

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE  
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

# RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL

No. 748

Effective: ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~Approved~~ August 14, 1979

WHEREAS, The volunteer Army has been in effect for the past few years and is widely reported to be ineffective and suspected to be an inadequate means of addressing such a vital function, and

WHEREAS, There obviously exists a need to provide for sufficient forces in time of need for the defense of these United States, and

WHEREAS, In War and in Peace the armed forces of these United States has always been a respected body revered for their military proficiency, and

WHEREAS, The character building aspects of military service has been recognized for centuries and therefore provides an additional function beyond the expression of loyalty and dedication to our much loved land, and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of elected municipal officials to make its feelings known on important matters concerning the national interests in order to more adequately express the concerns and opinions of the municipal family,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the City Council of the City of Providence hereby endorses the reinstatement of the draft through selective service and suggests the consideration of solutions to past inadequacies in the system which should address,

- (1) the possibility of inclusion of females,
- (2) the feasibility of alternative non-combat service for a prescribed time,
- (3) the resolution of disproportionate ethnic and racial representation, particularly in combat and,
- (4) simultaneous service by more than one member of a nuclear family.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to each Member of Rhode Island's Congressional Delegation.

IN CITY COUNCIL

AUG 2 1979

READ AND PASSED

*Ralph Liguori*  
PRES.  
*Rose M. Mendonca*  
CLERK

Effective without Mayor's  
signature August 14, 1979.

*Rose M. Mendonca*  
Rose M. Mendonca, City Clerk

Councilman O'Connor, Councilman Easton, Councilman Moise  
Councilman Snowden, Councilman Glavin

August 21, 1979

Hon. Claiborne Pell, Senator  
418 Federal Building, USCH  
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Dear Senator Pell:

Enclosed is certified copy of Resolution No. 748, effective  
without the Mayor's signature on August 14, 1979, for your review.

Sincerely,

Rose M. Mendonca  
City Clerk

RMM:jd  
Enclosure

August 21, 1979

Hon. John H. Chafee, Senator  
301 Post Office Annex  
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Dear Senator Chafee:

Enclosed is certified copy of Resolution No. 748, effective without the Mayor's signature on August 14, 1979, for your review.

Sincerely,

Rose M. Mendonca  
City Clerk

RMM:jd  
Enclosure

August 21, 1979

Hon. Fernand St. Germain, Representative  
200 John E. Fogerty Federal Building  
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Dear Representative St. Germain:

Enclosed is certified copy of Resolution No. 748, effective  
without the Mayor's signature on August 14, 1979, for your review.

Sincerely,

Rose M. Mendonca  
City Clerk

RMM:jd  
Enclosure

August 21, 1979

Hon. Edward D. Beard, Representative  
307 Post Office Annex  
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Dear Representative Beard:

Enclosed is certified copy of Resolution No. 748, effective  
without the Mayor's signature on August 14, 1979, for your review.

Sincerely,

Rose M. Mendonca  
City Clerk

RMM:jd  
Enclosure

JOHN H. CHAFEE  
RHODE ISLAND

FINANCE  
ENVIRONMENT AND  
PUBLIC WORKS  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE

## United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 2, 1979

Ms. Rose M. Mendonca  
City Clerk  
City Hall  
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Ms. Mendonca:

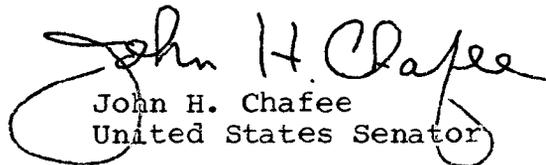
Thank you for writing me concerning your views on the possible reinstatement of the registration system for the draft.

Such a proposal was defeated in the House and will not come before the Senate for consideration.

The President has been asked to study and report on 1) the desirability and feasibility of resuming registration; 2) whether women should be subject to registration; 3) the feasibility of registering persons through a centralized automated system; 4) such modifications as may be necessary in the classification process.

I look forward to reviewing that report when it comes in and I'm glad to have had your views.

Sincerely,

  
John H. Chafee  
United States Senator

JHC/pq

JOHN H. CHAFEE  
RHODE ISLAND

FINANCE  
ENVIRONMENT AND  
PUBLIC WORKS  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE

## United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

December 18, 1979

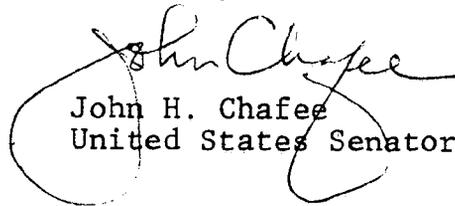
Dear Friend:

Earlier this year, you contacted me regarding the draft. While I did not support a peacetime draft at the time, it has become evident that the U.S. military is not able to retain many of its most highly trained personnel. This is especially true of pilots -- all of whom are officers.

