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Folder Title:
[Montgomery] G.I. Bill 6/5/90 [OA 8313]

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G	26	20	6	2

MONTGOMERY G.I. BILL CEREMONY \ THE ROSE GARDEN
TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1990 \ 11:30 A.M.

THANK YOU ALL. I'M DELIGHTED TO BE HERE WITH TWO MEMBERS OF MY CABINET -- DICK CHENEY WHO IS DOING AN OUTSTANDING JOB LEADING AMERICA'S DEFENSE FORCES. AND SAM SKINNER, OUR ABLE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION.\\\

I'M ALSO PLEASED TO SEE SO MANY DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. THESE OUTSTANDING REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICA'S ARMED FORCES.

AND -- MOST OF ALL -- THE DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI -- CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE -- AND THE ARMY VETERAN FOR WHOM THIS HISTORIC BILL IS NAMED -- MY OLD FRIEND SONNY MONTGOMERY. \\\

SONNY, I GOT TO HAND IT TO YOU. WE WERE ELECTED TO CONGRESS ON THE SAME DAY. BUT HE'S THE ONE WHO'S GOT HIS NAME ON BOTH A MAJOR BILL AND A MAJOR BUILDING -- AN AIR NATIONAL GUARD COMPLEX DOWN IN MISSISSIPPI.

THE ONLY BILLS WITH MY NAME ON THEM ARE THE ONES WE PAY AT THE END OF THE MONTH! \\\

TODAY, I AM VERY PLEASED AND HONORED TO WELCOME YOU TO THE ROSE GARDEN AND TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO COME BY TO TELL YOU PERSONALLY JUST HOW IMPORTANT I BELIEVE THIS PROGRAM IS.

FROM THE TIME IT WAS FIRST LAUNCHED IN 1944, THE G.I. BILL HAS BEEN A HUGE, BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT -- AN ONGOING EXPERIMENT IN WHICH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE ARE GIVEN NOT ONLY A CHOICE, BUT ALSO A CHANCE -- A CHANCE FOR A HIGHER EDUCATION AND THEIR OWN PIECE OF THE AMERICAN DREAM.

IN 1945, BARBARA AND I JOINED THE RANKS OF MORE THAN 40,000 COUPLES WHO HEADED TO COLLEGE THAT YEAR ON THE ORIGINAL G.I. BILL.

AMERICA'S SCHOOLS WERE SOON SWAMPED WITH PREFABRICATED HOUSES AND TRAILERS. BY 1946 AND 1947, THE FLOOD TIDE HAD CRESTED -- AND MORE THAN TWO AND A HALF MILLION VETERANS HAD EMBARKED ON GETTING THEIR EDUCATION.

THE G.I. BILL HAS SPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO ME, AND SPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO THE PEACE AND PROSPERITY THAT AMERICA HAS ENJOYED DURING THE 46 YEARS SINCE IT FIRST BEGAN. THE G.I. BILL CHANGED THE LIVES OF MILLIONS BY REPLACING OLD ROADBLOCKS WITH NEW PATHS OF OPPORTUNITY.

AND, IN SO DOING, IT BOOSTED AMERICA'S WORKFORCE, IT BOOSTED AMERICA'S ECONOMY, AND IT CHANGED THE LIFE OF OUR NATION. \\\

THANKS TO PEOPLE LIKE SONNY, THE G.I. BILL HAS CONTINUED TO SUCCESSFULLY IMPROVE AND EVOLVE. AND I REMEMBER SOME OF THE TOUGH BATTLES THAT WERE FOUGHT TO GET THE NEW BILL THROUGH CONGRESS. SONNY INTERRUPTED ONE MARATHON CONFERENCE SESSION WITH A RATHER UNIQUE REMINDER OF THE NEEDS OF THE MILITARY -- AND OF HIS COMMITMENT TO STICK IT OUT.

HE BROUGHT IN C-RATIONS! \\\ SONNY -- I'VE EATEN C-RATIONS. \\\ AND EATING THEM ON THE HILL IS MY DEFINITION OF "COMMITMENT." \\\

THE SUCCESS OF SONNY'S EFFORTS IS EVIDENT IN THE YOUNG AMERICAN HEROES WE SALUTE TODAY -- THE MEN AND WOMEN HERE REPRESENTING AMERICA'S ARMED SERVICES AND SYMBOLIZING THE ONE-MILLIONTH PARTICIPANT IN THE MONTGOMERY G.I. BILL. AIRMEN LIKE ALABAMA'S JERAMIE BROWN, WHO LEAVES FOR MUNICH TOMORROW TO HELP TELL THE STORY OF AMERICA THROUGH THE ARMED FORCES NETWORK.

THE COAST GUARD'S KEITH PYLE, WHO WAS PART OF THE HONOR GUARD LAST MONTH AT A WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER. MEDICAL SPECIALISTS LIKE THE ARMY'S LINDA MEIDLING, WHO'S BEEN ON THE DEAN'S LIST AT STOCKTON STATE COLLEGE SINCE 1987. AND RESERVISTS LIKE CHICAGO'S TERYL SPEIGHTS [SPATES], WHO PUTS IN TIME WITH TWO JOBS -- READING X-RAYS AT THE WEST SIDE V.A. HOSPITAL, AND READING RADAR SCREENS AT GLENVIEW NAVAL AIR BASE. TERYL -- THOSE ARE DEFINITELY TWO JOBS YOU DON'T WANT TO MIX UP! \\\

FOR AMERICA -- AS FOR THESE INDIVIDUALS -- THE "PAY-BACK" HAS BEEN TERRIFIC. TODAY, THE MONTGOMERY G.I. BILL RANKS AMONG THE MOST PRACTICAL AND COST-EFFICIENT PROGRAMS EVER DEVISED -- AND REPRESENTS ONE OF THE BEST FEDERAL INVESTMENTS SINCE BETSY ROSS BOUGHT A NEEDLE AND THREAD.

TO BEGIN WITH, RIGHT NOW THE PROGRAM IS MORE THAN PAYING FOR ITSELF, AND -- EVEN AS PAY-OUTS INCREASE -- FOUR DECADES OF EXPERIENCE HAVE TAUGHT US THAT THE INCREASED EARNINGS OF THESE EDUCATED G.I.'S ALSO MEAN INCREASED TAX REVENUE FOR AMERICA. AND THE ADDITIONAL EDUCATION ITS PARTICIPANTS RECEIVE CONTINUES TO PRODUCE A TECHNOLOGICAL GAIN FOR OUR COUNTRY.

EVEN MORE IMPORTANT ARE THE IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR ARMED FORCES. THE MONTGOMERY G.I. BILL HAS BEEN AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT IN THE SUCCESS OF AMERICA'S ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCES. AND IT CONTRIBUTES TO SAVINGS BECAUSE BETTER EDUCATED RECRUITS MEAN TRAINING COSTS AND ATTRITION HAVE GONE DOWN -- WHILE PRODUCTIVITY AND MORALE HAVE GONE UP.

THIS BILL IS PLAYING AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN PROMOTING EXCELLENCE IN OUR ARMED FORCES. AND IT'S ALSO PLAYING AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN PROMOTING EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION. SEVERAL OF ITS COMPONENTS -- CHOICE, FLEXIBILITY, AND COMPETITIVENESS --PARALLEL SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT COMPONENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE ACT WE SENT CONGRESS LAST APRIL -- A CRITICAL FIRST STEP IN OUR EFFORTS TO REVITALIZE QUALITY IN AMERICA'S SCHOOLS. IT WAS PASSED BY THE SENATE IN FEBRUARY.

IT'S TIME FOR THE HOUSE TO ACT. LET'S MAKE THIS A YEAR OF CHANGE AND PROGRESS IN EDUCATION. LET'S STRIKE A BLOW FOR EXCELLENCE. LET'S PASS THIS BILL NOW. \\\

EDUCATION IS OUR MOST ENDURING LEGACY, VITAL TO EVERYTHING WE ARE AND CAN BECOME. AND THE MONTGOMERY G.I. BILL IS A POWERFUL EXAMPLE OF WHAT IS RIGHT ABOUT EDUCATION IN AMERICA. OUR ARMED FORCES AND OUR SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION ARE TODAY THE ENVY OF THE WORLD.

AND SO I'M HERE TO THANK YOU FOR THE IMPORTANT WORK YOU DO IN DEFENDING OUR NATION'S FREEDOM -- IN EDUCATING OUR NATION'S YOUTH -- AND IN ENSURING THAT WHETHER IN MILITARY MIGHT OR EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE -- THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA STANDS SECOND TO NONE. \\\\

THANK YOU FOR COMING TO THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY. GOD BLESS YOU IN YOUR EFFORTS. AND GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 4, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: EDWARD E. McNALLY

SUBJECT: MONTGOMERY G.I. BILL CEREMONY

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, June 5, at 11:30 a.m. you will give remarks at a Rose Garden ceremony celebrating the one millionth participant in the Montgomery G.I. Bill.

II. DISCUSSION

The Montgomery G.I. Bill, named for Rep. Sonny Montgomery, recently enrolled its one millionth participant. To commemorate this event, the armed services have chosen 12 service men and women from their active duty and reserve components as representatives of the program's participants.

Your audience will consist of about 25 Members of Congress, their staff, military personnel, and Veterans Affairs officials, for a total of about 200.

Your remarks (8 minutes, on cards) pay tribute to the success of the Montgomery G.I. Bill and its author. The bill has been a cost-effective way for the armed services to attract high quality recruits by assisting them with the costs of higher education.

McNally/Simon
June 4, 1990
Draft Four (E:GI-BILL)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MONTGOMERY G.I. BILL CEREMONY
THE ROSE GARDEN
TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1990, 11:30 A.M.

Thank you all. I'm delighted to be here with two members of my Cabinet -- Dick Cheney and Sam Skinner. Both are doing an outstanding job leading America's defense forces.

I'm also pleased to see so many distinguished Members of Congress. These outstanding representatives of America's armed forces. **And -- most of all -- the distinguished Representative from the State of Mississippi -- Chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee -- and the Army veteran for whom this historic bill is named -- my old friend Sonny Montgomery.** \\\

Sonny, I got to hand it to you. We were elected to Congress on the same day. But he's the one who's got his name on both a major **bill** and a major **building** -- an Air National Guard complex down in Mississippi. **The only bills with my name on them are the ones we pay at the end of the month!** \\\

Today, I am very pleased and honored to welcome you to the Rose Garden and to have this opportunity to come by to tell you personally just how important I believe this program is. **From the time it was first launched in 1944, the G.I. Bill has been a huge, bold and successful experiment -- an ongoing experiment in which young men and women from all walks of life are given not only a choice, but also a chance -- a chance for a higher education and their own piece of the American dream.**

In 1945, Barbara and I joined the ranks of more than 40,000 couples who headed to college that year on the original G.I. Bill. America's schools were soon swamped with prefabricated houses and trailers. By 1946 and 1947, the flood tide had crested -- and more than two and a half million veterans had embarked on getting their education.

The G.I. Bill has special importance to me, and special importance to the peace and prosperity that America has enjoyed during the 46 years since it first began. **The G.I. Bill changed the lives of millions by replacing old roadblocks with new paths of opportunity. And, in so doing, it boosted America's workforce, it boosted America's economy, and it changed the life of our Nation.** \\\

Thanks to people like Sonny, the G.I. Bill has continued to successfully improve and evolve. And I remember some of the tough battles that were fought to get the new Bill through Congress. Sonny interrupted one marathon conference session with a rather unique reminder of the needs of the military -- and of his commitment to stick it out. **He brought in C-Rations!** \\\ Sonny -- I've **eaten** C-Rations. \\\ And eating them on the Hill is my definition of "commitment." \\\

The success of Sonny's efforts is evident in the young American heroes we salute today -- the men and women here representing America's armed services and symbolizing the one-millionth participant in the Montgomery G.I. Bill. Airmen like Alabama's Jeramie Brown, who leaves for Munich tomorrow to help

tell the story of America through the Armed Forces Network. The Coast Guard's Keith Pyle, who was part of the Honor Guard last month at a wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Medical Specialists like the Army's Linda Meidling, who's been on the Dean's List at Stockton State College since 1987. And reservists like Chicago's Teryl Speights [SPATES], who puts in time with two jobs -- reading X-rays at the West Side V.A. Hospital, and reading radar screens at Glenview Naval Air Base. **Teryl -- those are definitely two jobs you don't want to mix up!** \\\

For America -- as for these individuals -- the "pay-back" has been terrific. Today, the Montgomery G.I. Bill ranks among the most practical and cost-efficient programs ever devised -- and represents one of the best federal investments since Betsy Ross bought a needle and thread.

To begin with, right now the program is more than paying for itself, and -- even as pay-outs increase -- four decades of experience have taught us that the increased earnings of these educated G.I.'s also mean increased tax revenue for America. And the additional education its participants receive continues to produce a technological gain for our country.

Even more important are the improvements in our armed forces. The Montgomery G.I. Bill has been an important component in the success of America's all-volunteer forces. And it contributes to savings because better educated recruits mean

training costs and attrition have gone down -- while productivity and morale have gone up.

The Montgomery G.I. Bill is playing an important role in promoting excellence in our armed forces. And it's also playing an important role in promoting excellence in education. Several of its components -- choice, flexibility, and competitiveness -- parallel some of the most important components of the Educational Excellence Act we sent Congress last April -- a critical first step in our efforts to revitalize quality in America's schools.

It was passed by the Senate in February. It's time for the House to act. **Let's make this a year of change and progress in education. Let's strike a blow for excellence. Let's pass this bill now.** \\\

Education is our most enduring legacy, vital to everything we are and can become. And the Montgomery G.I. Bill is a powerful example of what is right about education in America. Our armed forces and our system of higher education are today the envy of the world. **And so I'm here to thank you for the important work you do in defending our Nation's freedom -- in educating our Nation's youth -- and in ensuring that whether in military might or educational excellence -- the United States of America stands second to none.** \\\\

Thank you for coming to the White House today. God bless you in your efforts. And God bless the United States.

# # #

McNally/Simon
May 31, 1990
Draft Three (E:GI-BILL)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MONTGOMERY G.I. BILL CEREMONY
THE ROSE GARDEN
TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1990, 11:30 A.M.

Thank you, thank you all. I'm delighted to see Dick Cheney, Ed Derwinski, and Lauro Cavazos -- three outstanding Cabinet Secretaries -- representing three of our Administration's most important priorities: **America's defense, America's veterans, and America's excellence through education.** \\\

I'm also pleased to see so many distinguished Members of Congress. These outstanding representatives of America's armed forces. **And -- most of all -- the distinguished Representative from the State of Mississippi -- the Army veteran for whom this historic bill is named -- my old friend Sonny Montgomery.** \\\

Sonny, I got to hand it to you. We were elected to Congress on the same day. But he's the ~~only member of the class~~ one who's got his name on both a major **bill** and a major **building** -- an Air National Guard complex down in Mississippi. **The only bills with my name on them are the ones we pay at the end of the month!** \\\

Today, I am very pleased and honored to welcome you to the Rose Garden and to have this opportunity to come by to tell you just how important I believe this program is. **From the time it was first launched in 1944, the G.I. Bill has been a huge, bold and successful experiment -- an ongoing experiment in which young men and women from all walks of life are given not only a choice, but also a chance -- a chance for a higher education and their own piece of the American dream.**

In 1945, Barbara and I joined the ranks of more than 40,000 couples who headed to college that year on the original G.I. Bill. America's schools were soon swamped with prefabricated ~~villages of quonset huts~~ houses and trailers. By 1946 and 1947, the flood tide had crested -- and more than two and a half million veterans had embarked on getting their degrees.

The G.I. Bill has special importance to me, and special importance to the peace and prosperity that America has enjoyed during the 46 years since it first began. **The G.I. Bill changed the lives of millions by replacing old roadblocks with new paths of opportunity. And, in so doing, it boosted America's workforce, it boosted America's economy, and it changed the life of our Nation.** \\\

Thanks to people like Sonny, the G.I. Bill has continued to successfully improve and evolve. And I remember some of the tough battles that were fought to get the new Bill through Congress. Sonny interrupted one marathon conference session with a rather unique reminder of the needs of the military -- and of his commitment to stick it out. **He brought in C-Rations!** \\\ Sonny -- I've **eaten** C-Rations. \\\ And eating them on the Hill is my definition of "commitment." \\\

The success of Sonny's efforts is evident in the young American heroes we salute today -- the men and women here representing America's armed services and symbolizing the one-millionth participant in the Montgomery G.I. Bill. Airmen like Alabama's Jeramie Brown, who leaves for Munich tomorrow to help

tell the story of America through the Armed Forces Network. The Coast Guard's Keith Pyle, who's standing duty this month at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Medical Specialists like the Army's Linda Meidling, who's been on the Dean's List at Stockton State College since 1987. And reservists like the University of Chicago's Teryl Speights [SPATES], who puts in time with two jobs -- reading **X-rays** at the West Side V.A. Hospital, and reading **radar screens** at Glenview Naval Air Base. **Teryl -- those are definitely two jobs you don't want to mix up!** \\\

For America -- as for these individuals -- the "pay-back" has been terrific. Today, the Montgomery G.I. Bill ranks among the most practical and cost-efficient programs ever devised -- and represents one of the best federal investments since Betsy Ross bought a needle and thread.

To begin with, right now the program is more than paying for itself, and -- even as pay-outs increase -- four decades of experience have taught us that the increased earnings of these educated G.I.'s also means increased tax revenue for America. And the additional education its participants receive continues to produce a technological gain for our country.

Even more important are the improvements in our armed forces. The Montgomery G.I. Bill has been an important component in the success of America's all-volunteer forces. And it contributes to savings because better educated recruits mean training costs and attrition have gone **down** -- while productivity and morale have gone **up**.

The Montgomery G.I. Bill is playing an important role in promoting excellence in our armed forces. And it's also playing an important role in promoting excellence in education. Several of its components -- choice, flexibility, and competitiveness -- parallel some of the most important components of the Educational Excellence Act we sent Congress last April -- a critical first step in our efforts to revitalize quality in America's schools.

Feb. 7, 1990 It was passed by the Senate ~~last November~~ in February. It's time for the House to act. **Let's make this a year of change and progress in education. Let's strike a blow for excellence. Let's pass this bill now.** \\\

Education is our most enduring legacy, vital to everything we are and can become. And the Montgomery G.I. Bill is a powerful example of what is right about education in America. Our armed forces and our system of higher education are today the envy of the world. **And so I'm here to thank you for the important work you do in defending our Nation's freedom -- in educating our Nation's youth -- and in ensuring that whether in military might or educational excellence -- the United States of America stands second to none.** \\\\

Thank you for coming to the White House today. God bless you in your efforts. And God bless the United States.

# # #

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	Biographies of servicemen to be honored at Montgomery G.I. Bill Ceremony containing personal information. (19 pp.)	05/25/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: [Montgomery] G.I. Bill 6/5/90

Date Closed: 10/19/2004	**OA/ID Number:** 08313
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P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

McNally/Simon
May 29, 1990
Draft One (E:GI-BILL)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MONTGOMERY G.I. BILL CEREMONY
THE ROSE GARDEN
TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1990, 11:30 A.M.

Thank you, thank you all. I'm delighted to see Dick Cheney, Ed Derwinski, and Lauro Cavazos -- three outstanding Cabinet Secretaries -- representing three of our Administration's most important priorities: **America's defense, America's veterans, and America's excellence through education.** \\\

I'm also pleased to see Bob Stump and so many other fine Members of Congress. These outstanding representatives of America's armed forces. **And -- most of all -- the distinguished Representative from the State of Mississippi -- the Army veteran for whom this historic bill is named -- my old friend Sonny Montgomery.** \\\

Sonny, I got to hand it to you. We were first elected to Congress on the same day. But he's the only member of the class who's got his name on both a major **bill** and a major **building** -- an Air National Guard complex down in Mississippi. **The only bills with my name on them are the ones we pay at the end of the month!** \\\ But there was a building named after me last summer. A grade school in Texas. And it was a squeaker -- true story -- **the school board split the vote something like 3 to 2...** \\\

6-30-89 speech

Today, I am very pleased and honored to welcome you to the Rose Garden and to have this opportunity to come by to tell you just how important I believe this program is. From the time it was first launched in 1944, the G.I. Bill has opened the door of

opportunity to thousands of talented Americans whose circumstances might otherwise have hindered their progress and education. **It was and remains a huge, bold and successful experiment -- an ongoing experiment in which Americans from all walks of life are given a chance to test their capacity and improve their position through higher education.**

In 1945, Barbara and I joined the ranks of more than 40,000 couples who headed to college that year on the original G.I. Bill. America's schools were soon swamped with prefabricated villages of quonset huts and trailers. By 1946 and 1947, the flood tide had crested -- and more than 2.5 million veterans had embarked on getting their degrees.

The G.I. Bill has special importance to me, and special importance to the peace and prosperity that America has enjoyed during the 46 years since it first began. **The G.I. Bill changed the lives of thousands of young Americans by replacing old roadblocks with new paths of opportunity. And, in so doing, it boosted America's workforce, it boosted America's economy, and it changed the life of our Nation.**

Thanks to people like Sonny, the G.I. Bill has continued to successfully improve and evolve. And I remember some of the tough battles that were fought to get the new Bill through Congress. Sonny interrupted one marathon conference session with a rather unique reminder of the needs of the military -- and of his commitment to stick it out. **He brought in C-Rations!** \\\

Sonny -- I've tasted C-Rations. \\\ And eating them on the Hill is my definition of "commitment." \\\

The success of Sonny's efforts is evident in the young American heroes we salute at the White House today -- the men and women here to represent America's armed services and the one-millionth participant in the Montgomery G.I. Bill. Airman like Alabama's Jeramie Brown, who leaves for Munich tomorrow to help tell the story of America through the Armed Forces Network. The Coast Guard's Keith Pyle, who's standing duty this month at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Medical Specialists like the Army's Linda Meidling, who's been on the Dean's List at Stockton State College since 1987. And reservists like the University of Chicago's Teryl Speights [SPATES], who puts in time with two jobs -- reading **X-rays** at the West Side V.A. Hospital, and reading **radar screens** at Glenview Naval Air Base. **Teryl -- those are definitely two jobs you don't want to mix up!** \\\

For America -- as for these individuals -- the "pay-back" has been terrific. Today, the Montgomery G.I. Bill ranks among the most practical and cost-efficient programs ever devised -- and represents one of the best federal investments since Betsy Ross bought a needle and thread.

To begin with, the program is more than paying for itself -- as of last year over $700 million had reverted to the Treasury from G.I. Bill pay deductions, while only $42 million had been paid out. Even as that balance shifts, four decades of experience has taught that the increased earnings of these

educated G.I.'s means increased tax revenue for America. And the additional education its participants receive continues to produce a technological gain for our country.

Even more important are the improvements in our armed forces. Because its educational benefits are so attractive to the dwindling pool of eligible recruits, the Montgomery G.I. Bill has been an important component in the success of America's all-volunteer forces. And it contributes to savings because bright recruits mean training costs and attrition have gone **down** -- while productivity and morale have gone **up**.

