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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Embargoed until delivery -- 1:00 PM, May 14, 1991

TEXT OF REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT TO THE

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE ORGANIZATION AND THE
AMERICAN DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS ASSOCIATION
TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS SYMPOSIUM

Department of State
Washington, D.C.

The President and the Bush Administration appreciate your expertise and dedication to the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Today, more than ever, strategic defense -- as I told the ADPA two years ago -- is "technologically feasible, strategically necessary and morally imperative."

Indeed, strategic defense has already made a crucial contribution to the emerging New World Order.

Imagine what would have happened to Operation Desert Storm had we not possessed the Patriot ATBM.

Saddam Hussein would have been able to rain terror on the civilian populations of Israel and Saudi Arabia, possibly inflicting thousands of casualties and perhaps altering the course of the war.

Instead, one of Iraq's central strategic objectives, to draw Israel into the conflict, was defeated.

And the world learned an important lesson -- that a missile can intercept another missile, and that ballistic missile defense does work.

Make no mistake about it: Just as our victory in Desert Storm was a crucial milestone on the road to a New World Order, so is strategic defense a crucial building block of this New World Order.

Unfortunately, not everyone has gotten the message about strategic defense.

In particular, some Congressional Democrats are as determined as ever to destroy SDI.

Just last week, in a vote conducted along strictly partisan lines, Democrats in the House Armed Services Committee inflicted a major blow against the President's GPALS program.

Essentially, these Democrats did three things:

-- First, they voted to take the theater missile defense program away from SDIO -- and make the Army the lead agency on this.

-- Second, they cut out all funding for Brilliant Pebbles.

-- And third, they zeroed-out the entire Phase One account.

This combined assault on ground and space based interceptors completely deprives SDI of its strategic dimension -- its ability to defend the United States.

And it does this at a time when Saddam Hussein, Qaddafi, and others have said that if they had long-range missiles, they'd use them against the United States.

This new thinking of our Democratic opposition says we can protect Israel and Saudi Arabia against ballistic missile attack, but we can't defend the U.S. against ballistic missile attack.

Notwithstanding Congressional opposition, this President wants a defense budget that will protect the interests of this country.

Why did these House Democrats do it?

Unfortunately, many Democrats remain strongly wedded to the theory of Mutual Assured Destruction -- and therefore strongly opposed to strategic defense in any form, no matter how limited.

The Democratic opposition is saying this:

-- It may be just, moral and stabilizing for the U.S. to defend against theater ballistic missiles that can threaten our allies and troops deployed <u>overseas</u>.

-- But it is unjust, immoral and destabilizing for the U.S. to defend against strategic missiles that can threaten our own people at home.

Do you think the American people will buy this line of reasoning? Of course not.

Unfortunately, opposition to strategic defense has never been

based on common sense.

After all, common sense should tell us that the possibility of an accidental or unauthorized missile launch must be taken seriously.

As Henry Kissinger put it last month in the Washington Post:

> "Limitations on strategic defense will have to be reconsidered in light of the gulf war experience. No responsible leader can henceforth deliberately leave his civilian population vulnerable."

Fortunately, President Bush is a very responsible political leader.

He knows that nothing is more important than defending the lives of the American people.

SDI is part of a carefully constructed "macro" vision of our national security requirements over the coming decade.

It was on the basis of this vision that the President agreed to a gradual decline in the defense budget.

House Democrats are saying they agree with the declining budget, but not with the strategic vision.

We remain committed to SDI. The technology of SDI has been proven, and SDI has emerged as a crucial building block of the New World Order.

The President understands this. The American people understand this. And we intend to work hard to ensure that Congress understands this.

bipartisan principles of strength, realism, dialogue, and global engagement that Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, John Kennedy and Scoop Jackson embraced. I think all generations of Americans want an active, positive foreign policy. I think most Americans want to return to the days when politics stopped at the water's edge. They are all sympathetic to fostering American values abroad, but they want to be realistic about the cost. They want America's pride to be pro-U.S., not anti-foreign. They want America's hand to be steady, not overbearing or shaky.

The American Century has not drawn to a close. We are not in decline. America has set in motion the major changes underway in the world today -- the growth of democracy, the spread of free enterprise, the creation of a world market in goods an ideas. For the foreseeable future, no other nation, or group of nations, will step forward to assume leadership. And as the 20th Century gives way to the 21st, the American republic will continue to represent mankind's last, best hope, the leader among nations seeking a more open and peaceful world.

* * *

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE
Fulton, Missouri
October 18, 1988

I have come here to talk about peace and foreign policy. But I also came here to draw strength -- strength from you, the youth of America. And strength from the two men whose names will always be known: Winston Churchill and Harry Truman. Those two men offer a very personal lesson for me. They knew the ups and downs of political life like few others. They knew that public opinion polls can be misleading. They knew that no vote can be taken for granted. And above all, they knew that no election was over until it was really over.

Two years ago, I had the privilege of speaking to you on the 40th anniversary of Winston Churchill's Iron Curtain speech. And today I am deeply honored to be here again at this historic place -- historic not only because Winston Churchill spoke here but also because of St. Mary's church, transplanted from London to grace your campus. This church was designed centuries ago by Christopher Wren, one of the supreme architects of Western civilization. It withstood the Nazi blitz of London in World War II. It's a monument to faith -- to our faith in God, and to our faith in ourselves, and to our ability to rise to the challenge, no matter how bleak the prospect, no matter how difficult the circumstances.

That was the faith of Winston Churchill and you can feel his spirit in this place. But there's another spirit here, too. It is our spirit, the spirit of America -- our faith in God, our willingness to stand for freedom, our commitment to defend freedom beyond our shores.

When Churchill came here in 1946, to deliver his famous commencement address, he came seeking that spirit. And he found it.

Here in America's heartland, he was introduced by America's President from the heartland, Harry Truman. It was a cold March day. Winter was still upon the land. And Churchill had a cold message to deliver, as cold as the truth itself.

Here stood Winston Churchill, the man who had risked his political career by opposing the Munich sell-out, who had risen from political oblivion to lead his country in its hour of mortal peril. Now after a victorious war, Churchill was compelled to state the truth once more. Freedom was again in danger. Peace was again in danger. The burst of sunlight brought upon the world by the victory over Hitler was being overshadowed by the dark cloud of Soviet ambition. As Churchill put it, in his most famous line, "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent." It was an iron curtain that had already shut out the light of freedom and progress from the historic capitals of Eastern and central Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, Sofia. These great cities rooted in a thousand years of Western civilization, rescued from Hitler, were now dominated by Stalin. And Churchill saw signs of Soviet aggression and expansion elsewhere in Europe and on other continents.

So he came, in Truman's company, to state the truth; to describe the danger but also to provide a way to overcome it. "The safety of the world," he said, "requires a new unity in Europe." "Twice", he noted, "the United States has had to send millions of its own men across the Atlantic to fight a war." Only through the strength of democratic unity he argued, could a new war be prevented and the hopes of a lasting peace be revived. That was because, as he observed, "From what I have seen of our Russian friends and allies during the war, I am convinced that there is nothing they admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than for weakness, especially military weakness."

And, I might add, so it continues to be.

Though his was a message of hope for the future, not many people wanted to hear Winston Churchill. We were demobilizing. We wanted nothing more than to get on with our lives, just as you want to get on with yours. To strike out in new directions. To enjoy that sunlight we had fought so hard and sacrificed so much to achieve. Churchill was criticized, disavowed by many here and abroad.

But Churchill was right.

Now, four decades later, he has been vindicated. We and our allies did not prevent the iron curtain from shutting out the light to the East. But we did secure peace and freedom for the West. And we broadened it, took it beyond Europe to Asia and other regions. It wasn't easy. There were mistakes and setbacks. But when we kept to Churchill's advice of peace through strength, the strength of democratic unity, we succeeded.

My generation has lived in the shadows of war -- World War and Cold War. We have lived our lives partly in the sunlight but always in the shadow of struggle, of rivalry with the Soviet Union. That struggle, that rivalry, is not yet over. But I'll tell you this. Your generation has an opportunity to emerge from that shadow, and finally to enjoy the sunlight without fear.

The Iron Curtain still stretches from Stettin to Trieste. But it's a rusting curtain. Shafts of light from the Western side, our side, the free and prosperous side, are piercing the gloom of failure and despair on the other side. The Kremlin, which echoed once to the ominous footsteps of Stalin, now resounds to a denunciation of Stalinism. There is new hope of change. The truth is being sought as never before. The peoples of Eastern Europe, the peoples of the Soviet Union itself, are demanding more freedom, demanding their place in the sun.

Now there are some who see this situation and conclude that Moscow is too weak, too weak to make any trouble. I've spoken with Mr. Gorbachev. I know some of his advisors. They do face a serious situation. The people they rule want to know why they lack bread, why they lack freedom. Why life expectancy has decreased. Why public services and consumer goods are so poor and in such short supply. So seventy years after the Russian Revolution, Marxism is losing its luster.

It would be far too simple, even dangerous, to conclude, however, that Soviet foreign policy is driven exclusively by economic weakness. Russia was a great power before the Revolution and the Soviet Union is a military superpower today. In Europe and in other parts of the world, we have yet to see the full promise of Soviet change turn into change itself. Where we have seen flexibility, it has come because the price of aggression was too high -- because we supported the Mujahedeen in Afghanistan. It has come because intimidation failed -- because we deployed the Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe. Now the Soviet Army is leaving Afghanistan. We have an INF Treaty, eliminating an entire generation of nuclear missiles for the first time.

The evidence is clear. The facts are in. Now is not the time to abandon realism about what moves the Soviet Union. Yes, the Soviets are restrained by their own troubles. But they are also restrained by our strength, our ability to deter aggression, the unity of the democracies. To abandon that, to turn away from that path, is to invite trouble.

Abandoning the policy of peace through strength in the hopes of self-induced Soviet restraint means also to miss a crucial opportunity. It is an opportunity that Churchill described, when he called for a united West to use its strength to reach "a good understanding on all points with Moscow."

That is what our agenda is all about. We are using our strength, we and our allies, to make progress on many fronts. We're already carrying out the INF treaty. A few weeks ago, in Marshall, Texas, I witnessed an historic moment as two of those INF weapons were destroyed. I was proud --

proud of NATO's unity and determination -- proud of our strength and of our courage in reaching such an agreement. Now we'll seek a further reduction of strategic weapons. Working with our allies, we'll seek a balance of conventional arms in Europe, a balance based on asymmetrical Soviet reductions in tanks and artillery -- the weapons that make an attack thinkable. Conventional arms reduction will be a high priority for me and it is vital for keeping the peace. It is time to redouble our efforts to safeguard against the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and to seek the ultimate ban on chemical and biological weapons. We'll also seek human rights, the ultimate guarantor of a peaceful world.

So the hope of progress is there. The respect for America and for our allies is growing. And with Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Shevardnadze, tough though they may be, there is a new and more enlightened generation of Soviet leaders in the Kremlin -- much better able to communicate with the west, more committed to openness and internal reform.

This offers promise, but in no way should lessen our commitment to peace through strength -- a policy we must continue.

This objective of a more stable and less tense relationship with the Soviet Union is part of a larger vision of a free world at peace -- a vision that beckons to your generation in a way that could only be a gleam in the farseeing eye of a Churchill. It's our challenge as Americans to help bring it about. A growing concert of nations awaits our leadership to make it happen. And this above all I believe -- America can do it!

On that great commencement day in 1946, when Winston Churchill spoke, our President, Harry Truman, was also awarded an honorary degree. He responded that he hoped to deserve it. He said he wanted to deserve it. And then he said, "We are either headed for complete destruction or we are facing the greatest age in history."

Like Harry Truman, I believe we are facing the greatest age in history, the greatest time for America. You, the youth of America, our future, have a vital role to play to see that we follow through. I know we can achieve that great age for all Americans, and with your help, I will be the next President of the United States.

* * *

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Dearborn, Michigan
October 19, 1988

My mission, the reason I'm seeking the Presidency, is to build a better America. But building a better America goes beyond a discussion of issues and values here at home. It's also how we as a nation must strive abroad for a better world. Our objective is clear. We seek an America at peace, in a free world at peace.

We did not seek this mission, yet it is uniquely ours to fulfill. As the world's most powerful democracy, we know that we play a crucial role.

225 Address at the Air Force Academy Commencement Exercises in Colorado Springs, Colorado. *June 4, 1969*

General Moorman, Governor Love, Senator Allott, Senator Dominick, General McConnell, Secretary Seamans, all the distinguished guests on the platform, members of the graduating class, and this great audience here in Falcon Stadium:

Before addressing the members of the graduating class, I would like to be permitted a personal word to the people of Colorado and to the people of this city. I want to thank you for the very warm and gracious welcome you gave to me and the members of our family.

I well remember the conversations that I had with General Eisenhower in the months before he died. He often reminisced about the past and among his fondest memories were his visits to Colorado. These were some of the happiest days of his life.

Yesterday when we arrived in Colorado Springs, we stepped out of the aircraft; we breathed this wonderfully fresh air; we looked off across to the mountains 50 miles away; and as we stood there we knew what he meant when he spoke of Colorado, its people, and also the climate—everything that all of you who live here know and love so much.

I should just like to give you one impression that shows you there is some continuity in history. Dwight David Eisenhower II, the grandson of General Eisenhower, and his namesake, as he saw this beautiful country and looked to the mountains off to the distance, said, "Gee, this is great country." I want you to know that I agree, and I congratulate the Air Force for having the good judgment to locate the Air Force Academy here in Colorado Springs.

One other personal note: I had the opportunity before coming to this stadium to take a tour of some of the campus facilities and particularly the chapel. Now, there has been some controversy about that chapel. This is the first time that I have seen it. I am not an architectural expert, but I think it is magnificent, and I think you can be very proud of that chapel at the Air Force Academy.

Now, if I could address the members of the graduating class. For each of you, and your parents, and your countrymen, this is a moment of quiet pride. After years of study and training, you have earned the right to be saluted.

But you are beginning your careers at a difficult time in military life. On a fighting front, you are asked to be ready to make unlimited sacrifice in a limited war. On the home front, you are under attack from those who question the need for a strong national defense, and indeed see a danger in the power of the defenders.

You are entering the military service of your country when the Nation's potential adversaries abroad have never been stronger and when your critics at home have never been more numerous.

It is open season on the Armed Forces. Military programs are ridiculed as needless if not deliberate waste. The military profession is derided in some of the so-called best circles of America. Patriotism is considered by some to be a backward fetish of the uneducated and the unsophisticated. Nationalism is hailed and applauded as a panacea for the ills of every nation—except the United States of America.

This paradox of military power is a

symptom of something far deeper that is stirring in our body politic. It goes beyond the dissent about the war in Vietnam. It goes behind the fear of the "military-industrial complex."

The underlying questions are really these: What is America's role in the world? What are the responsibilities of a great nation toward protecting freedom beyond its shores? Can we ever be left in peace if we do not actively assume the burden of keeping the peace?

When great questions are posed, fundamental differences of opinion come into focus. It serves no purpose to gloss over these differences, or to try to pretend that they are mere matters of degree. Because there is one school of thought that holds that the road to understanding with the Soviet Union and Communist China lies through a downgrading of our own alliances and what amounts to a unilateral reduction of our arms in order to demonstrate our "good faith."

They believe that we can be conciliatory and accommodating only if we do not have the strength to be otherwise. They believe that America will be able to deal with the possibility of peace only when we are unable to cope with the threat of war.

Those who think that way have grown weary of the weight of free world leadership that fell upon us in the wake of World War II. They argue that we—that the United States is as much responsible for the tensions in the world as the adversaries we face.

They assert that the United States is blocking the road to peace by maintaining its military strength at home and its defenses abroad. If we would only reduce our forces, they contend, tensions would disappear and the chances for peace would brighten.

America's powerful military presence on the world scene, they believe, makes peace abroad improbable and peace at home impossible.

Now we should never underestimate the appeal of the isolationist school of thought. Their slogans are simplistic and powerful: "Charity begins at home. Let's first solve our problems at home and then we can deal with the problems of the world."

This simple formula touches a responsive chord with many an overburdened taxpayer. It would be easy, easy for a President of the United States to buy some popularity by going along with the new isolationists. But I submit to you that it would be disastrous for our Nation and the world.

I hold a totally different view of the world, and I come to a different conclusion about the direction America must take.

Imagine for a moment, if you will, what would happen to this world if America were to become a dropout in assuming the responsibility for defending peace and freedom in the world. As every world leader knows, and as even the most outspoken critics of America would admit, the rest of the world would live in terror.

Because if America were to turn its back on the world, there would be peace that would settle over this planet, but it would be the kind of peace that suffocated freedom in Czechoslovakia.

The danger to us has changed, but it has not vanished. We must revitalize our alliances, not abandon them.

We must rule out unilateral disarmament, because in the real world it wouldn't work. If we pursue arms control

as an end in itself, we will not achieve our end. The adversaries in the world are not in conflict because they are armed. They are armed because they are in conflict, and have not yet learned peaceful ways to resolve their conflicting national interests.

The aggressors of this world are not going to give the United States a period of grace in which to put our domestic house in order—just as the crises within our society cannot be put on a back burner until we resolve the problem of Vietnam.

The most successful solutions that we can possibly imagine for our domestic programs will be meaningless if we are not around to enjoy them. Nor can we conduct a successful peace policy abroad if our society is at war with itself at home.

There is no advancement for Americans at home in a retreat from the problems of the world. I say that America has a vital national interest in world stability, and no other nation can uphold that interest for us.

We stand at a crossroad in our history. We shall reaffirm our destiny for greatness or we shall choose instead to withdraw into ourselves. The choice will affect far more than our foreign policy; it will determine the quality of our lives.

A nation needs many qualities, but it needs faith and confidence above all. Skeptics do not build societies; the idealists are the builders. Only societies that believe in themselves can rise to their challenges. Let us not, then, pose a false choice between meeting our responsibilities abroad and meeting the needs of our people at home. We shall meet both or we shall meet neither.

That is why my disagreement with the skeptics and the isolationists is fundamental. They have lost the vision indispensable to great leadership. They observe the problems that confront us; they measure our resources and then they despair. When the first vessels set out from Europe for the New World these men would have weighed the risks and they would have stayed behind. When the colonists on the eastern seaboard started across the Appalachians to the unknown reaches of the Ohio Valley, these men would have counted the costs and they would have stayed behind.

