMM

80:19

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
BILL NO. HJR 68Revision Date: February 13, 1992Department Affected: NoneTitle: Reopen allotments for Native veteransBRU: NoneComponent: NoneSponsor: House Special Committee on Military and Veterans AffairsRequestor: House Special Committee onCOMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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Military and Veterans Affairs

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0					
TRAVEL	0					
CONTRACTUAL	0					
SUPPLIES	0					
EQUIPMENT	0					
LAND & STRUCTURES	0					
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0					
MISCELLANEOUS	0					
TOTAL OPERATING	0					

CAPITAL	0					
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REVENUE	0					
FUND SOURCE:	0					

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0					
FEDERAL FUNDS	0					
OTHER	0					
FUND SOURCE:	0					
TOTAL	0					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0					
PART-TIME	0					
TEMPORARY	0					

Estimate of current year impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Thomas W. Wright, Committee StaffPhone: 465-4527Division: House Special Committee on Military andDate: February 13, 1992

Veterans Affairs

Approved by Commissioner: Representative Ivan M. Ivan, ChairAgency: House Special Committee on Military and Veterans AffairsDate: February 13, 1992

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Rep. Ivan, Chair
Rep. Davidson
Rep. Foster
Rep. Gonzales
Rep. Gruenberg
Rep. M.W. Miller
Rep. Parnell



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-4527

Special Committee on Military & Veterans Affairs

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Fred Zharoff, Chair
Senate Rules Committee

FROM: Representative Ivan M. Ivan, Chair *IM*
House Special Committee on Military and
Veterans Affairs

DATE: April 30, 1992

RE: Request for Calendaring - House Joint Resolution 68

Please consider this request to calendar CS for HJR 68 (MLV) for the floor at your earliest possible convenience.

House Joint Resolution 68 requests Congress to amend federal law that would allow otherwise eligible Alaska Native veterans a new 18-month filing period for Native land allotments.

Since some of our Native veterans served during the time of the Viet Nam conflict, many were overseas and could not take advantage of the Native land allotments which were discontinued by the enactment of ANCSA in 1971. This resolution addresses that problem by requesting Congress to reopen this issue.

Senator Al Adams will be the floor manager for this resolution.

I appreciate your consideration of my request. Please do not hesitate to contact me or Tom Wright of my staff should you have questions or need further information.

IMI:tw

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Rep. Ivan, Chair
Rep. Davidson
Rep. Foster
Rep. Gonzales
Rep. Gruenberg
Rep. M.W. Miller
Rep. Parnell



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-4527

Special Committee on Military & Veterans Affairs

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Representative Johnny Ellis, Chair
House Rules Committee

FROM: Representative Ivan M. Ivan, Chair *IM*
House Special Committee on Military and
Veterans Affairs

DATE: March 18, 1992

RE: Request for Calendaring - House Joint Resolution 68

Please consider this request to calendar CS for HJR 68 (MLV) for the floor at your earliest possible convenience.

House Joint Resolution 68 requests Congress to amend federal law that would allow otherwise eligible Alaska Native veterans a new 18-month filing period for Native land allotments.

Since some of our Native veterans served during the time of the Viet Nam conflict, many were overseas and could not take advantage of the Native land allotments which were discontinued by the enactment of ANCSA in 1971. This resolution addresses that problem by requesting Congress to reopen this issue.

I appreciate your consideration of my request. Please do not hesitate to contact me or Tom Wright of my staff should you have questions or need further information.

IMI:tw

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Rep. Ivan, Chair
Rep. Davidson
Rep. Foster
Rep. Gonzales
Rep. Gruenberg
Rep. M.W. Miller
Rep. Parnell



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-4527

Special Committee on Military & Veterans Affairs

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Representative Cliff Davidson, Chair
House Resources Committee

FROM: Representative Ivan M. Ivan, Chair *IM*
House Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs

DATE: February 20, 1992

RE: Request for Hearing

Please consider this request to hear CS for HJR 68 (MLV) at your earliest possible convenience.

House Joint Resolution 68 requests Congress to amend federal law that would allow otherwise eligible Alaska Native veterans a new 18-month filing period for Native land allotments.

Since some of our Native veterans served during the time of the Vietnam conflict, many were overseas and could not take advantage of the native land allotments which were discontinued by the enactment of ANCSA in 1971. This resolution addresses that problem by requesting Congress to reopen this issue.