Lt. Col. Elam

It has been especially important because, for the first time ever, National Guard and Reserve personnel are eligible for participation. Today many active units would be unable to deploy without their reserve complement. The National Guard and Reserve provide nearly half of the Army's total combat power -- and two-thirds of its combat support, service support, and wartime medical capability. And with the expectation of additional troop reductions, the role of America's reserve forces will become all the more critical. [[INSERT: POST-SUMMIT SPIN OR "RESONANCE"]]

The Montgomery G.I. Bill is playing an important role in promoting excellence in our armed forces. And it's also playing an important role in promoting excellence in education. Several of its components -- choice, flexibility, and competitiveness -- parallel some of the most important components of the Educational Excellence Act we sent Congress last April -- a critical first step in our efforts to revitalize quality in America's schools.

It was passed by the Senate last November. It's time for the House to act. **Let's make this a year of change and progress in education. Let's strike a blow for excellence. Let's pass this bill now.** \\\

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Thank you for coming to the White House today. God bless you in your efforts. And God bless the United States.

# # #

front saloons and stores straggles along a grass-grown street. Windows stare vacantly, and in some a wisp of lace curtain flutters in an unhindered wind. Behind the stores, a collection of shacks were once homes. The boards are a study in texture, wood grain sharply etched by natural sandblasting. The ghost town remains a fragile monument to a vanished era.

LAMBERT FLORIN
Author of the "Western Ghost Town" series

GHOSTS is a play in three acts by the Norwegian dramatist Henrik Ibsen, published in 1881 and first produced in Chicago in 1882 by a company of Scandinavian actors. It was played in the Scandinavian capitals in 1883 and was generally well received, but its first licensed production in England in 1914 provoked hostility.

The action of *Ghosts* develops in the course of a single rainy day. In her youth, Mrs. Alving was persuaded by Pastor Manders, whom she loved, to remain with her profligate husband, whom she detested. The fruit of her joyless marriage is a son, Osvald, now an art student. When Osvald returns home from Paris, it is learned that he has inherited a degenerative disease from his father and faces eventual insanity. A sudden combination of events brings on the feared dementia. The play ends with Mrs. Alving hysterically contemplating the dose of morphine with which she has promised to end her son's suffering.

The novelty of *Ghosts* consisted not so much in its daring allusion to venereal disease as in its attack on the sanctity of marriage and its advocacy of the need of joy in life. While most plays of the period dwelt on the disadvantages of nonconformity, *Ghosts* emphasized the evils of blind conformity and thus was rightly regarded as a revolutionary play.

MAURICE VALENCY
Columbia University

GHUR, go͝or, is a mountainous district in Afghanistan between Ghazni and Herat. It was conquered by Mahmud of Ghazni in the early 11th century and its people converted to Islam. After Mahmud's death in 1030, Ghur (or Ghor) regained its independence and carried on a protracted struggle with Ghazni. In 1151, Ala-ud-din Husain of Ghur burned the city of Ghazni, whose rulers took shelter from the Ghuzz Turks in the Punjab of India in about 1157. Later his nephew, Ghiyas-ud-din (reigned 1163–1203), recaptured Ghazni and extended the Ghurid principality from the western border of India to Iraq.

In 1173, Ghiyas-ud-din appointed his brother, Muiz-ud-din (Muhammad Ghuri), to be sultan of Ghazni. Muhammad wrested the Punjab from its Ghaznavid ruler in 1186 and then advanced farther into India. At Tarain in 1191 he was defeated by the Hindu Chahamana king Prithviraja, but in 1192, on the same field, he defeated and killed Prithviraja. This decisive victory enabled him and his lieutenant, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, to establish Ghurid rule over most of north India.

In 1206, Muhammad was assassinated. Qutb-ud-din declared his independence of Ghur, and within 10 years the rest of the Ghurid empire was conquered by the ruler of Khwarizm. However, the Ghurids had securely laid the foundation of Muslim rule in India, and it lasted for 500 years.

R. C. MAJUMDAR, *General Editor*
"History and Culture of the Indian People"

GI BILL OF RIGHTS is the popular name for the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, which provided U. S. World War II veterans with special assistance. The act supported the economy against a postwar slump and served useful social purposes by improving the national educational level, making better housing available, and preventing some 10 million veterans, rapidly demobilized after the war, from glutting the labor market.

Sponsored by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and supported by veterans groups, the act provided four major rights: (1) special job placement benefits from the U. S. Employment Service; (2) up to four years of education and vocational training with the government paying tuition up to $500 per year, charges for books and fees, and living allowances of $50 per month for a single veteran and $75 for one with dependents; (3) up to 52 weeks of unemployment insurance at $20 per week, which was called the "52-20 Club"; and (4) Veterans Administration guaranteed loans to buy a home, farm, or business.

Amendments in 1945 raised tuition payments above $500, living allowances to $65 and $90, and the home-loan guarantee from $2,000 to $4,000. These benefits were later extended to Korean War veterans and then expanded. During the Vietnam War the Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 was passed, establishing a permanent system applicable to all veterans who have served either in time of peace or of war.

The GI Bill contributed to the building boom in the suburbs after World War II, but its major impact was on education, and educators were unprepared for the heavy influx of students that resulted. At least 40,000 married veterans took their wives and children with them to college in December 1945, but flood tide came in 1946 and 1947, when more than 2.5 million veterans were students. Villages of prefabricated houses and trailers became common at colleges, students slept in hallways and gymnasiums or commuted great distances, and the institutions were hard pressed to enlarge their facilities and faculties to meet the new demands.

MARTIN BLUMENSON
Author of "Kasserine Pass"

GIACOMETTI, jä-kō-mä'tē, **Alberto** (1901–1966), Swiss artist, who is best remembered for his sculptures of stark, thin, and elongated human figures. Existing in all sizes, singly and in groups, these haunted, tortured figures powerfully express the "existential" anguish of the 20th century.

Giacometti was born in Stampa, Switzerland, on Oct. 10, 1901. After briefly studying art in Geneva and Rome, he went to Paris in 1922, where he spent three years as the pupil of the sculptor Antoine Bourdelle. In the late 1920's Giacometti became involved with the surrealist movement, and for the next few years he created sculptures that were a mysterious and poetic complex of disparate, strangely evocative shapes. Many of these works, such as the celebrated *Palace at 4 A. M.* (1932–1933; Museum of Modern Art, N. Y.), were conceived around the idea of a cage.

By the mid-1930's, Giacometti, dissatisfied with the creation of objects, tended to concentrate on figurative sculpture. In his subsequent rigid, stark human forms, he rejected a smooth

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

$943 million has been deducted from active duty paychecks, while $77.6 million in benefits had been paid out as of April 1990.

from Defense Manpower Data Center
via Lt. Col. Otis Elam
695-0975

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-1400

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DATE: 31 May 1990 THIS PAGE PLUS 4 PAGE(S) TO FOLLOW

TO Bob Simon
LOCATION White House
EXTENSION

FROM Michael Malbin
LOCATION The Pentagon
EXTENSION 697-8191

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Malbin
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12:30 PM

REMARKS BY SECRETARY CHENEY
Montgomery G.I. Bill Ceremony
Honoring the One Millionth Sign-up
TheWhite House

June 5, 1990

Mr President, Secretary Skinner, Mr. Montgomery, Service Representatives and Assembled Guests:

This is a grand occasion. You have all heard about "unanticipated consequences." That's a phrase people usually use when they want to say a program hasn't worked. Well, the Montgomery G.I. Bill is just the opposite. It's had unanticipated consequences, but they've all been good.

When this program was first started, most people thought about it as a way to help volunteer soldiers make the transition to the next phase of their lives. The G.I. bill has done that job well. One

million active duty and reserve personnel will attest to that fact. And because the G.I. bill has helped well trained and disciplined young men and women make the transition, the whole American economy ends up the winner.

But it turns out that the Montgomery G.I. bill does something else too. And here we get to the part that was not fully anticipated.

The program is not only good for the individual service man and woman; it is not only good for the civilian economy. The G.I. bill has also been good for the services.

The bill has helped all of the services recruit and retain the high caliber volunteers that this country needs. To give you an idea: participants in the reserve G.I. bill had an attrition rate that was only half as high as their cohorts between 1985 and 1988. The people who took advantage of the bill were

twice as likely to stay in the reserves than the ones who did not.

Recruitment and retention are extremely important. We all were reminded how important only five months ago, during Operation Just Cause. The high quality of our all-volunteer reserve and active forces was crucial in Panama, just as it is crucial to defending American interests everywhere. The size of our force may come down, but the quality must stay at the top. The G.I. bill helps us to do that.

Sonny, you have a good reason to feel proud.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to call upon Representative G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the author of the Montgomery G.I. bill. Mr. Montgomery will be

** TOTAL PAGE.005 **

recognizing the service representatives who are with us today.

DRAFT

May 30, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWARD McNALLY

FROM: BOB SIMON

SUBJECT: GI BILL

Current standings on acknowledgements: Secretary Cheney, Cavazos and Skinner. Deputy Secretary of Veteran Affairs Tony Principi. Gen. Colin Powell.

Program: Presentation of Colors and Pledge of Allegiance
3 minutes of Remarks by Cheney
Montgomery introduces 12 honorees (no remarks)
POTUS announced onto stage from Oval and gives remarks
The End

Note that POTUS does not present anything to honorees before or after remarks

THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

FORCE MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL

DATE: 25 May 90

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MESSAGE: MGIB - Ceremony

Note: Report on MGIB For Active duty Members (For white House speech)

Date Telefaxed _____ Time Telefaxed _____ Initials ____

Confirmation: _____

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

MAR 30 1990

FORCE MANAGEMENT
AND PERSONNEL

Honorable Dan Quayle
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with Section 1436, Title 38, United States Code, the biennial report on the Montgomery GI Bill Education Benefits Program is submitted. The report addresses the Montgomery GI Bill as a positive recruitment incentive that provides an adequate basic benefit for many Service members pursuing a program of education.

A similar letter has been sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

Christopher Jehn

Enclosure:
As stated

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

MAR 30 1990

FORCE MANAGEMENT
AND PERSONNEL

Honorable Thomas S. Foley
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In accordance with Section 1436, Title 38, United States Code, the biennial report on the Montgomery GI Bill Education Benefits Program is submitted. The report addresses the Montgomery GI Bill as a positive recruitment incentive that provides an adequate basic benefit for many Service members pursuing a program of education.

A similar letter has been sent to the President of the Senate.

Sincerely,

Christopher Jehn

Enclosure:
As stated

A BIENNIAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

ON THE

MONTGOMERY GI BILL

EDUCATION BENEFITS PROGRAM

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

FEBRUARY 1990

Introduction

This report responds to Section 1436, Title 38, United States Code, which requires the Secretary of Defense to submit, once every 2 years, a report to Congress concerning:

(1) The Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB) as a recruitment incentive.

(2) Adequacy of the MGIB Benefit level for pursuing a program of education.

(3) Proposed legislative changes to the MGIB.

Background

As part of the FY85 Defense Authorization Act, the "Veterans' Educational Assistance Act of 1984," then known as the New GI Bill, was enacted into law on October 19, 1984. Under Chapter 30 of Title 38, United State Code, the law provides for a contributory education program for all active duty, non-prior Service accessions after June 30, 1985. Recruits are automatically enrolled in the program unless they opt out. Enrollment is conducted within the first 14 days of active duty. Participant's pay is reduced by $100 per month for the first 12 months of service. Once Service members elect to participate, they cannot withdraw from the program or obtain a refund of pay reductions. If they elect not to participate, they cannot enter the program later. This provision was adjusted for a period of reenrollment as a result of legislation, which enabled members previously not enrolled to enroll. This adjustment, known as the MGIB "open period," lasted from December 1988 through June 1989.

now over $10,000

For enlistments of 3 or more years or 2 years of active duty and 4 years in the Selective Reserve, the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) will match the participant's $1,200 with $9,600 for a total of $10,800. The DVA will pay $300 per month to the participant for full-time study for up to 36 months. For 2-year enlistments, the DVA will match the participant's $1,200 with $7,800 for a total of $9,000. The DVA will pay $250 per month to the participant for full-time study for up to 36 months. ROTC scholarship and service academies graduates are not eligible to participate in the program.

Under Chapter 106 of Title 10, United States Code, the law provides for an education program for members of the Selected Reserve. Participants must enlist, reenlist, or extend in the Selected Reserve for 6 years. Members may begin to use their benefits immediately if they have completed initial entry training. Benefits pay $140 per

month for full-time study for 36 months. The total value of the program is $5,040. Service members with a baccalaureate degree are not eligible participants. Benefits may be used only for programs of education at institutions of higher learning. Effective October 1, 1990, members who agree to serve for 6 years may also receive educational assistance for vocational technical programs.

The legislation also enables Service members who are entitled to Chapter 34 (old GI Bill) educational benefits and who served continuously on active duty from October 19, 1984, through June 30, 1988, to "rollover" their Chapter 34 benefits effective January 1, 1990. On June 2, 1987, legislation was signed by the President that made the GI Bill program permanent and changed its name to the Montgomery GI Bill.

The MGIB as a Recruitment Incentive

While no single recruiting incentive can fulfill all of the accession requirements of the active and Reserve components, the MGIB has become a valuable part of the Department's broad program of recruiting incentives. Despite projections of reduced force structure as a result of emerging developments in Eastern Europe and elsewhere, we anticipate continued maintenance of excellence in the All-Volunteer Force and strong competition for quality recruits. The youth population will continue to decline causing increased competition with private employers and institutions of higher education. Unemployment rates are stable and are predicted to remain so in the near term. In light of reduced recruiting budgets, now estimated to be a reduction of 11 percent, and the increasing gap between military and private sector pay, educational benefits and other quality-of-life programs take on increasing importance. The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that the MGIB basic benefit has a 4-to-5 percent effect on increasing the number of enlistments of high-quality personnel. The effect will help maintain the recruiting momentum established over the last 5 years.

In the Active Force the quality of accessions has remained high, with consistently excellent test scores and a greater than 95 percent high school graduate population. This sustained high quality results from a combination of the MGIB and adequately funded recruiting and advertising budgets designed specifically to improve Army quality relative to the other Services. In addition, the Army has been able to tie the MGIB effectively to the Army College Fund. This is a very attractive package for recruiting high-quality youths.

For the 5 years that the MGIB has been available, 862,445 individuals or 71.2 percent of all eligible active duty Service

members have chosen to participate in the program. The individual Service rates are shown in Table A, below, representing the total cumulative enrollment from July 1985 to date. However, Table B shows the combined officer and enlisted participation rates for December 1989, which generally reflect a 4-percent improved enrollment trend for calendar year 1989 over the previous year.

TABLE A

Service	Participation Rates
Army	85.2%
Navy	61.2%
Air Force	56.0%
Marine Corps	73.0%
DoD	71.2%

TABLE B

Service	Participation Rate
Army	87.8%
Navy	81.9%
Air Force	76.6%
Marine Corps	87.1%
DoD	82.6%

While the sustained excellence in Service recruiting cannot be attributed solely to the MGIB, it is clear that this program has been effective in increasing the quality in the active components and the length of enlistment contracts for the Reserve components.

Adequacy of the Benefit Level for Pursuing a Program of Education

The base cost figures used in this analysis were provided by the Department of Education and include the costs of tuition, board, and room. The estimated monthly cost for higher education at public institutions for Academic Year 1989-90 is $606. The monthly MGIB basic benefit of $300 for Service members who serve a 3 or more year enlistment and pursue a program of education on a full-time basis will pay 49.5 percent of this cost. The monthly MGIB basic benefit

of $250 for Service members who serve a 2-year enlistment will pay 41.25 percent of this cost. The cost of higher education at public institutions has been increasing at a steady rate of 6-to-7 percent for each of the past 5 years. At a continuing projected rate increase of 6 percent per year, the MGIB basic benefit in Academic Year 1991-92 will pay 49 percent and 41 percent of the cost, respectively, depending on the level of benefit to which the participant is entitled.

Proposed Legislative Changes to the MGIB

There are no proposed legislative changes to the MGIB at this time.

Effectiveness of the 6 month "open period"

The December 1988-June 1989 "open period" for renewed enrollment eligibility for those who did not enroll initially, provided a necessary opportunity for the Services to clearly present the benefits of the program. Tabular results are included below. With over 27,000 individuals taking advantage of the "open period," we believe it was effective and helpful.

PARTICIPATION IN MGIB "OPEN PERIOD"

Service	Number Eligible	Number Enrolled	% of Eligible
U.S. Army	15,532	2,313	14.9
U.S. Navy	105,000	16,080	16.1
U.S. Air Force	46,121	6,457	14.0
U.S. Marines	2,013	1,664	82.6
Total	168,666	27,414	15.7%

As of: February 22, 1990
OASD(FM&P) DM&PPI/ED

	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
ARMY GI BILL PARTICIPATION												
(Enlisted/Officer combined)												
ELIGIBLE	8,662	8,180	6,960	5,892	7,806	7,581	10,273	14,934	11,150	8,560	8,450	2,063
ENROLLED	7,980	7,323	6,349	5,376	7,019	6,991	9,550	13,966	10,428	7,720	7,604	1,912
%ENROLLED	92.1%	89.5%	91.2%	91.2%	89.9%	92.2%	93.0%	93.5%	93.5%	90.2%	89.9%	97.0%
CUM ELIGIBLE/FY	30,969	39,149	46,113	52,005	59,811	67,392	77,665	92,599	103,749	8,560	17,010	19,081
CUM ENROLLED/FY	28,294	35,617	41,966	47,342	54,361	61,352	70,902	84,868	95,296	7,720	15,324	17,136
%CUM ENROLLED/FY	91.4%	91.0%	91.8%	91.0%	90.9%	91.0%	91.3%	91.7%	91.9%	90.2%	90.0%	89.8%
ELIGIBLE JUL 85 TO DATE	382,904	391,084	398,048	403,940	411,746	419,327	429,600	444,534	455,684	464,244	472,702	474,765
ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	320,337	327,660	334,009	339,385	346,404	353,395	362,945	376,911	387,339	395,059	402,663	404,575
%TOTAL CUM ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	83.7%	83.8%	83.9%	84.0%	84.1%	84.3%	84.5%	84.8%	85.0%	85.1%	85.2%	85.2%
ARMY COLLEGE FUND												
ELIGIBLE	8,662	8,180	6,960	5,892	7,806	7,581	10,273	14,934	11,150	8,560	8,450	2,063
ENROLLED	1,123	924	787	528	397	732	1,305	3,666	2,133	1,664	1,757	133
%ENROLLED	13.0%	11.3%	11.3%	9.0%	5.1%	9.7%	12.7%	24.5%	19.1%	19.4%	20.8%	6.4%
CUM ELIGIBLE/FY	30,969	39,149	46,113	52,005	59,811	67,392	77,665	92,599	103,749	8,560	17,010	19,081
CUM ENROLLED/FY	3,755	4,679	5,466	5,994	6,391	7,123	8,428	12,094	14,227	1,664	3,421	3,554
%CUM ENROL	12.1%	12.0%	11.9%	11.5%	10.7%	10.6%	10.9%	13.1%	13.7%	19.4%	20.1%	18.6%
ENROL MGIB	7,980	7,323	6,349	5,376	7,019	6,991	9,550	13,966	10,428	7,720	7,604	1,912
% IN BOTH	14.1%	12.6%	12.4%	9.8%	5.7%	10.5%	13.7%	26.2%	20.5%	21.6%	23.1%	7.0%
CUM IN BOTH/FY	32,849	40,296	47,432	53,336	60,752	68,475	79,330	96,962	109,523	7,720	23,044	40,380
CUM % IN BOTH/FY	13.3%	13.1%	13.0%	12.7%	11.9%	11.6%	11.9%	14.3%	14.9%	21.6%	22.3%	20.7%
NAVY GI BILL PARTICIPATION												
(Enlisted)												
ELIGIBLE	5,040	5,332	6,011	5,213	5,969	8,352	9,400	8,819	12,206	5,463	4,534	4,123
ENROLLED	4,418	3,986	4,597	3,945	4,868	6,930	7,673	7,103	9,849	4,306	3,602	3,009
%ENROLLED	75.5%	74.8%	76.5%	75.7%	81.6%	83.0%	81.6%	80.5%	80.2%	78.8%	79.4%	82.7%
CUM ELIGIBLE/FY	23,592	28,924	34,935	40,148	46,117	54,469	63,877	72,696	84,902	5,463	9,997	14,120
CUM ENROLLED/FY	17,676	21,662	26,259	30,204	35,072	42,002	49,675	56,778	66,627	4,306	7,908	11,317
%CUM ENROLLED/FY	74.9%	74.9%	75.2%	75.2%	76.1%	77.1%	77.8%	78.1%	78.4%	78.8%	79.1%	80.1%
ELIGIBLE JUL 85 TO DATE	300,843	305,375	311,386	316,599	322,568	330,920	340,320	349,147	361,433	366,896	371,430	375,553
ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	173,135	177,121	181,718	185,663	190,531	197,461	205,134	212,237	222,006	226,392	229,994	233,403
%TOTAL CUM ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	57.5%	58.0%	58.4%	58.6%	59.1%	59.7%	60.3%	60.8%	61.4%	61.7%	61.9%	62.1%
	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
(Officer)												
ELIGIBLE	294	56	153	69	379	120	187	252	214	436	166	42
ENROLLED	74	10	48	12	39	39	23	86	56	118	34	3
%ENROLLED	25.2%	17.9%	31.4%	20.0%	21.0%	32.5%	12.3%	34.1%	26.2%	27.1%	20.5%	7.1%
CUM ELIGIBLE/FY	618	674	827	897	1,866	1,186	1,373	1,625	1,839	436	602	644
CUM ENROLLED/FY	164	174	222	234	273	312	335	421	477	118	152	155
%CUM ENROLLED/FY	26.5%	25.8%	26.8%	26.4%	25.6%	26.3%	24.4%	25.9%	25.9%	27.1%	25.2%	24.1%
ELIGIBLE JUL 85 TO DATE	9,119	9,175	9,329	9,386	9,367	9,687	9,870	10,126	10,340	10,776	10,942	10,984
ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	2,710	2,720	2,760	2,780	2,819	2,850	2,881	2,967	3,023	3,141	3,175	3,178
%TOTAL CUM ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	29.7%	29.6%	29.7%	29.6%	29.5%	29.5%	29.2%	29.3%	29.2%	29.1%	29.0%	28.9%
(Combined)												
ELIGIBLE	6,142	5,388	6,164	5,273	6,148	8,472	9,595	9,071	12,503	5,899	4,700	4,165
ENROLLED	4,492	3,996	4,645	3,957	4,907	6,969	7,696	7,189	9,905	4,424	3,636	3,012
%ENROLLED	73.1%	74.2%	75.4%	75.0%	79.8%	82.3%	80.2%	79.3%	79.2%	75.0%	77.4%	81.9%
CUM ELIGIBLE/FY	24,210	29,598	35,762	41,035	47,183	55,655	65,250	74,321	86,421	5,899	10,599	14,764
CUM ENROLLED/FY	17,840	21,836	26,481	30,438	35,345	42,314	50,010	57,199	67,104	4,424	8,060	11,472
%CUM ENROLLED/FY	73.7%	73.8%	74.0%	74.2%	74.9%	76.0%	76.6%	77.0%	77.3%	75.0%	76.0%	77.7%
ELIGIBLE JUL 85 TO DATE	309,162	314,550	320,719	325,987	332,135	340,607	350,202	359,273	371,773	377,672	382,372	386,537
ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	175,845	179,841	184,486	188,443	193,350	200,319	208,015	215,204	225,109	229,533	233,169	236,581
%TOTAL CUM ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	56.9%	57.2%	57.5%	57.8%	58.2%	58.8%	59.4%	59.9%	60.6%	60.8%	61.0%	61.2%