Our current exploration of space makes the point vividly; here is testimony to man's vision and to man's courage. The journey of the astronauts is more than a technical achievement; it is a reaching-out of the human spirit. It lifts our sights; it demonstrates that magnificent conceptions can be made real.

They inspire us and at the same time they teach us true humility. What could bring home to us more the limitations of the human scale than the hauntingly beautiful picture of our earth seen from the moon?

When the first man stands on the moon next month every American will stand taller because of what he has done, and we should be proud of this magnificent achievement.

We will know then that every man achieves his own greatness by reaching out beyond himself, and so it is with nations. When a nation believes in itself—as Athenians did in their Golden Age, as Italians did in the Renaissance—that nation can perform miracles. Only when a nation means something to itself can it mean something to others.

That is why I believe a resurgence of

American idealism can bring about a modern miracle, and that modern miracle is a world order of peace and justice.

I know that every member of this graduating class is, in that sense, an idealist.

However, I must warn you that in the years to come you may hear your commitment to the American responsibility in the world derided as a form of militarism. It is important that you recognize that strawman issue for what it is, the outward sign of a desire by some to turn America inward and to have America turn away from greatness. I am not speaking about those reponsible critics who reveal waste and inefficiency in our defense establishment, who demand clear answers on procurement problems, who want to make sure new weapons systems will truly add to our defense. On the contrary, you should be in the vanguard of that movement. Nor do I speak of those with sharp eyes and sharp pencils who are examining our post-Vietnam planning with other pressing national priorities in mind. I count myself as one of those.

But as your Commander in Chief, I want to relay to you as future officers of our Armed Forces some of my thoughts on these great issues of national moment.

I worked closely with President Eisenhower for 8 years. I know what he meant when he said: ". . . we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex."

Many people conveniently forget that he followed that warning with another: ". . . we must also be alert to the equal and opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite."

We sometimes forget that in that same farewell address, President Eisenhower spoke of the need for national security. He said: "A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction." [1]

I say to you, my fellow Americans, let us never forget those wise words of one of America's greatest leaders.

The American defense establishment should never be a sacred cow, but on the other hand, the American military should never be anybody's scapegoat.

America's wealth is enormous, but it is not limitless. Every dollar available in the Federal Government has been taken from the American people in taxes, and a responsible government has a duty to be prudent when it spends the people's money. There is no more justification for wasting money on unnecessary military hardware than there is for wasting it on unwarranted social programs.

There can be no question that we should not spend unnecessarily for defense. But we must also not confuse our priorities.

The question, I submit, in defense spending is a very simple one: "How much is necessary?" The President of the United States is the man charged with making that judgment. After a complete review of our foreign and defense policies I have submitted requests to the Congress for military appropriations. Some of these are admittedly controversial. These requests represent the minimum I believe essential for the United States to

[1] "Public Papers of the Presidents, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1960–61," Item 421.

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meet its current and long-range obligations to itself and to the free world. I have asked only for those programs and those expenditures that I believe are necessary to guarantee the security of this country and to honor our obligations. I will bear the responsibility for those judgments. I do not consider my recommendations infallible. But if I have made a mistake, I pray that it is on the side of too much and not too little. If we do too much it will cost us our money. If we do too little, it may cost us our lives.

Mistakes in military policy today can be irretrievable. Time lost in this age of science can never be regained. America had months in order to prepare and to catch up in order to wage World War I. We had months and even years in order to catch up so we could play a role in winning World War II. When a war can be decided in 20 minutes, the nation that is behind will have no time to catch up.

I say: Let America never fall behind in maintaining the defenses necessary for the strength of this Nation.

I have no choice in my decisions but to come down on the side of security, because history has dealt harshly with those nations who have taken the other course.

So, in that spirit, to the members of this graduating class, let me offer this credo for the defenders of our Nation:

I believe that we must balance our need for survival as a nation with our need for survival as a people. Americans, soldiers and civilians, must remember that defense is not an end in itself; it is a way of holding fast to the deepest values known to civilized men.

I believe that our defense establishment will remain the servants of our national policy of bringing about peace in the world and that those in any way connected with the military must scrupulously avoid even the appearance of becoming the master of that policy.

I believe that every man in uniform is a citizen first and a serviceman second, and that we must resist any attempt to isolate or separate the defenders from the defended. So you can see that in this regard, those who agitate for the removal of the ROTC [Reserve Officers' Training Corps] from college campuses contribute to an unwanted militarism.

I believe that the basis for decisions on defense spending must be "What do we do; what do we need for our security?" and not "What will this mean for business and employment?" The Defense Department must never be considered as a modern WPA [Work Projects Administration]. There are far better ways for government to help insure a sound prosperity and high employment.

I feel that moderation has a moral significance only in those who have another choice. The weak can only plead. Magnanimity and restraint gain moral meaning coming from the strong.

I believe that defense decisions must be made on the hard realities of the offensive capabilities of our potential adversaries, and not on the fervent hopes about their intentions. With Thomas Jefferson, we can prefer "the flatteries of hope" to the gloom of despair, but we cannot survive in the real world if we plan our defense in a dream world.

I believe we must take risks for peace—but calculated risks, not foolish risks. We shall not trade our defenses for a disarming smile or charming words. We are prepared for new initiatives in the control of arms in the context of other specific moves

to reduce tensions around the world.

I believe that America is not going to become a "garrison state," or a "welfare state," or a "police state"—simply because the American people will defend our values from those forces, external or internal, that would challenge or erode them.

And I believe this above all: That this Nation shall continue to be a source of world leadership, a source of freedom's strength, in creating a just world order that will bring an end to war.

Members of the graduating class and your colleagues in the Academy, a President shares a special bond with the men and women in the Nation's Armed Forces. He feels that bond strongly at moments like these, facing all of you who have pledged your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honor to the service of your country. He feels that bond most strongly when he presents the Medal of Honor to an 8-year-old boy who will never see his father again. Because of that bond, let me say this to you:

In the past generation, since 1941, this Nation has paid for 14 years of peace with 14 years of war. The American war dead of this generation has been far greater than all of the preceding generations in America's history. In terms of human suffering, this has been the costliest generation in the two centuries of our history.

Perhaps this is why my generation is so determined to pass on a different legacy. We want to redeem that sacrifice. We want to be remembered, not as the generation that suffered in war, but as the generation that was tempered in its fire for a great purpose: to make the kind of peace that the next generation will be able to keep.

This is a challenge worthy of the idealism which I know motivates every man who will receive his diploma today.

I am proud to have served in the Armed Forces of this Nation in a war which ended before the members of this class were born.

It is my deepest hope and my belief that each of you will be able to look back on your military career with pride, not because of the wars in which you have fought, but because of the peace and freedom which your service will make possible for America and the world.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:52 a.m. in Falcon Stadium at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo. In his opening words he referred to Lt. Gen. Thomas S. Moorman, Superintendent, U.S. Air Force Academy; Governor John A. Love, Senator Gordon Allott, and Senator Peter H. Dominick, all of Colorado; Gen. John P. McConnell, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force; and Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans, Jr.

On the same day the White House Press Office released an advance text of the President's remarks.

226 Declaration of Amnesty for Air Force Academy Cadets. *June 4, 1969*

WHEREAS, it is customary and traditional that a visiting Head of State at the United States Air Force Academy grant reprieve to those cadets who unfortunately are required to perform extra duty or suffer punishment for violation of United States Air Force Academy regulations;

And whereas, it is now desired that

PRESS RELEASE

THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday, May 28, 1986

CONTACT: 202/456-6772

EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS BY
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
AIR FORCE ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO
WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1986

General Scott, Senator Goldwater, Acting Secretary Aldridge, distinguished guests and newly minted second lieutenants, I'm delighted to share this special day with you.

I always like to start a speech on an upbeat note, and let me tell you, I've got an applause line here if I ever heard one ... In accordance with existing Academy policy, I hereby grant amnesty to the members of the Cadet Wing and direct this order to be carried out immediately.

You know I heard a story the other day about the time Leo Durocher took his team up to the military academy at West Point for an exhibition game. During the game, one of the cadets yelled out, "Hey, Durocher, how did a bum like you get in the big leagues?" Durocher yelled right back, "My congressman appointed me."

Well, the Congress, the White House, and the Air Force made some outstanding appointments when they admitted each of you to this academy. You should feel very proud of what you've accomplished over these last four years.

The rest of us certainly feel that pride in you. And do you know why? Because there's something inspiring about commitment -- the commitment you had to make to arrive at this graduation day and, even more, the commitment you're making to keep your country and your fellow citizens safe and free. It's hard not to be moved by those who dedicate themselves to such civilized and generous ideals.

When I was thinking about what I wanted to say to you today, it occurred to me that what the beaches are to the Marines, what the seas are to the Navy, what the fields and trenches are to the Army, the heavens are to the Air Force. You look upward by tradition and training.

- more -

This morning I want you to look upward and forward and to the future. My theme and my purpose today is to discuss your future as military leaders and the challenges you face.

I believe the future will test you as surely as the enemy will. I believe the U.S. military is in the midst of great change -- in terms of the threat we face, in terms of the military's own structure and organization, in terms of technology. And you -- the military leaders of tomorrow -- are the ones who must meet these challenges.

And let me start by focusing on the central consideration in every military leader's planning -- the threat we face.

A year before you came to Col Springs, I stood here and said

There's no doubt that the Soviets remain our major adversary. Our two systems represent fundamentally different values. And no amount of slick public relations can hide the disgraces of the KAL shootdown, the Chernobyl incident, the treatment of great spirits like Sakharov, or other reflections of basic Soviet nature. Yet the most immediate threat to America's security is not nuclear war with the Soviets. It's not a conventional war with the Warsaw Pact countries.

As dangerous as those threats are, we have deterred them. Deterrence operates on a very simple, street-smart principle and it's this -- if you try to harm us you put yourself in harm's way. That's not a very intellectual principle, but it's worked for 40 years. And it will work for another 40 as long as we don't take it for granted.

We can deter the Soviet threat as long as we maintain our resolve. That determination is being tested right now in Washington. The defense budget coming out of the House of Representatives is nothing more than a short cut for the shortsighted. Many in Congress hate to make hard choices, so their easy choice is to cut defense. Well, this Administration is going to make sure it's not easy for them. You in this audience are prepared to fight for America, and we're prepared to fight for the tools you need to do the job.

If we remain prepared, nuclear and conventional war will continue to be deterred. Yet the poet was right, "War is like love; it always finds a way." And so it has. The most active threat we face today is not high intensity conflict, but low intensity -- the war in the shadows, as it's been called. This threat is manifested in a stream of hostage crises, terrorist attacks, local conflicts and insurgencies. This is our most active threat for the remainder of the century. This is where we're taking our casualties. --

And it must be addressed with the same commitment as we've met previous threats. The question is how? What is the military's role? What are effective strategies and tactics?

You, as military leaders of the future, must use your intellect, your leadership and your courage to bring new and creative perspectives to the problem. Especially in dealing with the threat of low-intensity conflict, you must employ qualities that haven't always been our military's greatest strengths -- cooperation, flexibility, innovation and responsiveness. I spoke Hard

You are part of a great military tradition, but you're living in a changing world and you must apply your own insights. You cannot be bound by the military thinking of the past once you have learned its lessons. Your generation must reason for itself and not simply follow safe and accepted military practices.

I am asking you today to be innovative and creative military leaders, so that we can meet the threats of the future. I'm asking you in effect to be military entrepreneurs who accept the risk of your beliefs. I am asking you to do what this Academy has taught you -- to lead.

The second major change in your future is reform of the military structure itself. We need the reforms outlined in the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management -- the Packard Commission -- and in the findings and legislation of Senators Goldwater and Nunn. Such reforms are necessary to prepare us for meeting the defense needs of the next century -- the years of your leadership.

The problem is threefold -- inadequate cooperation among the military services, no true unity of command, and unnecessary duplication and contradiction in legislative oversight. These problems are historic and continuing. This is a criticism of structure, not the people who devotedly work within it.

True unity of command has long been hindered by interservice rivalry. Eisenhower and Nimitz recognized the problem in World War II and tried to rectify it after our voctory. We'd made some progress by the time of Grenada, but our changes were too often piecemeal and incomplete.

We in the current leadership positions of government and the military owe you a structure in which you can fulfill your potential as leaders. We owe you a new architecture, an organization that will enable you to do the job you've been trained so well to do at this Academy. Reform is necessary to accomplish this.

--

President Reagan has a little sign on his desk in the Oval Office that says, "There's no limit to what you can accomplish if you don't care who gets the credit." I ask you to remember that you're representing not the interests of any one service, but the larger interests of the United States.

I ask you to remember the example of Senator Goldwater, whose independent insights and common sense make him one of the truest friends the United States military has ever known. Yet his loyalties, however deep, haven't blinded him to the need for constructive change in the institutions he loves. And when he retires this year, the Nation is going to miss his knowledge and his patriotism.

The third change that will affect your careers as military leaders is technology. President Jefferson once said of the U.S. minister of Spain, "I haven't heard from him in two years. If I don't hear from him next year, I will write a letter." Today, we have the ability to transmit the entire text of the 30 volume Encyclopedia Britannica ... in less than a one-second burst of light.

You, the military leaders of the future, will be charged with developing and guiding such sophisticated technology. You will see advances in our Strategic Defense Initiative, a concept that I believe history will show to be a giant leap in mankind's search for safety and protection, and a moral leap putting weapons at risk, not people. You will see a National Aerospace Plane that can accelerate 25 times the speed of sound, attaining low earth orbit or flying to Tokyo within two hours. You will see weapons go from smart to brilliant by relying on artificial intelligence.

You're the ones who will devise military strategies and tactics to tame such advancements for America's continuing security. And while all this is happening, you have another challenge -- not to be seduced by this very technology. For although this technology will continue to deter any major attack on the United States, it will not deter the terrorists and guerrillas I spoke of earlier.

For the low-intensity conflicts of the future, you must not let the highly sophisticated technology become your master. The U.S. military's most important technology is the electrical activity in your own brain. Your ability to reason and plan and adapt is the best weapon in America's arsenal.

Although your future will be changing in the ways I've outlined this morning, one thing is constant throughout military history -- leadership. That is your heritage, your training, your strength, your purpose. The fundamental difference between

a military officer and a civilian is that a military officer gears his entire career to being a leader. In the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., "The reward of a general is not a bigger tent, but command."

I came here today to tell you I believe in your leadership. And I know the price it can exact -- just recently over Libya it cost two Air Force men their lives.

It's been many years now since my plane was shot down in World War II. I was 20 and lucky; they plucked me out of the water. But there's one instant -- when the shells are exploding around you and the adrenaline is pumping out your ears -- that you know every soldier in every war has shared in some way.

You can train, but you can't prepare for that moment. The preparation is in the heart and spirit. It's in knowing you serve a larger ideal, a purpose much greater than yourself.

You here at the Academy have found your ennobling cause -- the security of your homeland and your fellow citizens. This is a long and honored tradition. In a few minutes when you take your diploma in hand, I want you to think of that scroll as an expression of gratitude from the American people.

For we are proud of your accomplishment. We are proud of your ideals. And we are proud that you wear the uniform of your country.

Thank you and God bless you.

# # # #

PET FOOD INSTITUTE
1101 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202) 857-1120

PET FOOD INSTITUTE FACT SHEET 1990

OFFICERS

Thomas Armstrong *Chairman*	Charles Weil *Vice Chairman*	Fred Pinkerton *Secretary*	Bruce Chapman *Treasurer*	Duane Ekedahl *Executive Director*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ADM Pet Food Co.	Bush Bros. & Co.	Doane Products	Iams Company	Quaker Oats
Agway, Inc.	Carnation	Heinz Pet Products	Kal Kan	Ralston Purina
Allied Foods	Dad's Products Co.	Hill's Pet Products	Nabisco Brands	
ALPO Petfoods	Deep Run Packing Co.	Hubbard Milling	Pet Life Foods	

THE PET FOOD INSTITUTE

The Pet Food Institute was organized in 1958 as the national trade association of dog and cat food manufacturers. The active membership of the Institute represents 95% of the total dog and cat food tonnage produced in the United States.

The affiliate membership includes the leading suppliers of equipment, ingredients, packaging, and services to the pet food industry.

Communications

Industry-sponsored public affairs and owner education programs encourage responsible dog and cat ownership. In order to provide information on pet feeding, training and health care, the Institute works closely with veterinarians, humane groups and local animal control officials.

PFI has provided, at minimum or no cost, booklets on pet care and training to dog and cat clubs, animal welfare organizations, and municipal dog control agencies. PFI has distributed through the public press and broadcast media hundreds of articles and broadcast announcements on the importance of proper pet care, breeding control, and good citizenship relative to pet ownership. PFI also produced a series of public service spot announcements for television on these same subjects and distributed them nationally. Finally, PFI has provided materials free of charge to dog and cat clubs and to animal welfare organizations for special promotional events which enable these organizations to more effectively implement local educational campaigns about proper pet care. The Institute has also worked with humane associations in developing a model pet ordinance which outlines eight steps to ensure proper pet care.

Pets offer many psychological benefits to people. PFI often sponsors research relating to the human/animal bond. In October 1981, the University of Pennsylvania sponsored the first International Human/Companion Animal Bond Conference. Forty research papers were presented—each one underscoring the importance of pets to people. Dr. Barbara A. Jones compiled an annotated bibliography of all of the research work done on the psychology of the human/companion animal bond. This research documents the value of pets to people in our society, particularly to the elderly.

Government Relations

The Pet Food Institute acts as spokesman for the Industry before legislative and regulatory bodies at both Federal and state levels, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Trade Commission, the Association of American Feed Control Officials, and the United States Congress. The Institute strives to provide complete and accurate information to legislative and regulatory groups so as to promote full and responsible understanding to the role of pets and of the pet food industry in our society.

Management

The Pet Food Institute is managed by Smith, Bucklin and Associates, Inc., 1101 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036. Duane H. Ekedahl serves as Executive Director.

INGREDIENTS, COMPOSITION AND PROCESSING OF PET FOOD

Principal ingredients of pet foods are meat, poultry, and seafood by-products, feed grains, and soybean meal. The purchase and use of these ingredients by the pet food industry not only provides nutritional foods for pets at reasonable cost, but ***provides an important source of income to American farmers and processors*** of meat, poultry and seafood products for human consumption.