I appreciate your consideration of my request. Please do not hesitate to contact me or Tom Wright of my staff should you have questions or need further information.

IMI:tw

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Rep. Ivan, Chair
Rep. Davidson
Rep. Foster
Rep. Gonzales
Rep. Gruenberg
Rep. M.W. Miller
Rep. Parnell



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-4527

Special Committee on Military & Veterans Affairs

SUMMARY - HJR 68

House Joint Resolution 68 requests Congress to amend federal law that would allow otherwise eligible Alaska Native veterans a new 18-month filing period for Native land allotments.

Since some of our Native veterans served during the time of the Vietnam conflict, many were overseas and could not take advantage of the native land allotments which were discontinued by the enactment of ANCSA in 1971. This resolution addresses that problem by requesting Congress to reopen this issue.

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

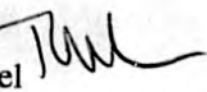
240 Main Street, Suite 500
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2101

MEMORANDUM

February 20, 1992

SUBJECT: Changes in CSHJR 68(MLV)

TO: Representative Ivan Ivan
ATTN: Tom Wright

FROM: Terri Lauterbach 
Legislative Counsel

Enclosed is a draft version of CSHJR 68(MLV).

I realize that the resolution passed from committee, but we were not able to follow your amendment instructions exactly. Therefore, we have prepared a draft for your review to see if, in your opinion, we have come close enough to the committee's intent.

We were instructed to add to the "COPIES" paragraph the names of the chairmen of the U.S. Senate's "Committee on the Interior" and "Interior's subcommittee on Indian Affairs." However, the U.S. Senate does not have a Committee on the Interior and, hence, no subcommittee either. We have, instead, added the name of the chairman of the Senate's Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

I hope you find this change acceptable. Let us know if other changes are needed or if you are ready for this draft to be put in "final."

TML:gc
92-145.glc

Enclosure

7-LS1961ND ✓
Lauterbach
2/20/92

CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 68 (MLV)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY & VETERANS' AFFAIRS

A RESOLUTION

**1 Urging the Congress to reopen the Native allotments process for the benefit of Native
2 military veterans.**

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

4 WHEREAS the filing deadline for Alaska Native allotments fell on December 18, 1971, a date
5 during the United States' involvement in the conflict in Vietnam; and

6 WHEREAS many Alaska Natives participated in the military during the Vietnam conflict; and

7 WHEREAS many Alaska Native Vietnam veterans were not notified and were not aware of the
8 Native allotment process during the filing period; and

9 WHEREAS veterans should not be denied benefits that they would have received if they had
10 not been in the military service;

11 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature urges the Congress to amend federal law
12 in a manner that would allow otherwise eligible Alaska Native veterans a new 18-month filing period
13 for Native land allotments.

14 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Manuel Lujan, Jr., Secretary of the
15 Interior; the Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice-President of the United States and President of the U.S.
16 Senate; the Honorable Robert C. Byrd, President Pro Tempore of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Thomas

1 S. Foley, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; the Honorable Alan Cranston, Chair, Senate
2 Committee on Veterans' Affairs; the Honorable G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, Chair, House Committee
3 on Veterans' Affairs; the Honorable George Miller, Chair, House Committee on Interior and Insular
4 Affairs; the Honorable Daniel K. Inouye, Chair, Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs; Mr. John
5 Schaeffer, Chair, Alaska Federation of Natives; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable
6 Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the
7 Alaska delegation in Congress.

7-LS1961A
Lauterbach
2/6/92

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO.

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Introduced:

Referred:

A RESOLUTION

1 Urging the Congress to reopen the Native allotments process for the benefit of Native
2 military veterans.

3 **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 **WHEREAS** the filing deadline for Alaska Native allotments fell on December 18, 1971, a date
5 during the United States' involvement in the conflict in Vietnam; and

6 **WHEREAS** many Alaska Natives participated in the military during the Vietnam conflict; and

7 **WHEREAS** many Alaska Native Vietnam veterans were not notified and were not aware of the
8 Native allotment process during the filing period; and

9 **WHEREAS** veterans should not be denied benefits that they would have received if they had
10 not been in the military service;

11 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature urges the Congress to amend federal law
12 in a manner that would allow otherwise eligible Alaska Native veterans a new 18-month filing period
13 for Native land allotments.