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AIR FORCE GI BILL PARTICIPATION

(Enlisted)												
ELIGIBLE	2,963	2,975	3,496	2,503	2,928	3,141	3,217	3,404	3,790	3,984	3,045	2,957
ENROLLED	2,607	2,473	2,876	2,027	2,003	2,212	2,385	2,517	2,936	3,111	2,379	2,309
%ENROLLED	88.0%	83.1%	82.3%	81.0%	71.3%	70.4%	74.1%	73.1%	77.5%	78.1%	78.1%	78.1%
CUM ELIGIBLE/FY	11,154	14,129	17,625	20,128	23,048	26,189	29,406	32,850	36,640	9,984	7,029	9,986
CUM ENROLLED/FY	9,010	11,483	14,359	16,386	18,469	20,681	23,066	25,583	28,519	3,111	5,490	7,799
%CUM ENROLLED/FY	80.8%	81.3%	81.5%	81.4%	80.1%	79.0%	78.4%	77.9%	77.8%	78.1%	78.1%	78.1%
ELIGIBLE JUL 85 TO DATE	155,669	158,644	162,140	164,643	167,563	170,704	173,921	177,365	181,155	185,139	188,184	191,141
ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	82,461	84,934	87,810	89,837	91,920	94,132	96,517	99,034	101,970	105,081	107,460	109,769
%TOTAL CUM ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	53.0%	53.5%	54.2%	54.6%	54.9%	55.1%	55.5%	55.8%	56.3%	56.8%	57.1%	57.4%

	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
(Officer)												
ELIGIBLE	265	79	424	111	300	257	47	61	294	221	201	213
ENROLLED	126	51	168	39	75	64	7	27	97	111	101	119
%ENROLLED	47.5%	64.6%	39.6%	35.1%	25.0%	24.9%	14.9%	44.3%	33.0%	50.2%	50.2%	55.9%
CUM ELIGIBLE/FY	857	1,036	1,460	1,571	1,871	2,128	2,175	2,236	2,530	221	422	635
CUM ENROLLED/FY	304	355	523	562	637	701	708	735	832	111	212	331
%CUM ENROLLED/FY	31.8%	36.3%	35.8%	35.8%	34.0%	32.9%	32.6%	32.9%	32.9%	50.2%	50.2%	52.1%
ELIGIBLE JUL 85 TO DATE	10,321	10,400	10,824	10,935	11,235	11,492	11,539	11,600	11,894	12,115	12,316	12,529
ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	3,484	3,535	3,703	3,742	3,817	3,881	3,888	3,915	4,012	4,123	4,224	4,343
%TOTAL CUM ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	33.8%	34.0%	34.2%	34.2%	34.0%	33.8%	33.7%	33.8%	33.7%	34.0%	34.3%	34.7%

(Combined)												
ELIGIBLE	3,228	3,054	3,920	2,614	3,228	3,398	3,264	3,505	4,084	4,205	3,246	3,170
ENROLLED	2,733	2,524	3,044	2,066	2,158	2,276	2,392	2,544	3,033	3,222	2,480	2,428
%ENROLLED	84.7%	82.6%	77.7%	79.0%	67.0%	67.0%	73.3%	72.6%	74.3%	76.6%	76.4%	76.6%
CUM ELIGIBLE/FY	12,111	15,165	19,085	21,699	24,919	28,317	31,581	35,086	39,170	4,205	7,451	10,621
CUM ENROLLED/FY	9,314	11,838	14,882	16,948	19,106	21,382	23,774	26,318	29,351	3,222	5,702	8,130
%CUM ENROLLED/FY	76.9%	78.1%	78.0%	78.1%	76.7%	75.5%	75.3%	75.0%	74.9%	76.6%	76.5%	76.5%
ELIGIBLE JUL 85 TO DATE	165,990	169,044	172,964	175,578	178,798	182,196	185,460	188,965	193,049	197,254	200,500	203,670
ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	85,945	88,469	91,513	93,579	95,737	98,013	100,405	102,949	105,982	109,204	111,684	114,112
%TOTAL CUM ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	51.8%	52.3%	52.9%	53.3%	53.5%	53.8%	54.1%	54.5%	54.9%	55.4%	55.7%	56.0%

USMC GI BILL PARTICIPATION

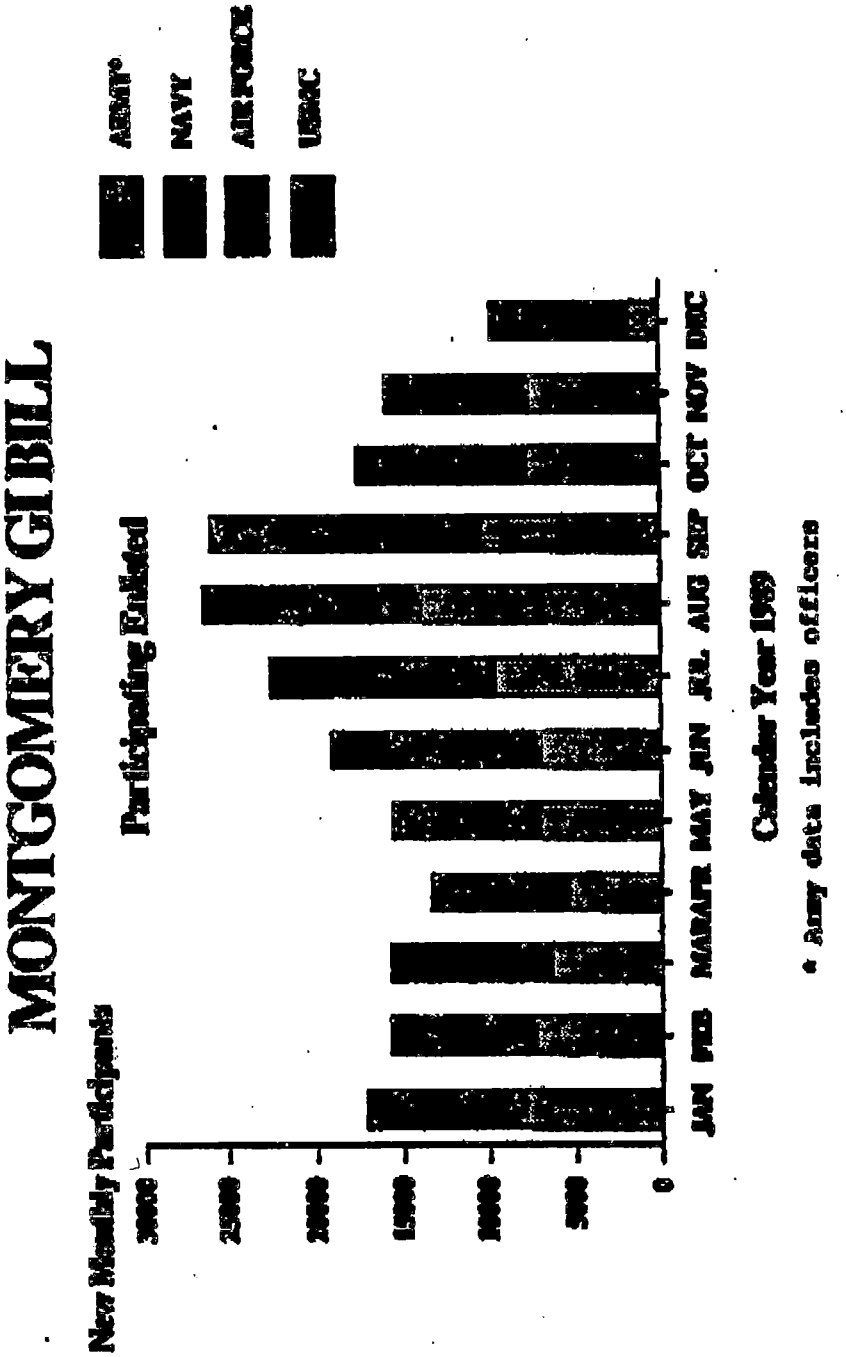
(Enlisted)												
ELIGIBLE	2,561	2,388	2,325	2,287	1,900	3,302	3,382	3,376	3,287	2,845	2,712	2,560
ENROLLED	2,158	2,018	1,946	2,011	1,664	2,992	2,992	2,916	2,822	2,499	2,372	2,229
%ENROLLED	84.3%	84.5%	83.7%	87.9%	87.6%	90.6%	88.5%	86.4%	85.9%	87.8%	87.5%	87.1%
CUM ELIGIBLE/FY	9,382	11,770	14,095	16,382	18,282	21,584	24,966	28,340	31,627	2,845	5,557	8,117
CUM ENROLLED/FY	7,631	9,649	11,595	13,606	15,270	18,262	21,254	24,170	26,992	2,499	4,871	7,100
%CUM ENROLLED/FY	81.3%	82.0%	82.3%	83.1%	83.5%	84.6%	85.1%	85.3%	85.3%	87.8%	87.7%	87.5%
ELIGIBLE JUL 85 TO DATE	114,231	116,619	118,944	121,231	123,131	126,433	129,815	133,189	136,476	139,321	142,033	144,593
ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	88,430	82,448	84,394	86,405	88,069	91,061	94,053	96,969	99,791	102,290	104,662	106,891
%TOTAL CUM ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	70.4%	70.7%	71.0%	71.3%	71.5%	72.0%	72.5%	72.8%	73.1%	73.4%	73.7%	73.9%

	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
(Officer)												
ELIGIBLE	204	0	0	63	0	35	35	124	148	202	0	0
ENROLLED	15	0	0	2	0	2	0	9	14	14	0	0
%ENROLLED	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	7.3%	9.5%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%
CUM ELIGIBLE/FY	583	583	583	646	646	681	716	840	988	202	202	202
CUM ENROLLED/FY	70	70	70	72	72	74	74	83	97	14	14	14
%CUM ENROLLED/FY	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	11.1%	11.1%	10.9%	10.3%	9.9%	9.8%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%
ELIGIBLE JUL 85 TO DATE	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,813	1,813	1,848	1,883	2,007	2,155	2,357	2,357	2,357
ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	345	345	345	347	347	349	349	358	372	386	386	386
%TOTAL CUM ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	19.7%	19.7%	19.7%	19.1%	19.1%	18.9%	18.5%	17.8%	17.3%	16.4%	16.4%	16.4%

(Combined)												
ELIGIBLE	2,765	2,300	2,325	2,350	1,900	3,337	3,417	3,490	3,439	3,047	2,712	2,560
ENROLLED	2,173	2,016	1,940	2,013	1,660	2,994	2,992	2,925	2,836	2,513	2,372	2,229
%ENROLLED	78.6%	84.5%	83.7%	85.7%	87.6%	89.7%	87.6%	83.8%	82.6%	82.5%	97.5%	97.1%
CUM ELIGIBLE/FY	9,965	12,351	14,670	17,020	18,920	22,265	25,682	29,180	32,615	3,047	5,759	8,319
CUM ENROLLED/FY	7,701	9,719	11,665	13,670	15,342	18,336	21,328	24,253	27,089	2,513	4,885	7,114
%CUM ENROLLED/FY	77.3%	78.7%	79.5%	80.3%	81.1%	82.4%	83.0%	83.1%	83.1%	82.5%	84.8%	85.5%
ELIGIBLE JUL 85 TO DATE	115,981	118,369	120,694	123,044	124,944	128,281	131,698	135,196	138,631	141,678	144,390	146,950
ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	80,775	82,791	84,739	86,752	88,416	91,410	94,402	97,327	100,163	102,676	105,048	107,277
%TOTAL CUM ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	69.6%	69.9%	70.2%	70.5%	70.8%	71.2%	71.7%	72.0%	72.2%	72.5%	72.8%	73.0%

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
DOD GI BILL PARTICIPATION												
(Enlisted)												
ELIGIBLE	20,034	18,875	18,796	15,895	16,595	22,376	26,200	30,571	30,513	20,852	18,749	11,782
ENROLLED	17,163	15,800	15,760	13,359	15,634	19,125	22,600	26,502	26,035	17,636	15,937	9,739
%ENROLLED	85.7%	83.7%	83.9%	84.0%	84.1%	85.5%	86.0%	86.7%	85.3%	84.6%	85.1%	83.4%
CUM ELIGIBLE/FY	75,097	93,972	112,768	128,663	147,256	169,634	195,914	226,485	256,998	20,852	39,601	51,384
CUM ENROLLED/FY	62,611	78,411	94,179	107,538	123,172	142,297	164,897	191,399	217,434	17,636	33,593	43,332
%CUM ENROLLED/FY	83.4%	83.4%	83.5%	83.6%	83.6%	83.9%	84.2%	84.5%	84.6%	84.6%	84.8%	84.3%
ELIGIBLE JUL 85 TO DATE	952,847	971,722	990,518	1,006,413	1,025,008	1,047,386	1,073,664	1,106,235	1,138,768	1,155,600	1,176,349	1,186,052
ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	656,363	672,163	687,931	701,290	716,924	736,049	758,649	785,151	811,186	828,822	844,779	854,518
%TOTAL CUM ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	68.9%	69.2%	69.5%	69.7%	69.9%	70.3%	70.7%	71.1%	71.5%	71.7%	71.9%	72.0%

	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
(Officer)--Does not include Army												
ELIGIBLE	763	135	577	234	479	412	269	637	656	859	367	256
ENROLLED	215	61	216	53	114	105	30	122	167	243	135	122
%ENROLLED	28.2%	45.2%	37.4%	22.6%	23.8%	25.5%	11.2%	27.9%	25.5%	28.3%	36.8%	47.6%
CUM ELIGIBLE/FY	2,150	2,293	2,870	3,104	3,583	3,995	4,264	4,701	5,357	859	1,226	1,481
CUM ENROLLED/FY	530	599	815	868	982	1,087	1,117	1,239	1,406	243	378	500
%CUM ENROLLED/FY	24.9%	26.1%	28.4%	28.0%	27.4%	27.2%	26.2%	26.4%	26.2%	28.3%	30.8%	33.8%
ELIGIBLE JUL 85 TO DATE	21,190	21,325	21,902	22,136	22,615	23,027	23,296	23,733	24,389	25,248	25,615	25,870
ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	6,539	6,600	6,816	6,869	6,983	7,088	7,118	7,240	7,407	7,650	7,785	7,907
%TOTAL CUM ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	30.9%	30.9%	31.1%	31.0%	30.9%	30.8%	30.6%	30.5%	30.4%	30.3%	30.4%	30.6%
(Combined)												
ELIGIBLE	20,797	19,010	19,373	16,129	16,874	22,788	26,469	31,208	31,169	21,711	19,116	11,950
ENROLLED	17,378	15,861	15,984	13,412	15,748	19,230	22,630	26,624	26,202	17,879	16,092	9,861
%ENROLLED	83.6%	83.4%	82.5%	83.2%	82.6%	84.4%	85.2%	85.3%	84.1%	82.3%	84.2%	82.5%
CUM ELIGIBLE/FY	77,255	96,265	115,638	131,767	150,841	173,629	200,178	231,186	262,355	21,711	40,827	52,785
CUM ENROLLED/FY	63,149	79,010	94,994	108,406	124,154	143,384	166,014	192,638	218,840	17,879	33,971	43,83
%CUM ENROLLED/FY	81.7%	82.1%	82.1%	82.3%	82.3%	82.6%	82.9%	83.3%	83.4%	82.3%	83.2%	83.1%
ELIGIBLE JUL 85 TO DATE	974,037	993,047	1,012,420	1,028,549	1,047,623	1,070,411	1,096,960	1,127,968	1,159,137	1,180,848	1,199,964	1,211,922
ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	662,902	678,763	694,747	708,159	723,907	743,137	765,767	792,391	818,593	836,472	852,564	862,425
%TOTAL CUM ENROLLED JUL 85 TO DATE	68.1%	68.4%	68.6%	68.9%	69.1%	69.4%	69.8%	70.2%	70.6%	70.8%	71.0%	71.2%


MONTGOMERY GI BILL
Participating Enlisted
New Monthly Participants
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
ARMY*
NAVY
AIR FORCE
USMC
JAN FEB MARAPR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
Calendar Year 1989
* Army data includes officers

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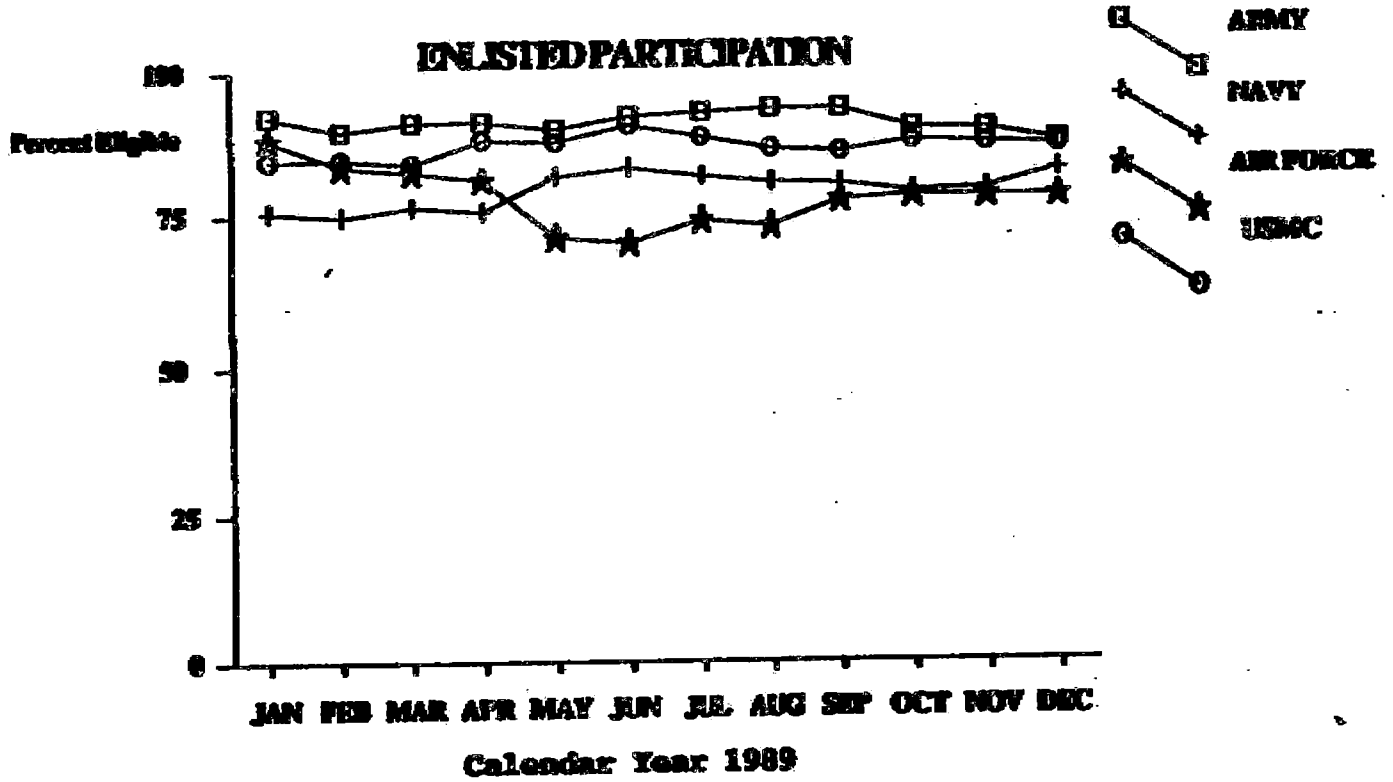
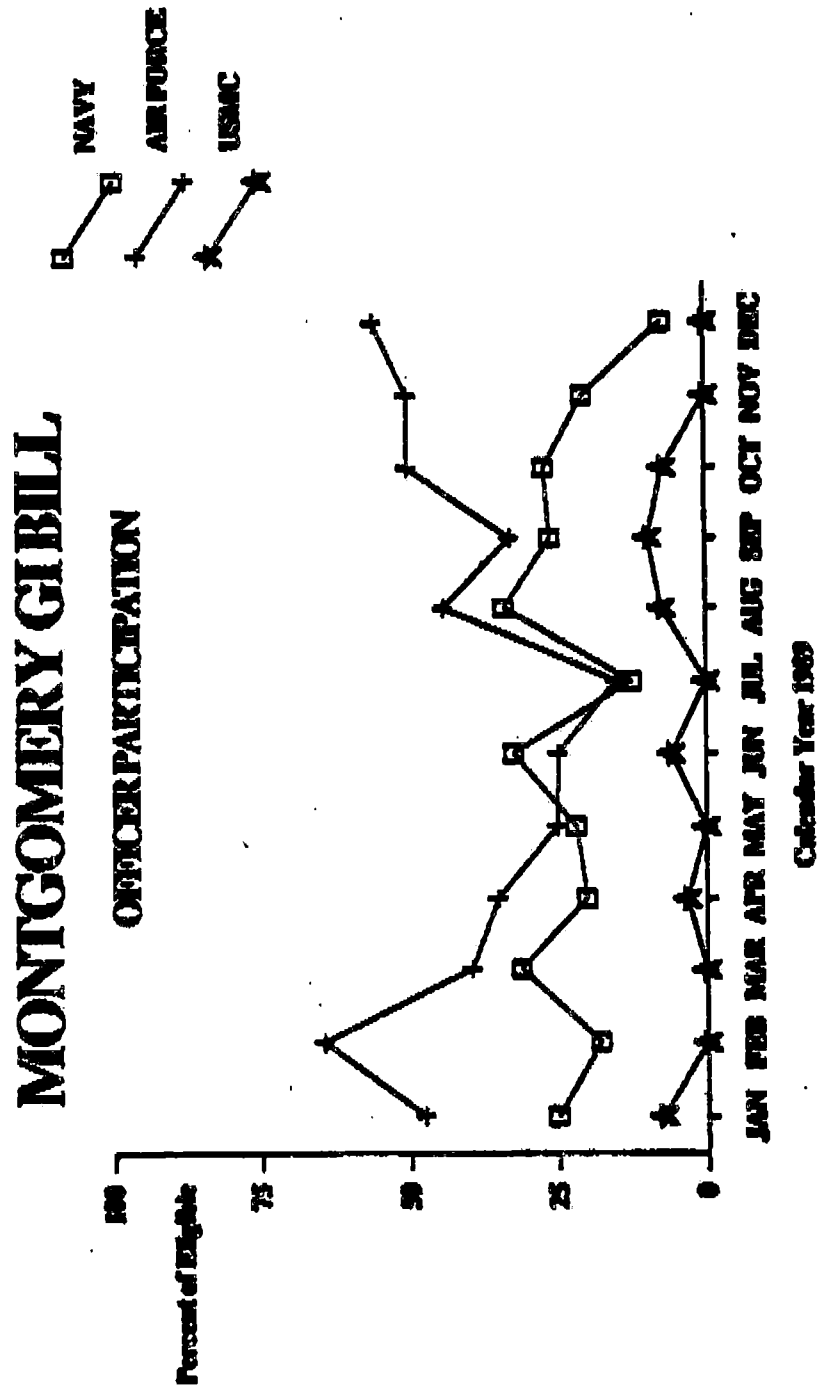
MONTGOMERY GI BILL