At the Federal level, pet food labeling and advertising claims are regulated by the FDA, FTC and USDA. ***All pet food plants are subject to FDA inspection and FDA's low acid canned foods regulations apply to pet foods just as they do to canned foods processed for human use.***

Most of the 50 states require, under state animal food laws and regulations, that pet food labels be registered and approved. As a result, in addition to routine information such as net weight and name of manufacturer, pet food labels are required to:

1. Conspicuously identify the products as a dog or cat food.
2. Select a brand name which is not misleading as to content or nutritional properties.
3. Give a guaranteed chemical analysis that conforms to the state's animal feed law.
4. Give an ingredient listing in descending order of preponderance. Names of ingredients must be accepted as standard or in common use, and no one ingredient can be given undue emphasis.

A pet food label may not express or imply any claim that a product is a complete, perfect, scientific, balanced, etc., food unless:

It is nutritionally adequate for a normal animal in all of its life stages—growth, adult maintenance, and gestation/lactation. Or,

The claim is modified by stating that it is complete and/or balanced for one or more specific life stages.

The manufacturer must provide evidence to support nutritional claims. This can be done in two ways:

1. By providing nutrient assay data and digestibility trial data, which proves the food contains ingredients in quantities sufficient to provide the nutrient requirements for a cat or dog, established by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences.
2. Present evidence based on the use of testing procedures established in cooperation with and approved by the FTC, FDA, and the Association of American Feed Control Officials, for testing foods for growth, adult maintenance, and gestation/lactation. The protocols cover such parameters as number of animals tested, age, duration of test, method feeding, physical measurements, and physical checks by veterinarians.

PET POPULATION

A survey by the Pet Food Institute shows that more than 53.4% of all U.S. households own some kind of pet. Dogs are owned by 37.3% and cats by 31% of all households.

The dog population is approximately 54.5 million, the cat population 63.2 million.

According to registrations by The Cat Fanciers' Association in 1989, the ten most popular breeds of cats are: Persian, Siamese, Abyssinian, Maine Coon Cat, Burmese, Oriental Shorthair, Exotic Shorthair, American Shorthair, Scottish Fold, Birman.

According to registrations by the American Kennel Club in 1989, the ten most popular breeds of dogs are: Cocker Spaniel, Labrador Retriever, Poodle, Golden Retriever, German Shepard, Rottweiler, Chow Chow, Dachshund, Beagle, Miniature Schnauzer.

Since World War II there has been a marked increase in owning pure-bred dogs and in showing or training dogs as a hobby. The loosening of family ties, increased leisure and longevity, urban problems, and other changes in American society have increased the role of pets in our lives as companions to both young and old.

HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRY

The first commercially prepared dog food was a biscuit product introduced in England about 1860. Dry dog foods were subsequently developed with formulas based on the nutritional knowledge of the day, but none approached the nutritious, full-feed rations we have today.

After World War I, canned horsemeat for dog food was introduced in the U.S. It is not used today due to the growth of new types of products. In the 1930's, canned cat food and dry meat meal dog foods were introduced. The '50's saw the introduction of dry expanded type pet foods.

The 1960's were marked with great diversification in the types of food available to the pet owner—dry cat food, many more varieties of canned products, and new soft-moist products. With the growth of the industry has come a greatly expanded use of by-products from the meat, poultry and seafood processing industry. Approximately 1.1 million tons of these by-products of the meat, poultry, and seafood processing industry are now used annually in pet foods—providing an important source of income to farmers and food processors.

REASONS FOR THE INCREASE IN PET OWNERSHIP

New thinking among psychologists offers the theory that ***people need pets***. A leading exponent of this theory, Dr. Boris Levinson, Professor of Psychology at Yeshiva University and a clinical psychotherapist, says this in his book "Pet-Oriented Child Psychotherapy:"

> "In this very busy twentieth century, man is a lonely creature. There are too many alienated individuals who lack human companionship. They lack purpose and productivity. A simple addition to these lonely lives can sometimes accomplish major changes. The possession of a pet who eagerly awaits one and responds to one's care and attention may mean the difference between maintaining contact with reality or almost total withdrawal into fantasy. Literally, a pet can occasionally represent the difference between life and death."

Other apparent reasons are the increasingly urban nature of our civilization, the resulting separation of children and adults from farm animals and from nature, the separation of families, with older persons and unmarried adults often living alone, and the desire for personal protection.

PET FOOD INSTITUTE FACT SHEET 1989

Pet Food Volume

Retail Dollar Sales (millions) through U.S. retail food stores

Type	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Dog food, dry	1,522.6	1,574.4	1,713.3	1,779.0	1,738.6	1,747.7	1,743.3	1,799.0	1,867.0
Dog food, canned	783.5	804.7	820.2	842.7	832.4	842.7	849.9	890.0	938.0
Dog food, semi-moist	279.8	272.6	234.3	211.6	211.5	187.3	179.8	165.2	147.2
Dog food, treats	214.2	246.5	276.5	289.8	313.5	343.3	370.5	402.3	434.2
Subtotal	2,800.1	2,898.2	3,044.3	3,123.1	3,096.0	3,121.0	3,143.5	3256.5	3,386.4
Cat food, dry	525.6	580.1	626.3	672.8	713.3	769.4	756.8	800.0	876.0
Cat food, canned	728.0	820.5	896.7	976.1	1,035.3	1,119.3	1,160.4	1,214.0	1,269.0
Cat food, semi-moist	188.4	201.1	254.1	265.9	266.5	244.8	223.4	214.0	193.0
Subtotal	1,442.0	1,601.7	1,777.1	1,914.8	2,015.1	2,133.5	2,135.6	2,228.0	2,338.0
GRAND TOTALS	**4,242.1**	**4,499.9**	**4,821.4**	**5,037.9**	**5,111.1**	**5,254.5**	**5,279.1**	**5,484.5**	**5,724.4**

Retail Pound Sales (millions) through U.S. retail food stores

Type	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Dog food, dry	4,614.0	4,771.0	4,895.0	4,808.0	4,699.0	4,606.0	4,457.3	4,354.4	4,249.0
Dog food, canned	1,959.0	1,916.0	1,864.0	1,832.0	1,771.0	1,717.0	1,707.1	1,728.8	1,666.0
Dog food, semi-moist	373.0	345.0	321.0	298.0	282.0	262.0	241.8	240.4	195.0
Dog food, treats	238.0	249.0	256.0	252.0	257.0	262.0	260.4	277.4	281.0
Subtotal	7,184.0	7,281.0	7,336.0	7,190.0	7,009.0	6,847.0	6,666.6	6,601.0	6,391.0
Cat food, dry	773.0	817.0	858.0	897.0	951.0	1,035.0	1,060.2	1,100.1	1,146.0
Cat food, canned	1,040.0	1,094.0	1,135.0	1,176.0	1,190.0	1,254.0	1,313.4	1,359.0	1,357.0
Cat food, semi-moist	161.0	169.0	210.0	211.0	205.0	192.0	172.4	157.2	142.0
Subtotal	1,974.0	2,080.0	2,203.0	2,284.0	2,346.0	2,481.0	2,546.0	2,616.3	2,645.0
GRAND TOTALS	**9,158.0**	**9,361.0**	**9,539.0**	**9,474.0**	**9,355.0**	**9,328.0**	**9,212.6**	**9,217.3**	**9,036.0**

PET OWNERSHIP TRENDS: MRCA UPDATE*

	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90
DOGS									
No. U.S. H'holds	82.1	84.5	86.1	87.3	88.5	89.7	90.9	92.5	93.8
% Owning	40.5	40.2	39.4	37.7	38.7	37.2	37.0	36.2	37.3
No. Dogs	48.1	50.2	51.1	49.0	51.6	49.4	50.0	50.5	54.5
No. H'holds Owning Dogs	33.3	33.9	33.9	32.9	34.2	33.4	33.7	33.5	35.0
CATS									
No. U.S. H'holds	82.1	84.5	86.1	87.3	88.5	89.7	90.9	92.5	93.8
% Owning	27.0	27.3	27.2	28.0	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.0	31.0
No. Cats	43.9	46.3	48.5	50.0	56.2	57.8	57.5	57.9	63.2
No. H'holds Owning Cats	22.2	23.1	23.4	24.4	26.0	26.9	27.2	27.7	29.1

**All figures are represented in millions*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 7, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR MARK LANGE

FROM: BOB SIMON

SUBJECT: AIR FORCE ACADEMY SPEECH

MAY 29 IN HISTORY

- May 29 is the birthday of Patrick Henry, and John F. Kennedy, who addressed AF graduates in 1963.

- Sir Edmund Hillary became the first man to reach Mt. Everest's summit on May 29, 1953.

COLORADO SPRINGS HISTORY

- The area has a rich geological history. At various times, the area was an ocean floor, a steamy swamp filled with dinosaurs, a sequoia forest, and covered with glaciers during the Ice Age.

- The first white man to see the area was Lt. Zebulon Pike, who discovered Pikes Peak in 1806 while surveying the area for President Jefferson.

- Only a few trappers lived in the area until 1859, when gold was discovered. Among the trappers was Kit Carson. (The Army Space Command is at Fort Carson in Colorado Springs.)

- Colorado Springs began as an idea in the mind of Gen. William Jackson Palmer, a Civil War Hero and railroad builder. Although there were several small towns in the area, Palmer wanted to build a stable, planned community -- a kinder, gentler city on the edge of the rugged frontier. The city was carefully laid out with wide avenues, and many parks, trails, and public green spaces. Palmer donated land for churches and schools, started a college, and patronized the arts. The town grew quickly from 800 in 1871 to 11,000 in 1890 and 23,000 at the turn of the century. Currently the population is 400,000.

- In the summer of 1893, Wellesley professor Katherine Lee Bates took a trip up Pikes Peak and later wrote, "It was then and there, as I was looking out over the sealike expanse of fertile country spreading away so far under these ample skies, that the opening lines of the hymn floated into my mind." The poem she wrote is "America, the Beautiful." The Rockies are the "purple mountains majesty" and the "fruited plain" she saw was Colorado Springs.

- Each year runners attempt the Pikes Peak Marathon, billed as the toughest race in the world. Runners must climb 7,500 vertical feet to the summit and then down again over the 26 mile course.

- Colorado Springs has been the home of the U.S. Olympic Training Center since 1978.

- Colorado Springs has several important defense installations in addition to the Air Force Academy. Deep inside Cheyenne Mountain is the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD). Peterson AFB is the home of the Air Force Space Command. Falcon AFB hosts the National Test Facility for the Strategic Defense Initiative. Fort Carson is host to the Army Space Command.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY

- Only three presidents have given commencement addresses: JFK in 63, Nixon in 69, and Reagan in 84. Vice President Bush addressed graduates in 1986.

- Mission of the USAF: "To Fly -- to Fight -- and to Win!"

- Sometimes known as "Wild Blue U." Cadets are part of the "long blue line."

- Colors: Blue and Silver. Mascot: the falcon. (Also the name of the F-16, which is now flown by the Thunderbirds.) Cadet falconers train the Academy's flock for performances at the stadium. Falcons were chosen for their speed (over 100 mph) power, courage (kill in mid-air prey more than twice their size) keen eyesight, and noble tradition.

- Over 23,000 cadets have graduated since the class of '59. 60% are still on active duty. One has received the Medal of Honor.

- 151 graduates have been killed in combat, including four KIA in the Persian Gulf. (There was also one non-hostile death there.) 32 graduates are ex-POWs, including four from Iraq.

- Cadets are taught the "duty concept." "Duty is understanding

and doing what ought to be done, when it should be done, without being directly told to do so."

- Quote: "Academy graduates must be able to defend our country and to make any sacrifice required for that cause. This is the key difference between a military service school and a civilian university. The future strength of our nation, the assurance that our freedoms will endure, is directly related to our ability to fulfill this uncommon goal. We demand more because we have to. The only way to successfully meet these challenges is dedication and knowledge." -- Brig. Gen. Robert Delligatti, Class of '59.

- Statue of a falcon guarding her young. On the base is engraved: "Man's flight through life is sustained by the power of his knowledge."

- Quote: "Victory smiles upon those who anticipate the changes in the character of war, not upon those who wait to adapt themselves after the changes occur." -- Italian Air Marshal Giulio Douhet, 1928

- Quote: "In the development of air power, one has to look ahead and not backward and figure out what is going to happen, not too much of what has happened." -- Brig. Gen. Billy Mitchell, 1924.

- USAF song:

  Off we go into the wild blue yonder,
  Climbing high into the sun;
  Here they come zooming to meet our thunder,
  At em boys, give 'er the gun.
  Down we dive spouting our flame from under,
  Off with one hell of a roar
  We live in fame or go down in flame,
  Nothing'll stop the U.S. Air Force.

- Two former cadets have been shuttle astronauts: Col. Karol Bobko, Class of '59 and Col. Dick Covey, Class of '68.

- Capt. Alonzo Babers, Class of '83, won two good medals in the 1984 Olympics. (400 m and 4x400 relay)

- Air Force has won the Commander-in-Chief's Trophy the last two years in a row and six of the past 9 years in football. The trophy goes to the service academy with the best won-loss record in inter-service competition.

JOKE MATERIAL

- O'Furry's is the favorite cadet bar. Cadets bet rounds of drinks on racing hermit crabs.

- SAMI's -- Saturday A.M. Inspection. This is the dreaded white glove inspection that occasionally invades a cadet's room.

- Air Force Power Bar -- This is the Air Force's version of a "nutritious" candy bar served in the dining hall. Freshmen must memorize its ingredients and must also memorize the day's menu. (Note: graduates get 1st lieutenant's bars. "From power bars to gold bars..."

- Bold Gold -- the senior class's color is gold.

- Cadets must fill out form 0-96 after every meal to rate the food and service. EVERYONE fills it out the same way, answering questions 1-6 with "Fast, Neat, Average, Friendly, Good, Good." This litany is so well known to every cadet that it is sometimes used as a code to recognize fellow graduates.

- At any time an upper classman can challenge an underclassmen by asking for an "altimeter check." The correct answer is, "Sir, my altitude is 7,250 feet above sea level -- far, far above that of West Point or Annapolis." [This refers to the elevation of Colorado Springs, not flying.]

- "Coming out on Air Force One today, my pilot was so excited about returning to Colorado Springs, he wanted to fly over the stadium and do a barrel roll and an Immelman. \\\\\ My only question was whether he could do it without spilling my coffee.

NOTE TO COLONEL WALLACE

Horizontal bar chart - same format as last year

1990 Snack Sales — Headline

Percentages indicate change from 1989

Retail Dollar Sales (Millions)
Pound Volume (Millions)

	Retail Dollars		Pound Volume	
Potato Chips	$ 4,124 *	+ 5.3%	1,522	+ 3.6%
Tortilla Chips	$ 2,238	+ 6.4%	968.3	+ 6.2%
Corn Chips	$ 601.5	- 5.4%	234.4	- 4.4%
Ready-to-Eat Popcorn	$ 428.1	+ 16.2%	125.5	+ 12.8%
Microwavable Popcorn	$ 898.3	+ 9.3%	320.6	+ 6.9%
Unpopped Popcorn	$ 157.5	- 15.0%	~~234.6~~ 198.5	~~+ 1.8%~~ -13.8%
Extruded Snacks	$ 1,090	~~+ 12.2%~~ +7.6%	355.3	~~+ 12.4%~~ +5.6%
Pretzels	$ 622.4	+ 11.6%	350.0	+ 5.7%
Snack Nuts	$ 1,258	- 3.8%	403.5	- 4.3%
Meat Snacks	$ 491.0	+ 1.5%	64.2	- 5.0%
Pork Rinds	$ 205.5	+ 5.4%	39.7	+ 6.4%
Party Mix	$ 120.5	- 23.4%	33.1	- 36.5%
Variety Packs	$ 321.2	+ 50.9%	72.8	+ 42.7%
Other Snacks	$ 110.1	- 0.5%	28.8	- 0.3%
Total Sales:	$12.67 Billion +6.2%			
	4.72 ~~4.75~~ Billion Pounds	~~+4.2%~~ +3.5%		

~~4.75~~

Includes Packaged onion rings, potato sticks, party mix, + multigrain chips

* 4.2 Bil/yr Vs. S.D.I. spending ~$4.5 Bil '92

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91 MAY 14 P5:13

COVER SHEET

DATE: 5/14/91

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FOR STRATEGIC DEFENSE: A NEW STRATEGY FOR THE NEW GLOBAL SITUATION

INTRODUCTION

The Persian Gulf War has changed the political backdrop for Congress's annual debate over funding of the Strategic Defense Initiative – or SDI. Live TV broadcasts and countless replays of deadly *Scud* missiles screeching over the skies of Israel and Saudi Arabia, and then *Patriot* missiles soaring up to destroy them, brought home to Americans, for the first time perhaps, that America needs effective defenses against possible missile attacks. No congressman or senator now can afford to be seen as opposed to missile defense. The central question of the SDI debate long had been whether the technology worked and thus whether it was feasible to deploy such defenses. This question now has been answered resoundly in the affirmative.

The SDI debate now shifts to what kind of defenses are best and when they will be built. This shift in debate itself is the most significant victory for proponents of strategic defenses since Ronald Reagan launched the SDI program on March 23, 1983. It now is up to George Bush to take advantage of this opening to ensure that America can defend itself from missile attack by the turn of the century.

Changing Tactics. Already SDI critics are changing their tactics in preparation for the new debate over SDI. Some are masking their opposition to SDI by expressing strong support for tactical missile defenses like *Patriot*, which can defend only against short-range missiles. Others are backing extremely limited strategic defense deployments that conform to the terms of the increasingly outdated 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty – a treaty specifically designed to prevent the United States or Soviet Union from building effective defenses.

Note: Nothing written here is to be construed as necessarily reflecting the views of The Heritage Foundation or as an attempt to aid or hinder the passage of any bill before Congress.

SDI backers, for their part, will be faced with the task of presenting the issue in as stark terms as possible. Neither tactical defenses like *Patriot* nor the ABM Treaty-compliant systems now championed by SDI critics can credibly defend American territory against missile attacks. The question that SDI supporters must press the program's detractors to answer is a straightforward, unambiguous: "Yea or nay on effective missile defenses?"

The focus of the new SDI debate will be Bush's strategic defense proposal known as G-PALS, for Global Protection Against Limited Strikes. G-PALS pares back America's SDI plans to meet the fiscal and military requirements of the 1990s. Unlike Reagan's SDI program, designed to disrupt a massive Soviet surprise attack involving thousands of incoming missiles, G-PALS will give America – and its allies – a near-perfect defense against limited or perhaps accidental attacks by up to 200 missile warheads. G-PALS then cuts the proposed cost of SDI from $53 billion to $41 billion over ten years. This puts SDI well within the cost-range of other important defense programs – less than the Air Force's B-2 *Stealth* bomber and comparable to the mobile *Midgetman* missile system.