14 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Manuel Lujan, Jr., Secretary of the
15 Interior; the Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice-President of the United States and President of the U.S.
16 Senate; the Honorable Robert C. Byrd, President Pro Tempore of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Thomas

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

- 1 S. Foley, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the
- 2 Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
- 3 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

WORK ORDER REQUEST FORM

W.O. [17] LS-1961

KEYWORDS: MILITARY ASSIGNED: Lauterbach

NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

VETERANS

REQUEST FOR: Resolution TAKEN BY: Barnes

SUBJECT: Native Claims: Vietnam Veterans

REQUESTED FOR: HC MLV BY: Tom Wright PHONE: 465-4527

DELIVER TO: Rep. Ivan, Cap 405

INSTRUCTIONS: Draft resolution asking Congress to allow Alaska Native Vietnam veterans an eighteen month period to file claims for Native allotments.

OBTAIN

SPECIAL DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS ATTACHED []

AUTHORIZED TO CONFER WITH _____

RETURN _____

_____ TO REQUESTOR

APPROVED: X DIRECTOR, LEGAL SERVICES

REVIEWED _____

IN 02/05/92 DUE _____

TYPED: Draft _____ Date _____

Final _____ Date _____

PROOFED _____ DELIVERED _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS to TYPING/PROOFING

Request for DRAFT



THE ALASKA NATIVE FOUNDATION

P.O. BOX 100278 • ANCHORAGE, AK 99510 • (907) 258-7452

March 12, 1992

Mr. Tom Wright
Representative Ivan's Office
Capitol Building, Room # 405
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Re: Veterans Allotment File

Dear Mr. Wright:

Enclosed are copies of the correspondence from veterans regarding their efforts to obtain Native Allotments.

We appreciate your interest and assistance on behalf of these veterans. Although the files reflect the northern area of Alaska, there are veterans in the same standing all over Alaska.

If I can be of further assistance, please do call or write.

Sincerely,

Ida Hildebrand
14(c) Program Director

Enclosures:
cc: Victor Karmun



THE ALASKA NATIVE FOUNDATION

P.O. BOX 100278 • ANCHORAGE, AK 99510 • (907) 258-7452

November 13, 1991

Mr. Matt Conover
Office of Senator Murkowski
Hart Senate Office Building
709 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Allotment Amendment for Veterans

Dear Mr. Conover:

Enclosed are copies of correspondence and other documents which exemplify some of the efforts of these Alaska Native veterans.

Alaska Native Veterans have been denied allotments while they were serving in the armed forces. These veterans have been trying for years to have a window or process opened to them that would enable them to be treated as other allottees who were not serving in the military. The enclosed list of Nana region veterans is incomplete. There are also other veterans all over Alaska in like circumstance. Some names include: George Morgan, Wassilie Kameroff, Crim Evan, Leo Morgan, Felix Hess, Victor Karmun, Ron Silas, Nelson Angapak, John Guinn and Arnold Brower.

These veterans have sought the support of AFN, our Congressional Delegation, the State Adjutant for veterans affairs and that of the Foundation. We give full support to these claims of our veterans. We urge you to propose legislation to enable these veterans to claim their allotment lands. An application window could be created for them for a given period under the ANCSA Technical Amendments which have been drafted.

I look forward to hearing from you and appreciate your time and attention.

Sincerely,


Emil Notti
President

Enclosures:



THE ALASKA NATIVE FOUNDATION

P.O. BOX 100278 • ANCHORAGE, AK 99510 • (907) 258-7452

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1. 1906 Alaska Native Allotment Act passes U.S. Congress.
2. Alaska Natives were uninformed of the Act or process of application. See Barbara Booer letter dated April 2, 1987 - only 51 applications filed between 1906 and 1960.
3. 1969-1971 Application drive by BIA, Alaska Legal Services and Rural Cap. 10,000 Native Allotment applications filed by 1971.
4. 1971, December 18, ANCSA passes U.S. Congress and terminated the 1906 Act but had savings clause for pending applications.
5. 1980 Fanny Barr case in Alaska permits lost applications to be reinstated for Native Allotments.
6. 1991 over 6,000 Native allotments are still pending with BLM. BLM Cadastral Survey projects surveys of allotments to be completed by 2008 but BIA projects the year 2050 as more realistic since BLM has other priorities and allotments are low of that list of priorities for BLM survey.
7. Native veterans would not create a greater burden on a system which has historically ignored the claims of Alaska Natives to their allotment lands.