MONTGOMERY GI BILL
OFFICER PARTICIPATION
NAVY
AIR FORCE
USMC
100
75
50
25
0
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
Calendar Year 1989

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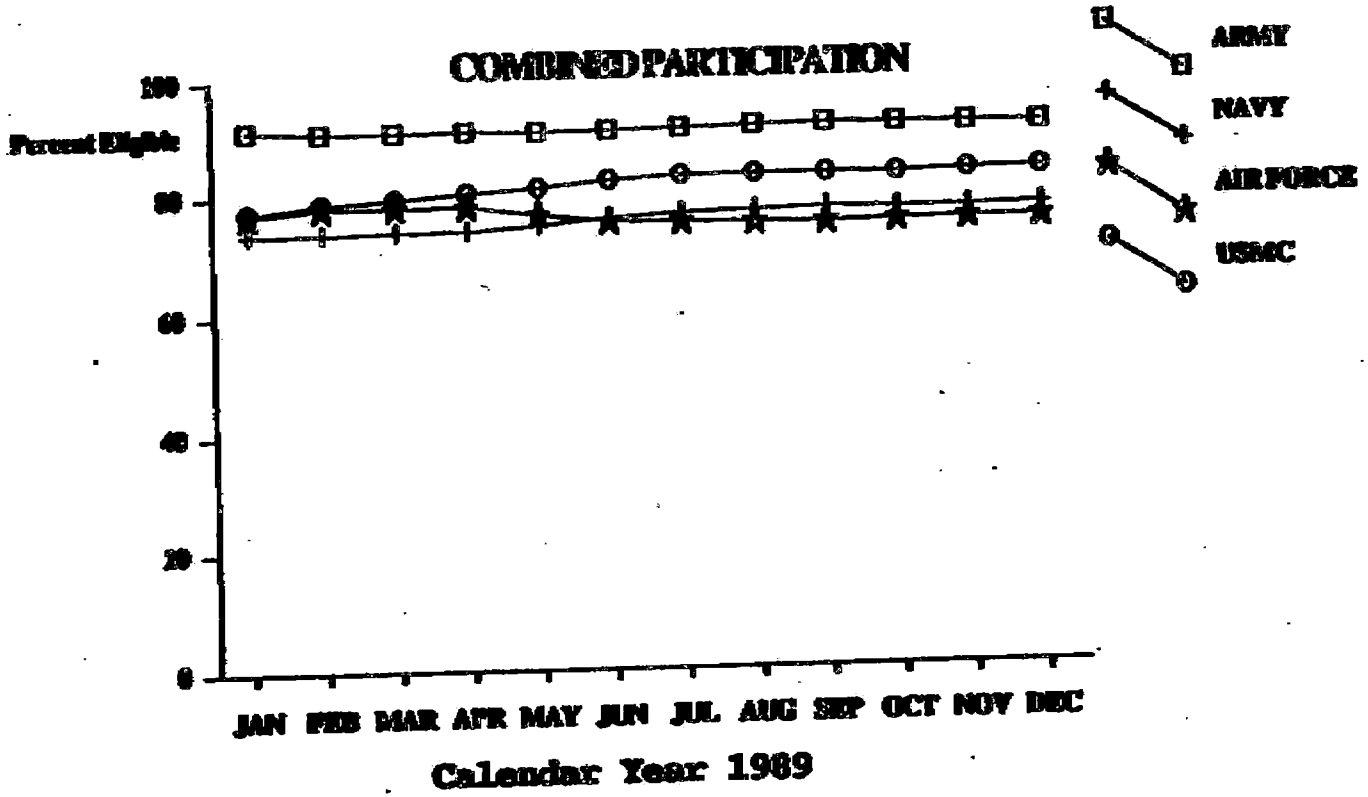
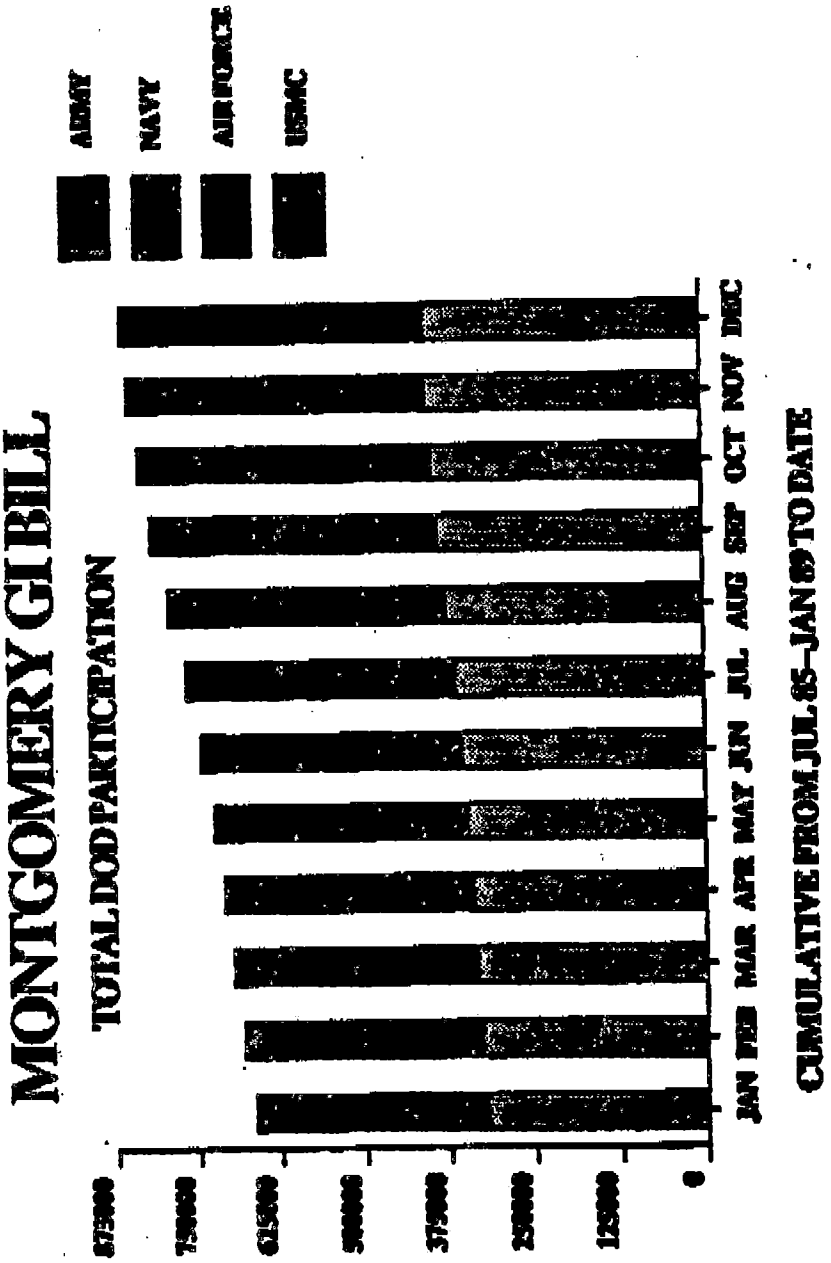
MONTGOMERY GI BILL




MONTGOMERY GI BILL
TOTAL DOD PARTICIPATION
ARMY
NAVY
AIR FORCE
USMC
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
CUMULATIVE FROM JUL 85–JAN 89 TO DATE

front saloons and stores straggles along a grass-grown street. Windows stare vacantly, and in some a wisp of lace curtain flutters in an unhindered wind. Behind the stores, a collection of shacks were once homes. The boards are a study in texture, wood grain sharply etched by natural sandblasting. The ghost town remains a fragile monument to a vanished era.

LAMBERT FLORIN
Author of the "Western Ghost Town" series

GHOSTS is a play in three acts by the Norwegian dramatist Henrik Ibsen, published in 1881 and first produced in Chicago in 1882 by a company of Scandinavian actors. It was played in the Scandinavian capitals in 1883 and was generally well received, but its first licensed production in England in 1914 provoked hostility.

The action of *Ghosts* develops in the course of a single rainy day. In her youth, Mrs. Alving was persuaded by Pastor Manders, whom she loved, to remain with her profligate husband, whom she detested. The fruit of her joyless marriage is a son, Osvald, now an art student. When Osvald returns home from Paris, it is learned that he has inherited a degenerative disease from his father and faces eventual insanity. A sudden combination of events brings on the feared dementia. The play ends with Mrs. Alving hysterically contemplating the dose of morphine with which she has promised to end her son's suffering.

The novelty of *Ghosts* consisted not so much in its daring allusion to venereal disease as in its attack on the sanctity of marriage and its advocacy of the need of joy in life. While most plays of the period dwelt on the disadvantages of nonconformity, *Ghosts* emphasized the evils of blind conformity and thus was rightly regarded as a revolutionary play.

MAURICE VALENCY
Columbia University

GHUR, go͝or, is a mountainous district in Afghanistan between Ghazni and Herat. It was conquered by Mahmud of Ghazni in the early 11th century and its people converted to Islam. After Mahmud's death in 1030, Ghur (or Ghor) regained its independence and carried on a protracted struggle with Ghazni. In 1151, Ala-ud-din Husain of Ghur burned the city of Ghazni, whose rulers took shelter from the Ghuzz Turks in the Punjab of India in about 1157. Later his nephew, Ghiyas-ud-din (reigned 1163–1203), recaptured Ghazni and extended the Ghurid principality from the western border of India to Iraq.

In 1173, Ghiyas-ud-din appointed his brother, Muiz-ud-din (Muhammad Ghuri), to be sultan of Ghazni. Muhammad wrested the Punjab from its Ghaznavid ruler in 1186 and then advanced farther into India. At Tarain in 1191 he was defeated by the Hindu Chahamana king Prithviraja, but in 1192, on the same field, he defeated and killed Prithviraja. This decisive victory enabled him and his lieutenant, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, to establish Ghurid rule over most of north India.

In 1206, Muhammad was assassinated. Qutb-ud-din declared his independence of Ghur, and within 10 years the rest of the Ghurid empire was conquered by the ruler of Khwarizm. However, the Ghurids had securely laid the foundation of Muslim rule in India, and it lasted for 500 years.

R. C. MAJUMDAR, *General Editor*
"History and Culture of the Indian People"

GI BILL OF RIGHTS is the popular name for the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, which provided U. S. World War II veterans with special assistance. The act supported the economy against a postwar slump and served useful social purposes by improving the national educational level, making better housing available, and preventing some 10 million veterans, rapidly demobilized after the war, from glutting the labor market.

Sponsored by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and supported by veterans groups, the act provided four major rights: (1) special job placement benefits from the U. S. Employment Service; (2) up to four years of education and vocational training with the government paying tuition up to $500 per year, charges for books and fees, and living allowances of $50 per month for a single veteran and $75 for one with dependents; (3) up to 52 weeks of unemployment insurance at $20 per week, which was called the "52-20 Club"; and (4) Veterans Administration guaranteed loans to buy a home, farm, or business.

Amendments in 1945 raised tuition payments above $500, living allowances to $65 and $90, and the home-loan guarantee from $2,000 to $4,000. These benefits were later extended to Korean War veterans and then expanded. During the Vietnam War the Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 was passed, establishing a permanent system applicable to all veterans who have served either in time of peace or of war.

The GI Bill contributed to the building boom in the suburbs after World War II, but its major impact was on education, and educators were unprepared for the heavy influx of students that resulted. At least 40,000 married veterans took their wives and children with them to college in December 1945, but flood tide came in 1946 and 1947, when more than 2.5 million veterans were students. Villages of prefabricated houses and trailers became common at colleges, students slept in hallways and gymnasiums or commuted great distances, and the institutions were hard pressed to enlarge their facilities and faculties to meet the new demands.

MARTIN BLUMENSON
Author of "Kasserine Pass"

GIACOMETTI, jä-kō-mā′tē, **Alberto** (1901–1966), Swiss artist, who is best remembered for his sculptures of stark, thin, and elongated human figures. Existing in all sizes, singly and in groups, these haunted, tortured figures powerfully express the "existential" anguish of the 20th century.

Giacometti was born in Stampa, Switzerland, on Oct. 10, 1901. After briefly studying art in Geneva and Rome, he went to Paris in 1922, where he spent three years as the pupil of the sculptor Antoine Bourdelle. In the late 1920's, Giacometti became involved with the surrealist movement, and for the next few years he created sculptures that were a mysterious and poetic complex of disparate, strangely evocative shapes. Many of these works, such as the celebrated *Palace at 4 A. M.* (1932–1933; Museum of Modern Art, N. Y.), were conceived around the idea of a cage.

By the mid-1930's, Giacometti, dissatisfied with the creation of objects, tended to concentrate on figurative sculpture. In his subsequent rigid, stark human forms, he rejected a smooth

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

May 21, 1990

TO: JOSEPH W. HAGIN, II
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: FREDERICK D. MCCLURE
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

DAVID Q. BATES
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

REQUEST: That the President participate in a ceremony to commemorate the one million U.S. servicemen and servicewomen who have participated in the educational program established by the Montgomery GI Bill.

BACKGROUND: The Montgomery GI Bill, authored by Mississippi Congressman and Chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, was passed by the Congress in 1984 and became effective in 1985. It provides that members of the U.S. armed forces, whether on active duty or reserve status, are eligible for up to $10,800 in educational benefits (the individual contributes $1,200). At the present time 92 percent of active duty forces have elected to join the program and 80 percent of reserve status troops participate. The bill is considered a vital element in the success of the all-volunteer military. It is anticipated that later this year the Congress will add job and vocational training to the coverage of the bill.

The one millionth person is estimated to have joined the program this spring. Chairman Montgomery has requested that the White House host a ceremony to commemorate this occasion, to be attended by representatives of the educational community, veterans groups and military associations, the service branches and Members of the Congress. As part of the ceremony, he would like to recognize representatives of the service branches and present them with certificates signed by the President (a draft of the certificate is

attached). He has already enlisted the assistance of the Pentagon in selecting these men and women, some of whom have been chosen through elaborate competitive processes. Chairman Montgomery has also discussed attendance at the event with Kevin Dobson, a television actor who has donated extensive time visiting veterans and military personnel in hospitals and at other facilities.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None with this event, although the President and Chairman Montgomery are close personal friends. Chairman Montgomery has also noted that then Vice President Bush was involved in working for passage of the original bill.

DATE AND TIME: June 5. 11:30 a.m.

DURATION: 30 minutes

LOCATION: Rose Garden

PARTICIPANTS:
The President
Secretary Cheney
Secretary Derwinski
Secretary Cavazos
Chairman Montgomery
Congressman Bob Stump (AZ), ranking minority member on the House Veterans Affairs Committee
Representatives of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard
Approximately 250 invited guests

OUTLINE OF EVENT:

Secretary Derwinski welcomes the guests.

Presentation of the Colors.

One of the military representatives selected by the Defense Department leads the guests in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Retirement of the Colors.

Secretary Cheney delivers brief remarks and introduces Chairman Montgomery and Congressman Stump.

Chairman Montgomery and Congressman Stump introduce the military representatives. Chairman Montgomery, Congressman Stump and Secretaries Cheney, Derwinski and Cavazos present certificates to the military

representatives.

Offstage announcement of the President, who enters the Rose Garden from the Oval Office.

The President delivers brief remarks.

Guests retire to the driveway behind the Residence for a short reception, at which the Marine Band and Air Force Chorus perform.

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open press.

REMARKS: To be provided by Speechwriting.

<SEAL>

CERTIFICATE OF ~~RECOGNITION~~ APPRECIATION

Given This Fifth Day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Ninety

To

(NAME)
OF THE (COMPONENT)

As a representative of the more than one million persons who by their enlistment in the ~~Armed Forces or Selected Reserve~~ and their participation in the Montgomery GI Bill have made a substantial contribution to the strength and well-being of our nation.

Armed Forces, Reserve Forces, and National Guard

GEORGE BUSH
The President

May 29, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR ED McNALLY

FROM: BOB SIMON

RE: GI BILL CEREMONY

Item #1: Coast Guard Seaman Pyle, one of the honorees who is part of the Honor Guard, has not participated in any White House ceremonies. (His security clearance is still pending.) However, he has been in the Honor Guard at the Pentagon and the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington Cemetery (although not on Memorial Day).

Item #2: George Bush was in port Marshall Islands on 6/5/44, after bombing Wake Island on 5/29. He and his ship, the San Jacinto, left port the next day on their way to Saipan. He bombed Saipan on 6/12/44 and Guam on 6/16/44.

Item #3: Attached is an Eisenhower quote from Armed Forces Day 5/14/54.

Armed Forces Day
5-14-54

have overstated the case when he said, "For me, give me liberty or give me death."

But for this race, he did not overstate it. This race will live in liberty. It will not die. It will live, and live in liberty.

Perhaps, ladies and gentlemen, a man did not have to be in the armed services all these years to gain these truths. But for me there is where I learned them, because there is where my life was spent.

So I thank every associate I have ever had in the armed services, be he Marine, or Navy, or Air, or Army. In all these years, I have nothing to look back upon but pride in those men, and the certainty that they represented America—America's strength, not only in armed might, but in spirit and determination, confidence in themselves, their country, and their God.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Statler Hotel in Washington. His opening words "Mr. Toastmaster" referred to Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He also referred to Robert B. Anderson, Deputy Secretary of Defense.

112 ¶ Letter to General Wladyslaw Anders of the Polish Armed Forces in Exile on Commemoration of the Battle of Monte Cassino. *May* 17, 1954

[Released May 17, 1954. Dated May 7, 1954]

Dear General Anders:

I am happy to write in connection with your recent letter on plans to commemorate the battle of Monte Cassino.

That famous battle has come to represent the heroism and sacrifices of the Polish soldiers in the past war against the forces of totalitarianism in Europe. It will stand through the years as a symbol of the Polish nation's inextinguishable love of freedom.

Today, the Polish people are again faced with foreign oppression and are meeting the test with the same qualities of heroism. We in America are convinced that this courage and faith in freedom will not be in vain

A Report to the Congress
on
The Montgomery GI Bill
for
Members of the Selected Reserve

Office of the Secretary of Defense
December 1989

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A Report to the Congress on the Operation of the Educational Assistance Program (Montgomery GI Bill) for Members of the Selected Reserve.

Introduction

This report is submitted in response to the requirement of section 2137 of title 10, United States Code, which requires an annual report on the operation of the Montgomery GI Bill for the Selected Reserve during the preceding fiscal year. The Montgomery GI Bill was initially enacted as a test program by Public Law 98-525, October 19, 1984. On June 1, 1987, the enactment of Public Law 100-48 made the program permanent and renamed it the Montgomery GI Bill Act of 1984.

Overview

The end of Fiscal Year 1989 found more than 117,500 members participating in the Educational Assistance Program for members of the Selected Reserve. Since the inception of the program there have been over 156,500 Reservists who have applied for educational assistance. The Montgomery GI Bill is, therefore, one of the most important recruiting and retention incentives established for the Reserve Components in a decade.

Participation in the Montgomery GI Bill program requires an obligated term of service of at least six years in the Selected Reserve. One measure of the value of the Bill is its effect on the number of six-year enlistments. Since the inception of the Montgomery GI Bill, accessions with six-year or greater terms of service have increased steadily. The proportion of new accessions electing six-year terms has increased from 39 percent of all Selected Reserve accessions in Fiscal Year 1985, to 67 percent of all accessions in Fiscal Year 1989. Not all of this increase is attributable to the Montgomery GI Bill, since enlistment bonuses and general economic conditions also play a role in these decisions. There is no doubt, however, that it is a significant factor. At the end of Fiscal Year 1989, 39 percent of all members eligible for educational assistance had actually applied for benefits. This is up from 35 percent at the end of Fiscal Year 1988.

Closely related as a measure of the impact of the Montgomery GI Bill is its effect on attrition. An analysis of available data indicates that the Montgomery GI Bill plays a particularly important role with respect to retention, particularly for the first six years of a Reservist's military affiliation. The Sixth Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation compared continuation rates for those participating in the Montgomery GI Bill with those not participating and found significantly higher continuation rates for the Montgomery GI Bill participants.

Unlike previous GI Bill programs and the Montgomery GI Bill for the active components, the Educational Assistance program for the Selected Reserve provides for receipt of benefits before the qualifying military (Selected Reserve) service is complete. This type of "real-time" program, in which the individual Reservist literally recertifies eligibility through attendance at monthly drills, requires a system that can monitor both the educational program (a traditional function for the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA)), and continued satisfactory performance in the Selected Reserve (the responsibility of the Department of Defense). Because of the mobility of Reservists, which often leads not only to changes in the member's Selected Reserve unit of assignment but also to the transfer of members from one Reserve component to another, as well as the need to have a means for rapidly conveying eligibility data from DoD to DVA, it was clear early on that only an automated reporting system would meet the needs of the program. The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) in Monterey, California continues to serve as a central clearinghouse for program data used by DoD and DVA.

Program Development in Fiscal Year 1989

Because of the complexity of program administration associated with the provision of educational assistance to Reservists in the seven National Guard and Reserve components (including the Coast Guard Reserve), continued emphasis has been placed on improvements to administrative procedures and automated systems. System enhancements put in place in Fiscal Year 1988 were refined during the past year. These enhancements include redesign of the Montgomery GI Bill data file, increased data storage space, improved response time, and the capture of historic service data for Selected Reserve members whose eligibility for educational assistance is based upon prior active duty service.

Program emphasis has been placed on accurate and prompt payments to those who are participating satisfactorily. The accuracy of the automated reports of eligibility from the Reserve components is improving. Under current procedures, approval of educational benefits for 120 days following the date of the Reservist's initial Montgomery GI Bill eligibility is authorized. Thereafter, benefits are terminated if the Reservist is not reported as eligible through the automated system. While the quality of the data has improved, expedited correction procedures remain in place so that members eligible for assistance are not erroneously denied timely payments.

The expedited correction procedure is an off-line process involving telephonic communications and computer tape transfers which permits DMDC to inform the DVA when eligibility reports are inaccurate. In this way, DVA can continue to provide educational benefits for the affected Reservists. Through this procedure, the Services can authorize additional eligibility time on short notice and keep payments on schedule.