To push forward with G-PALS, Bush needs a strategy that frames the missile defense debate in clear-cut terms: "For it or against it." To advance his missile defense agenda, Bush should:

♦♦ **Ask Congress for a straight up-or-down vote on deploying strategic defenses in the 1990s.** Absent a clear mandate to deploy defenses against ballistic missiles, it is likely that opponents will continue to limit missile defense programs strictly to research and development.

♦♦ **Fight attempts to split the SDI program.** Congressional critics of SDI have sought to derail the SDI program by dividing it into different functions. Example: separating short-range, or "theater," missile defenses from strategic defenses capable of defending U.S. territory; and limiting funding for some of the most critical, and promising, elements of an effective SDI system, including *Brilliant Pebbles* space-based interceptors. Bush should stop these efforts to kill the SDI program piece by piece by vetoing any legislation that divides the program.

♦♦ **Set a two-year deadline to complete negotiations with the Soviet Union to modify the ABM Treaty.** The U.S. cannot deploy G-PALS or any other effective anti-missile defenses until it modifies or withdraws entirely from the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. This nearly two-decade old accord, drafted in the chilliest of the Cold War years, virtually bans long-range missile defense. If Moscow does not agree within two years to modernize and update the Treaty to allow the testing and deployment of credible SDI systems, Bush should withdraw from the Treaty, as he is allowed to do under the treaty if he gives six months' notice. Bush rightly could explain that the treaty has become an anachronistic relic of the Cold War.

head is its weight. Because it is so light, it is stripped away by the atmosphere as it begins the "terminal" or reentry phase of flight. Only real warheads survive the terminal phase. Because GBI will intercept enemy missile warheads in space, it must be able to discriminate between warheads and decoys. This is a difficult technical challenge, but progress on it is being made. The January 28 ERIS test successfully discriminated a dummy *Minuteman I* warhead from two decoys. If, however, GBI proves incapable of discriminating between warheads and decoys with a high degree of confidence, it is likely that E^2I, rather than GBI, will be deployed as the ground-based leg of the G-PALS system.

E^2I is based on technology developed through the High Endoatmospheric Defense Interceptor (HEDI) program. Since E^2I is designed mainly to intercept and destroy enemy warheads after they reenter the atmosphere, it generally will attack only after the earth's atmosphere has stripped away the decoys. The main technical challenge facing E^2I is ensuring that its on-board sensor will find the target warhead and direct the interceptor against it. This is tougher to do inside the atmosphere than above it, since the speed of the incoming missile creates friction with the atmosphere that then creates extremely high heat. This heat distorts the view seen by E^2I's sensor as it "looks" through its sapphire crystal window. Preliminary tests indicate, however, that the window can be kept cool by covering it with a shroud for the early part of the interceptor's flight and using a liquid nitrogen coolant to coat the window after the shroud has been jettisoned. This was demonstrated during the first flight test of a HEDI missile at White Sands, New Mexico, on January 26, 1990.

Ground-based sensors.

G-PALS will depend on ground-based as well as space-based sensors to track ballistic missiles in flight. The ground-based sensors will relay essential targeting information to the interceptor missiles so that they can locate and destroy enemy warheads. Two ground-based sensor systems are likely to be included in the G-PALS system.

The first is the Ground-Based Radar (GBR), which will track missile warheads in the latter stage of their flight in space and inside the atmosphere as they close on their targets. GBR will be particularly useful in tracking missiles that have shorter times of flight, such as submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) since it has the ability to process radar information quickly and provide it to commanders. GBR is designed to be mobile and probably will be based on railcars to make it less vulnerable to enemy strikes.

G-PALS second ground-based sensor system is apt to be the Ground-based Surveillance and Tracking Systems (GSTS). This is a heat-sensitive sensor mounted on a rocket. Upon early warning of a missile strike, the sensor will be launched into space to scan for incoming warheads beyond the range of the ground-based radar. The system will play an important role in distinguishing between real warheads and decoys.

Ground-based and sea-based tactical missile defenses.

G-PALS is designed to link systems for protecting the U.S. from attack by intercontinental-range missiles with interceptors deployed abroad to protect allies or U.S. troops in the field from attacks by shorter-range ballistic missiles like Iraq's *Scuds*. Prior to G-PALS, theater missile defense and strategic missile defense (or protecting U.S. territory) were not integrated into a common design. By combining these two missions in G-PALS, America will be able to deploy a defensive system capable of defending against ballistic missiles of all ranges. Systems that previously have been thought of as tactical or theater systems and are now being brought under the SDI umbrella through G-PALS include:

Arrow. Now under development by America and Israel, *Arrow* will be able to protect hundreds of square miles against tactical missiles, and ensure protection against missiles armed with chemical warheads by destroying them at higher altitudes and more completely than does *Patriot*. *Arrow* was tested in Israel on August 9, 1990, and March 25, 1991. Each test was considered largely successful despite the loss of some electronic data. The final two tests slated for later this year will demonstrate the ability of *Arrow* to destroy a mock missile warhead in flight.

ERINT. The U.S. Army, under SDIO supervision, has been developing its own tactical ballistic missile system called the Extended Range Interceptor (ERINT). It includes an on-board radar to guide it toward enemy missiles in the terminal phase of flight and a specially designed "fragmentation" warhead designed to throw a cloud of shrapnel in front of an incoming missile. ERINT will fit in existing *Patriot* missile canisters. A forerunner to the ERINT system, called the Flexible Lightweight Agile Guided Experiment (FLAGE), was tested successfully against a U.S. *Lance* short-range missile at the White Sands test range in New Mexico in 1987.

Patriot. Developed originally by the Army Missile Command, *Patriot* now has been turned over to SDIO, which will supervise efforts to upgrade its range and accuracy.

THAAD. This Theater High Altitude Area Defense system is being designed by SDIO and the Army to defend wider areas than *Patriot*. Of all the ground-based tactical missile defense systems under development, only THAADs will be able to intercept missiles outside the atmosphere. According to SDIO Director Henry Cooper, the THAAD system also may be deployed on U.S. warships to offer defenses against theater ballistic missiles around the world. The Navy is participating in studies supervised by SDIO on theater missile defenses.

It is likely that several of these tactical missile defense programs—*Arrow*, ERINT, *Patriot*, and THAAD—will be consolidated because their missions and capabilities overlap.

G-PALS ANSWERS SDI CRITICS

Because it is a more limited system than that proposed for a full Phase I defense, G-PALS addresses squarely some of the main charges leveled against SDI by its critics. The charges have been: 1) that anti-missile defenses are too expensive; 2) that SDI will undermine strategic stability; 3) that missile defense technology is not feasible; and 4) that the deployment of SDI will block improved relations with the Soviet Union.

The answers:

1) Cost. G-PALS reduces SDI deployment costs by $12 billion, from $53 billion to $41 billion over ten years.[8] It also ensures that no more than $6 billion will be spent on SDI in any one year and less in most years. Funding requirements will decline after 1998.

2) Strategic stability. SDI critics worry that anti-missile defenses, particularly those capable of intercepting and destroying long-range missiles, will undermine what is known as "strategic stability." They argue that defenses, by reducing the vulnerability of the U.S. and the Soviet Union to ballistic missile attack, may tempt one side or the other to launch a first strike in the hope of gaining an advantage. G-PALS, however, is not designed to defend against a purposeful Soviet missile strike. G-PALS' 1,800 interceptors would be overwhelmed by the thousands of Soviet warheads that could be directed against the U.S. in a purposeful first strike. Even with G-PALS, the U.S. and the Soviet Union will be vulnerable to a purposeful first strike. Offensive deterrence, or the threat of retaliation, will remain the major means of preventing all-out nuclear war. While the long-term SDI objective still is to replace the precarious stability of the nuclear balance of terror with the secure stability of effective defenses, G-PALS gives no cause to upset the critics on this account.

3) Feasibility. Critics of SDI in Congress long have contended that it is not feasible to deploy defenses against ballistic missiles. Some argued that intercepting even a few missiles was impossible outside the test range. Proven wrong by the success of *Patriot* in the Persian Gulf War, the critics have switched their argument and claim that it is not possible to counter a large number of missiles, particularly if they include multiple warheads and decoys to confuse the defense.[9] While the jury still is out on this question until further testing is completed, the issue is moot as far as G-PALS is concerned. G-PALS is designed to provide protection against missile strikes of limited size, only up to 200 warheads.

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8 1988 dollars are used to compare SDI deployment costs because the first deployment plan was proposed in fiscal 1988.

9 Harold Brown, "Yes on Patriot, No on SDI," *The Washington Post*, March 27, 1991, p. A-23.

4) Relations with the Soviet Union. Some critics fear SDI will undermine attempts to improve relations with the Soviet Union. But the threat of Third World missile strikes and of accidental or unauthorized missile launches are threats shared by the U.S. and the Soviet Union. At a September 27, 1990, meeting in his Kremlin office, Soviet Presidential advisor Yevgeny Primakov told Heritage Foundation officials that there is a basis for U.S.-Soviet cooperation in countering the Third World missile threat. Other Soviet officials echo Primakov.[10] Given changing attitudes in the Soviet Union, SDI can become a source of growing U.S.-Soviet cooperation, not confrontation.

CONFLICTING SIGNALS FROM CONGRESS ON SDI

From the inception of the SDI program in 1983, Congress has sought to derail Pentagon plans for anti-missile defenses. The result has been sharp annual reductions in SDI funding, restrictions on the testing of SDI components, and last year the division of SDI funding into separate accounts, with the most promising technologies receiving the lowest funding. Now, however, the success of *Patriot* interceptors in the Persian Gulf War is making House and Senate SDI opponents nervous. As a result, they have been sending confusing and contradictory proposals. The common thread in these is to divide further the SDI program so that these opponents of strategic defense can support some aspects, such as tactical missile defenses, including *Patriot*, while continuing to oppose the key programs and technologies needed to defend American territory against missile attacks.[11]

One anti-SDI effort being pushed by House leaders is a bill introduced on March 14 by Timothy Penny, a Minnesota Democrat.[12] His proposal, H.R. 1446, would strip tactical missile defense programs – presumably including *Arrow* and *Patriot*, although his bill does not specify – from SDIO and establish a separate Theater Missile Defense office within the Pentagon. Were the Penny bill to become law, tactical as well as strategic defense programs would be undermined. Many of the technologies under development for SDI are "dual-use," that is, they are effective for tactical or strategic defense. *Brilliant Pebbles* space-based interceptors, for example, could be used to counter tactical or intercontinental-range strategic missiles. THAAD interceptors likely

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10 For further discussions of the possibility of U.S.-Soviet cooperation in the area of ballistic missile defense, see: Baker Spring, "In Moscow, Hints of Support for Strategic Defense," The Heritage Foundation, *Executive Memorandum* No. 296, February 13, 1991 and Baker Spring, "The Defense and Space Talks: The Prospects for a Breakthrough," The Heritage Foundation, *The Heritage Lectures* No. 275, 1990.

11 Recent articles seeking to separate *Patriot's* success from the issue of strategic defense include: Charles Bennett, "SDI Is No Patriot," *The Washington Post*, February 5, 1991, p. A-19; Harold Brown, "Yes on Patriot, No on SDI," *The Washington Post*, March 27, 1991, p. A-23; and Leslie H. Gelb, "Right-Wing Myths," *The New York Times*, January 27, 1991, p. E-17.

12 *Congressional Record*, March 14, 1991, pp. H 1774, E 965.

will be able to counter some types of strategic missiles, as well as short-range missiles. Ground-based and space-based sensors can be used for both missions.

Flawed Plans. Some members of Congress, including Senator Howell Heflin, the Alabama Democrat, call for proceeding with the development and deployment of anti-missile systems that comply with the 1972 ABM Treaty. While Heflin's February 6 Senate floor statement is a good faith effort to try to build a political consensus for SDI, his plan for deploying missile defenses within the confines of the ABM Treaty is flawed.[13] He implies that the U.S. can achieve a credible continental defense within ABM Treaty limits.

This is not so. The ABM Treaty allows the U.S. to deploy only 100 interceptors, all of which must be in fixed positions at Grand Forks, North Dakota. A mere 100 interceptors are not enough to defend America credibly against even the lightest missile attack. Example: only ten Soviet SS-18 missiles, each of which is armed with ten warheads, would saturate the entire system. Ground-based interceptor missiles based in North Dakota, moreover, would not be able to shoot down submarine launched missiles aimed at America's coasts. Further, some areas of America would be left entirely undefended against any sort of missile launch, including Alaska, Hawaii, and likely even Heflin's home state of Alabama.

Despite conflicting signals coming from Congress, the Persian Gulf success of anti-missile weapons gives Bush a tremendous opportunity to mobilize support for development and deployment of anti-missile defenses. Americans have seen gripping telecasts, live from Israel and Saudi Arabia, of the lives and property ballistic missile defenses can protect. Many Americans are asking their senators and congressmen why America can protect its allies but not America against ballistic missiles. If Bush poses the question as starkly, SDI opponents will not find an answer.

RECOMMENDATIONS

G-PALS is the right program at the right time. By coordinating the defense of American allies and American troops in the field with the defense of American territory, and by including ground-based and space-based systems, G-PALS contains all the elements for a streamlined, efficient, and effective SDI program. Still, G-PALS needs strong political backing from Bush. If he is to succeed, he needs a strategy to put SDI critics on the defensive by pressing them at every opportunity to express a clear "yea" or "nay" on missile defense.

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13 *Congressional Record*, February 6, 1991, pp. S 1654-5.

As part of this strategy, Bush should:

♦ ♦ **Ask Congress for a straight up-or-down vote on deploying strategic defenses in the 1990s.** On August 3, 1988, in Chicago, Bush pledged to decide on the final, precise architecture of an SDI system during his first term. But in 1989, Congress cut funding for the SDI program by $1.1 billion from the Administration's $4.9 billion request. Last year an additional $1.7 billion was cut, and severe restrictions were imposed on how remaining funds could be spent. These actions by Congress make it impossible for Bush to fulfill his pledge because it will be impossible to complete the necessary tests in time. While Congress is responsible for this failure, Bush also bears blame for the outcome. In 1990, when Congress challenged his pledge, Bush scarcely took notice. He could have vetoed the Defense Authorization Bill and taken his case to the American people; he chose instead to sign the bill.

G-PALS gives Bush a second chance to put SDI back on track. G-PALS' limited military goals should permit an earlier deployment decision than the more ambitious Phase I proposal. In fact, since the *Patriot* interceptor already is in the field, one component of G-PALS already is deployed. Bush easily could establish a timetable for the deployment of additional components during the decade. He then should ask Congress for the authority to field these systems as they are ready. This will press Congress to come out openly either in favor or against deployment of anti-missile defenses. This too will give Bush the mandate he needs to keep SDI moving steadily toward deployment, rather than getting bogged down, as SDI opponents have tried to ensure, in endless years of research and development.

♦ ♦ **Fight attempts to split the SDI program.** Congressional opponents of anti-missile defenses are considering ways of dividing the SDI program to kill it piecemeal. They apparently see this as a means of their avoiding an open, clear-cut vote on SDI. Representative Penny's H.R. 1446 is the most recent example of efforts by SDI opponents to slice up the program and demolish it bit by bit. The Penny bill attempts to strip SDI of programs designed to defend against tactical or theater missiles. It therefore cuts the heart out of G-PALS. Penny's bill would result in further delays in deploying missile defenses for America's allies, and virtually end any opportunity for the U.S. to defend American territory against missile attack anytime soon. Bush should veto any bill that seeks to split SDI.

♦ ♦ **Set a two-year deadline to complete negotiations with the Soviet Union to modify the ABM Treaty.** G-PALS is designed to provide protection against missile strikes from Third World countries, or accidental or unauthorized strikes from any country. It cannot protect America against a major, purposeful Soviet missile strike. The lesser threats against which G-PALS defends are threats shared by the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Soviet territory is particularly vulnerable to Third World missile strikes because many of the countries acquiring ballistic missiles are near the Soviet border, including China, Iran, Iraq, Israel and Syria. Thus, the Soviet Union has incentives to deploy a system similar to G-PALS. This system is barred, however, by the

1972 ABM Treaty, which limits the U.S. and the Soviet Union to 100 ground-based interceptors. Under these limitations, neither side can legally field a credible defense of its territory. The U.S. and the Soviet Union have been negotiating since 1985 over SDI and the ABM Treaty at the Defense and Space Talks (DST) in Geneva. Bush should seek from Moscow a commitment to allow the deployment of anti-missile defenses on both sides. He should also tell Soviet negotiators that if an agreement cannot be reached within two years, the U.S. will invoke Article XV of the ABM Treaty. This permits withdrawal on six months' notice. America then, Bush should tell Moscow, will deploy G-PALS. This will provide Bush with an extra measure of negotiating leverage as well as strengthening the prospects for deploying G-PALS.

♦♦ **Reorganize the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO) to ensure quick deployment of G-PALS.** All of the programs associated with the G-PALS proposal should be supervised by a unified office within SDIO. One of the shortcomings of the SDI program has been an overemphasis on research and an underemphasis on deployment. This stems from the 1983 commission, headed by former NASA Administrator James Fletcher, which recommended that SDI be established as a research and development program to provide a future president with the means for making an informed judgment about the feasibility of deploying anti-missile defenses. The future is now here. Getting SDIO onto a deployment track will require, first, that Bush set a firm timetable for deploying at least some G-PALS components. Second, Bush should consolidate G-PALS management into a single office that is separate from long-term research programs, and put G-PALS programs on a fast track for deployment.

Managers in the consolidated G-PALS office within SDIO should be instructed to direct the program with an eye toward rapidly acquiring deployable systems that meet basic performance requirements. Managers should focus on getting their systems fielded in contrast to what typically happens, which is to try to push each new technology to its limits. Example: SDIO has set criteria for a Ground Based Interceptor (GBI) of under 20 pounds. The first 1984 test version weighed over 2,500 pounds. The latest version weighs about 500 pounds. How much delay and how many dollars will be needed to bring the weight down further? Perhaps the existing 500-pound interceptor is adequate for GBI's limited defense mission. G-PALS managers should address these kinds of questions. They will do so if they are rewarded with promotions for moving their programs toward deployment, rather than setting ever-receding performance goals.