160 acre parcels

*Alaska native veterans who served one year prior + one year after closure of ANCSA
less fed land or private land*

*would it compete w/ another state interest re: allotment
particularly TA land*



THE ALASKA NATIVE FOUNDATION

411 W. 4TH AVE., SUITE 1-A • ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 • (907) 258-7452
P.O. BOX 100278 • ANCHORAGE, AK 99510

December 28, 1990

American Legion, Dept. for Alaska
State Adjutant for Veterans
P. O. Box 192049
Anchorage, AK 99520-1949

Attention: Mr. Warren Colver, Adjutant

RE: Alaska Native Veterans Native Allotment Claims

Dear Sir,

Enclosed are copies of letters from veterans and a list of veterans. This is in response to our telephone conversation yesterday.

As I stated, Alaska Native Veterans were denied an opportunity to file Native Allotment applications because they were out of state and overseas in the armed forces. In addition, many of the veterans were erroneously informed that they were not eligible for allotments because they were wards of the government while in the military armed forces. These conditions resulted in the denial of land to veterans which was otherwise available to other Native males during the 1960's and early 1970's.

A brief history of the law will precede the present Veteran's claims. The Alaska Native Allotment Act was passed on May 17, 1906, (34 Stat. 197, as amended August 2, 1956, Ch. 891, 70 Stat. 954; formerly 43 U.S.C. Subsection 270-1-270-3, repealed but with a saving clause for applications pending on December 18, 1971, by ANCSA Section 18, P.L. 92-203, 85 Stat. 688). The Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906 permitted Alaska Natives to file applications for the allotment of up to 160 acres of land which they had used and occupied for five years. Most allotment lands were used for subsistence purposes such as hunting, fishing, trapping, berry picking and where cabins and other improvements were built by the applicant.

Although the Act was passed in 1906, the Natives were not informed of the law which was to protect the lands they used and occupied. During the first 54 years after passage of the 1906 Act, only 80 applications were filed. There were, however, approximately 10,000 applications filed during the period from 1960

to December 18, 1971. This latter date is the date the Alaska Native Land Claims Act (ANCSA) became effective. This latter Act repealed the 1906 Alaska Native Allotment Act.

Currently, Native Veterans are solicitous of your lobbying efforts on their behalf. The veterans wish to lobby Congress to reopen the Alaska Native Allotment process for a given period of time to enable veterans to file their allotment claims. As noted in the attached correspondence, requests have been made to Alaska's Congressional Delegation to provide for allotments for veterans. These men have been put off or ignored in their efforts by the delegation, and they are now seeking to create a cohesive lobby for Alaska Native Veterans.

The list of Nana Region Veterans is not complete. Other regions in Alaska also have veterans with the same claims. Mr. Victor R. Karmun, Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, Box 270, Kotzebue, Alaska 99752, telephone (907) 442-3799, wishes to act as the spokesman for the group of Alaska Native Veterans.

If I can be of further assistance, please call or write. We have other correspondence on file relevant to the Veterans allotment claims.

Thank you for your time and interest on behalf of these veterans.

Sincerely,



Ida Hildebrand
Native Allotment Project
Director

IH/pjc/589/wp

enclosures: as stated

cc: Victor R. Karmun
Senator Murkowski
Senator Stevens
Congressman Young



THE ALASKA NATIVE FOUNDATION

411 W. 4TH AVE., SUITE 1-A • ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 • (907) 258-7452
P.O. BOX 100278 • ANCHORAGE, AK 99510

December 28, 1990

Honorable Frank Murkowski
United States Senator
Washington, D. C. 20510

RE: Native Allotment entitlements for Alaska
Native Veterans

Dear Senator Murkowski,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter requesting a Congressional lobby on behalf of Alaska Native Veterans.