During Fiscal Year 1989, the Department of Defense was successful in reducing the number of cases where eligibility status is reported as "unknown" in the Montgomery GI Bill data base, and to increase the speed of eligibility reporting. Figures 1 through 4 (on pages 4 and 5) show the reduction in the number of unknowns in the data reported by the Reserve components. The percentages shown reflect the total Selected Reserve population for each component in each of the two categories of "unknown" and "eligible". Total unknowns for the six DoD Reserve components dropped from 249,163 in September 1986, to 38,053 in September 1989, an 85 percent reduction.

Public Law 100-689, enacted on November 18, 1988, was the first modification of the Montgomery GI Bill Reserve since it was made permanent in 1987. Public Law 100-689 provided educational assistance for less than half-time study, eliminated the requirement for 180 days of Selected Reserve membership, and authorized continuation of benefits for certain disabled members of the Selected Reserve no longer able to actively participate. The elimination of the 180 day membership requirement was an important step in reducing the number of members with unknown eligibility. The provision to continue benefits for disabled members presents significant challenges for the Montgomery GI Bill program managers, since the disabled individuals will have been discharged from the Reserves and, therefore, will no longer be in the Reserve Components Common Personnel Data System (RCCPDS). Establishment and tracking of their continued eligibility required new codes and an expanded data base. It will also continue to require very close coordination between the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs when making eligibility determinations.

The Department has devoted considerable resources to the promotion of the Montgomery GI Bill Reserve. The Joint Recruiting Advertising Program (JRAP) budget for Fiscal Year 1989 was approximately $26.3 million, of which approximately $19.4 million was for television spots and collateral materials including coverage for the Montgomery GI Bill. The media experts estimate these television spots will reach 93 percent of American households with television sets. The JRAP also funds a monthly mailing to between 120,000 and 140,000 young men recently registered with the Selective Service, explaining that the opportunities of the active forces, the Reserves, and the Montgomery GI Bill Reserve are great ways to pay for further education. Also included in the JRAP budget is about $1 million for Futures magazine, sent to most high school seniors, and featuring advertising from the Armed Services.

While program emphasis has been on accuracy and efficiency in providing benefits to those members who are participating satisfactorily, DoD has also established initial procedures for implementation of the recoupment of payments from those members who have been identified as unsatisfactory participants. In August 1989, DMDC began producing listings of reservists who are receiving, or have received Montgomery GI Bill educational benefits, and are coded as unsatisfactory participants in the RCCPDS. Based upon the data

Selected Reserve Personnel
Percent Eligible & Unknown by Component
As of September 30, 1986

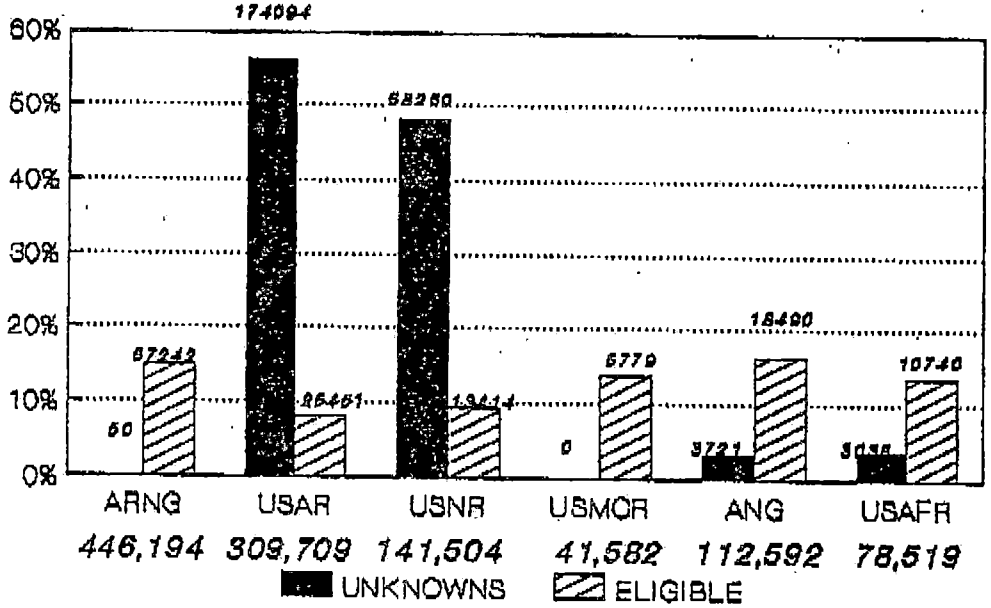

Figure 1

Selected Reserve Personnel
Percent Eligible & Unknown by Component
As of September 30, 1987

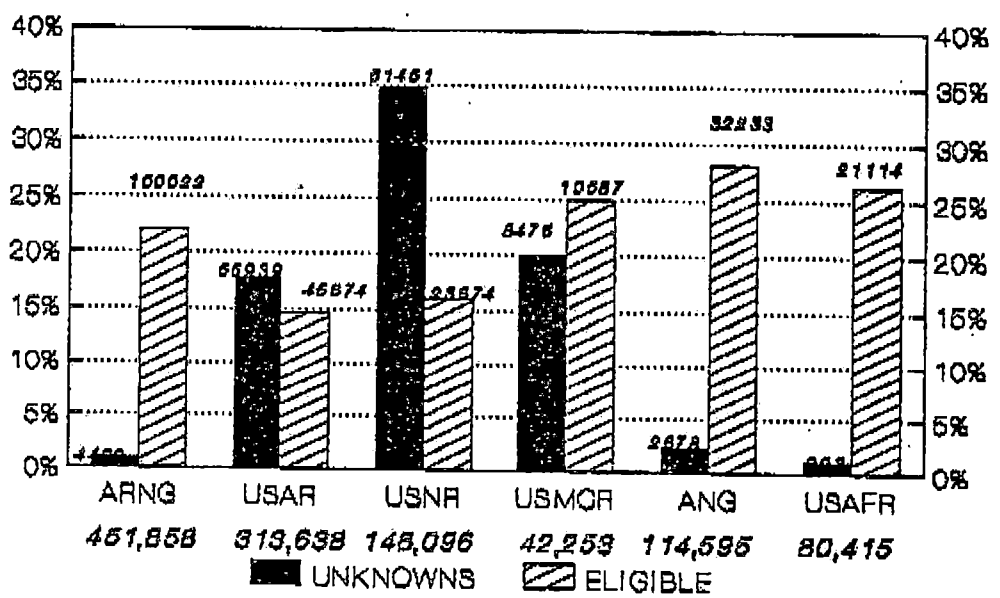

Figure 2

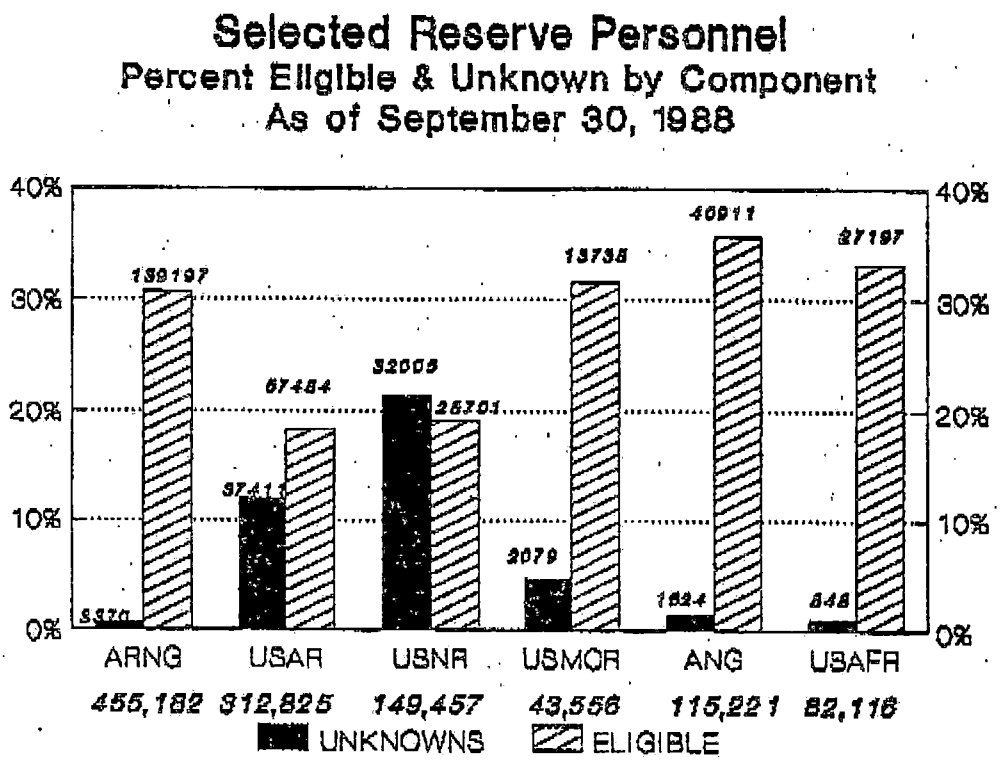

Figure 3

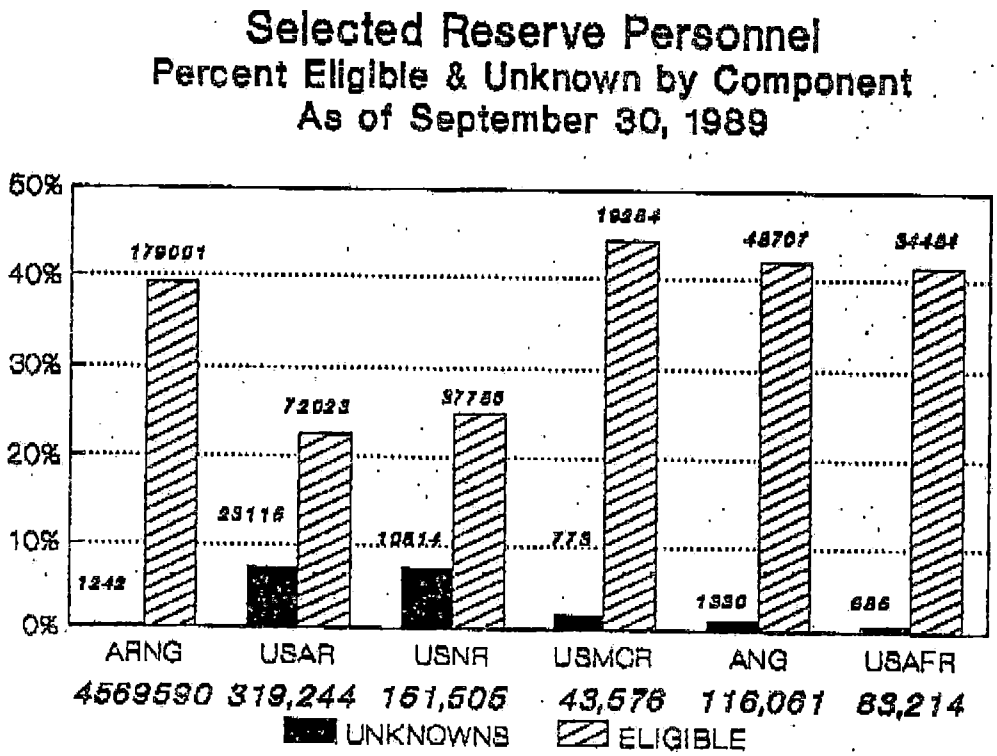

Figure 4

entered by the Services, the DMDC will initially calculate the refund amount according to the formula described in chapter 106 of title 10, United States Code. This information, including the last reported Reserve affiliation of the individual, will be provided quarterly to the Services.

This initiative is still in the data collection and verification stages. No penalties have been collected to date due to the on-going work on standardization of codes and verification by the Services of each individual who is a candidate for the recoupment process.

Summary of Montgomery GI Bill Program Data as of September 30, 1989

Tables 1 through 3 below provide data on program eligibles and participants through the end of Fiscal Year 1989. The percentage of eligibles actually applying for educational assistance increased in all components during the past year.

TABLE 1

Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve Applicants by Component by Fiscal Year

Reserve Component	4QFY* 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	Total
Total Selected Reserve	1,653	30,921	31,917	44,636	47,769	156,896
Army National Guard	(727)	13,707	12,090	16,673	18,525	61,722
Army Reserve	(331)	6,298	7,983	12,479	11,061	38,152
Naval Reserve	(132)	2,435	3,472	5,094	5,199	16,332
Marine Corps Reserve	(50)	852	2,017	3,494	4,232	10,645
Air National Guard	(281)	5,251	3,996	3,697	5,288	18,513
Air Force Reserve	(116)	2,179	2,078	2,841	3,068	10,282
Coast Guard Reserve**	(16)	199	281	358	396	1,250

* Individual Reserve component figures were not determined for Fiscal Year 1985. However, to prevent distortion of the Fiscal Year 1986 and later figures, the 1,653 applications in Fiscal Year 1985 have been allocated to each Reserve component according to its proportion of applications in Fiscal Year 1986.

** The Coast Guard Reserve, which is part of the Department of Transportation during peacetime, is included in Tables 1 through 3 of this report so as to provide a complete picture of Reserve component experience with the Montgomery GI Bill.

TABLE 2

Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve Eligibles by Component by Fiscal Year End
(Each Year is Cumulative of Previous Years)

Reserve Component	FY 1985*	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989
Total Selected Reserve	13,759	118,502	234,048	308,559	395,326
Army National Guard	(6,683)	63,231	100,022	139,197	179,001
Army Reserve	(921)	15,463	45,674	57,484	72,023
Naval Reserve	(1,139)	10,607	23,674	28,701	37,786
Marine Corps Reserve	(7)	4,676	10,587	13,738	19,284
Air National Guard	(3,397)	15,567	32,233	40,911	48,707
Air Force Reserve	(1,595)	8,606	21,114	27,197	34,484
Coast Guard Reserve	(17)	352	744	1,331	4,041

* Early eligibility reports were unreliable because of misunderstandings about eligibility criteria, coding errors, system inadequacies, and other start-up problems.

TABLE 3

Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve Percentage of Applicants to Eligibles
As of September 30, 1989

Reserve Component	Eligibles	Applicants	Percentage of Participation	
			FY 89	FY 88
Total Selected Reserve	395,326	156,896	39.7	35.4
Army National Guard	179,001	61,722	34.5	31.0
Army Reserve	72,023	38,152	53.0	47.1
Naval Reserve	37,786	16,332	43.2	38.8
Marine Corps Reserve	19,284	10,645	55.2	46.7
Air National Guard	48,707	18,513	38.0	32.3
Air Force Reserve	34,484	10,282	29.8	26.5
Coast Guard Reserve	4,041	1,250	30.9*	64.2

* Each Reserve component showed an increase in the percentage of Applicants to Eligibles from Fiscal Year 1988 to Fiscal Year 1989, with the exception of the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard change was due to a data correction for Fiscal Year 1989, of the number of Eligibles which were not included in the Fiscal Year 1988 total.

The Montgomery GI Bill has proven to be particularly attractive to young high school graduates interested in pursuing their education beyond high school. Eighty nine percent of the enlisted participants in the program are under age 30, while only sixty-five percent of all enlisted members are under age 30. Fifty percent of the participants are under age 22. With eighty-four percent of current participants attending school either full-time or three-quarter time, the Montgomery GI Bill seems clearly to be reaching its intended audience. Table 4 identifies the benefit level of participants by Reserve component.

TABLE 4

Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve
Level of Individual Participation by Component

Reserve Component	Full-Time	3/4 Time	1/2 Time	Percentage of Full or 3/4
Total Selected Reserve *	77,262	14,204	17,078	84.3
Army National Guard	32,467	5,116	5,419	87.4
Army Reserve	18,420	3,200	3,434	86.3
Naval Reserve	7,520	1,608	2,014	81.9
Marine Corps Reserve	6,125	1,084	847	89.5
Air National Guard	8,905	1,936	3,290	76.7
Air Force Reserve	3,811	1,256	2,069	71.0
Coast Guard Reserve		Not Reported		

* Participants who received benefits while attending on a less than half time basis are not shown. Eligibility for less than half time study began in November 1988. The Coast Guard Reserve is not included due to the extent of missing data on level of participants.

Actual and projected costs of the program from Fiscal Year 1985 through the budget year Fiscal Year 1991, are portrayed in Table 5, below.

TABLE 5

Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve
Annual Obligations
(Current $ in Thousands)

Actual FY 1985	Actual FY 1986	Actual FY 1987	Actual FY 1988	Actual FY 1989	Budget FY 1990	Budget FY 1991
19,862	118,965	160,417	107,500	81,600	75,200	74,800

In July 1989, the DoD Education Benefits Board of Actuaries reevaluated the per capita normal costs charged to the Services. Based upon revised participation rates, the estimated obligations

to the Education Benefits Fund for Fiscal Year 1989 and beyond were reduced.

Additional data on the Montgomery GI Bill participant characteristics is provided in the appendix.

The Montgomery GI Bill in Fiscal Year 1990 and Beyond

In Fiscal Year 1990 the State Headquarters of the National Guard and the Major Army Reserve Commands are establishing Education Benefit Managers to administer all educational programs including the Montgomery GI Bill. Centralizing Montgomery GI Bill Reserve data at levels closer to the unit and the individuals eligible for benefits, will help to speed the transmission of correct data to the DMDC and the DVA. It will also serve to identify a specific agency within the military chain-of-command to contact if eligibility problems do arise.

DMDC, in coordination with the Services and OSD, is developing new and more useful management reports. These reports will greatly assist the Reserve components to calculate the cost and benefits associated with the Montgomery GI Bill. The Department is also developing a Selected Reserve cohort tracking file that will allow the comparison of the rates of completion of contractual term of service between Montgomery GI Bill participants and non-participants. Closely related to the improvements in the data base, is the desire to eliminate the need for the paper copy of the Notice of Basic Eligibility (NOBE). The optimum procedure would eliminate any paper flow between the Reserve unit and the DVA, and rely completely on an electronic eligibility updating system.

The Department will continue to improve the administration of the Montgomery GI Bill program for the Selected Reserve, refine the recoupment process, and provide a system to track reservists benefits for vocational and technical study programs in less than a half-time basis. This will involve new codes. The automated eligibility reporting system will be enhanced by an on-line input capability for a permanent record correction. This system is now being tested for the Services by the Naval Reserve. DoD will prepare to implement benefits for vocational and technical study programs effective October 1, 1990. It will be necessary to separately identify members who agree to serve six year or greater terms after September 30, 1990.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1A

SEX AND AFQT SCORE PROFILE OF MONTGOMERY GI BILL-RESERVE APPLICANTS

ENLISTED MEMBERS BY COMPONENT

(THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1989)

SEX	AFQT SCORE	ARNG	USAR	USNR	USMCR	ANG	USAFR	CGR	TOTAL
Male	CAT I	3576	2536	854	665	1575	560	0	9766
	CAT II	20352	10765	4586	3960	6720	3149	0	49532
	CAT IIIA	8706	5036	1948	1679	2682	1452	0	21503
	CAT IIIB	8897	4690	1602	1332	2218	1540	0	20279
	CAT IV	2068	1262	232	29	100	129	0	3820
	CAT UNK/	4203	1350	3025	2685	427	154	1159	13003
Female	CAT I	353	694	248	18	349	180	0	1842
	CAT II	2065	3256	1457	112	1802	1175	0	9867
	CAT IIIA	1159	2388	806	58	973	796	0	6190
	CAT IIIB	1148	2704	434	1	993	870	0	6150
	CAT IV	68	156	28	1	57	53	0	363
	CAT UNK/	630	538	1051	95	65	70	71	2520
Total	CAT I	3929	3230	1102	683	1924	740	0	11608
	CAT II	22417	14021	6043	4072	8522	4324	0	59399
	CAT IIIA	9875	7424	2754	1737	3655	2248	0	27693
	CAT IIIB	10045	7394	2036	1333	3211	2410		26429
	CAT IV	2136	1418	260	30	157	182	0	4183
	CAT UNK/	4833	1888	4076	2780	492	224	1230	15523
GRAND TOTAL		53235	35375	16271	10635	17961	10128	1230	144835

AFQT Categories are aggregations of percentile test scores attained by individuals on the Armed Forces Qualification Test. The categories used here represent the following percentiles:

CAT I = 93 percentile and above
CAT II = Percentile 65 thru 92
CAT IIIA = Percentile 50 thru 64
CAT IIIB = Percentile 31 thru 49
CAT IV = Percentile 10 thru 30

APPENDIX

TABLE 2A

PAY GRADE OF MONTGOMERY GI BILL-RESERVE APPLICANTS

BY COMPONENT (THROUGH FY 1989)

	GRADE	ARNG	USAR	USNR	USMCR	ANG	USAFR	CGR	TOTAL
ENLISTED	E1	398	1231	483	502	131	29	2	2776
	E2	2525	3698	2102	1068	740	193	132	10458
	E3	10369	8164	6520	6202	2307	954	171	34687
	E4	24983	13174	3746	2210	7771	3044	686	55614
	E5	11245	6798	2440	543	4738	4038	154	29956
	E6	3070	1505	784	84	1720	1350	59	8572
	E7	486	632	166	22	440	381	18	2145
	E8	127	152	27	3	96	59	5	469
	E9	32	15	3	1	18	21	3	93
	UNK		6				59		65
							ENLISTED TOTAL		144835
WARRANT OFFICER	W1	118	41	0	1	0	0	0	160
	W2	190	50	2	3	0	0	0	245
	W3	72	10	3	2	0	0	0	87
	W4	33	6	1	0	0	0	0	40
							WARRANT OFFICER TOTAL		532
OFFICER	01	5389	1702	21	0	262	67	5	7446
	02	1707	730	15	1	140	52	6	2651
	03	708	165	10	3	107	17	6	1016
	04	159	50	8	0	36	13	3	269
	05	68	22	1	0	6	4	0	101
	06	42	1	0	0	1	1	0	45
	07	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
							OFFICER TOTAL		11529
GRAND TOTAL		61722	38152	16332	10645	18513	10282	1250	156896

THE MONTGOMERY GI BILL - ACTIVE DUTY

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1985

PUBLIC LAW 98-525

Program Established Under Chapter 30, title 38, USC, for Active Duty Servicemembers

I. Eligibility

A. Limited to those individuals who-
1. first enter military service July 1, 1985, or later;
2. serve on active duty at least 2 years;
3. receive a high school diploma (or GED) before completion of qualifying service;
4. are not graduates of the military academies or ROTC scholarship recipients.

B. Servicemembers with eligibility under the Vietnam Era GI Bill are eligible to participate in the Montgomery GI Bill after December 31, 1989 (termination date of the Vietnam Era GI Bill) if they served continuously on active duty from October 19, 1984, through June 30, 1988.

C. New servicemembers are automatically participants in the program unless they elect not to participate (opt out). Participants' basic pay is reduced $100/month for 12 months. This amount, which is returned to the Treasury, is not refundable to the servicemember. The law states that the servicemember's basic pay is reduced by $100/month. This amount is not deducted and it is not a contribution. Therefore, there is no money to refund.

Basic pay of servicemembers with eligibility under the Vietnam Era GI Bill is not reduced.