CONCLUSION

George Bush has taken an important step toward defending American and allied territory against ballistic missiles by proposing a new SDI system known as Global Protection Against Limited Strikes, or G-PALS. The dramatic success of the *Patriot* missile in the Persian Gulf War demonstrates unequivocally that America can down ballistic missiles in flight. Building on the success of *Patriot*, and the growing political momentum in favor of missile defenses, G-PALS can be the foundation for a political consensus to deploy SDI. G-PALS answers the SDI critics. It reduces costs, enhances strategic stability, it is technologically feasible, and may be acceptable to Moscow.

Still, if G-PALS is to succeed, it will require strong backing and a coherent political strategy, by the White House. Bush must present the SDI issue in stark terms. He must ask senators and representatives: "Are you for it or against it? Yea or nay?"

Ensuring Rapid Progress. Therefore a strategy to get America moving toward deploying missile defenses requires that Bush: request Congress to vote, straight up or down, on the authority to deploy missile defenses; veto any bill that would split up the SDI program; set a two-year deadline for reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union to modify the ABM Treaty; and consolidate the management of G-PALS programs within SDIO to ensure rapid progress toward deployment. Without such a strategy, G-PALS will be picked apart by SDI opponents before it gets off the drawing boards. With strong backing from the White House, however, 1991 could be the year America at last can begin to defend herself against the threat of ballistic missile attacks.

Baker Spring
Policy Analyst

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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, DC

5/15

Bob —

Although the VP cut out 2/3 of these points before speaking, these were cleared by NSC and DOD and they do focus toward a story —

Joe DeSutter

VICE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS TO ADPA/SDIO

- Thank you, Ambassador Hank Cooper.

- It's an honor for me to address the ADPA/SDIO symposium on strategic defense.

- Over the past two years, I know that all of you have done some amazing things in this area.

- On behalf of President Bush, and his entire Administration, I thank you for placing your talents at the service of our Nation.

- When I spoke at your last symposium, back in June of 1989, I emphasized the vital importance of strategic defense to our nation's security.

- "The Bush Administration," I said, "continues to believe that strategic defense is technologically feasible, strategically necessary, and morally imperative."

- Of course, much has changed in the last two years.

- Throughout the world, much of the "old order" -- based on tyranny and aggression -- has either collapsed, or is in its final act.

- We seek to create a New World Order that will deter aggression -- and resist it if necessary -- through the collective action of the international community.

- Achieving this New World Order is no simple matter. It is the great challenge of American foreign policy.

- And while the New World Order is not here yet, one thing is clear:

- Today, more than ever, strategic defense is "technologically feasible, strategically necessary and morally imperative."

- Indeed, strategic defense has already made a crucial contribution to the emerging New World Order.

- Imagine what would have happened to Operation Desert Storm had we not possessed the Patriot ATBM.

- Saddam Hussein would have been able to rain terror on the civilian populations of Israel and Saudi Arabia, possibly inflicting thousands of casualties and perhaps altering the course of the war.

- Equally important, some other nations -- not only in the Middle East, but around the world -- would have been emboldened to threaten and commit acts of aggression.

- This same mistaken belief would have sapped the will of the peace-loving nations to resist aggression -- just as, in the 1930's, the mistaken belief that "the bomber will always get through," weakened Britain's will to resist Nazi aggression.

- But fortunately, thanks to the Patriot, most of Saddam Hussein's missiles did not get through.

- Instead, one of Iraq's central strategic objectives, to draw Israel into the conflict, was defeated.

- And the world learned a different lesson:

  -- It learned that a missile can intercept another missile, and that Ballistic Missile defense does work.

- Make no mistake about it: Just as our victory in Desert Storm was a crucial milestone on the road to a New World Order, so is strategic defense a crucial building block of this New World Order.

- Unfortunately, not everyone has gotten the message about strategic defense.

- In particular, some Congressional Democrats are as determined as ever to destroy SDI.

- Just last week, in a vote conducted along strictly partisan lines, Democrats in the House Armed Services Committee inflicted a major blow against the President's GPALS program.

- Essentially, these Democrats did three things:

- First, they voted to take the theater missile defense program away from SDIO -- and make the Army the lead agency on this.

- Second, they cut out all funding for Brilliant Pebbles.

- And third, they zeroed-out the entire Phase One account, fully half of which is associated with ground based strategic defenses.

- This combined assault on ground and space based interceptors completely deprives SDI of its strategic dimension, its ability to defend the United States.

- And it does this at a time when Saddam Hussein, Khadafi, and others have said that if they had long-range missiles, they'd use them against the United States.

- It's ironic that the House Armed Services Committee would do this while accelerating our Theater Defense program.

- Why did these House Democrats do it?
- Was there some compelling strategic rationale behind their action?
- Were they influenced by some new technological findings?
- No, my friends. What the House Armed Services Committee Democrats did had nothing to do with strategy, nothing to do with technology, and nothing to do with the budget.
- It had everything to do with politics.
- In the wake of the Gulf war, many Democrats in Congress realize how popular the Patriot missile is with the American people.
- They also realize that it's politically wise to be seen as strong supporters of the theater missile defense program that gave us the Patriot.

- At the same time, these Democrats remain strongly wedded to the theory of Mutual Assured Destruction -- and therefore strongly opposed to strategic defense in any form, no matter how limited.

- So how can these Democrats demonstrate their support for defense against theater ballistic missiles, but maintain their opposition to defense against intercontinental ballistic missiles?

- The answer is simple.

- They simply declare that theater defense and strategic defense are two totally different things, that should be managed by two totally separate agencies.

- Unfortunately, the Democrats are being too clever by a half on this one.

- For what they're really saying amounts to this:
- It may be just, moral and stabilizing for the U.S. to defend against theater ballistic missiles that can threaten our allies and troops deployed overseas.
- But it is unjust, immoral and destabilizing for the U.S. to defend against strategic missiles that can threaten our own people at home.
- Do you think the American people will buy this line of reasoning? Of course not.
- Nor are the American people likely to buy into the liberal Democrats attempt to divide ground based defenses for the continental United States and ground based systems for theater defense between two agencies.
- In fact, both forms of defense have much in common.

- Both rely on the same space sensor technologies -- which, incidentally, the HASC also zeroed out of the Phase One account.

- Both rely on the same command, control, and communication.

- Both rely on the same mobile transporter technology, the same ground based radar tactics, and the same optical homing and guidance.

- Simple common sense tells us how unlikely it is for planners, engineers, and strategists to learn from one another when they are serving in separate, possibly antagonistic agencies.

- Unfortunately, opposition to strategic defense has never been based on common sense.

- After all, common sense should tell us that in a country like the Soviet Union, currently undergoing major turmoil, the possibility of an accidental or unauthorized missile launch must be taken seriously.

- But, apparently, Congressional Democrats are so convinced that the Soviet Union no longer poses a strategic threat to the U.S., that they want to deprive GPALS of its strategic dimension altogether.

- They want to cut off all funding to Brilliant Pebbles, a technology whose promise was already evident back in 1989, when I last addressed you.

- Brilliant Pebbles has slipped slightly behind schedule, but its test in April was a tremendous success, and it has gained legitimacy in the past few years.

- To turn our backs on Brilliant Pebbles now, at a time when even Soviet officials are expressing alarm over what's happening in their country, would be the height of irresponsibility.

- You see, defenses in space don't just have longer range than ground based interceptors, they're also cheaper than any comparable amount of coverage from the ground.

- And it was Congress that legislated "Cost effectiveness on the margin."

- We can and must go beyond Patriot, because the threat is certainly going beyond SCUD.

- American lives must be protected against the possibility of an accidental or unauthorized Soviet launch.
- American lives must be protected when our troops are deployed abroad to do the tough job of defending our freedoms.

- And American lives must be protected against the prospect of a future Saddam Hussein armed with ICBMs.

- This is precisely what GPALS is all about: Protecting American lives.

- Action by the House Armed Services Committee,if allowed to stand, places American lives in potential jeopardy.

- I and everyone else in the Administration will work hard to see that these provisions do not become the law of the land.

- And because the ABM treaty rules out space-based defenses, the President is seeking agreement with the Soviets to allow for their deployment.

- As Henry Kissinger put it last month in the Washington Post:

-- "Limitations on strategic defense will have to be reconsidered in light of the gulf war experience."

-- "No responsible leader can henceforth deliberately leave his civilian population vulnerable."

- Fortunately, President Bush is a very responsible political leader.

- He knows that nothing is more important than defending the lives of the American people.

- SDI is part of a carefully constructed "macro" vision of our national security requirements over the coming decade.

- It was on the basis of this vision that the President agreed to a declining defense budget.

- House Democrats are saying they agree with the declining budget, but not with the strategic vision.

- Both the President and House Democrats have strategic visions, but I must ask: Who do you want making these decisions for you?

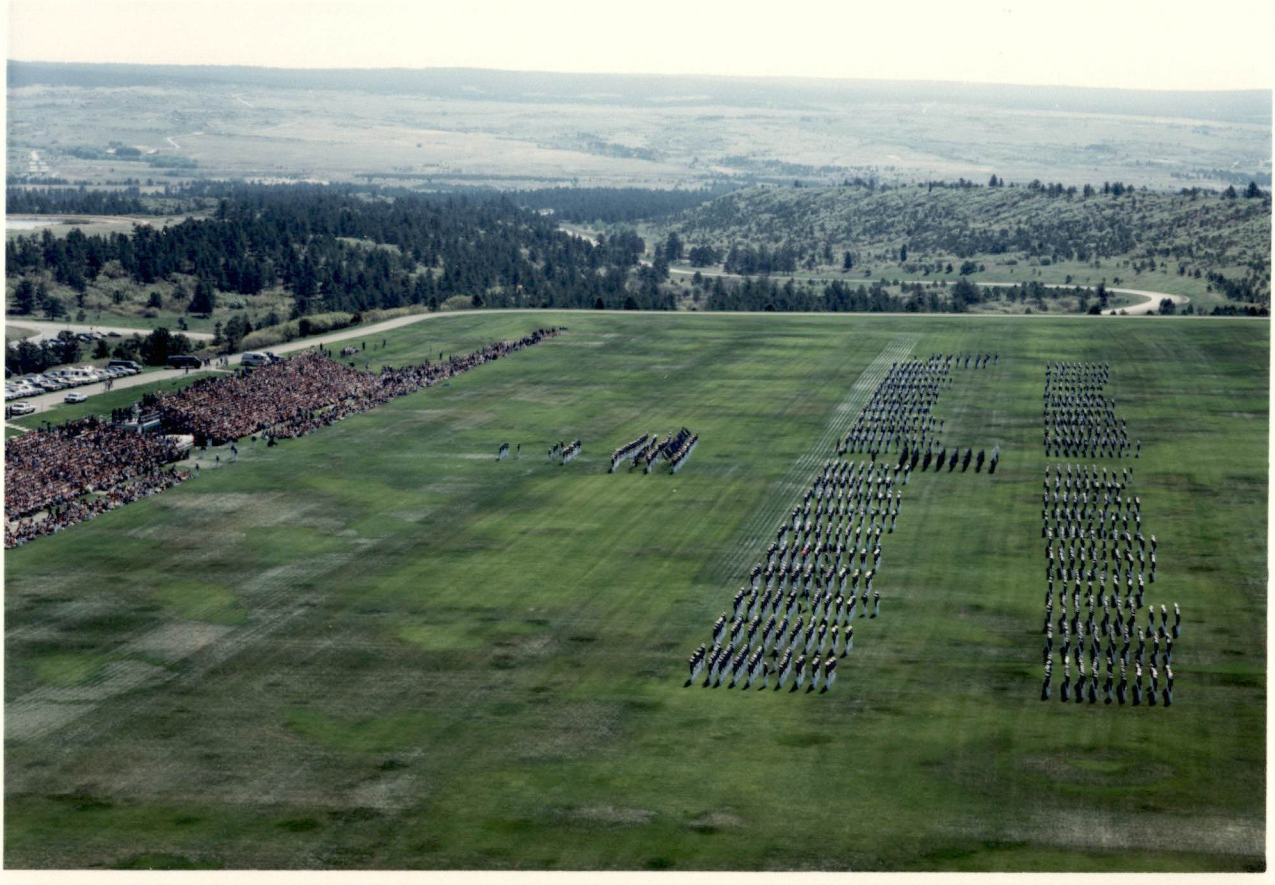
- George Bush, who was right about how to get Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait?

- Or Congressional Democrats, who'd now have us in our 10th month of economic sanctions if we'd done it their way?

- We remain committed to SDI.

- So let the Democrats place their arguments before the American people.

- Let them explain why our allies deserve to be protected against ballistic missiles, but our people do not.
- Let them explain why what's happening in the Soviet Union is so inconsequential that we needn't even worry about it.
- And let them explain why defending the ABM treaty is more important than defending our cities.
- They will make their case to the American people, and we will make ours.
- And we'll see who wins.



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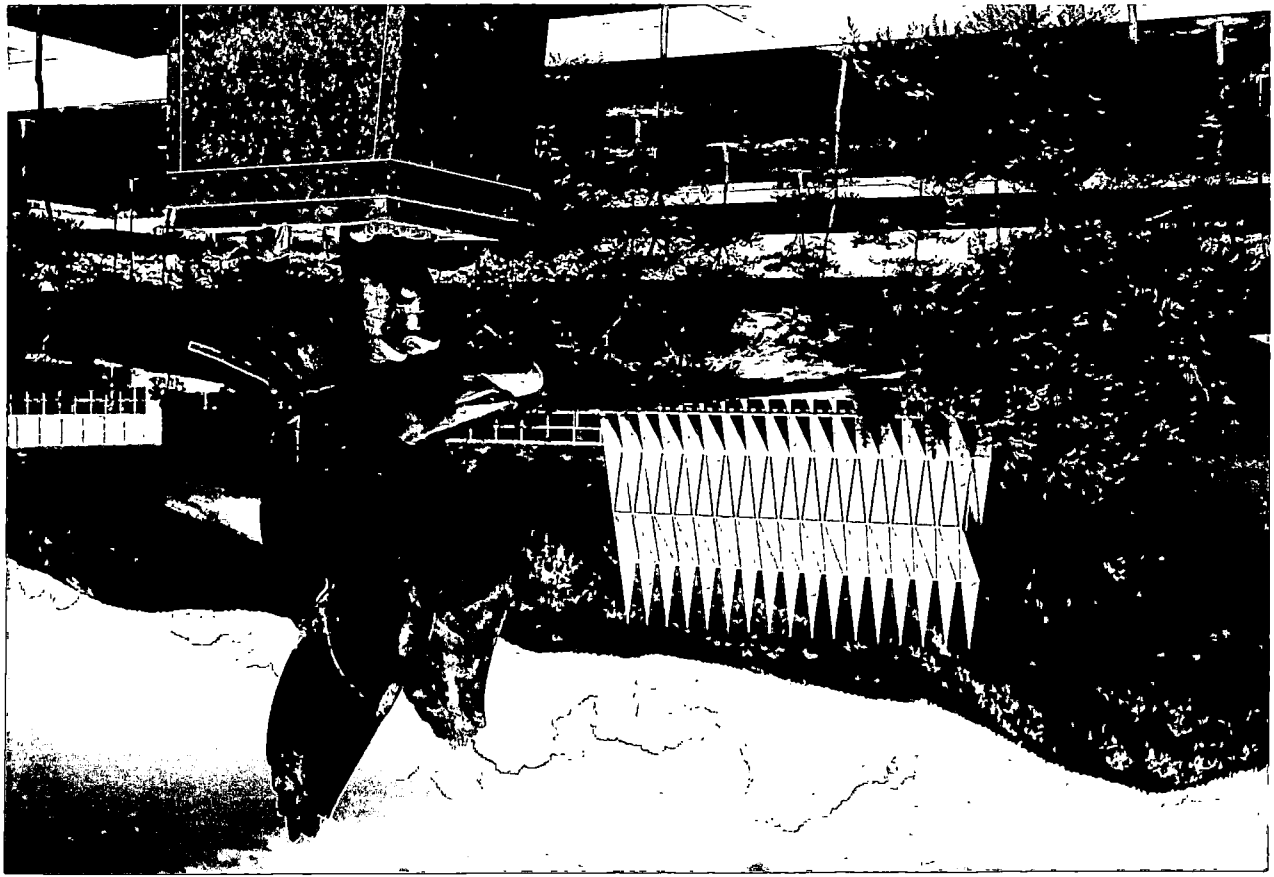
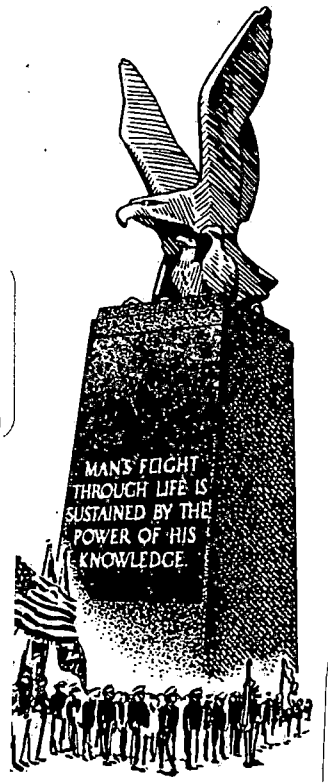


"Man's flight through life is sustained by the power of his knowledge"

(inscribed on eagle & fledglings)