Because retention of personnel has become one of the greatest problems of the All Volunteer Force today, I recently criticized the Defense Officers Personnel Management Act (S. 1918), which called for cuts of up to 30 percent of U.S. officer personnel. This Act seemed to work against attracting and retaining qualified officer personnel for a career in uniform.

Enclosed is a copy of my statement on the Senate floor. Thank you for expressing your concern.

Sincerely,

  
John H. Chafee  
United States Senator

JHC:srn

Enclosure



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 96<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 125

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1979

S 16830

## Senate

### IRANIAN STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, in June of 1900, thousands of Chinese belonging to a secret society in China, called the Boxers, entered Peking, looting and killing Chinese Christians and foreigners. It was the goal of the Boxer Rebellion to eliminate all foreign influence, foreign religion and foreign people from China. The Boxers laid siege to all of the foreign legations in Peking, including that of the United States, and slaughtered 250 foreigners and hundreds of Chinese Christians in the environs of Peking.

American indignation was at a white heat, matched only by the horror that we felt at what was happening. Two months after the fighting in Peking started, an international military rescue force arrived to lift the siege on the legations and to pacify areas of North China.

In September of 1901 the foreign powers forced the Manchu government to enter into a very harsh agreement, the terms of which included the payment to the Western nations of the then incredible sum of \$333 million, payable over 40 years at extremely high interest rates.

Several years later the United States, in a very unique undertaking, declined to accept further payments from China with the proviso that the sums which normally would have been paid under this agreement, instead of coming to the United States, be used to educate young Chinese in American universities.

Hundreds of young Chinese were thus able to come to the United States, be

educated here and simultaneously to teach us more about their native land.

In 1942, following the attack on Pearl Harbor, Americans were enraged, and rightfully so, at all Japanese and everything associated with Japan. (A zealot even chopped down some cherry trees next to the Tidal Basin.) The United States rounded up all Americans of Japanese ancestry, including many who were longtime U.S. citizens, and most of whom lived in California, and shipped them off to internment camps in Arkansas, Idaho, and elsewhere. The closest Japanese-United States fighting was 2,000 miles from California.

This action by U.S. authorities was contrary to our Constitution and in violation of the rights of those interred.

Americans look back with different views on those two incidents.

Americans look back with pride on what we did regarding the Boxer indemnification. And we reflect with shame on our handling of those Japanese-Americans in California who were shipped off to the internment camps.

Now 80 years after the Boxer Rebellion, and 38 years after Pearl Harbor, we are confronted by an equally enraging situation. Our Embassy in Tehran has been seized by a mob described as students. Americans are being held hostage, our flag demeaned, our Nation mocked. There is a natural reaction in this country to vent our sentiments on the nearest Iranian we can find—and it turns out there are a multitude of them around, some 50,000 students scattered across our Nation in various colleges and universities.

Some Iranian students in this country have banded together to demonstrate, shouting curses on the Shah and praise for Khomeini. Americans, disgusted by such actions by guests in our Nation, have on occasion attacked the demonstrators and mauled individuals.

Our Government has commenced a swift and thorough review of all Iranian students in the United States. Any who are not complying with all terms of their student visas will be deported. No other foreign students in this Nation are to be held to the same standard. Never mind. If the Iranians are going to play hard ball in Tehran, we will play hard ball here also. Public reaction to this has been enthusiastic.

No one carries any brief for those Iranian hooligans who, under the guise of protesting, do physical damage and riot as they did early this year outside the home in California where the 90-year-old mother of the Shah was living.

We should come down hard and swiftly on that crowd. Send them back whence they came. Similar treatment should be accorded any other foreign students who abuse the privileges of this Nation.

But what about the thousands of other Iranian students here? Those who demonstrate peacefully in accordance with our laws? Those whose violations of their student visas are no different from thousands of other students from other nations—violations such as not being fulltime in a university, or working part-time at some job. Because of the temper of the times, do we want to have a double standard? One for Iranians, one for all others, many of whom are not very friendly to this country? I do not think we want this double standard.

We have long taken the view, as demonstrated in the post Boxer Rebellion days, that it is beneficial for this Nation to have foreign students here.

That is why we provided that indemnification not come to this country, to the

U.S. Treasury, but, instead, would be used to educate Chinese students in our universities here. We learn from them and we are hopeful that they will learn from us—learn about this Nation's heritage, about the preciousness of freedom, come to respect what we call human rights. They will see the effectiveness of a free enterprise system, and they will experience the virtues of democracy.

Many students may bitterly disappoint us, but others will not.

Because we are justifiably enraged at the actions of a particular nation, let us not either as a country or as individuals conduct ourselves in a demeaning manner or lower ourselves to the tactics employed by those on the other side. The United States is too great to seek mere revenge. Let us come through this difficult period with our integrity, our self-respect and our reputation intact.