D. No educational assistance may be provided an eligible veteran under this program beyond the date 10 years after the veteran's last discharge or release from active duty unless the veteran was prevented from initiating or completing a course of study because of a physical or mental disability not the result of the veteran's own willful misconduct.

II. Basic Educational Assistance (Readjustment Benefit)

A. $300/month for 36 months (based on 3 years of active duty or 2 years of active duty and 4 years in Guard or Reserve), or

B. $250/month for 36 months (based on 2 years of active duty).

C. After Dec. 31, 1989, a servicemember who had eligibility under the Vietnam Era GI Bill and also establishes eligibility under the Montgomery GI Bill will receive 1/2 of the amount he was eligible for under the Vietnam Era program plus the amount to which he is entitled under the New GI Bill.

D. Entitlement.

E. Paid for by the Veterans Administration.

III. Kicker to the Basic Educational Assistance

A. Up to an additional $700/month.

B. Targeted to individuals who have a skill or specialty in which there is a critical shortage or for which it is difficult to recruit.

C. Paid for by the Department of Defense.

D. This is currently used by the Army (Army College Fund) and the Navy (Sea College Fund).

IV. Supplemental Benefit

A. $300/month for 36 months (based on 5 or more additional years on active duty or 2 additional years of active duty plus 4 additional years in Guard or Reserve).

B. Discretionary benefit.

C. Paid for by DOD.

V. Kicker to the Supplemental Benefit

A. Up to an additional $300/month.

B. Targeted to individuals who have a skill or specialty in which there is a critical shortage or for which it is difficult to recruit.

C. Paid for by DOD.

An individual could receive a maximum of $1,600/month in educational assistance benefits broken down as follows:

$ 300 - basic benefit
$ 700 - basic kicker
$ 300 - supplemental benefit
$ 300 - supplemental kicker
$1,600 - total monthly benefit

VI. Types of Training

A. Institutional training including that provided at institutions of higher learning and NCD's (courses not leading to a standard college degree)
B. On-the-job and apprentice training
C. Correspondence
D. Cooperative training (effective 1/1/89)
E. Refresher, remedial, deficiency (effective 8/15/89)
F. Tutorial assistance
G. VA work-study also available
H. Flight training (effective 9/30/90 through 9/30/94)

THE MONTGOMERY GI BILL - SELECTED RESERVE

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1985 PUBLIC LAW 98-525

****

Program Established Under Chapter 106, title 10, USC, for Members of the Selected Reserve and National Guard

I. Eligibility

A. Limited to those individuals who -

1. July 1, 1985, or later enlist, reenlist, or extend an enlistment in the National Guard or Reserve for six additional years;

2. have a high school diploma (or GED) before completing active duty for training.

B. Individuals previously awarded a baccalaureate degree are not eligible. Effective 10/1/90, this restriction will expire.

C. An individual's entitlement to benefits under this chapter expires (1) at the end of the 10-year period beginning on the date on which the individual becomes entitled to such assistance, or (2) on the date the person is separated from the Selected Reserve, whichever occurs first.

D. Must complete initial active duty for training before beginning studies.

II. Educational Assistance

A. $140/month for 36 months.

B. Entitlement.

C. Paid for by DOD, administered by the VA.

D. Currently limited to undergraduate courses at institutions of higher learning. Effective October 1, 1990, however, Chapter 106 participants may pursue the same types of programs as those approved for MGIB-Active Duty (Chapter 30, title 38, USC) participants, except graduate training.

E. May attend school on a less than half-time basis.

Article for
Servicemembers Opportunity Colleges
by
Rep. G. V. "Sonny" Montgomery
Chairman
Committee on Veterans' Affairs
U. S. House of Representatives

Submitted 2/20/90

THE MONTGOMERY GI BILL: "WE TOLD YOU SO."

1,000,000.

It's still an impressive number, even in government circles where we've become somewhat anesthetized to large numbers and where zeros are bandied about with little notice.

But this number is different. This number will make a difference ... in military strength, in economic vitality, and in citizen productivity. One million opportunities through education.

This past December, participation in the Montgomery GI Bill reached one million. And these young men and women owe the betterment of their lives to you and others like you. No one did more than the education community to bring the Montgomery GI Bill to fruition.

I have asked President Bush to set aside time for a brief ceremony at The White House in early June to honor not only this significant milestone but the fine young Americans who have chosen to serve their country through military service and who have recognized that education is the key to fulfillment.

In the late 1970's, when a peacetime education assistance program modeled after three prior GI Bill successes was little more than a notion, even those who recognized its urgency could not have envisioned the impact it would make on both military strength and education in America.

Now, nearing its fifth anniversary, the Montgomery GI Bill has been hailed by one of our military leaders as "the most significant legislation this century". In the opinion of many, it is responsible for saving the All-Volunteer Force because of the attractiveness of its education benefits to a dwindling pool of eligible recruits.

The latest available statistics show that more than three out of four active duty (Chapter 30) recruits in each branch of the service opt to stay in the program and pursue its benefits. The Army reports an 88% participation rate; the Navy, 82%; the Air Force, 77%; and the Marine Corps, 87%. Of course, the program is unique in that, for the first time ever, National Guard and Reserve personnel are eligible for GI Bill education assistance (Chapter 106). This has had a remarkable effect on retention. Reservists who have completed six years of service and who are GI Bill participants have an 89% continuation rate while the nonparticipants have a 59% continuation rate. In terms of reduced initial training requirements attributable to decreases in attrition, the savings are substantial.

Quality too has been improved. All the sophisticated weaponry and technology in the world is useless without dedicated, disciplined personnel to oversee its use. Thanks to the Montgomery GI Bill, greater numbers of ambitious young men and women who seek personal and professional challenge are entering our military.

So, to the early-day naysayers of the program, this is our opportunity to say "We told you so."

I believe these critics will also be surprised to learn that, as a result of the pay reduction provision wherein an active-duty participant agrees to a pay reduction of $1200 in return for a minimum of $10,800 in benefits, almost $900 million has reverted to the U. S. Treasury. So, not only did we design a program which will have a tremendously beneficial influence on the national economy and productivity, we made it cost effective.

To those who knew it would work and who fought hardest for the program -- our education associations and institutions, our military chiefs and recruiters, and the recruits themselves -- it is time to revel in the knowledge that our work will assist hundreds of thousands of our citizens who seek a better life through learning. In two years, it is projected that 10 percent of those enrolled in the Nation's colleges will be GI Bill participants.

Education, more than any one element of our society, will determine our course as a free and productive citizenry. Through your belief in the Montgomery GI Bill and your struggles to see its implementation and progress, you have strengthened America. You have my deepest appreciation for helping this program become more than just a notion.

# # #

THE MONTGOMERY GI BILL

It Is Needed ...

1. To assist veterans in their readjustment to civilian life following military service.

a) Our government has provided education benefits to former service personnel since 1944. Educational assistance in exchange for honorable military service is a fair exchange.

b) We should give those who serve our country an opportunity for an improved standard of living.

2. To recruit and retain high quality personnel.

a) The service manpower chiefs have expressed the need to maintain quality personnel above all other considerations. Studies show that bright young people will come into the military for education benefits, not bonuses.

3. To help secure the numbers needed.

a) Shrinking youth population.

b) The improved economy is resulting in increased employment opportunities.

It Is Cost Effective ...

1. a) Cost is offset by active duty participants' reduction in basic pay ($1,200).

b) As of March 31, 1990, this reduction in basic pay had saved the government over $961 million + the 6% interest the government would pay if it had to borrow the money.

2. a) Contributes to savings because bright recruits are easier to train and are more productive. Attrition is also reduced when bright young people are recruited.

b) The Army estimated an annual cost avoidance of $234 million because they are recruiting brighter young men and women.

c) Brighter, high quality recruits do not cause as many discipline problems.

3. Longer enlistments in the Selected Reserve, which reduce recruiting and training costs, can be attributed to the MGIB.

4. The young people going to school under the MGIB will pay more in taxes over their lifetimes because more education will increase their income. VA statistics show that in 1985, the median income for veterans with a high school diploma was $19,720. For veterans who were college graduates, the median income jumped to $35,800. This 83% increase in income associated with additional education results in significantly increased federal, state, and local income taxes flowing to government coffers.

It Is Successful ...

1. It is popular with service personnel.

a) Participation rates (for the month of December 1989)

- Army - 87.8%
- Navy - 81.9%
- Air Force - 76.6%
- Marine Corps - 87.1%
- DOD - 82.6%

b) Over 900,000 participants in Chapter 30 (through December 1989)

c) As of March 31, 1990, over 169,000 members of the Selected Reserve had entered college under the Montgomery GI Bill.

updated 5/90

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE MONTGOMERY GI BILL

1. During the fall of 1980, meetings were held by Chairman Montgomery and the Committee staff with representatives of all services. The purpose of these meetings was to design an educational assistance program for the All Volunteer Force which would assist in the readjustment of former service personnel to civilian life and enhance the ability of the Armed Forces to recruit and retain high quality personnel.

2. On January 28, 1981, Chairman Montgomery introduced H.R. 1400, the Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 1981, popularly known as the New GI Bill. Extensive hearings were held on this legislation by the Subcommittee on Education, Training and Employment both in Washington and in the field. Testimony was received from nearly 200 witnesses including representatives of the Department of Defense, the Veterans Administration, personnel chiefs of all services, recruiters, educators, military associations and veterans organizations.

3. On May 19, 1981, the House Veterans Affairs Committee reported H.R. 1400. The bill, which was jointly referred, then went to the House Armed Services Committee for consideration. The Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Compensation held several hearings on H.R. 1400 and on May 17, 1982, the Armed Services Committee reported the bill with amendments. No further action was taken on the legislation during this Congress.

4. On February 20, 1983, Chairman Montgomery again introduced H.R. 1400. Following hearings held by the Subcommittee on Education, Training and Employment, the Committee on Veterans Affairs reported H.R. 1400 on May 16th.

5. On April 19, 1984, the House Armed Services Committee reported H.R. 5167, the Department of Defense Authorization, 1985, which had been amended to include provisions of H.R. 1400, as amended. The House passed H.R. 5167 on June 1, 1984. the Senate amended and passed this legislation on June 21, 1984. On September 26th, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 5167 and the Senate agreed on September 27th. On October 19, 1984, the President signed H.R. 5167 (Public Law 98-525), thus establishing the New GI Bill.

6. Section VII of Public Law 98-525 established the New GI Bill as a three year test program which became effective on July 1, 1985. This educational assistance program provided benefits for individuals who initially entered on active duty between July 1, 1985 and June 30, 1988. Benefits were also provided for those who, during the same period, enlisted, reenlisted, or extended in the Selected Reserve for at least six years.

7. On June 1, 1987, legislation was signed into law (Public Law 100-48) establishing the newest GI Bill as a permanent program and renaming the program for its chief sponsor and advocate, the Honorable G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery. The program is now referred to as the Montgomery GI Bill.

The enactment of PL 100-48 was preceded by intense activity in the Congress regarding this issue. Chairman Montgomery

introduced H.R. 1085, a bill to make the new GI Bill permanent, on February 11, 1987. The Speaker of the House, the Hon. Jim Wright, appeared before the Committee on Veterans Affairs expressing his support for the legislation and urging its swift passage. H.R. 1085 was reported, as amended, by the Committees on Veterans Affairs and Armed Services on March 11th, and the House approved the legislation by the overwhelming vote of 401-2 on March 17th. On May 8th, the Senate expressed support for H.R. 1085, with Senate amendments, by a vote of 89-0. On May 13th, the House and Senate voted final approval of the measure. Before sending the bill to the White House, Speaker Wright conducted an historic signing of the enrolled bill in the Rotunda of the Capitol. H.R. 1085 was signed by the President on June 1, 1987.

8. From the beginning, the program has been a success, attracting smart young people into military service. Statistics compiled by the U.S. Army dramatically demonstrate the recruiting power of the Montgomery GI Bill. For example, in 1979-80, approximately 52% of Army recruits were in mental category IV, the lowest mental category. Following the enactment of the GI Bill, the percentage of category IV recruits was reduced to 4%. During the first year of Montgomery GI Bill availability, high quality male recruits increased 10 percent over the previous year. This trend has continued and, as a result, training costs are down, morale high, and the attrition rate has been reduced.

9. Participation rates in all branches of the Armed Forces confirm the Montgomery GI Bill's value to the young people volunteering for military service. The following show the percentage of new active duty recruits electing to participate in the Montgomery GI Bill during the month of December 1989:

Army - 87.8%
Navy - 81.9%
Air Force - 76.6%
Marine Corps - 87.1%
DOD-wide - 82.6%

Since implementation of the program on July 1, 1985, over 900,000 active duty servicemembers had chosen to participate in the Montgomery GI Bill-Active Duty.

10. As of March 31, 1990, over 169,000 members of the Selected Reserve had trained under the Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve.

5/90

THE MONTGOMERY GI BILL - A REAL SUCCESS STORY

HONORABLE TIMOTHY J. PENNY

JULY 18, 1989

Mr. Speaker, the Montgomery GI Bill is a real success story, and we in the House can be proud of the role we played in establishing this educational assistance program for members of the All-Volunteer Force. Under the guidance and leadership of the GI Bill's chief sponsor and advocate, the Honorable G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery, we instituted a program that will enable millions of young people to realize their dream of pursuing a post-secondary education. Since the implementation of the GI Bill on July 1, 1985, more than 723,907 young active duty recruits have elected to participate in the program and more than 130,000 members

of the National Guard and Reserves have gone to school under the Montgomery GI Bill. We expect to reach over a million participants early next year.

It should be noted that this is one federal program that is cost-effective. Through May, 1989, over $712 million has reverted to the Treasury as a result of basic pay reductions required under the GI Bill for active duty servicemembers. Because only $42.2 million has been paid out in benefits through June 30, 1989, the program is currently paying for itself. Certainly benefit costs will rise in the future, but these expenditures will be partially offset by increased taxes paid by these well-educated young people. Statistics provided by the Brookings Institution show that in 1986 the income of college graduates was 49% higher than that for those with

only a high school diploma. Education pays, and the American taxpayer will reap the benefits of the Montgomery GI Bill.

only a high school diploma. Education pays, and the American taxpayer will reap the benefits of the Montgomery GI Bill.

Remarks of

Hon. G. V. "Sonny" Montgomery

Chairman, Veterans' Affairs Committee

U.S. House of Representatives

American Association of Community and Junior Colleges/

National Guard Educational Training Conference

(Morning Session)

Las Vegas, Nevada

April 24, 1988

Thank you for that kind introduction. It's a pleasure to be with you here in Las Vegas. I can't think of a more logical place to gather and discuss education. You can get an education pretty quickly in Las Vegas in just about anything you can think of. I hope you left most of your money at home; if not, then you'll probably end up leaving most of it here.

I'm here to talk about a very successful education program ... your GI Bill. I personally appreciate your efforts to help us get it in place and working. You, our military and education friends, and the Congress -- we're a good team, and I appreciate your strong support of the program. I especially want to thank the AACJC and Frank Mensel, in particular, for the work you have done to promote the GI Bill.

GI Bill in conference

"What is wrong with educating our youth?" That's the question I asked Senator John Tower back in 1984 during the conference on the Defense Authorization Bill. He didn't particularly like the idea of a new GI Bill (which was in the DOD authorization). We debated late into the night.

Then I told him: "If I had I packaged this program like a missile -- shaped it like a cone, filled it with gunpowder and stuck a fuse on it -- so it could blow up the world, it would pass the conference. You never saw a weapons system you didn't like."

I even arranged for C-rations to be brought in to the conference at midnight, partly to show him that those of us who were for the GI Bill were going to stick it out. We also wanted to remind him of the needs of the military. Now, if you've ever tasted C-rations, then you know just how committed we were.

Thanks to some good friends of the program on both sides of the table, we finally got Senator Tower to give in.

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206-433-9766

GI Bill success

The Montgomery GI Bill will be three years old on July 1. In June of last year, it was made permanent. It's pulling in bright young recruits in large numbers ... it's building one of the strongest military forces, personnel-wise, that the country's ever seen ... and it's giving a lot of young people the opportunity to go to college or receive additional training.

It's even more successful than we thought it would be, but it will continue to work only if you make it work. You who deal with the program daily, counsel its participants, witness the results of its benefits close-up ... you are the key. We can legislate and conduct oversight and fine tune 'til the sun don't shine, but the program won't work without you.

A lot of two-year commitments (and some three-year commitments) are coming to an end, so you education specialists and campus advisors need to be working closely together to help these GI Bill participants make a smoooth transition into school. This is a great time for colleges to be hitting the bases to get these folks to come to your schools.

The program is still going through a development process. We've tried to examine every corner and gather every point of view. We had over 200 witnesses testify at our early hearings. I've led site visits to our training bases and recruiting centers across the country. I've spoken with you, the representatives of our educational institutions and with the military. But there is always something new we can learn. So, if you have any concerns or questions, I want to hear about them. That's how we can keep the program strong.

I want to share a couple of letters with you:

Dear Mr. Montgomery: "I grew up on a low income farm in the 1940s with excellent parents who had just 12 years of elementary education between them. But I was bright and eager and my teachers encouraged me to go to college.

So the GI Bill became my way out of that tiny high school and into the University of Iowa ...

In my current position with the Virginia Department of Mental Health, I paid income taxes equal to the entire amount of GI Bill funds I received from 1959 to 1963.

The point is that for less than $8,000, the federal government obtained a commitment from me for four years of service, changed my life and placed me in a position to provide more service and pay more taxes.

Please do not give up your fight for the GI Bill. There are too many poor but sharp young men and women who will serve just for the chance for something better ..."

Then there's the letter I received from a Master Sergeant in the Air National Guard:

Dear Congressman Montgomery: "On the sixth of June, I will have the honor of donning cap and gown and will graduate with a Bachelor of Science degree.

I've worked hard for this; I'm 37 and it is tough to get back to the books.

The main reason for my achieving this goal has been the financial support I've received through the Montgomery GI Bill ..." (end of quote)

Financing the rising cost of a college education has many parents concerned about their children's futures. Many young people are just as concerned that their senior year in high school may be the end of the line. But the Montgomery GI Bill is helping them overcome these concerns. It puts college within reach, and participants are more likely to complete college without a heavy student loan burden.

Hundreds of thousands of young Americans would have been unable to attend college or pursue vocational or technical training without the assistance available under the Montgomery GI Bill.

Since it began as a test program in July 1985, almost one-half million active duty recruits have entered the program. In the National Guard and Reserve, approximately 88 thousand have attended or are attending school under the program's benefits.

The latest available participation rates show that more than three-quarters of active duty recruits are participating in the GI Bill. 9 out of every 10 Army recruits are enrolling in the program. And the best available statistics tell us that more than one-third of our Guard and Reserve personnel who are eligible have applied for GI Bill benefits.

If we are going to remain a strong nation, we must be protected and we must be educated. This program of education assistance for our military personnel is helping achieve both.

In a short time, the program has attracted a broad cross section of recruits, many who are college-bound, and we're getting finer quality military personnel than I've seen in my 35 years of association with the military.

That's why we developed this education incentive for military recruiting -- and I might add, there is no stronger incentive for a potential recruit to enlist. The recruiters have told us, the recruits have told us, practically without exception ... "We'd rather have education benefits." In the opinion of many, the GI Bill is the key to survival for the All-Volunteer Force.

So the program is playing a major role in the future of our military, our children, our colleges, and the general economy.

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Recruiting numbers and quality

In the late 1970's, we began to get some very strong indications on Capitol Hill that, from a manpower standpoint, the All Volunteer Force was about to fall flat on its face. The pool of eligible recruits was shrinking.

According to the Census Bureau, there were 8.6 million men 18 to 21 years old in 1981; by 1995, the number will be down to 6.6 million ... a drop of 2 million over a 14-year period.

Studies were showing that the Armed Forces would have to recruit as many as one of every two eligible non-college males beginning in the early 1990's just to maintain the current strength levels. Recruiters were going to have a tough time attracting those kinds of numbers. They needed to be able to compete with private-sector employers for ambitious, highly-motivated young people of recruitment age.

The unemployment picture was improving. That, along with the shrinking pool of eligible recruits, was already beginning to greatly affect our recruiting capabilities.

Numbers weren't the only problem. The level of quality left a lot to be desired. Readiness was eroding due to both discipline and retention problems with the large numbers of non high school graduates and recruits in lower mental categories who were coming into military service.

This contributed to high attrition rates which, in turn, led to increased training and retraining costs. It costs a minimum of $10,000 to train an individual, so attrition is a costly factor. Now, thanks to the GI Bill, the military is meeting its quotas with brighter recruits interested in further education who will live up to their commitments.

The high technology and sophisticated weaponry of today's Armed Forces demand well-trained, competent, disciplined, goal-oriented personnel. That's the primary ingredient of a strong military and a strong defense ... HIGH QUALITY PEOPLE.

The Armed Forces used to compete with the job market and colleges for high quality recruits. But since the GI Bill began, the Congress, the military, our community and junior colleges, and our universities have forged a stronger alliance. We're working together to ensure that individuals who want to further their educations may do so. And they can do it with the knowledge that they earned it in service to their country.

We've broken the link between a shortage of civilian jobs and improved recruiting. We don't have to depend on hard times to recruit. Our military services are tapping the recruitment market of college-oriented young people and improving the quality of recruits. We've gone from relying solely on the unemployment pool to relying on both the unemployment pool and the college pool. At the same time, we're doing our colleges a lot of good by giving these individuals who want it the opportunity to go to school.

Army statistics really give us a good feel for the effect this is having on quality. Army recruits in the lowest mental category fell from 52 percent in 1980 to 4 percent in 1986. The number of recruits who were high school graduates increased during this same period from 54 percent to 91 percent. The number of recruits in the higher mental categories increased from 26 percent to 63 percent.

In the Army National Guard, the percentage of recruits with high school diplomas has increased from 61 percent to 86 percent since 1980. In the Army Reserve, Category Fours (the lowest mental category) have decreased from 48 percent to 4 percent since 1980. The percentage of recruits in higher mental categories has increased from 40 percent in 1983 to 69 percent today.

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GI Bill benefits/pending amendments

I know that most of you are aware of the benefits of the program, but you may not be aware of some amendments our Committee has passed.

Three fine members of our Committee -- Jim Jontz of Indiana, Chris Smith of New Jersey, and Wayne Dowdy of Mississippi are responsible for these amendments passed by the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

The Committee has approved an amendment that would provide survivors of certain participants with a death benefit equal to the amount reduced from their pay. This benefit (minus the amount of any education assistance received) would be payable if the participant dies on active duty or within six years of the date of discharge. It would be retroactive to the start of the program.

Example. John Grady was a 19-year-old Kansas soldier who enrolled in the GI Bill. He earned a distinguished military record. His family testified before our Committee. Grady died as a result of an automobile accident in Germany on the day he was decorated with the Army Achievement Medal. He had planned to enroll in the University of Kansas following completion of his tour of duty. His family would receive the death benefit.

Participants who, during the same period of time -- on active duty or within six years of discharge -- incur physical or mental conditions that prevent them from using their education assistance would also be eligible for this benefit.