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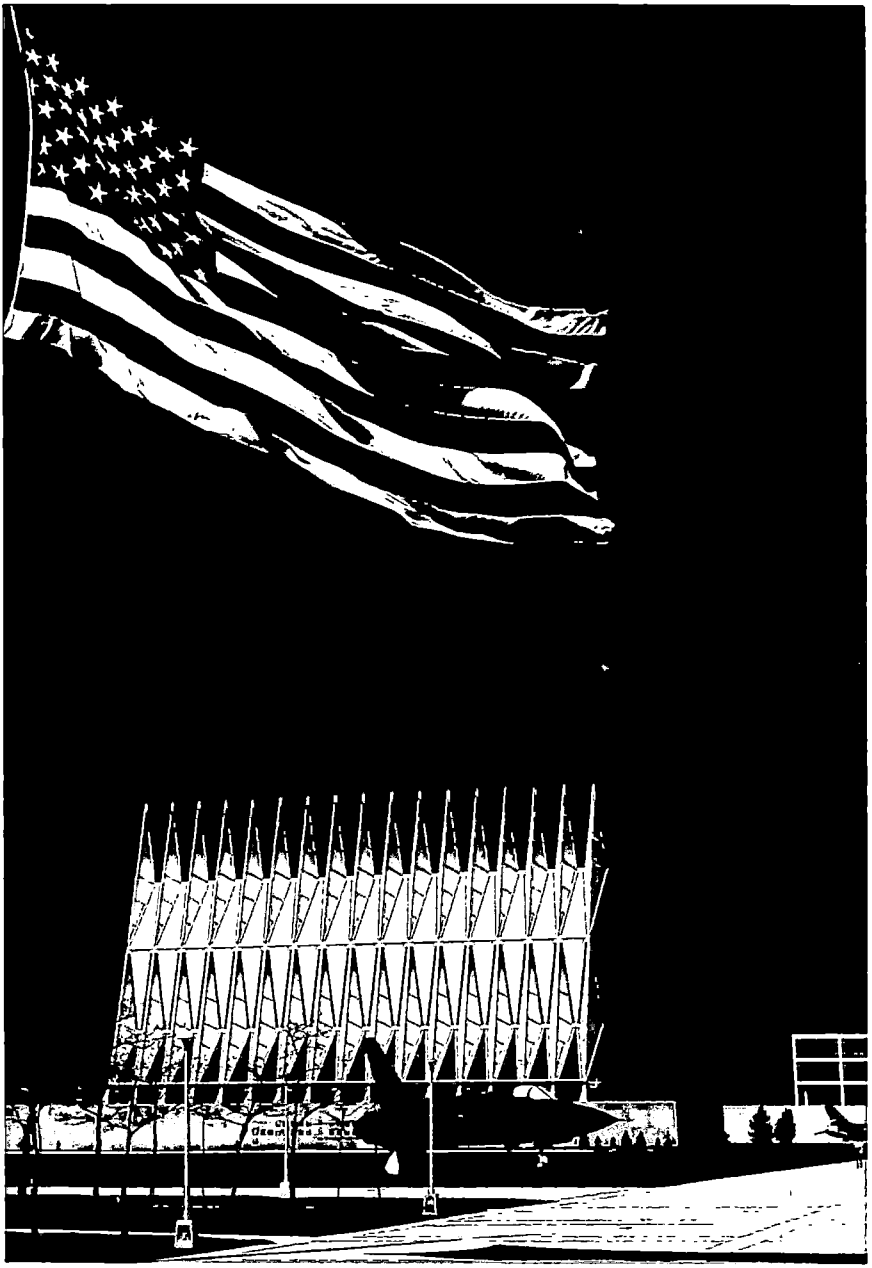
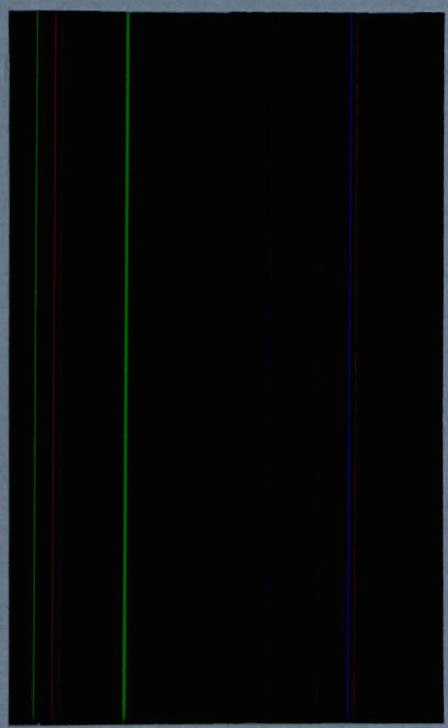
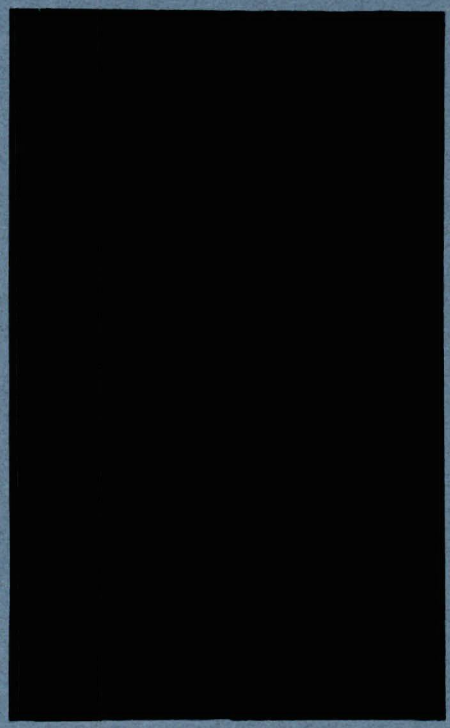


AIR FORCE ACADEMY

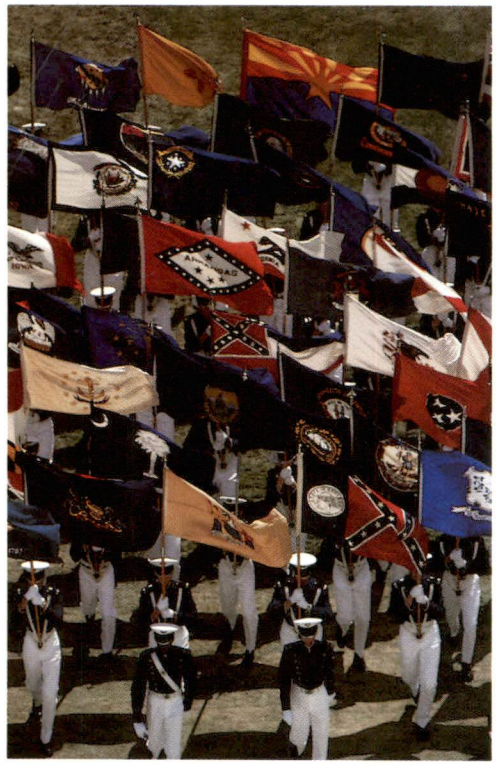
Challenges





Check out the Air Force Academy — its curriculum, military lifestyle and physical training. It's a college and more. It's a special place for young people who seek challenge. Our mission is to prepare cadets to become Air Force officers. Every aspect of the Academy program contributes toward that goal.

Challenges



Evergreens frame the Cadet Chapel and Sijan Hall, one of two cadet dormitories.

You'll spend the majority of your time at the Academy in the cadet area. The area is bordered by classroom facilities, the dining is the cadet gym and athletic fields.

The 18,000-acre campus is located at the base of the Rocky Mountains just north of Colorado Springs and 50 miles south of Denver.

About 1,400 students nationwide enter the Academy each year. Our minority enrollment is 14 percent and about 12 percent are women. The diverse races and ethnic backgrounds of the Academy's student body enhance each individual's educational experience.

When you come to the Academy, you will experience culture shock. You'll go from the relaxed environment of home and high school to the highly structured military atmosphere of the Academy.

Our academic, military, aviation and athletic programs are based on mental and physical challenges which require total dedication. The result is a superior Air Force officer committed to duty, honor and a career of service to the nation.

The Commandant of Cadets, an Air Force general, commands the Cadet Wing and the officers who supervise cadet groups and squadrons. These officers, called Air Officers Commanding, monitor many facets of cadet life and teach intangibles that cannot be covered in the classroom. The Academy's whole-person program stresses leadership, scholarship, character development and physical training.

The Cadet Wing is the student body, but is organized like a military unit. It's

What's It Like?

all, the main chapel and dorms. At bottom

divided into four groups, and each group is made up of ten squadrons. There are about 100 cadets in each squadron. Cadet officers hold top leadership positions on the wing, group and squadron staffs. They're assisted in operating their units by other cadets.

Each Academy organization contributes to your professional development. The Academy Superintendent directs this effort, assisted by the Commandant of Cadets, the Dean of the Faculty, and the Director of Athletics. This chain of command makes each Academy organization responsible for the quality of education.

The Air Force Academy is a military college. Uniforms are a part of cadet daily life. You wear them to class, for dress occasions, at formal social functions and for military training. The distinctive insignia worn on cadet uniforms identifies academic achievement and outstanding military performance. Those who earn at least a 3.0 grade point average receive the Dean's silver star, and those who excel militarily receive the Commandant's silver wreath. The Superintendent's star within a wreath is awarded to those who perform well in both areas.

On the first day of in-processing, new basic cadets stand in formation in front of the cadet library.

A basic cadet squadron wearing camouflage fatigues forms up to march.

Women make up approximately 12 percent of the cadet wing.

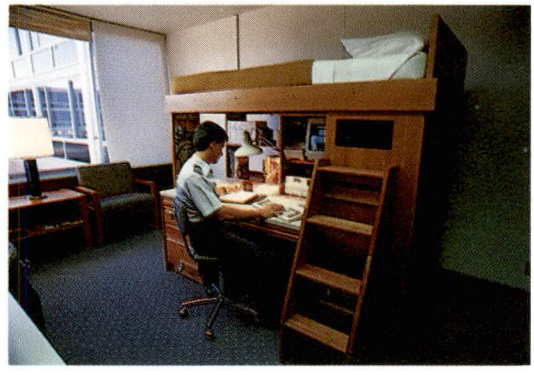
During your fourthclass year you're not allowed to wear civilian clothes unless authorized by the Commandant of Cadets. Your hair will be cut short, and you'll wear it that way during your first year. You must keep it reasonably short and neat the rest of the time you're a cadet. Women may have long hair, but must wear it pinned up and according to Cadet Wing directives.

As a cadet, you'll have a roommate and live in one of two dormitories, Vandenberg Hall or Sijan Hall. Rooms must be kept in first-rate order. Men and woman have separate rooms and restroom facilities within their squadron areas.

There are also barber and beauty shops, a post office, and a laundry room in the dorms. You'll buy uniforms, textbooks, clothing and personal items from the Cadet Store. You may also shop at the facilities in the Community Center, about five miles south of the cadet area.

Honor and ethics will become vital aspects of your life at the Academy. Important in all professions, these traits are essential in the character of a military officer.

The development of professional ethics begins with acceptance of the standards of integrity embodied in the United States Air Force Academy Honor Code, "We will not lie, steal or cheat nor tolerate among us anyone who does." The code is specific and clear in its obligations. You are to be trusted in your words and deeds. You must do your own work. And, you won't tolerate anyone who violates this standard. In addition, several academic courses contain material on ethical concepts such as responsibility, confidence, courage, honesty, fairness, self-discipline, loyalty and a sense of duty.



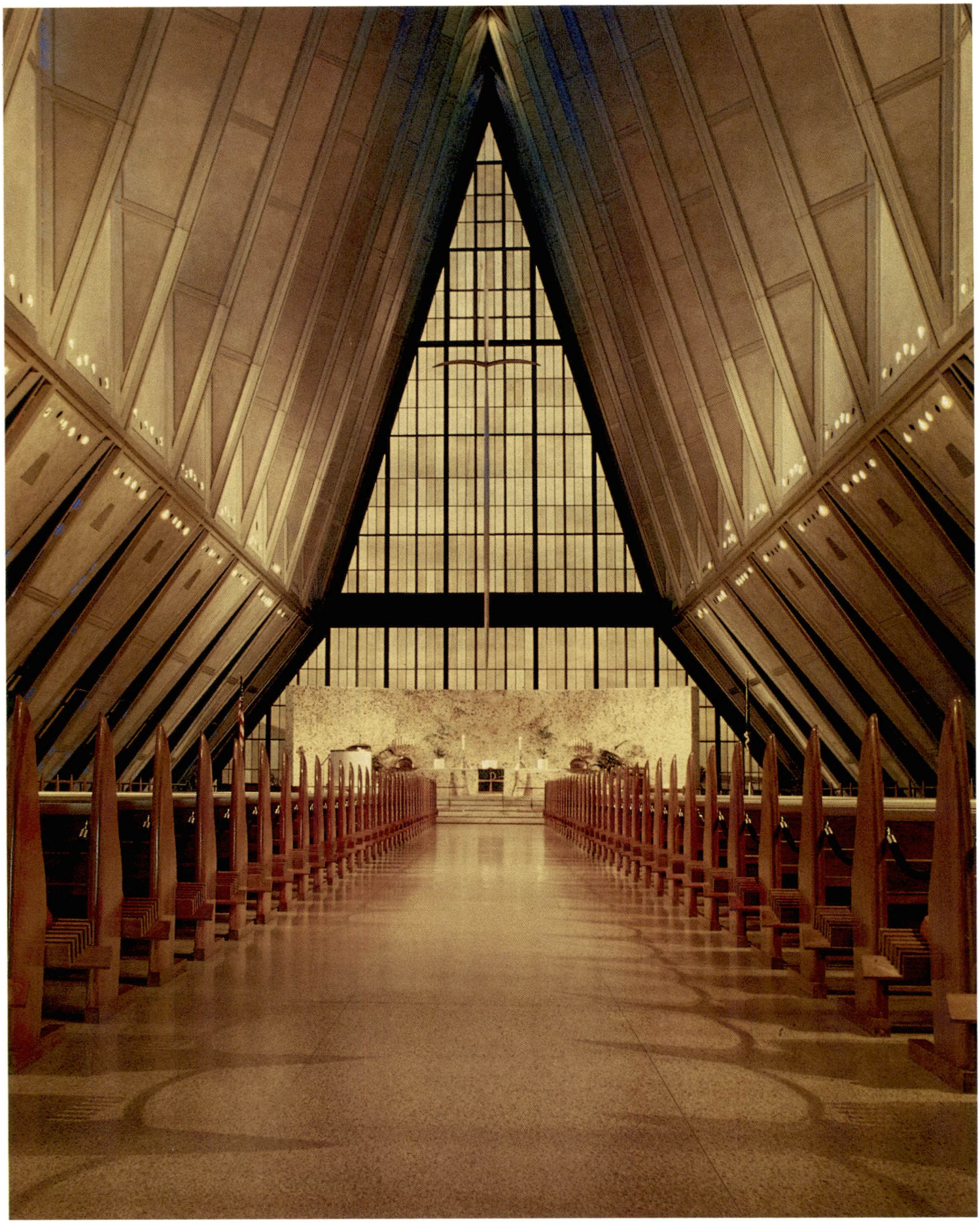
You're expected to keep your dorm room neat at all times.

Be prepared to accept the honor code when you enter the Academy. Upperclass cadets will instruct you on its principles and how to uphold this ideal.

The Academy staff believes each cadet must also develop spiritually. Air Force chaplains conduct a comprehensive religious program throughout the year. You may pursue activities related to spiritual and moral growth, including public worship, religious education classes, an extensive retreat program and values education classes. Catholic priests, Protestant ministers and a rabbi are available for personal or religious counseling. You may attend Sunday or Sabbath services in the Cadet Chapel, or at a local church of your choice. Chaplains also regularly visit cadets during field training.

Most graduates agree it's hard to describe life at the Air Force Academy. Many cadets come here and like it; some don't adjust. Much depends on your personality and how you fit into the military environment. If you maintain an objective attitude, a sense of humor, and keep your eye on future rewards, you'll enjoy the challenge.

Admission standards assure that each cadet is qualified academically and physically, and has the leadership ability to complete the four-year program. But, intangible characteristics are hard to measure. For instance, how hard will you work to become an Academy graduate? How motivated are you? The following information should help you answer these questions.



The Protestant chapel is on the upper level of the Cadet Chapel. The lower level houses the Catholic chapel and Jewish synagogue chapels, and an all-faith worship room.

An upperclass cadet briefs new arrivals about what is expected of them, and how they must address their superiors.

Your military training begins as soon as you get off the bus. It's an eye-opening experience. During the first few days, you'll complete processing into the Academy and take the oath of allegiance. You'll fill out forms, pick up uniforms and equipment, and be assigned a roommate. You'll also get physical exams, and take validation and placement tests.

The first big test of your endurance, both physical and mental, starts a few days after you arrive. It's called Basic Cadet Training, or BCT. Cadets call BCT "beast" because it's strenuous. Every day you'll hit the ground running. You'll be on the go from early morning until late evening.

As a basic cadet, you must abide by many rules. These include acknowledging superiors with a proper salute or greeting, following cadet etiquette, living by strict standards in the dormitory, and marching or double-timing in the cadet area.

Upperclass cadets, under the supervision of officers and enlisted personnel, lead cadets in BCT. They'll help you make the transition from a civilian to a military cadet. You'll develop the physical

Basic Cadet Training

stamina, self-discipline, and military skills required to become a member of the Cadet Wing. BCT is also a time to get to know yourself. You'll learn your capabilities and reach new heights — both physically and mentally.

During BCT we purposely involve you in a great number of activities; each requires high levels of performance. This teaches you to handle the immediate challenges of cadet life and the demands you'll face as an Air Force officer.

During the first half of BCT, you'll march and drill with your squadron, take orders, keep your room neat, and be punctual and courteous. You'll attend military orientation briefings and memorize knowledge from a book called CONTRAILS. You'll run and exercise daily, and test your physical endurance on obstacle courses.

The second half of BCT is held in Jack's Valley, a field training camp five miles from the cadet area. Basic cadets march to the valley and set up camp. Every day there will be rugged activities that test your ability to meet new physical demands and build your self-confidence.

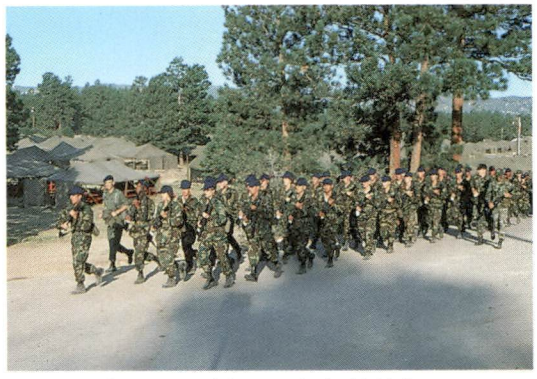
Basic cadets cannot leave the Academy on a pass during BCT. However, on "Doolie Day Out" they spend a day with military families who participate in the Academy Sponsor Program. This gives basics a break from the rigors of BCT and provides a sample of Air Force family life. Sponsors offer a home away from home and frequently "adopt" cadets during their four years at the Academy.

During BCT you'll receive an orientation flight in Academy aircraft, and participate in a field day. In spirited athletic competition, squadrons compete in tug-of-war, log relays, distance runs and other events. Field day is the culmination of BCT with emphasis on teamwork and self-confidence. You'll finish BCT with the confidence to meet the Academy's many challenges.