Veterans have individually sought to reopen the Native Allotment process to allow them to file their allotment claims. Their efforts have been met with negative results. We are now joining in their efforts to reopen the process for a limited period of time for veterans only. When this period is up, the process will again be closed. When proper notice has been given, we are certain that the number of veterans will be relatively small and that target groups can be extended the benefits of the original Alaska Native Allotment Act as amended and extended to other Alaska Natives.

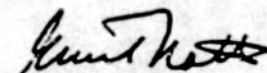
We seek your support in this matter. I have noted Senator Murkowski's recent bill, S.B. 3250 and Congressman Young's bill, H.R. 5976 both of which addressed various aspects of Native Allotments. Although both of these bills have failed, we understand that they will be reintroduced with revisions in the next session.

Therefore, we hope that the revisions will include a section for the veterans. These veterans were denied access to apply because they were either out of state or overseas at the time, or

were erroneously informed that they were not eligible because they were wards of the government during their time of military service.

I thank you for your efforts on behalf of these veterans.

Sincerely,


Emil Notti
President

enclosures: as stated

EN/pjc/590/wp

cc: Victor R. Karmun
American Legion



THE ALASKA NATIVE FOUNDATION

411 W. 4TH AVE., SUITE 1-A • ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 • (907) 258-7452
P.O. BOX 100278 • ANCHORAGE, AK 99510

December 28, 1990

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Sentaor
Washington, D. C. 20510

RE: Native Allotment entitlements for Alaska
Native Veterans

Dear Senator Stevens,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter requesting a Congressional lobby on behalf of Alaska Native Veterans.

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President

enclosures: as stated

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United States Representative
Washington, D. C. 20510

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Sincerely,



Emil Notti
President

enclosures: as stated

EN/pjc/590/wp

cc: Victor R. Karmun
American Legion

LAW OFFICES OF
ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
ANCHORAGE AND STATEWIDE OFFICE
1016 WEST SIXTH AVENUE, SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE (907) 276-6282

November 2, 1990

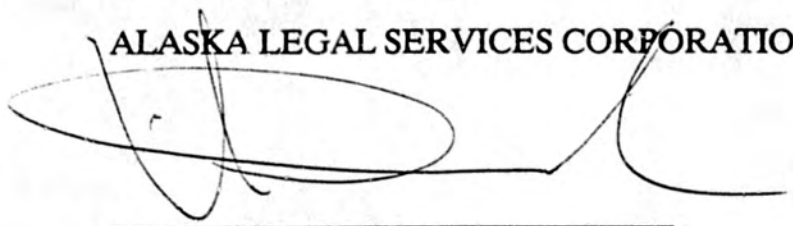
Ida Hildebrand
Alaska Native Foundation
P.O. Box 100278
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Ida:

Here is the list you requested. If you need anything else, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Michael C. Roebuck', written over a horizontal line.

Michael C. Roebuck
Native Allotment Coordinator

RECEIVED NOV 5 1990

****NATIVE VETS OF NANA REGION****

GILBERT BARR/DEERING

ANDREW JACKSON/KIANA

BOBBY SMITH/SELAWIK

WILSON TICKETT JR./SHUNGNAK

LOUIE REICH JR./KOTZEBUE

RICHARD KARMUN/DEERING

WALTER GREGG/DEERING

WILLIE THOMAS/BUCKLAND

JERRY SHERMAN/CANDLE

CHARLIE GREGG/KOTZEBUE

CHESTER BALLOT/KOTZEBUE

CHARLIE CURTIS/KIANA

FRED IPALOOK/KOTZEBUE

ED IPALOOK/KOTZEBUE

RODNEY LINCOLNJR./KOTZEBUE

GEORGE BEAVER/KOTZEBUE

VICTOR KARMUN/KOTZEBUE

LUKE SAMPSON/NOORVIK

WALTER SAMPSON/NOORVIK

BOBBY ADAMS/KOTZEBUE

FRANK McCAFFERTY/KOTZEBUE

DANIEL SNYDER JR./KOTZEBUE

CHUCK GREENE/KOTZEBUE

HARRY CLARK/KOTZEBUE

ROBERT MULLUK JR./KOTZEBUE

DARVIN NELSON/KOTZEBUE

B. O. Box 101037
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
December 27, 1990

Ms. Ida Hildebrand
Native Allotment Project Director
Alaska Native Foundation
411 W. 4th Avenue, Suite 1-A
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Ms. Hildebrand:

The intend of this letter is to seek your support in assisting military veterans such as myself in obtaining Native Allotments. I know a number of veterans who were unable to file for Native Allotments because they had been in active duty in the defense of our country.