As you know, all recruits are automatically enrolled in the Montgomery GI Bill unless they opt out, a decision that must be made within 14 days after entry on active duty. Recruiters are expected to fully explain the program to each enlistee so that he can make an informed decision prior to arrival at basic training.

Another amendment in the works would provide a one-time, 60-day window to allow servicemembers who have not signed up to do so. This would apply to about 250 thousand individuals.

Some have told us that they regret the decision they made to leave the program. We discovered that new recruits in the early months of the program were not adequately briefed on its benefits. Our amendment would offer them an opportunity to rethink their decisions to get out of the program.

I am especially proud of the landmark provision of this GI Bill that offers education benefits to our Guard and Reserve personnel.

Today, the Total Force is a reality. Many active units would be unable to deploy without their reserve complement. The National Guard and Reserve provide nearly one-half of the total Army's combat power and two-thirds of its combat support, service support, and wartime medical capability. 66 percent of all separate brigades and 74 percent of infantry battalions are in the Army National Guard.

Some wartime missions, such as U.S.-based logistics airlift for the Navy or hospital manning for the Army, are totally or almost totally in the reserve components. We must have a strong reserve force, because they are playing a major role in our defense capabilities.

Guard and Reserve participants are eligible for $140 a month for up to 36 months in return for a six-year enlistment or reenlistment. For Guard and Reserve personnel, there is no pay reduction. They can only use the benefits at degree-granting schools. However, the Committee's amendments would allow Guard and Reserve personnel to enroll in approved programs of vocational, apprenticeship, and on-the-job training or to attend graduate school (for a Masters or Ph.D.). In other words, we would open up their benefits to cover the same opportunities that we offer active-duty participants.

We have called for the elimination of the 180-day eligibility requirement for Guard and Reserve personnel to use the benefits. But they must still complete basic and skill training.

Our bill also would authorize benefits to both active duty and reserve participants for approved programs of flight training and refresher courses.

All of these proposed changes still have to go through the House Armed Services Committee, and through the same process on the Senate side, so they still have a ways to go.

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GI Bill cost

The few critics of the Montgomery GI Bill, mainly the Administration and certain civilian Pentagon officials, had a common question throughout its development: "Isn't it too costly?"

The increased taxes these veterans pay on higher income more than repay the costs of the program. They have higher salaries because they receive more education. The Veterans Administration says there is a three-to-one return to the Treasury.

According to the VA, in 1985, the median income for veterans with a high school diploma was just under $20 thousand. For veterans who were college graduates, the median income jumped to almost $36 thousand. That's an 82 percent increase in income due to additional education. And that means increased taxes at all levels. Furthermore, the GI Bill is trimming recruiting and retraining costs through a reduction in attrition rates.

The program will more than pay for itself.

Close

Over 18 million veterans and service personnel have received educational assistance under our GI Bill programs since 1944. House Speaker Jim Wright said "The very best financial investment this country ever made was the GI Bill of Rights at the end of World War II. It sent an entire generation of Americans to college, and our country has been reaping the dividends ever since."

He's absolutely right. And we want to keep on reaping those dividends.

I appreciate the help you give us, and I appreciate the way you support the program.

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO: Bob Simon, White House Speechwriter

FROM: Bob Putnam/Bob Klear, VA Speechwriters
TELEPHONE: 233-5587/5588

MESSAGE: Bob: Here's some material that should do the job:

- **Fact sheet on Montgomery GI Bill (5 pages)**
- **Speech given by a former VA chief on the 20 millionth trainee under the "old" GI Bill (~~10~~ 5 pages).**

The latter should give you some useful language. Call if you need anything else.

MONTGOMERY G. I. BILL

The Montgomery G. I.Bill established two education benefit programs. Chapter 30 for persons in the military service and chapter 106 for members of the Selected Reserve (including the National Guard).

The chapter 30 program, for active duty persons, became effective July 1, 1985 (Montgomery G. I. Bill-Active Duty). It was established under Public Law 98-525 signed on October 19, 1984.

- Eligibility: Two groups of persons are potentially eligible:

(1) Those who first entered active duty beginning July 1, 1985. These persons must have their military pay reduced by $100 monthly for the first 12 months of active duty.

(2) Those who have eligibility to chapter 34 benefits on December 31, 1989, who served continuously for 3 years on active duty after June 30, 1985. These persons must be on active duty on October 19, 1984.

- Entitlement and Payments:

- Basic Educational Assistance is $300 monthly for veterans training full-time for 36 months based on a 3-year or more obligation, or $250 monthly for veterans having less than a 3-year obligation. Veterans whose eligibility is based on prior chapter 34 eligibility will have 1/2 of the chapter 34 rate added to their rate of basic educational assistance for training after December 31, 1989.

. Supplemental Educational Assistance of $300 monthly for veterans training full-time maybe added to basic educational assistance at discretion of DOD for those completing additional periods of active duty.

. Kickers of $400 maximum monthly may be added to basic educational assistance and $300 maximum monthly may be added to supplemental assistance at the discretion of DOD based on military skills.

. Period of Service - An individual must serve at least 2 years of continuous active duty if the initial period of service is less than 3 years or if applying as a serviceperson; or serve at least 3 years if the initial period is 3 years or more. If the individual does not complete the required service, he or she must have been discharged for a service-connected disability, or for hardship. If an individual is released for the convenience of the government he or she must have served at least 20 months of an obligation of less than 3 years, or 30 months of an obligation of 3 years or longer.

. Character of Discharge - must be honorable. A character of discharge of less than honorable, e.g. under honorable conditions, general, etc., will not establish eligibility.

. Time Limit - expires at the end of the 10-year period beginning (1) on the date of the last discharge or release., or (2) on the last day on which the individual becomes entitled, whichever is later.

The chapter 106 program is the other program which became effective on July 1,1985. This education entitlement program, referred to as the Montgomery G. I. Bill-Selected Reserve educational assistance program, is available for members of the Selected Reserve including the National Guard). It is a program of education for those in the Selected Reserve which consists of reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, as well as the Army National Guard and Air National Guard.

. Eligibility: The following persons are potentially eligible for chapter 106:

(1) Those who enlist, reenlist, or extend an enlistment in the Selected reserve for a period of not less than 6 years; and

(2) Those who are appointed or are serving as a reserve officer and agree to serve in the Selected Reserve for a period of not less than 6 years in addition to any other period of obligated Selected Reserve service.

To receive benefits, individuals must:

--Complete their initial period of active duty training and complete 180 days in the Selected Reserve.

-- Have a high school diploma or the equivalent.

-- Not have completed a program of education required for a bachelor's degree.

-- Continue to participate satisfactorily in the Selected Reserve.

. Entitlement - An eligible reservist is entitled to a maximum of 36 months of educational assistance or a combination of 48 months if eligible under more than one law.

. Time Limit - Expires 10 years from the date eligibility began, or the date of separation from the Selected Reserve.

. Monthly Rates The rate for reservists training full-time is $140; $105 for 3/4 time; and $70 for 1/2 time training. No benefits are payable for less than 1/2 time training.

. Program of Education - Educational assistance is payable only for pursuit of undergraduate degree and noncollege degree programs at institutions of higher learning. No benefits are payable after the reservist completes a bachelor's degree or the equivalent. Assistance is not payable for apprenticeship, on-job training, cooperative courses, farm cooperative courses, flight training, correspondence courses, deficiency or remedial courses, elementary or secondary school training, and graduate or postgraduate training.

. Unsatisfactory Participation - A reservist who fails to participate satisfactorily in the Selected Reserve is no longer eligible for educational assistance and may be required to repay a portion of the educational benefits received.

. Types of Training - Benefits are payable for training at institutions of higher learing and noncollege degree courses. Benefits are not payable for flight, elementary or secondary courses, cooperative training, or farm cooperative courses.

. Monthly Certification of attendance signed by the veterans and the school is required before benefits may be paid.

. Effect on Chapter 32 (VEAP): Servicepersons may not initially enroll in chapter 32 after July 1, 1985. Current participants are not affected. A serviceperson who has suspended chapter 32 contributions or has received a refund may reopen a chapter 32 account while on active duty. Servicepersons who were otherwise eligible to contribute to the program had until April 1, 1987, to participate.

HONORABLE THOMAS K. TURNAGE

ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

REMARKS BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

ON VETERANS AFFAIRS

20 MILLIONTH 'GI BILL' TRAINEE

WASHINGTON, DC

SEPTEMBER 22, 1988

*

... GOOD MORNING. MR. CHAIRMAN, IT IS NOT ONLY A PLEASURE FOR ME TO BE HERE THIS MORNING ...

... IT IS AN HONOR FOR ME TO BE THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THIS MILESTONE. TODAY WE HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF RECOGNIZING A TRULY HISTORIC ACCOMPLISHMENT --

... THE TRAINING OF 20 MILLION AMERICANS UNDER THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE VA. AND WE ARE ALSO FORTUNATE TO HAVE WITH US MR. STEVEN C. SCOTT, THE YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BECOME THE 20 MILLIONTH PERSON TO TRAIN UNDER THE 'GI BILL.'

THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO WORKED IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS IN 1944 KNEW THAT THE 'GI BILL OF RIGHTS' THAT THEY PUT TOGETHER AND MADE INTO LAW WOULD HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE LIVES OF OUR SOLDIERS RETURNING FROM WORLD WAR II ...

... BUT COULD THEY HAVE EVEN BEGUN TO IMAGINE HOW FAR-RANGING AND FORCEFUL THAT EFFECT WOULD BECOME ON OUR ENTIRE NATIONAL ECONOMY?

NOT LIKELY, I'D SAY, BECAUSE THE POSITIVE INFLUENCE STEMMING FROM THAT PIECE OF LEGISLATION HAS EXCEDED ANYTHING ANY OF US EVER COULD HAVE IMAGINED.

SINCE 1944, VETERANS, DEPENDENTS AND ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL HAVE RECEIVED NEARLY $70 BILLION IN EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE VARIOUS 'GI BILL' PROGRAMS.

THE NUMBERS OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE VARIOUS PROGRAMS ARE AN INDICATION OF THE SUCCESS OF THE 'GI BILL:'

- 7.8 MILLION WORLD WAR II VETERANS
- 2.4 KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS
- 8.1 MILLION VIETNAM ERA VETERANS AND SERVICE PERSONNEL
- 1.1 MILLION IN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
- 481,000 DEPENDENTS
- 168,000 VEAP TRAINEES

- AND NOW WE HAVE OVER HALF A MILLION TRAINED UNDER THE 'MONTGOMERY GI BILL,' THE LATEST GI BILL PROGRAM WHICH WAS NAMED, APPROPRIATELY, FOR THE CHAIRMAN OF THIS COMMITTEE.

THOSE NUMBERS ARE IMPRESSIVE ENOUGH, BUT WHAT'S TRULY EXCITING IS WHAT HAS COME ABOUT AS THE RESULT OF HELPING TRAIN ALL THOSE FOLKS.

THEIR TRAINING HAS NOT ONLY IMPROVED THEIR INDIVIDUAL SITUATIONS, IT HAS RESULTED IN A BOOST TO THE AMERICAN ECONOMY THAT BENEFITS ALL OF US.

FUNDING THESE PROGRAMS HAS NOT REALLY BEEN AN OUTLAY FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN THE SENSE OF A COST; ON THE CONTRARY, IT HAS BEEN A PRODUCTIVE RETURN IN THE LONG RUN.

THE ADDITIONAL EDUCATION THESE PEOPLE HAVE ACHIEVED HAS RESULTED IN GREAT TECHNOLOGICAL GAIN FOR OUR SOCIETY. IT HAS ENRICHED US BOTH FROM A CULTURAL AS WELL AS A TECHNOLOGICAL STANDPOINT.

AND ON A MORE PRACTICAL SIDE TO WHICH ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE CAN RELATE ...

... THE PARTICIPANTS ARE AT A HIGHER TAX LEVEL AS A RESULT OF THAT EDUCATION PROCESS AND THAT MEANS MORE TAX REVENUE FOR THE TREASURY.

A PRETTY AMAZING LEGACY HAS BEEN CREATED FROM THAT ONE PIECE OF LEGISLATION 44 YEARS AGO. AND TODAY WE HAVE WITH US THE LATEST MEMBER OF THAT LEGACY, MR. STEVEN C. SCOTT.

MR. SCOTT -- AS SENATOR GLENN HAS NO DOUBT NOTED -- HAILS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO, AND IS A STUDENT AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

HE SERVED ON ACTIVE DUTY IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY FROM 1985 TO 1987, AND IS CURRENTLY A MEMBER OF THE OHIO NATIONAL GUARD. MR. SCOTT IS AN EXEMPLARY YOUNG MAN ...

... AND HE IS ALSO TYPICAL OF EVERY ONE OF THOSE 20 MILLION TRAINEES -- HE IS SIMPLY SOMEONE WHO HAS GIVEN SOMETHING TO HIS COUNTRY ...

... AND NOW HIS COUNTRY IS GIVING BACK SOMETHING TO HIM ...

... OUT OF THANKS, OUT OF RESPECT, AND OUT OF RECOGNITION OF HAVING DONE HIS DUTY TO HIS COUNTRY.

THAT'S WHAT THE 'GI BILL' HAS ALWAYS BEEN ABOUT, AND WE AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION LOOK FORWARD TO SERVING MANY MORE.

Services of Mead Data Central

(c) 1989 Newsday, December 20, 1989

It hasn't worked out that way. Earlier this week, Gross played King Arthur in the NBC movie "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court." He also has a role as a survivalist in a science-fiction film, "Tremors," set for release next month. So his concern was for naught, but he worried nonetheless.

"I really did wonder for a while if I was going to disappear after the show went off the air," he told The Associated Press. "But then I realized that there are two definitions of success: One is to be on a popular hit where everybody gets to see what you do, and the second is to just do good work, regardless of the size of the audience."

Gives Away Earnings

202-289-5710

Christmas Gift From Gospel Singer

Shirley Caesar, the Grammy-winning gospel singer, tries to live up to the inspiring words of her music. She says she has been careful to give back half of what she has been reaping from her concert career.

"Fifty percent of everything I earn on the road I put back into the community," she told The Associated Press in Dallas. "At Christmas, we are going to give out over a thousand bags of food, toys and clothing."

Caesar, who has five Grammys and three gold records, said she will sing with Michael Jackson on a duet for his next album. They will perform an environmentally conscious song called "Earth." "That song is talking about man's greed and man's lust for power, how they will kill an elephant for the elephant's tusk," she said.

Hospitality - First-Family Style

Bush Asks Old Friend to Share the Holiday

President George Bush and Rep. G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, a Mississippi Democrat, have known each other since they first came to Washington 23 years ago as congressmen. Recently, Bush invited his old friend to spend Christmas with the first family.

Montgomery, 69, who is single, said Bush wanted to make sure he didn't eat his holiday dinner alone. "That's the kind of person he is," Montgomery told The Associated Press.

played horseshoes at Camp David - Christmas day

Reality Check for 'Murphy Brown'

TV Counterparts Rate Bergen's Series

In the hit CBS-TV series "Murphy Brown," Candice Bergen plays a TV newswoman in a convincing, if dramatic, fashion, at least as seen by many fans. But how accurate is her portrayal of the title role as defined by real-life newscasters?

Bergen is close to the mark, some of her counterparts say, but she needs to work harder. "Her personal life is fairly apropos of most women in the TV business," Deborah Norville, news anchor of NBC's "Today" show, says in the current issue of TV Guide. "We spend so much time working that by the time we get home, there's not much left for anything else."

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(c) 1989 Newsday, December 20, 1989

Murphy's "personal life is more on the mark than the professional part," said Lifetime cable channel's Jane Wallace. "Most TV journalists do much more work than Murphy." But Faith Daniels of "CBS This Morning" said of Bergen's depiction of a tough newswoman, "There's always some line you hear on the show and then use. For weeks after Murphy used it, we went around at 'This Morning' saying, 'Lighten up. It's only morning TV.' "

Linda Ellerbee, ex-news anchor, said, "Professionally, Murphy's probably a better interviewer than many women on TV. She also gets better answers. As for her easy access to the high and mighty, I don't have that sort of access, but Barbara Walters does."

GRAPHIC: Photos-1) Mitch Miller. 2) Candice Bergen. 3) Deborah Norville. 4) AP Photo-THE GLOVELESS ONE. Michael Jackson picked the wrong time to shed his trademark as he walks in the bitter cold to the Radio City Music Hall Christmas show yesterday.

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23RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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December 6, 1981, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: Style; The Ear; L1

LENGTH: 80 words

HEADLINE: SEE NO WEEVIL

KEYWORD: EAR

BODY:

More lonesome lovelies are drifting 'round the social scene. Ear hears that Rep. Sonny Montgomery, Eternal Escort and boffo beau-about-the-beanfeasts, has been sidelined. Sociable Sonny zapped his back playing paddle ball with George Bush three weeks ago. (Isn't that chic?) Now, he's tucked into bed at Bethesda Naval Hospital, after disc surgery. He admits it twinges. "Compared to the Budget, not bad at all," drawls he. The Purple Ear with cotton-boll cluster to him.

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RR Vol. I 1987

Statement on Signing the New GI Bill Continuation Act
June 1, 1987

I am pleased to sign into law H.R. 1085, the New GI Bill Continuation Act, which will remove the expiration date for programs of educational assistance provided under chapter 30, title 38, United States Code, and under chapter 106, title 10, United States Code. These programs are referred to as the new GI bill—active duty and the new GI bill—reserves, respectively. Additionally, this measure revises the declared "purposes" provision of chapter 30 to broaden its scope.

Our country has a proud tradition of assisting in the smooth transition of veterans from military to civilian life through educational and training assistance for over 42 years now. Since June 1944 over 18 million veterans and service personnel have received educational assistance under three prior GI bills, including 7.8 million under the World War II GI bill, almost 2.4 million under the Korean conflict GI bill, and over 8 million trainees under the post-Korean Vietnam-era GI bill scheduled to end on December 31, 1989. All of these programs operated in conjunction with the draft and afforded a readjustment opportunity for many people whose lives were involuntarily disrupted. The programs undertaken have taken place in classrooms, businesses, on farms, at schools of higher learning, and even at elementary schools. In terms of content, they range from remedial mathematics to advanced calculus and everything in between.

In October 1984 the Congress enacted Public Law 98–525 that established the new GI bill test program. This new law (as amended by Public Law 99–576) provided a program of education benefits not only for service personnel and veterans but also for reservists. It is this new GI bill that is today being made permanent and that joins an illustrious family of GI bill programs that have meant so much to millions of veterans of past wars and conflicts and to the welfare of the Nation. With the signing of this bill, it is projected that the number of reservists training under the new GI bill—reserves will peak in fiscal year 1990 at about 225,000. It is further projected that, over time, the larger program will be the new GI bill—active duty, with close to 210,000 trainees in fiscal year 1992 and even greater numbers into the mid-1990's.

The GI bill programs have been widely acclaimed as the best investment America has ever made. These programs have promoted quality education for our nation's veterans, providing them the opportunity to be the best that they can be. Our defense of freedom requires a willingness to sacrifice on the part of those in our Armed Forces. The provision of GI bill benefits is one substantial way for the country to express its appreciation to and support of those who serve.

Note: H.R. 1085, approved June 1, was assigned Public Law No. 100–48.

Remarks on Signing the George C. Marshall Month Proclamation
June 1, 1987

Thank you very much, and welcome to the White House. I'd like to thank you for being here. It's a pleasant coincidence that George C. Marshall Month, which we will proclaim today, coincides with the upcoming economic summit. I'm certain that General Marshall would approve of my taking advantage of this opportunity to speak with you also about some of our expectations, our goals, for that important gathering.

First and foremost, today we gather to honor George C. Marshall, a gallant soldier, a visionary statesman, and an American who set a standard of honor and accom-

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Valor

1. Valor is self-respecting. Valor is circumspect. Valor strikes only when it is right to strike.

WOODROW WILSON

Address at a gridiron dinner, Feb. 26, 1916; *Life, VI, 118*

See also Bravery

Vanity

1. Vanity, I am sensible, is my cardinal vice and cardinal folly; and I am in continual danger, when in company, of being led an *ignis fatuus* chase by it.

JOHN ADAMS

Diary, May 3, 1756; *Works, II, 16*

2. They say I am vain. Thank God I am so. Vanity is the cordial drop which makes the bitter cup of life go down. . . . What is not vanity is sure to be vexation.

JOHN ADAMS

1822; *Figures, p. 68*

3. Upon each recurrence of my birthday I am solemnly impressed with the vanity & emptiness of worldly honors and worldly enjoyments, and of the wisdom of preparing for a future estate.

JAMES K. POLK

Nov. 1, 1848; *Diary (Quaife), IV, 177*

Veterans

1. The nation which forgets its defenders will be itself forgotten.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

Acceptance of Nomination for Presidency, Cleveland, Ohio, July 27, 1920

See also Gettysburg, Gratitude 1, Square Deal 1, War 47

Veto Power

1. The power of the Executive veto was exercised by five of my predecessors . . . in the administration of the Government, and it is believed in no instance prejudicially to the public interests.

JAMES K. POLK

Fourth Annual Message to Congress, Dec. 5, 1848; *Messages and Papers, p. 2519*

2. The veto power . . . was established to enable the people to resist and repel encroachments on their rights. It had its origin in old Rome . . . and before Christ 497 . . . which would make, since its origin, 2345 years. . . .

Washington and Jefferson (who never exercised the power while President) . . . were in favor of the veto-power, as established in the Constitution.

James Madison . . . "the great Apostle of Liberty," exercised . . . this power six times during his eight years' administration.

Mr. Monroe . . . a war-hating and peace-loving man . . . ventured to exercise this power once.

By Andrew Jackson . . . it was exercised nine times, and the people said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

John Tyler exercised this power four times . . . and his is the only instance in which a law was passed over a veto. . . .