When you complete BCT, you'll be a member of the Cadet Wing. You'll begin academic classes for the fall semester as a fourthclass cadet. You'll be known as a "doolie." This nickname was adopted by the Class of 1959 for new cadets who have lost their identity. Some cadets say "doolie" was derived from the Greek word "doulos," meaning slave.

The Cadet Wing supports an upperclass system to which you must adjust. Upperclass cadets, near your own age, will have authority to instruct and correct you. You may get tired of living under their supervision that first year, but discipline is necessary. You must learn to follow before you can lead. Upperclass supervision, however, doesn't mean hazing. Hazing is against Academy regulations.

Basic Cadet Training is your first test of endurance. The cadets call it "Beast" because it's tough.



Cadets complete a run to Jack's Valley.

Classmates help a basic up and over the confidence course obstacle called the "Tiltin' Hilton."

Cadets play team handball. It's one of the intramural sports at the Academy.

During your first year as a cadet, you'll be closely controlled, counseled, inspected and instructed. Opportunities to go off campus will be limited. Every minute will be crowded with activity. You may feel there's no free time.

During the academic year, exams, military training, classes and study periods are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays with one hour for assembly and lunch.

You'll receive military training to teach you how to operate efficiently in the Air Force environment. You'll read daily newspapers and discuss major articles about military or national security issues. We also emphasize personal qualities such as honor, ethics and heritage. As you progress, you'll experience increasing loyalty to your squadron, class and the Cadet Wing.

Late afternoons are set aside for athletics, extracurricular activities, tutoring, or free time. Evenings are reserved for study.

Your first chance to spend time away from the Academy is during Parents' Weekend, usually held over Labor Day weekend. Your family may visit you and the Academy. Several tours and briefings will acquaint them with the Academy and your new way of life.

When classes resume you'll study and train until the end of the fall semester when you'll have a two-week Christmas break. After Christmas, cadets enter a period of the year they call the "dark ages." It refers to the long, cold Colorado winters. Winter, combined the with rigorous academic and training programs, make the spring semester seem long. In March you'll earn more passes and you'll have a 10-day spring break.

In May, you'll be accepted as a member of the upperclass on Recognition Day. During this special ceremony, your first-year accomplishments will be recognized. You'll receive the prop and wings insignia which indicates you've completed fourthclass training. Upperclass cadets will start calling you by your first name, an important milestone in your cadet career. You'll be proud of completing your doolie year.

Monday through Friday, you'll march to the dining hall for the noon meal

As part of the core (required) curriculum, the professional courses concentrate on the training and education necessary for the career path to military leadership. These professional courses, not generally taught at other institutions of higher education, include leadership, astronautics, law for commanders, military history, defense policy and light-plane flying.

You'll take courses in military studies that will provide a firm foundation in military strategy, doctrine, heritage and professionalism. You'll learn about the responsibilities of an officer, career benefits, communication skills and instructional roles. The military training program provides the foundation for leadership in the Cadet Wing and the Air Force.

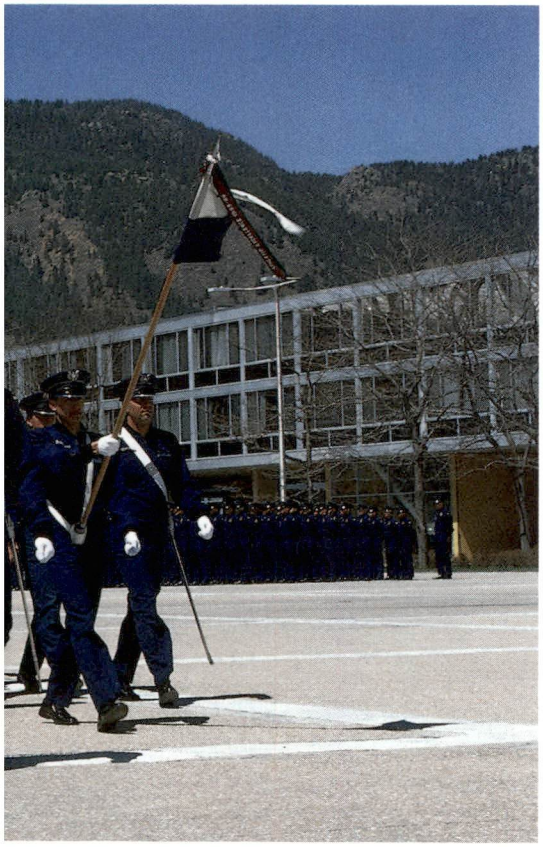
Thirdclass cadets undergo three weeks of survival, evasion, resistance and escape training (SERE). They learn land and water survival in situations simulating aircrew emergencies. The training takes place at the Academy and in field exercises at a survival area in Pike National Forest. Cadets say SERE is just as rough as BCT, but you'll find the teamwork you developed during your doolie year will help you through SERE.

A variety of optional summer programs, held at the Academy, military bases, or civilian organizations, fulfill the summer training course requirements. Many cadets take part in summer aviation training which includes soaring, parachuting, navigation, and pilot indoctrination.

Soaring is one of the most popular programs at the Academy. The winds above the mountain foothills near the Academy provide excellent conditions for soaring. As a thirdclass cadet, you'll receive instruction in soaring and may volunteer for parachuting.

Each year about 500 cadets enroll in the basic free-fall parachuting course. Many cadets complete advanced parachuting courses and some become instructors.

Military Training



In your secondclass year you'll take a one-week orientation trip to an Air Force base. During one of your upperclass summers, you'll complete three weeks of duty at an Air Force base. There you'll observe and participate in some of the duties of officer and enlisted personnel. As a second- or firstclass cadet, you'll lead underclass cadets in summer training.

T-41 light-plane instruction is for qualified cadets who plan to enter Air Force pilot training after graduation. Ground school and flight instruction culminate with solo flights. This demanding training is conducted under the same rigorous standards you'll encounter when you enter pilot training. The T-41 course is a prerequisite for selection to undergraduate pilot training after graduation.

If you don't take T-41 flying, you must complete a course in aviation and navigation fundamentals. Additional courses include low-altitude navigation and navigation for pilots, and fighter operations. They're conducted in T-43A aircraft, a military version of the Boeing 737 commercial aircraft.

Extracurricular clubs and intercollegiate aviation competition offer more opportunities for flying. Upperclass cadets who have completed advanced flying programs are instructors, earning Federal Aviation Administration certificates up to the rating of flight instructor.

Come to the Academy with a desire to fly. The Academy offers many flying opportunities to prepare you for further training after you graduate. That's when you'll earn your wings and Air Force flying ratings.

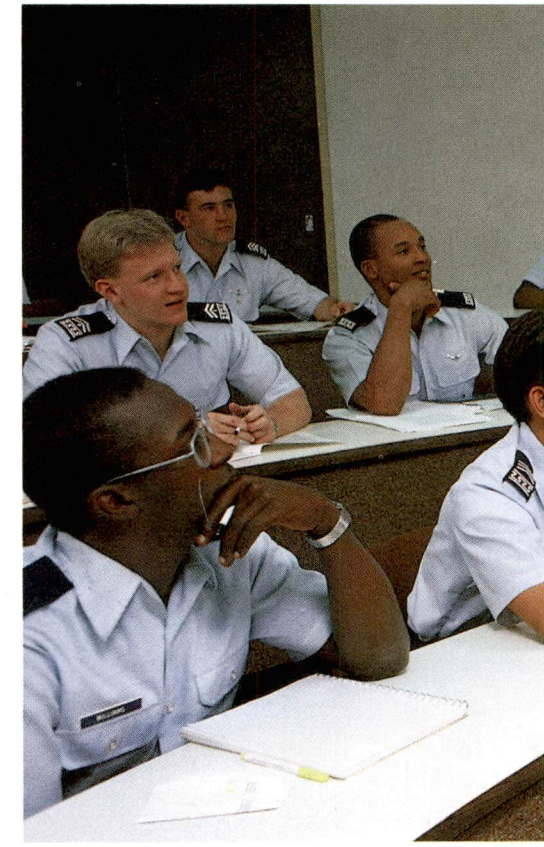
Academy graduates, who are physically qualified, are encouraged to go on to pilot or navigator training. Qualified cadets volunteer for one of these programs. By law, women pilots are not assigned to combat aircraft. Graduates who don't become pilots or navigators may choose one of the Air Force's other career fields. In either case, if you want to be an Air Force officer, the Academy is the place to fulfill your dreams.

An instructor corrects a cadet's position in free-fall parachute training.

A student and instructor head for a post-flight debriefing.

An aeronautics lab instructor explains the flow of fluid over an airfoil.

Students in the Observatory use a telescope during navigation instruction.



The academic program is the major ingredient for career preparation. Nearly all faculty members are military officers, with advanced degrees, who are highly qualified instructors and professors. Their professional Air Force experiences help cadets see how their studies apply to current Air Force issues.

The core curriculum is the heart of the academic program. It familiarizes you with areas of knowledge required for success in today's world. Most of your classes the first two years will be required courses. During your last two years you'll have a wider choice of electives.

The core curriculum consists of 30 courses in biology, chemistry, computer science, math, physics, aeronautical engineering, astronautical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, engineering mechanics, behavioral science, economics, law, management, political science, English, foreign languages, history and philosophy.

Academic work is graded through exams, homework and class participation. A progress grade report is published at mid-semester, and a final grade report is issued at the end of the semester. Instructors readily provide extra instruction. Summer school is held for cadets who are academically deficient or who wish to take certain classes.

Every cadet can successfully complete the academic program. Many excel. Those who do may take honors versions of the core courses, as well as electives in their major or other subject areas. Cadets who take in-depth courses build an excellent foundation for further graduate studies.

Before the spring break of your thirdclass

Academics

adets and their instructor exchange views during a class discussion.

year, you may select an academic major or choose the basic academic program. Our 25 academic majors are:

Aeronautical Engineering	Engineering Sciences
Astronautical Engineering	English
Basic Science	Geography
Behavioral Sciences	History
Biology	Humanities
Chemistry	International Affairs
Civil Engineering	Legal Studies
Computer Science	Management
Economics	Mathematics
Electrical Engineering	Operations Research
Engineering	Physics
Engineering Mechanics	Social Sciences

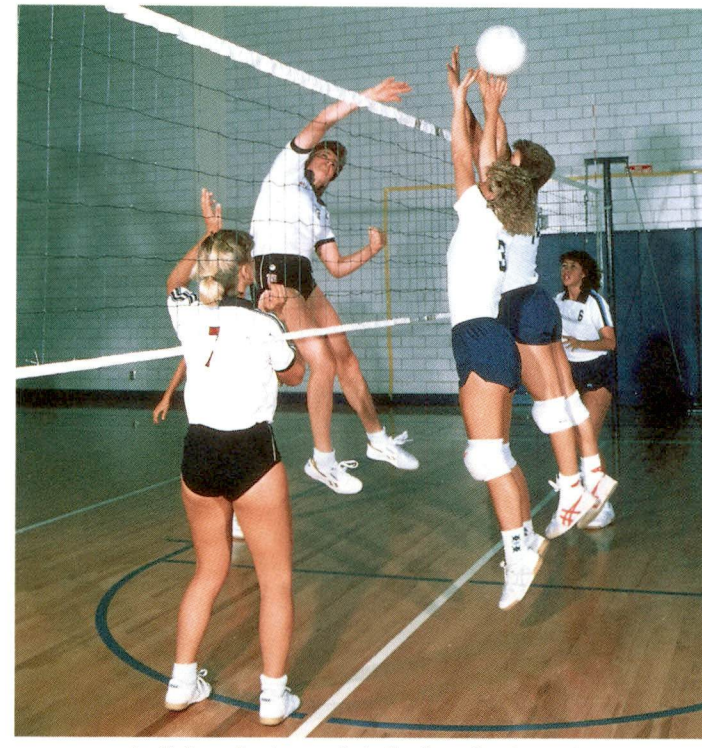
A degree minor in foreign languages is also offered.

Before choosing your major, an academic adviser will discuss your options. We want you to understand how your academic major relates to an Air Force career. Our primary mission is to prepare you for a career of up to 30 years as a professional officer. Your studies within a given academic major support this goal.

The Academy's academic facilities are among the best. Small classes encourage close interaction between instructors and students. Well-equipped laboratories support classes in language, science and engineering.

You'll use a microcomputer in your dormitory room. The local area network that connects dormitory rooms, faculty and staff offices, classrooms and laboratories provides numerous educational services. Our library has more than a half-million volumes to serve the academic needs of the faculty and cadets. We're also proud of our collection of historical aeronautical materials.

An Air Force Academy Falcon running back breaks through the line of University of Utah defenders during a Western Athletic Conference game at Falcon Stadium.



An Air Force Academy volleyball setter spikes for a point in a Continental Divide Conference match.

Athletic Participation

In addition to a full academic load and military training, you must maintain your physical conditioning through a balanced exercise program.

The Academy's extensive athletic program includes intercollegiate sports, physical education courses and intramural sports. These programs help prepare you for Air Force leadership by instilling confidence, initiative, teamwork, endurance and a competitive spirit.

As a cadet, you must take physical education classes each year. You'll take three required courses and choose one elective each year. You'll take physical fitness tests each semester to measure your overall strength and conditioning.

A highly rated coaching staff recruits high school athletes for 27 varsity teams. All cadets, however, are encouraged to try out for these teams. If you're interested in competition, write to the head coach and include your sports background, records, awards and other athletic accomplishments.

Men's teams compete in National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I and women's teams compete in NCAA Division II. Men's football, basketball, baseball, golf, tennis, wrestling, gymnastics and track teams are members of the Western Athletic Conference. The women's basketball, volleyball, tennis and swimming teams are members of the Continental Divide Conference. Other teams belong to regional leagues or play as independents.

The Academy's football team, under head coach Fisher DeBerry, achieved one of the nation's best winning records in the 1980s. During this decade the Falcons have appeared in the Hall of Fame Bowl, Independence Bowl (twice), Bluebonnet Bowl and Freedom Bowl, winning four of the five contests.

Many Academy teams have achieved national ranking. Men's soccer, wrestling, cross country, fencing, water polo, skiing, Rugby and rifle have finished seasons in the nation's top ten. Women's teams in gymnastics, swimming, cross country, indoor track, volleyball and golf have attained national recognition. Men's hockey and lacrosse have also been successful on the national circuit. Individual cadets regularly achieve All-American recognition, win national championships, and earn NCAA scholarships.

Cadets not on an intercollegiate team join their squadron intramural teams. There are 20 intramural sports — most are coed. In addition to playing, cadets manage the programs, coach and officiate contests. Each spring, Wing Championships are held in boxing, squash, racquetball and wrestling. Many of the winners go on to capture national honors. Air Force has won the National Collegiate Boxing Association championship seven times during the 1980s.

The Academy's athletic facilities are among the nation's finest. Home football games are played in Falcon Stadium. The cadet gymnasium houses three full-sized gyms, an Olympic 50-meter swimming pool and a second training pool. It also has racquetball, handball, squash, tennis, volleyball and basketball courts, an indoor pistol and rifle range, and an indoor tennis complex. The field house basketball arena seats 6,000, an ice arena seats 2,600, and there's a one-sixth-mile track for all-weather multisport practice. There are 143 acres of outdoor playing fields and two 18-hole golf courses.

Cadets agree that athletic competition pays continuous dividends. They know the challenges in the athletic arena help prepare them for life. But as an athlete, your first obligation is to be a successful cadet. You must maintain good academic and military grades.

The Air Force Academy Ski Team, a club sport, competes in National Ski Association meets. Both alpine and cross country teams compete at the national level.

Attending the Academy means giving up some of the social life and freedom you might enjoy at a civilian university. But there are other unique opportunities not found at civilian colleges or universities.

During your Basic Cadet Training summer you're only allowed visitors for special cadet functions. Once you enter the fourthclass academic year, you'll be allowed visitors on weekends, or you may receive a pass to go into Colorado Springs. You may not own or be the principle operator of a car until you start your secondclass year; however, cadets on pass or leave may rent a car.

As you progress by class, passes will be more frequent, recognizing your increasing maturity and responsibility. By the time you're a firstclass cadet — if your performance is up to par — you'll have most weekends free.

You'll be granted leave for two weeks at Christmas, ten days at spring break and three weeks in the summer. Cadets who are required or volunteer to attend the academic summer school forfeit the summer leave period.

Among the rewarding features of cadet life are the close friends you'll make and the time you spend together. Cadets mingle freely as friends and dates at social functions. There is a restriction, however, against fourthclass cadets socializing with

upperclass cadets.

Formal and informal social activities are held in Arnold Hall, the Academy's student union complex. There you may buy pizza or other snacks, enjoy dancing, television games, movies, and live performances by entertainers such as Berlin, Huey Lewis and the News, and 38 Special to name a few.

During the year, you'll wear the formal cadet uniform and attend a military reception and ball. Attendance at these functions will groom you for social situations in the Air Force.

You may participate in sports, games, fishing, picnics and dances at the Academy's outdoor recreational areas. Lawrence Paul Pavilion is a short hike into the foothills on the Academy's campus. Farish Memorial Recreational Area is just a short drive from the Academy.

You may also take advantage of the shopping and entertainment in Colorado Springs and Denver. Other nearby activities include snow skiing, rafting, mountain climbing, exploring and horseback riding. Or you may want to visit area ghost towns and enjoy the mountain scenery.

Choose from more than 75 activities to develop your talents and interests outside of the academic curriculum. As long as you maintain a 2.0 GPA, you'll only be limited by the time you have to participate in all that's available. Cadets volunteer to organize and administer various groups. They are assisted by advisers from the faculty staff.

Competitive activities, such as the Forensic Association and the Parachute Team, represent the Academy in local and national competitions. Since 1967 the Wings of Blue Parachute Team has dominated the National Intercollegiate Parachuting Championships, taking first place 16 times.