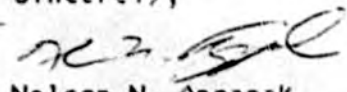
Alaska Natives who had been in active duty either by choice or by draft were denied the right to file for Native Allotments just because they had been stationed overseas. These same Natives must be given every opportunity to file for Native Allotments.

The United States Congress terminated the Native Allotment Act as it applies to the Alaska Natives when it past the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and in doing so, denied forever the right of the Alaska Natives who had been in Active duty to ever apply for Native Allotments.

What United States Congress did with one act, U. S. Congress can undo with another act. The same can be done with the Native Allotment Act as it applies to the Alaska Natives. I suggest the Native Allotment application period be reopened for Alaska Native veterans for at least a year. In order to be certain that all Alaska Native veterans are covered, I suggest that those who had been in active duty one year before the passage of ANCSA and one year after the passage ANCSA be given an opportunity to apply for Native Allotments.

Thank you for giving us Alaska Native veterans some hope that we may be ~~able~~ to apply for our Native Allotments. If you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact me at the above address or call me at 279-3484.

Sincerely,


Nelson N. Angapak

P.S. - I've brought this issue to the attention of Alaska's Congressional Delegation. Although sympathetic, to date, they have not done anything to resolve it

LAW OFFICES OF
ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
ANCHORAGE AND STATEWIDE OFFICE
1016 WEST SIXTH AVENUE, SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE (907) 276-6282

September 27, 1990

Victor Karmun
P.O. Box 343
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Dear Victor:

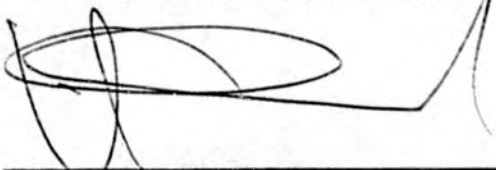
Dave Fleurant of our office informed me that you were inquiring about the Vietnam Veterans allotment issue. Quite frankly, while I believe that this problem needs to be addressed, and that what is needed is a legislative solution, limited resources and other pressing allotment problems dictate that the pursuit of any solution by ALSC would likely be some time off.

Based upon the information you have provided us, however, I am writing a letter of inquiry to Loretta Helle, with respect to her knowledge of events. I also intend to write to Ida Hildebrand, the Native Allotment Coordinator for the Alaska Native Foundation, with respect to this problem. It seems to me that the Alaska Native Foundation would be the perfect vehicle by which to pursue a solution to this matter. I will copy you with my letters.

By the way, I have also spoken with Bart Garber of the Native American Rights Fund. He has provided me with the list of NANA Region veterans you provided him.

Sincerely,

ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Michael C. Roebuck", written over a horizontal line.

Michael C. Roebuck
Native Allotment Coordinator

LAW OFFICES OF
ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
ANCHORAGE AND STATEWIDE OFFICE
1016 WEST SIXTH AVENUE, SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE (907) 276-6282

September 27, 1990

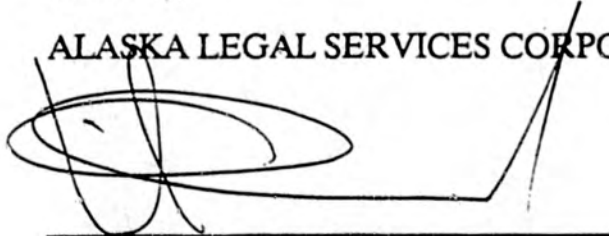
Loretta Helle
6897 Forum Street
San Diego, California 92111

Dear Ms. Helle:

I am the Native Allotment Coordinator for Alaska Legal Services Corporation, and I am writing to you because it is my understanding that you may have information relating to military veterans who were denied an opportunity to apply for an Alaska Native allotment. At present, I am attempting to gather all the information I can to assess what, if anything, can be done to obtain a remedy for these veterans. Any information or help you can give me would be greatly appreciated. Please drop me a line, or feel free to call me collect.