JOHN H. CHAFEE  
RHODE ISLAND

FINANCE  
ENVIRONMENT AND  
PUBLIC WORKS  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE

## United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 21, 1980

Dear Friend:

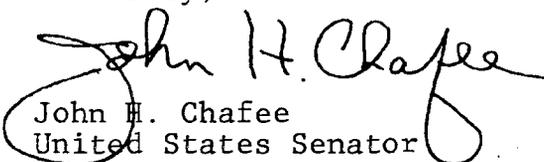
Last month, I contacted you regarding the problem which retention of personnel has given our All Volunteer Force. I planned to provide you with an enclosure containing my statement criticizing the Defense Officers Personnel Management Act (S. 1918).

It has come to my attention, however, that the wrong enclosure was placed in the envelope.

I regret any inconvenience that this error has caused and am enclosing a copy of my remarks on DOPMA.

Thank you for your patience on this matter.

Sincerely,

  
John H. Chafee  
United States Senator

JHC: srm

Enclosure



# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 96<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 125

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1979

S 17563

## Senate

### DEFENSE OFFICER PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT ACT

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, what we have before us here today is a very complicated and a very far-reaching piece of legislation with profound implications for the officer corps of all services of this country.

It is my understanding that work on this bill was initiated almost 8 years ago, in 1972, and that the bill itself was originally introduced in 1975. While hearings and markup have been held over the years since then, the last markup session taking place on September 25, 1979, not many Members of this body are clearly aware what this bill entails and what its implications are.

After all, the bill itself runs 164 pages long, and the committee report is almost 500 pages long. And the point I want to make is that I wonder if we are not trying to rush things by pushing this massive piece of work for a vote in just 2 hours?

Mr. President, an essential element of this bill involves the reduction of the officer corps of the military services of the United States. What sort of signal will this give to those officers considering a career in uniform? At a time when manpower and retention in the military is a critical matter we are, in effect, considering what may be a major disincentive for anyone electing a career in the military.

For example, I have been told that the U.S. Marine Corps currently lacks 700 pilots out of the total 3,900 needed to fill out its total complement. This is a shortfall of 18 percent.

Further, the retention of naval aviators is now below 50 percent, and some military manpower experts believe that figure may drop as low as 20 percent. Yet, we need a minimum of 40 percent retention among naval aviators. I wonder what effect passage of this bill will have on naval aviators when they make their choice of staying on in the service, or of leaving for civilian job offers elsewhere? I think that we must carefully consider this before we can vote with confidence on this bill.

Mr. President, I have been told that the impact of this bill will be felt in several areas as follows:

Reductions will exacerbate the shortages Navy already experiences in filling required jobs by senior and midgrade officers.

Officer retention is expected to decrease as opportunity for promotions slows down.

Quality of officer corps will decrease as capable officers, faced with later than presently experienced promotions, opt to leave the Navy, causing fleet combat readiness to decline.

It was my understanding, Mr. President, that we have been trying to provide incentives for our military personnel to stay on in uniform. I wonder if this bill does not provide them with the opposite incentive—namely, an incentive to seek employment elsewhere after a few years in uniform. I wonder, then, if the timing for this sort of bill is not wrong.

Mr. President, there has been a lot of talk in recent years about our bloated officer corps, and the need to reduce the numbers of officers in uniform, especially

since the post-Vietnam period resulted in a reduction of force at the enlisted level. And I would be one of the first to speak out against over-staffing, or a top-heavy military, but I think we have to consider two things in all of this.

First, we have to consider that the nature of warfare, the nature of the management of force (which is basically what our military is all about), has changed drastically in recent years. There is a greater need for management expertise, especially in the support areas. Every officer does not need to be a troop commander. In fact, most of them will not serve in this capacity in the event of hostilities. We are dealing now with more complex weapons, more complex systems, more complex missions, and a very much more complex world. All of these factors call for a greater dependence on an educated and a motivated officer corps.

Second, the living conditions for our officers have changed greatly since World War II. In the old days, officers were all provided big houses, stewards and the like. Time in grade was longer and Pershing, for example, could serve as a captain for 18 years, Eisenhower could serve as a major for 11 years and Marshall could serve as a lieutenant colonel for 10 years. Officer barracks built at 8th and I streets, Southeast, here in Washington, D.C., for company-grade barracks officers are now being used by generals.

The point of all this, Mr. President, is to say that military service for officers is no longer what it used to be, and we cannot easily go back to force levels previously enjoyed. Further, we must provide a different set of incentives to retain officers.

I would urge that this bill, and its implications for our officers corps, be seriously considered in conference, and that we carefully examine the possible adverse outcomes our officer corps might experience in the future as a result of recommendations made in this bill.

Thank you, Mr. President.