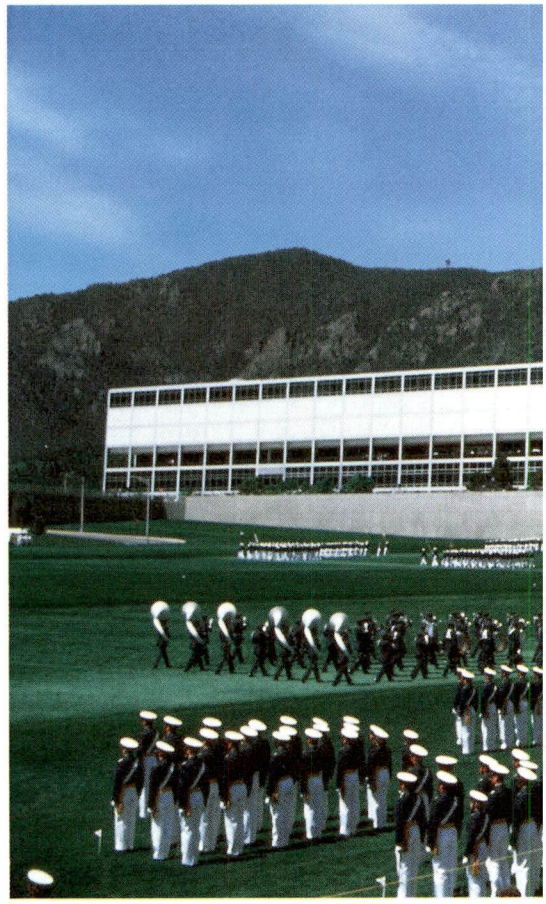
A cadet colonel and his date pose on the ballroom staircase during intermission at the graduation ball.

There are many professional groups and recreational clubs. One of the most popular is the Cadet Ski Club which furnishes lessons, inexpensive equipment, and transportation to ski areas in the Rocky Mountain Region. Other clubs, such as the Cadet Way of Life Committee, help minority cadets adjust to the Academy lifestyle, schedule special entertainment throughout the year, and coordinate activities for Academy Black History Month.

The Chorale, Dramatics Club, Drum and Bugle Corps and the Falconers also offer opportunities for cadets to participate in special activities. The Cadet Media Club produces the yearbook and other cadet publications, and runs the Cadet Wing's radio station. Religious programs include choir, study groups, family worship, fellowship organizations and humanitarian endeavors.

Activities and Recreation

A graduate receives a congratulatory hug.



Rocky Mountc

At last. It's May and the final week arrives. Your class is honored with baccalaureate exercises, awards, dances, receptions, special dinners and the graduation parade. Family and friends come from across the country to attend these festivities.

During the graduation exercises you'll hear a distinguished speaker and receive your diploma for a bachelor of science degree. Most cadets ask officers they have established special relationships with to administer the oath of office for their commissions as second lieutenants in the Air Force.

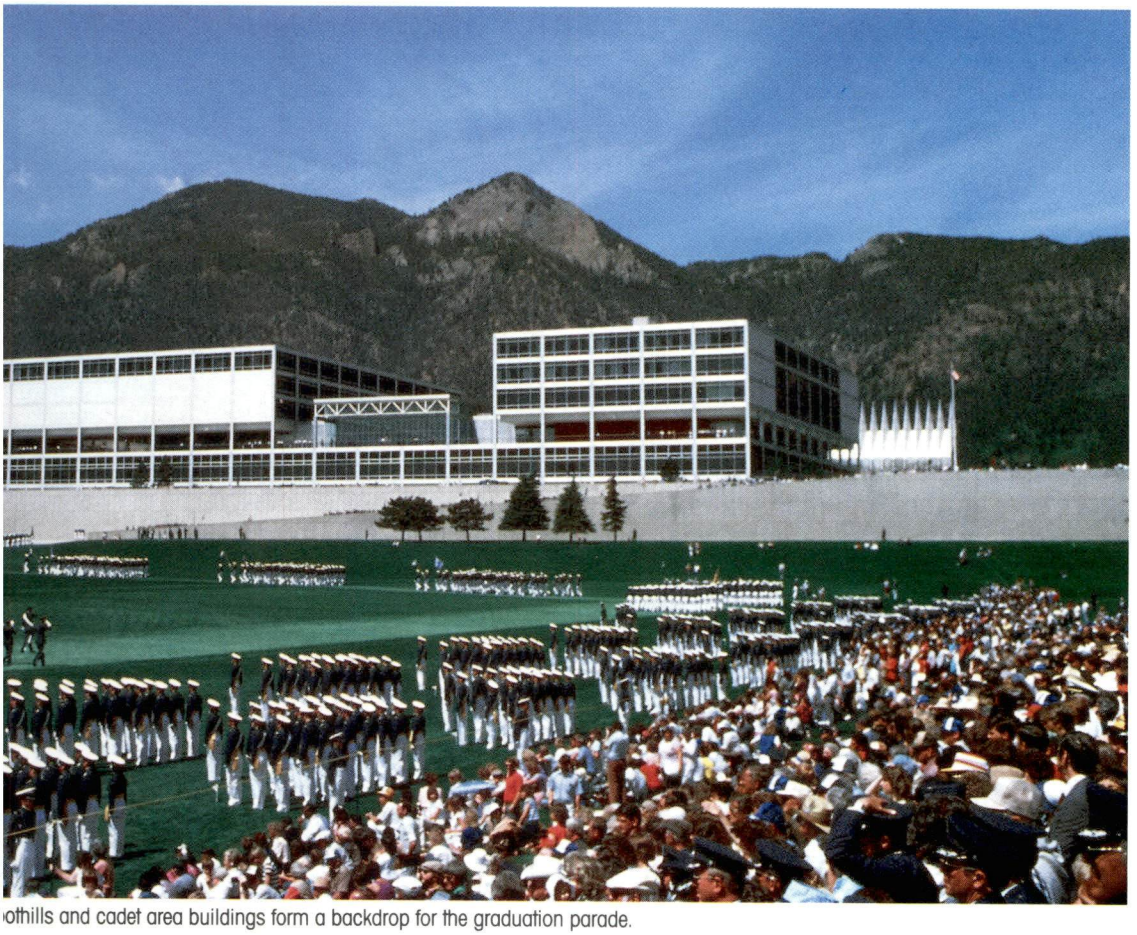
The command, "Graduates, you are dismissed," prompts the symbolic tossing of hats, followed by congratulatory handshakes and hugs. The ceremony ends with the Thunderbirds, the Air Force's precision flying team, in an exciting demonstration of flying skill and speed.

During June Week, you'll reminisce about your time at the Academy, and make plans to stay in touch with the many friends you've made. Now, as a part of the Air Force family, you'll know that your four years of hard work was worth it, and you'll appreciate all who helped you develop your character.

After graduation, you're ready to perform the duties of an Air Force officer. After making it through the Academy, you'll know you can handle any challenge.

The traditional hat toss signifies the end of graduation ceremonies — and four years of hard work at the Academy.

The Rewards



othills and cadet area buildings form a backdrop for the graduation parade.

Commenting on that feeling of confidence, Cadet Wing Commander Georgia Ruckle said, "We make leaders here. The Academy provides a learning environment unequalled in our nation. You can see it in the results we achieve — professional, dedicated Air Force officers who are committed to excellence."

During career counseling as a cadet, you will have chosen an initial path and made tentative long-range career plans. Now, after a few weeks of leave, you'll report to your first Air Force assignment.

Most graduates who take pilot or navigator training enter the flying training programs in Air Training Command. They'll complete about one year of instruction to earn their wings. Advanced instruction follows in fighter, bomber or transport aircraft.

If you graduate with an outstanding GPA, you may win a scholarship or receive one of the few direct graduate education assignments to attend graduate school immediately after graduation. Otherwise you may compete for graduate education slots after completing three years of active duty. Other graduates apply early in their careers for advanced degree programs sponsored by the Air Force Institute of Technology. Selected officers have their tuition and fees paid, and continue to receive full Air Force pay and allowances.

As an Air Force officer, you'll receive an excellent career compensation package. In addition to your base pay, you'll receive tax-free housing and food allowances. Other benefits include complete medical care, 30 days of vacation with pay each year, low-cost life insurance, and a hard-to-beat retirement program. You'll also enjoy on-base shopping at reduced prices, and a variety of recreational facilities available on most Air Force bases.

An intensive running program will prepare you for the physical demands of the Academy. Remember, after you arrive, you'll be running in combat boots and at an altitude of more than 7,000 feet above sea level.

A well-rounded program of academic, leadership and athletic preparation is necessary to meet the Academy's challenges. We select candidates with "whole person" potential to successfully complete the Academy's educational, military and athletic programs, and serve as Air Force officers. To be eligible to attend the Academy you must be a U.S. citizen, unmarried without dependents, have an excellent moral character, and be at least 17— and less than 22 years old — on July 1 of the year you plan to enter.

Air Force Academy admissions standards compare to those of the best universities. Admissions procedures take time, so start preparing well before when you'll be considered for admission.

While you're in junior high school, start planning your high school academic courses, and begin physical fitness training. It may put you a step or two ahead of other applicants. In addition to the usual university application procedures, you must obtain a nomination from a member of Congress or other authorized source. And you'll have to pass a medical exam, a physical fitness test, and sign a drug non-abuse statement.

Review the following guidelines to see how to improve your admission chances. Take these high school courses and aim for above-average grades:

English - Four years, including a college preparatory course in composition.

Mathematics - Four years, including algebra, geometry, trigonometry, calculus and functional analysis.

Basic Sciences - Biology, chemistry, physics, computers and additional courses in the sciences.

Social Sciences - History, economics, government and behavioral sciences.

Foreign Language - Two or three years of a foreign language. Each cadet must take one of the following: German, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Japanese or Arabic.

The Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test (PSAT) and Preliminary American College Test (PACT) are given in October.

Student council and other leadership activities give you skills and experience needed at the Academy.

We recommend that you see your guidance counselor to schedule the PACT as a sophomore and the PSAT as a junior. This gives you time to improve low scores before taking the Scholastic Aptitude or the American College Testing tests. One of these is required of all candidates. The mid-50 percent range for SAT scores of Academy candidates is: Verbal - 540-620, and Math - 630-710. The ACT mid-50 percent range is: English, 23-27; math, 27-32; social studies, 24-29; and natural sciences, 28-32.

Work toward developing your leadership abilities. Taking part in extracurricular activities and holding responsible positions in these activities builds valuable leadership experience. Leadership may also be developed through school clubs and class activities, academic societies, community groups and work experiences. Proven excellence in an activity strengthens your record.

You must also pass a Candidate Fitness Test. CFT averages are:

EXERCISE	MEN Average	WOMEN Average
Pull-ups	10	2
Sit-ups (2 mins.)	71	69
Push-ups (2 mins.)	40	22
300-yd Shuttle Run	60.0 secs	68.9 secs

To prepare for the CFT and the intense physical demands of your BCT summer, build your strength and endurance through the following activities:

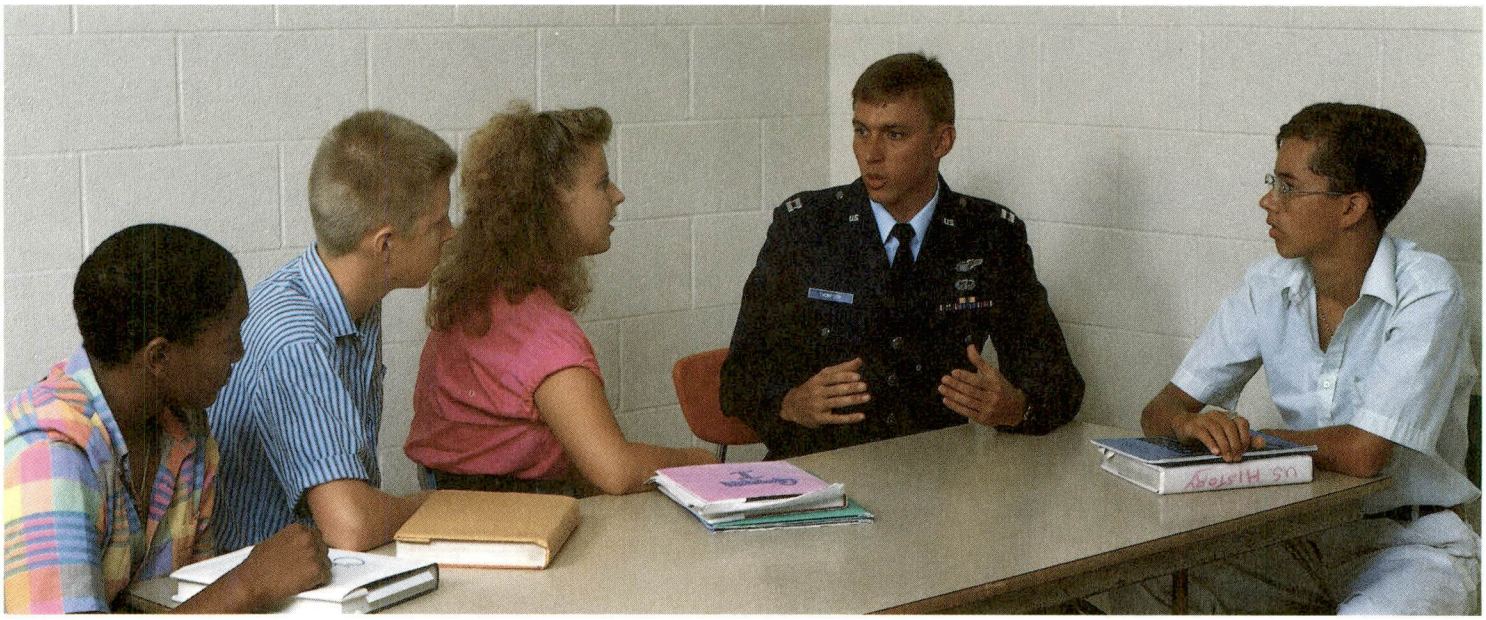
- Rigorous team sports such as basketball and football.
- Strenuous individual sports such as swimming and wrestling.
- Distance running and conditioning exercises.

Physical activities may be tiring and discouraging if you're not in shape. Establish a regular daily workout program and stick to it faithfully. You'll receive a suggested training program in your application package. Women participate in the same strenuous programs as men and should include exercises to increase upper-body strength in their preparation program. They should be able to do at least one pull-up.

Because of the Academy's high elevation, 7,200 feet above sea level, your endurance will be less. Adjustment is much easier if you've achieved an extremely high level of physical fitness before you arrive.

Counseling Assistance

Admissions counseling assistance is available through Air Force Admissions Liaison Officers — ALOs. They are Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard and active duty officers located throughout the United States and in most countries where U.S. service people are stationed.



A liaison officer can help you complete the application forms and give you additional information about Academy programs.

If you don't know who your ALO is, ask your high school counselor. ALOs visit most high schools in the United States.

If you need more information, write to the Admissions Office, HQ USAFA/RRS, USAF Academy, Colorado 80840-5651. If you belong to a racial or ethnic minority group, and need advice or special assistance on preparation, write to the Minority Enrollment Office, HQ USAFA/RRVXM, USAF Academy, Colorado 80840-5651.

We encourage you to visit the Academy for a close-up look. Call us at (719) 472-2520 for information.

Financial Considerations

If appointed to the Academy, you'll receive a full scholarship. There are no tuition charges. Your room and meals, medical and dental care, plus a monthly salary, are provided.

You'll be required to deposit $1,500 when you enter the Academy. This will be credited to your cadet account to help pay for uniforms and other personal expenses incurred at admission.

The Air Force ROTC Alternative

The Air Force Academy is not for everyone. Another way to earn an officer's commission while completing your education is through the Air Force Reserve officer Training Corps. We offer scholarships for tuition and some fees at the college of your choice. Leadership training in Air Force ROTC classes prepares you to be an Air Force Officer. You'll also receive a tax-free allowance to help with expenses while you're in school.

Air Force ROTC offers two-year and four-year programs. Most cadets go through the four-year program. It's tailored for students with three or more years of college left. If you have two years of college left, you may apply for the two-year program.

Get an application package from your Admissions Liaison Officer, any Air Force recruiting office, or from HQ Air Force ROTC Recruiting Division, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama 36112-6663.

Critical Academy Admissions and Air Force ROTC Four-Year Scholarships Dates:

February 1 through January 31:	Request, complete and return your Air Force Academy application.
May through October:	Register for, and take SAT or ACT examinations
June through December:	Request, complete and submit your application and apply

	to an Air Force ROTC college.
July through March:	Take the service academy medical exam as soon as possible. If you haven't heard from the review board within two weeks after receiving your application, call the Medical Evaluation Review Board at (719) 472-3562.
August 1 through Janauary 31:	Members of Congress make nominations. Contact your members of Congress for specific deadlines. Time is extremely important because some close out their nominations in October. Apply in all categories for which you are eligible.
October through March:	Select an Air Force ROTC college.
October 31:	Deadline for nomination requests to the Vice President.
February through November:	Air Force ROTC selection boards meet
December 15:	Submit updated college admissions test scores to Air Force ROTC.
January 31:	Deadline for military affiliated nomination requests (send request to the Academy).
February:	College admissions tests must be taken by this time for the results to reach the Academy before the April 1 deadline.
April 1:	CANDIDATE FILE MUST BE COMPLETE. Incomplete files are usually closed after April 1. (Most appointments will have been made by early April.)
April 30:	Submit letter of admission and academic major specialty from selected Air Force ROTC college.
May 1:	Letters sent to candidates with nominations who have not been selected for appointment.
June through July:	Academy and Academy Prep School classes enter.
August through September:	Enroll in selected Air Force ROTC college.

NOTE: The admissions process is lengthy. Start a year or more before the date you plan to enter the Academy or Air Force ROTC college.

Information in this publication may change.

AFA 90-001 is produced by the U.S. Air Force Recruiting Service Directorate of Advertising and Promotion.

The American Legion Memorial overlooks the cadet area. The star represents Polaris, the North Star which navigators use as a direction finder.

V

REQUEST FOR AIR FORCE ACADEMY APPLICATION

(Submit only once. Deadline is 31 January of entering year.)

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY

THIS FORM IS AFFECTED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

The Air Force Academy needs this personal data to provide you information about the Air Force Academy. The data will be used for Air Force officer commissioning programs *(Authority 10 USC)*. Disclosure is voluntary. However, without submission of *all* the requested information, eligibility for selection can not be made. Social Security Number *(SSN)* is used as a means of identification.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER *(SSN)*	I am applying for the class that enters July 19____
NAME *(Last, First, Middle)*	
NUMBER AND STREET	APARTMENT NO.
CITY / STATE / ZIP CODE	
HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER *(Include Area Code)*	DATE OF BIRTH *(Month, Day, Year)*
OPTIONAL DATA	☐ AMERICAN INDIAN ☐ BLACK ☐ HISPANIC ☐ ASIAN ☐ CAUCASIAN ☐ OTHER *(Specify)* _____

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