Sincerely,

ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION



Michael C. Roebuck
Native Allotment Coordinator

cc Victor Karmen

RECEIVED JAN 22 1991

✓ I TALKED WITH MARIE-GEE'NE
ABOUT THIS. SHE IS GOING TO
TRY AND GET THIS ON THE
AGENDA FOR THE FEB 19-20
AFN BOARD MEETING IN
JUNEAU.

THE REASON IT WASN'T ON THE
AGENDA EARLIER WAS BECAUSE
OF THE NEW GOVERNOR AND
HIS PEOPLE HE WAS GOING TO
CONSIDER FOR HIS STAFF.

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.

411 W. 4th Avenue, Suite 301 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501 • Phone (907) 274-3611



May 31, 1990

Victor Karmun
Box 343
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Dear Mr. Karmun:

In response to our telephone conversation of last week concerning the exclusion of Alaska Viet Nam Veterans from participating in the Native Allotment program.

You indicated you have been working with Dave Fleurant of Alaska Legal Services and were encouraged to contact AFN for support on this matter. I spoke to Julie Kitka, President of AFN about this and her suggestion is that you work with the AFN Board Members from your region, Marie Greene, Luke Sampson and Don Sheldon on this matter and through them it could be brought to the AFN board for consideration. I spoke with Marie Greene later about your concern and she agreed with the suggestion and will be looking forward to your contacting her.

I hope this will help you.

Sincerely,

Dorothy M. Larson
Legislative Assistant

RECEIVED JAN 22 1991

NATIVE VIETNAM VETS

GILBERT BARR / DEERING
ANDREW JACKSON / KIANA
BOBBY SMITH / SELAWIK
WILSON TICKETT JR / SHUNGNAK
LOURI REICH JR / KOTZEBUE
RICHARD KARMAN / DEERING
WALTER GREGG / DEERING
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CHUCK GREENE / KOTZEBUE
HARRY CLARK / KOTZEBUE
JOHN STONEY / KIANA
JOHN STEIN JR / KOTZEBUE
CALVIN P. STEIN / KOTZEBUE

RECEIVED JAN 22 1991

this is my ORIGINAL.
WE WERE DIRECTED TO
THE INDIAN CENTER IN
SAN DIEGO. THIS IS WHERE
I WAS TOLD I DID NOT
QUALIFY BECAUSE I WAS
A WARD OF THE GOVERNMENT
THE TWO PEOPLE THAT WERE
THERE I CAN ONLY ASSUME
THEY REPRESENTED BLM
AND THE BIA

NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

P.O. Box 69
Barrow, Alaska 99723

Phone: 907-852-2611

Jeslie Kaleak, Sr., Mayor



February 20, 1992

Representative Ivan Ivan
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

FEB 26 1992

Dear Representative Ivan:

I was delighted to be informed that the House of Representatives has introduced the House Joint Resolution No. 68 urging Congress to reopen the Native Allotment process for the benefit of our Native military veterans.

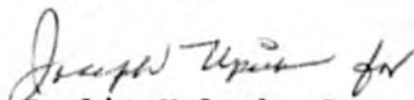
I would like to inform you that the North Slope Borough supports this bill as there are numerous military veterans who served in the Vietnam War who were not able to participate in the Native Allotment filing process. These veterans should not be denied the right to own an allotment because he/she was serving our country at the time of the filing period.

This great country of ours should honor the wishes of these brave military veterans who answered to the call of duty.

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to say a few words in this regard. I hope that this bill will pass the Congress as it deals with the most important part of our country, its people.

If I can be of any assistance to you in this crucial matter, please let me know.

Sincerely,


Jeslie Kaleak, Sr.
Mayor

c:\wp50\misc\rep_ivan

KIKIKTAGRUK INUPIAT CORPORATION

BOX 1050
KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752

MAR 09 1992

March 6, 1992

Representative Ivan M. Ivan
Alaska State Legislature
Special Committee on Military & Veterans Affairs
State Capitol
Juneau AK 99801-1182

W. Goodwin Jr.
Dear Representative Ivan:

We appreciate your letter of March 2, 1992 regarding HJR68. We at KIC have always supported legislation that will benefit our shareholders.

We believe that the process should get started to make land available to those natives that were in the service to be afforded the same opportunities we had to make our claims.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to make comments on HJR68.