1717 "Rob Roy" Macgregor captured
1726 New England Courant, Boston newspaper, expired
1738 King George III of England born
1781 Jack Jovette rode to warn Thomas Jefferson of impending capture by the British
1789 Louis XVII became heir to France
1800 French at Genoa surrendered to Austria (Italy)
1805 U.S. made peace with Tripoli
1812 Missouri became a U.S. territory
1831 Leopold I elected King of Belgium
1853 Ground broken for a canal between Lakes Superior and Huron
1878 Turkey gave Cyprus to England
1901 City of Erie beat Tashmoo in a passenger ship race on Lake Erie
1904 Panama national flag adopted
1911 Rosalind Russell, actress, born
1919 Robert Merrill, opera singer, born
Women's Suffrage bill passed in the U.S. Senate
1929 Cardinal chosen state bird of Illinois
1940 Dunkirk evacuation ended
1941 William II, last emperor of Germany, died
1942 Four Japanese carriers sunk at the Battle of Midway
1947 Taft-Hartley Act approved by the House of Representatives
1949 Theodore Roosevelt National Park dedicated
1956 U.S. published Khrushchev's "peaceful coexistence" speech (made in February)
1962 Sandy Koufax pitched a no-hitter and Los Angeles beat Philadelphia 3-0
1966 Sttart of 6 days of Hurricane Alma in southeast U.S.
1970 Sonny Tufts, actor, died

June 5th

468 BC Socrates, Greek philosopher, born
754 AD Abul'-Abbas, Caliph of Bagdad, died
754 or 755 Boniface and party murded by German heathens (Feast Day)
1249 Seventh Crusade captured Damietta
1288 Battle of Woeringen
1316 Louis X, King of France, died
1510 Michaelangelo was commissioned to make 15 statues of saints for the Duomo of Siena, Italy
1594 Four Dutch ships sailed in search of the Northwest Passage
1602 First expedition of British East Indian Company reached Achin, Sumatra
1637 600 Pequot Indians killed at Mystic, Connecticut, by the English colonists
1718 Thomas Chippendale, cabinetmaker, baptized
1723 Adam Smith, British economist, born
1781 Jack Jovette reached Thomas Jefferson to warn him of the British attack
1783 First balloon ride, upheld by hot air (France)
1806 Bernadotte, future King of Sweden, named Prince of Ponte Corvo by Napoleon
1830 Boston and Maine Railroad incorporated
1837 First meeting held that evolved into the University of Michigan
1851 First installment of serialized Uncle Tom's Cabin appeared in the National Era
1870 Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, ravaged by fire
1873 Export of slaves from Zanzibar prohibited
1882 Bombay, India, hit by cyclone and tidal waves
Igor Stravinsky, composer, born
1898 William Boyd, actor ("Hopalong Cassidy"), born
1900 Stephen Crane, author of Red Badge of Courage, died
Pretoria, South Africa, captured (Boer War)
1901 First hot-air baloon races at Indianapolis, India
1911 Colorado state flag adopted
1915 New Danish constitution gave women the vote
1916 British cruiser Hampshire struck a mine in the Orkney Islands
1917 Start of register of U.S. men, age 21 to 30, for possible draft
1918 Battle of the Aisne ended
1933 Gold standard abolished in U.S.
1936 Green Springs site joined Colonial National Historic Park
1942 Ordnance plant explosion in Elwood, Illinois
U.S. declared war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania
1947 European Recovery Program proposed by the Secretary of State, evolving into the Marshall Plan
1967 Beginning of the Arab-Israeli 6-Day War

June 6th

Memorial Day, Korean National Holiday
1134 St. Norbert died (Feast Day)
1502 John III, King of Portugal, born
1523 Gustavus I Eriksson crowned King of Sweden
1557 King John III of Portugal died
1599 Velasquez, Spanish artist, baptized
1654 Queen Christine of Sweden abdicated
1755 Nathan Hale, Revolutionary War hero, born
1756 John Trumbull, English artist, born
1799 Patrick Henry, statesman-orator, died

1799 Alexander Pushkin, Russian poet, born
1804 Louis A. Godey, Lady's Book publisher, born
1806 Louis Bonaparte proclaimed King of Holland
1809 Sweden got its constitution (Flag Day, national holiday)
1840 New York weekly fiction paper, New World, founded
1842 Steele Mackaye, folding theater-seat inventor, born
1846 England's Corn Laws repealed
1863 Election of King George I of Greece recognized by the world
1872 Alexandra, last Empress of Russia, born
1884 International Convention for the Protection of Patents ratified by the U.S.
1890 Dorothy Heyward, playwright-novelist, born
1891 Sir John MacDonald, first Premier of Canada, died
1893 International Mercantile Marine Company incorporated
1912 Mt. Katmai, Alaska, erupted, creating the Valley of 10,000 Smokes
1925 Chrysler Corporation formed
1933 First drive-in movie opened (Camden, New Jersey)
1935 14th Dalai Lama, Buddhist religious leader, born
1942 U.S. finally defeated Japan at the Battle of Midway Island
1944 Invasion of Normandy began (D-Day)
1968 Randolph Churchill, journalist and only son of Sir Winston, died
1971 Robert F. Kennedy, statesman, assassinated
1971 Seaman's Day holiday in Iceland
Soyuz II, ill-fated Russian manned orbital flight, launched
1972 Old Bohemian Country Fair held at Chomutov, Czechoslovakia
2012 Transit of Venus

June 7th

Feast of St. Colman of Dromore
Feast of St. Meriadoc
Flag Day in Norway
555 AD Pope Vigilius died
632 Mohammed died of a stroke
1002 Henry II elected King of Germany
1099 First Crusade reached the walls of Jerusalem
1159 St. Robert of Newminster died (Feast Day)
1329 Robert I, "the Bruce," King of Scotland, died of leprosy
1394 Anne of Bohemia, queen to King Richard II of England, died
1520 King Henry VIII of England and King Francis I of France met on the Field of the Cloth of Gold
1537 Madeleine of France, wife of King James of Scotland, died
1576 Frobisher sailed in search of the Northwest Passage
1631 Mumtax Mahal, wife of Shah Jahan of India, died (Taj Mahal is her tomb)
1692 Port Royal, Jamaica destroyed by an earthquake
1755 Northern Persia rocked by an earthquake
1758 English forces attacked Louisbourg, French Canadian stronghold
1775 First meeting of the Connecticut Committee of Safety
1776 Richard Henry Lee called for a congress of the colonies
1778 Beau Brummel, English man of fashion, born
1811 Sir James Young Simpson, anesthetic pionner, born
1814 Caroline, estranged wife of King George IV, arrived in London, England
1839 Hawaii's "Magna Carta" delivered to the people
1840 King Frederick William III of Prussia died
Charlotte, Empress of Mexico, born
1848 Paul Gauguin, French artist, born
1864 Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President
1893 Edwin Booth, actor, died
1902 First Game Laws for the district of Alaska established
Green Tree Saloon dedicated in Council, Alaska
1903 French ship Libau sank after a Mediterranean collision
1905 Union of Norway and Sweden dissolved
1906 James J. Braddock, boxer, born
1909 Jessica Tandy, actress, born
1929 Papal States, extinct since 1870, became State of Vatican City in Rome
1942 U.S. carrier Yorktown sank at Midway Island
1944 British troops captured Bayeux, France
1946 British Broadcasting Corporation television went back on the air
1948 Communists took over Czechoslovakia
1970 E. M. Forster, British novelist, died
1972 Start of a week of Oiled Wrestling Games at Kirkpinar, Turkey

June 8th

410 AD St. Melania the Elder died (Feast Day)
1042 Hardicanute, nonruling heir to England, died
1154 St. William of York died (Feast Day)
1191 Richard the Lionhearted arrived at beseiged Acre (3rd Crusade)
1492 Elizabeth, wife of King Edward IV of England, died

USSR: PUSHKIN POETIC FESTIVAL. June 3. All over the country people gather around monuments dedicated to Pushkin for readings, concerts and dramas of his works. First Sunday in June each year. Info from: Information Department, Embassy of the USSR, 1706 Eighteenth St NW, Washington, DC 20009.

WARD FOUNDATION SUMMER CARVING WORKSHOP. June 3–16. Salisbury State University, Salisbury, MD. To study wildfowl carving and painting with famous artists. Info from: The Ward Foundation, Christine A. Brown, Curator of Education, 655 S Salisbury Blvd, Salisbury, MD 21801.

WHITSUNDAY. June 3. Whitsunday, the seventh Sunday after Easter, is a popular time for baptism. "White Sunday" is named for the white garments formerly worn by the candidates for baptism, and occurs at the Christian feast of Pentecost. See also: "Pentecost" (June 3).

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Chuck Barris, producer, TV host, born at Philadelphia, PA, June 3, 1929.

Tony Curtis (Bernard Schwartz), actor, born at New York, NY, June 3, 1925.

Colleen Dewhurst, actress, born at Montreal; Quebec, Canada, June 3, 1926.

Maurice Evans, actor, born at Dorchester, England, June 3, 1901.

Allen Ginsberg, poet, born at Newark, NJ, June 3, 1926.

Curtis Mayfield, singer, songwriter, born at Chicago, IL, June 3, 1942.

JUNE 4 — MONDAY

155th Day — Remaining, 210

AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION: TRANSAMERICA BICYCLE TREK. June 4–July 20. Seattle, WA. The largest coast-to-coast cycling fundraising event in the US. Held for the first time in 1987, last year more than 300 cyclists participated, raising close to $2 million for lung research and public education programs of the American Lung Association—"the Christmas Seal people." Sponsor: American Lung Assn, George Weiler, Communications, 1740 Broadway, New York, NY 10019-4374.

AVIATION: FIRST FREE FLIGHT BY A WOMAN: ANNIVERSARY. June 4. Marie Thible, of Lyon, France, accompanied by a pilot (Monsieur Fleurant), on June 4, 1784, became the first woman in history to fly in a free balloon. According to her pilot, Madame Thible gave voice to her high spirits by "singing like a bird" as she drifted across Lyon in a balloon named *Le Gustave* (for King Gustave III, of Sweden, who was watching the ascent). The balloon reached a height of 8,500 feet in a flight that lasted about 45 minutes. The event occurred one day short of a year after the first flight in history by a man. See also "First Balloon Flight: Anniversary" (June 5).

June 1990

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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

COVERED BRIDGE CELEBRATION. June 4–10. Elizabethton, TN. To celebrate the birthday of city's covered bridge. Sponsor: Elizabethton/Carter City Chamber of Commerce, Box 190, Elizabethton, TN 37644.

ENGLAND: DICING FOR BIBLES. June 4. An old Whitmonday ceremony at All Saints Church, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, England. A bequest (in 1675) with the intent of providing Bibles for poor children of the parish required winning them at a dice game played in the church. In recent years the dicing has been moved from the altar to a "more suitable" place. Six Bibles are given on Whitmonday each year.

FINLAND: FLAG DAY. June 4. Finland's armed forces honor the birth anniversary of Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, born June 4, 1867.

GEORGE III: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. June 4. The English king against whom American Revolution was directed. June 4, 1738–Jan 29, 1820.

JACK JOUETT'S RIDE: ANNIVERSARY. June 4. Jack Jouett, born at Albermarle County, VA, on Dec 7, 1754, made a heroic 45-mile ride on horseback during the night of June 3–4, 1781, to warn Virginia's Governor Thomas Jefferson and the legislature that the British were coming. Jouett rode from a tavern in Louisa County to Charlottesville, VA, in about 6½ hours, arriving at Jefferson's home about dawn on June 4. Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton's British forces raided Charlottesville, but Jouett's warning gave the Americans time to escape. Jouett died at Bath, KY, in 1822 (exact date unknown). Reportedly, Jack Jouett Day, commemorating the historic and heroic ride, is observed annually on the first Saturday in June in the Charlottesville area.

TONGA: NATIONAL DAY. June 4. National holiday.

UNITED NATIONS: INTERNATIONAL DAY OF INNOCENT CHILDREN VICTIMS OF AGGRESSION. June 4. The United Nations General Assembly, on Aug 19, 1982, decided to commemorate June 4 of each year as International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression. Info from: United Nations, Dept of Public Info, New York, NY 10017.

WHITMONDAY. June 4. The day after Whitsunday is observed as a public holiday in many countries.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Gene Barry (Eugene Klass), actor, born at New York, NY, June 4, 1921.

Bruce Dern, actor, born at Chicago, IL, June 4, 1936.

Andrea Jaeger, tennis player, born at Chicago, IL, June 4, 1965.

Robert Merrill, singer, born at New York, NY, June 4, 1919.

Howard M. Metzenbaum, US Senator (D, Ohio), born at Cleveland, OH, June 4, 1917.

Dennis Weaver, actor, born at Joplin, MO, June 4, 1924.

JUNE 5 — TUESDAY

156th Day — Remaining, 209

CANADA: WINNIPEG INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL. June 5–10. Winnipeg, Manitoba. Theater, music, mime and puppetry entertainers from around the world. Info from: Travel Manitoba, Department 9237, Winnipeg, Man, Canada R3C 3H8.

CLARK, CHARLES JOSEPH (JOE): BIRTHDAY. June 5. Canadian politician, born at High River, Alberta, June 5, 1939. Clark became Canada's 16th prime minister (and the youngest ever) on June 4, 1979, and served in that post until Mar 3, 1980.

DENMARK: CONSTITUTION DAY. June 5. National holiday. Offices and stores close at noon.

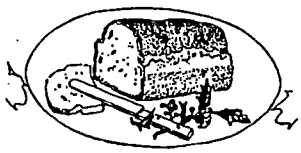
EGYPTIAN EVENT. June 5–9. Lexington, KY. World-class Egyptian Arabian horse show in Kentucky Horse Park. Sponsor: The Pyramid Society, Steve Galloway, PO Box 11941, Lexington, KY 40579.

FIRST BALLOON FLIGHT: ANNIVERSARY. June 5. The first public demonstration of a hot-air balloon flight took place at Annonay, France, on June 5, 1783, where the coinventor brothers, Joseph and Jacques Montgolfier, succeeded in launching their 33-foot-diameter *globe aerostatique*. It rose an estimated 1,500 feet and traveled, windborne, about 7,500 feet before landing after the 10-minute flight—the first sustained flight of any object achieved by man.

WEST GERMANY: WALDCHESTAG. June 5. Frankfurt. Since the 19th century Frankfurters have spent the Tuesday after Whitsunday in their forest. See also Whitsunday (June 3).

ICE CREAM CAPERS. June 5–July 31. Columbus, OH. Free ice cream every Tuesday from noon–1:00 pm. Statehouse lawn. Sponsor: 610/WTVN Radio, 42 E Gay St, Columbus, OH 43215.

KENNEDY, ROBERT F.: ASSASSINATION ANNIVERSARY. June 5. Senator Kennedy was shot while campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, in Los Angeles, CA, June 5, 1968; died the following day. Sirhan Sirhan was convicted of his murder.



SEYCHELLES: LIBERATION DAY. June 5. National holiday.

SMITH, ADAM: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. June 5. Scottish economist and philosopher, author of *An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (published in 1776), born June 5, 1723, at Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland. Died at Edinburgh, July 17, 1790. "Consumption," he wrote, "is the sole end and purpose of production; and the interest of the producer ought to be attended to only so far as it may be necessary for promoting that of the consumer."

SPACE MILESTONE: *SOYUZ T-2* (USSR). June 5. Launched on June 5, 1980, cosmonauts Yuri Malyshev and Vladimir Aksenov docked at *Salyut 6* on June 6, returned to Earth June 9.

TAIWAN: BIRTHDAY OF CHENG HUANG. June 5. Thirteenth day of fifth moon. Procession of actors on stilts. Dragon and lion dances.

WORLD CAMPAIGN FOR THE BIOSPHERE. June 5. In observance of World Environment Day. To awaken people to their responsibilities toward the biosphere, our planetary life-support system, of which we humans constitute an integral part and yet threaten increasingly by our ever-expanding population and profligate activities. Meetings subsequently of the World Council for the Biosphere, and its sponsoring organization. Sponsor: Foundation for Environmental Conservation, Dr. Nicholas Polunin, Pres, 7 Chemin Taverney, 1218 Grand-Saconnex, Geneva, Switzerland.

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY. June 5. Observed annually on June 5, the anniversary of the opening of the UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972, which led to establishment of UN Environment Programme, based in Nairobi. The General Assembly has urged marking the day with activities reaffirming concern for the preservation and enhancement of the environment. Info from: United Nations Environment Programme, Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Bosin Blackbear, artist, born at Anadarko, OK, June 5, 1921.
Jacques Demy, director, born at Pont-Chateau, France, June 5, 1931.
Robert Lansing, actor, born at San Diego, CA, June 5, 1929.
Bill Moyers, journalist, born at Hugo, OK, June 5, 1934.
Tony Richardson, director, born at Shipley, England, June 5, 1928.

JUNE 6 — WEDNESDAY

157th Day — Remaining, 208

D-DAY (OPERATION OVERLORD) ANNIVERSARY. June 6. Allied Expeditionary Force landed in Normandy, France, on this day in 1944.

ENGLAND: HORSERACING: THE DERBY. June 6–9. Epsom Racecourse, Epsom, Surrey. "The most famous and prestigious horse race in the world was devised at a noble dinner party in 1779 and named after one of the diners—Lord Derby." Note: The Derby is followed by the Coronation Cup on June 7, International Day on June 8 and the Oaks Stakes on June 9, all at Epsom Racecourse. Info from: United Racecourses Ltd, Racecourse Paddock, Epsom, Surrey, England.

GOLF: NATIONAL COLLEGIATE DIVISION I MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP. June 6–9. Innisbrook Golf and Tennis Resort, Tarpon Springs, FL. Info from: NCAA, Box 1906, Mission, KS 66201.

KHACHATURIAN, ARAM (ILICH): BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. June 6. Armenian musician and composer, noted for compositions based on folk music and legend, born at Tbilisi, Georgia, USSR, June 6, 1903. Died May 1, 1978.

KOREA: MEMORIAL DAY. June 6. Nation pays tribute to the war dead, and memorial services are held at the National Cemetery in Seoul. Legally recognized Korean holiday.

MALAYSIA: HIS MAJESTY THE KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION. June 6. Celebrations are held in honor of the king, Roger Azlen Shah, throughout Malaysia while Kuala Lumpur, the capital, is gaily decorated in keeping with the celebrations at the Royal Palace, Lake Gardens and Merdeka Stadium, with cultural and modern entertainment and traditional games. Info from: Malaysia Tourist Info Center, 818 W 7th St, Ste 804, Los Angeles, CA 90017.

NATIONAL "SURE, YOU CAN TRAVEL" DAY. June 6. Encourages the handicapped to learn all they can about the possibility of traveling. Sponsor: Barbara Donchess, 5 South St, Canton, MA 02021.

PROPOSITION 13: ANNIVERSARY. June 6. California voters (65 percent of them) supported a primary election ballot initiative, June 6, 1978, to cut property taxes 57 percent. Regarded as possible omen of things to come across country, a taxpayer's revolt against high taxes and government spending.

RITTENHOUSE SQUARE ART ANNUAL. June 6–10. Philadelphia, PA. Open-air gallery, top professional artists and more than 20,000 works of fine art. Info from: Rittenhouse Sq Fine Arts Annual, PO Box 3752, Philadelphia, PA 19125.

SPACE MILESTONE: *SOYUZ 11* (USSR). June 6. Cosmonauts G.T. Dobrovolsky, V.N. Volkov, V.I. Patsayev died during return landing after 24-day space flight, June 30, 1971. Soyuz 11 had docked at *Salyut* orbital space station June 7–29, where scientific experiments were conducted. First humans to die in space. Launched on June 6, 1971.

STORIES IN A CAVE. June 6. Carter Caves State Resort Park, Olive Hill, KY. Storytelling performance in Cascade Cave. Info from: Lee Pennington, 12019 Donohue Ave, Louisville, KY 40243.

SWEDEN: FLAG DAY. June 6. Commemorates the day upon which Gustavus I (Gustavus Vasa) ascended the throne of Sweden in 1523.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD FOUNDERS DAY. June 6. To celebrate the founding of Woodmen of the World in 1890. Info from: Woodmen of the World, Lee Larson, VP, Communications Dept, 1700 Farnam, Omaha, NE 68102.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Gary U.S. Bonds (Gary Anderson), singer, songwriter, born at Jacksonville, FL, June 6, 1939.

Bjorn Borg, tennis player, born at Sodertalje, Sweden, June 6, 1956.

George Deukmejian, Governor of California (R), born at Menands, NY, June 6, 1928.

Bill Dickey, baseball player, born at Bastrop, LA, June 6, 1907.

Billie Whitelaw, actress, born at Coventry, England, June 6, 1932.

JUNE 7 — THURSDAY

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BRADLEY COUNTY PINK TOMATO FESTIVAL. June 7–9. Warren, AR. Celebrates and promotes the tomato of Bradley County. Tomato eating contest, dunking booth, barbecue chicken cookoff, arts and crafts. Info from: Chamber of Commerce, Harry L. McCaskill, Exec Dir, 206 N Myrtle, Warren, AR 71671.

BRUMMELL, GEORGE BRYAN (BEAU BRUMMELL): BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. June 7. Born at London on June 7, 1778, Beau Brummel was, early in his life, a popular English men's fashion leader, the "arbiter elegantarium" of taste in dress. His extravagance and lack of tact (it was he who reportedly said—indicating the prince of Wales, later George IV—"Who's your fat friend?") led him from wealth and popularity to poverty and disrepute. Once imprisoned for debt, he became careless of dress and personal appearance. He died in a charitable asylum at Caen, France, on Mar 30, 1840.

CAREER NURSE ASSISTANTS DAY. June 7. Recognizes those nurse assistants who provide care to all ill, elderly and long-term patients for 10 or more years. Annually, the first Thursday in June. Sponsor: University of Akron, Nursing Home Training Ctr, Genevieve Gipson, RN, Project Coord, Akron, OH 44325.

CYPRUS: KATAKLYSMOS. June 7. Festivities in all the seaside towns. Celebration of the "flood." Unique and colorful Cypriot celebration associated with the Pentecost, as well as with sea games.

FESTIVAL OF THE BLUEGRASS. June 7–10. Lexington, KY. More than 25 bands perform bluegrass music in an outdoor setting. Info from: Jean Cornett, Box 644, Georgetown, KY 40324.

GAUGUIN, (EUGENE HENRI) PAUL: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. June 7. French painter born at Paris, June 7, 1848. Formerly a stockbroker, he only became a painter in his middle age, and three years later Gauguin renounced his life in Paris to move to Tahiti. He is remembered best for his broad, flat tones and bold colors.

SUPERMAN CELEBRATION. June 7–10. Metropolis, IL. Superman weekend full of activities: Superman Khoury League baseball tournament, superdog contest, Little Miss Supergirl Pageant and mock bank robbery. Annually, the second weekend in June. Info from: Massac Chamber of Commerce, PO Box 188, Metropolis, IL 62961.

TURNER, JOHN NAPIER: BIRTHDAY. June 7. Canadian politician, sworn in as Canada's 17th prime minister on June 30, 1984, serving until Sept 17, 1984, when he was succeeded by Brian Mulroney. See also: "Mulroney, Brian: Birthday" (Mar 20). Born on June 7, 1929, at Richmond, Surrey, England.

VIVIEN KELLEMS MEMORIAL DAY. June 7. Celebrates birth, June 7, 1896, of industrialist Vivien Kellems. She protested what she considered unfair taxation when she refused to withhold taxes from her employees' wages unless the government named her an agent of the Internal Revenue Deptartment, paid her a salary and reimbursed her expenses in collecting taxes. Sponsor: Albert L. Maguire, Box 1848, Santa Maria, CA 93456.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Gwendolyn Brooks, poet, author, born at Topeka, KS, June 7, 1917.

Rocky Graziano (Rocko Barbella), boxer, born at New York, NY, June 7, 1922.

Tom Jones (Thomas Woodward), singer, born at Pontypridd, Wales, June 7, 1940.

Bill Kreutzmann, singer, musician, born at Palo Alto, CA, June 7, 1946.

Prince (Prince Rogers Nelson), musician, singer, born at Minneapolis, MN, June 7, 1958.

Jessica Tandy, actress, born at London, England, June 7, 1909.

June 1990

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