Sincerely,

Willie

Willie Goodwin Jr.
Land Manager

WGJr/as

Delbert J. Rexford
Box 231
Barrow, Alaska 99723

February 20, 1992

Good Morning Mr. Chairman
House Special Committee Members on Military & Veterans' Affairs

My name is Delbert J. Rexford. I am a member of the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope, IRA Joint Tribal Council and the Treasurer for the Native Village of Barrow, Inupiat Traditional Government Council.

I am here this morning to speak in support of House Joint Resolution No. 68. Please keep in mind I have not served in any of the United States Military Service Branches.

During the Vietnam conflict in South East Asia. Many of our young Alaska Natives served in the military when the Alaska Native allotments deadline filing date of December 18, 1971 was in effect.

I would like to make my statement brief and to the point. I whole heartedly support House Joint Resolution No. 68. Many of our Alaska Natives are deprived of receiving Native Allotments due to serving their country in a controversial war. Controversial on the home front as well as on the battle fields of Vietnam. The Vietnam War between the United States and Vietnam continues haunts many of our Alaska Natives.

I would like to share with you a healing process a Pt. Hope Vietnam Veteran uses due to the personal impact on his life. He continues to experience emotional and spiritual setbacks due to his involvement in Vietnam. When the Vietnam War conflict flashbacks occur...he goes into the country to relaxes by being alone. This is a common occurrence by Vietnam Veterans. The point is this man has been deprived of peace of mind and the only way he gets peace of mind is to be alone in his own country. He deserves to receive a Native Allotment. After all he fought for the United States of America. He fought for Old Glory. He fought for the beliefs and principles of his country. But the United States Government mandated a deadline date of December 18, 1971 for Native Allotment eligibility. All Alaskan Natives who served in the Vietnam War should be made eligible for Native allotments. After all they laid their life on the line when in active duty for our country and the United States of America owes them peace of mind. In our Alaska Native Cultures...peace of mind is being one with the earth, the environment and having a sense of belonging.

In closing, "The great law of culture: let each become all that he was created capable of being." A quote from Thomas Carlyle between 1795-1881. Our Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans are people of the land. Depriving them of Native Allotments is the greatest injustice for those who served in to fight for the beliefs and principles of

a democratic and free nation.

Please support House Joint Resolution No. 68. Thank you for this opportunity to speak in support of HJR No. 68.

Delbert L. Rexford

REPRESENTATIVE EILEEN MACLEAN

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 68

I am Arnold N. Brower Jr., a Vietnam Veteran honorably discharged. My time in service began in February 1968. I received an honorable discharge in January of 1971.

In delight of House Joint Resolution No. 68, I lend full support.

I appreciate this opportunity to speak for native veterans from the vietnam conflict. After all, the draft gave no choice of our future. Higher education of some sort would have been my preference in civilian life.

Those of us that went to Vietnam, it was a traumatic experience. Returning home relapses occurred, it was like a period of sobering up after drunkenness, except it took a long time for some veterans.

I received an early out discharge provided exceptance by an accredited college or school immediately upon discharge. Upon settling at home from attending Sheldon Jackson Jr College, I heard about the land allotments but I was told it was too late. At the time the ASRC or application office was in Barrow. Wesley Aiken and Jacob Adams were the personnel attending to the maps.

The issue started before the ANILCA passage. Apparently, the amendment never got submitted in Washington, D.C. Other issues considered in the past include the opt in, opt out provisions to the 1991 amendments. Provisions for 1991 issues allow children born after 1991 some privileges under the ANSCA law.

Alaska native veterans should apply same as those Alaska natives who applied for native allotments. The same allowance is comparable in the education paid by the military after a military discharge. Normally the veteran would have gone to further educational venture instead of military service by the draft. The military grants under the laws of the United States certain educational benefits a veteran he or she didn't receive because of service. Congress should pass the Alaska native veteran's allotment right to similiar benefits a veteran did not receive because of the military service provided. Alaska native veterans would have normally applied if they didn't go to War.

I urge this resolution to pass and forwarded to the congressional delegation for immediate passage. I urge all veteran posts and affiliation to support this important document. If an American citizen had a right before his service for his country, it must be restored after his service is no longer needed by the country. Aboriginal native rights of all Alaska natives was intended to be honored during the land claims act.

P.O. Box 402
Barrow, AK 99723

852-5367(H)
852-0320 (W)