

THE NAVAL ORANGE

Volume XXXII

Issue Number 1

Feb. 1991

The Declaration of Independence

In Congress, July 4, 1776

The Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America,

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, it is their right, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and positive importance, unless suspended by their assent, till his assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people

would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inalienable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of irritating them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with many remonstrances, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have remained in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states, for the purpose obstructing the laws for encouragement of foreigners, relating to trade and commerce, and to obstruct the migration of his subjects.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; for protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any crimes which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For exercising them on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offenses;

The Constitution of the United States of America

Preamble

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1 All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Section 2 The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of two years, in such manner as they shall be by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and until such enumeration shall be made,

Proviso no longer in effect as printed in this copy.

the States of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3 The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislatures thereof, six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided or equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislatures of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislatures, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall vacate the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of

"lest we forget what it's all about"



THE NAVAL ORANGE STAFF

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COLONEL'S CORNER

by Colonel T. D. Walters

With the commencement of this semester, I wish to welcome back our returning Midshipmen and Officer Candidates. Your efforts and achievements this past semester have not gone unnoticed. My staff and I congratulate you on the outstanding job and many accomplishments that you have achieved. I am very proud of your record and encourage you to continue to strive for excellence in all that you do. The need for strong leaders who have a history of excelling is never greater than today as exemplified by the current war in the Persian Gulf

area. You will be the leaders in future conflicts and as such must cultivate credible leadership traits that demonstrate professional competence. You are setting a pattern that will go with you when you commence your careers as commissioned officers.

As a review of your accomplishments, allow me to point out the fine progress that this Unit has made recently. This progress covers all aspects of leadership development.

First, in the academic arena the Battalion as a whole has done

very well in attempting to achieve the CNET GPA goal of 3.0 by increasing its GPA average to 2.88 (up from 2.71). But as you can readily see, there is still room for continued improvement. Our NECP candidates achieved the highest GP average overall for top honors once again - Bravo Zulu. Among the various classes, our 4/C Midshipmen won top honors. I believe that part of the 4/C success may be attributed to their dedication and talent, the comprehensive Freshmen orientation program with its heavy emphasis on academic excellence, and our aggressive tutoring program. If individually you achieved the CNET goal of 3.0, my staff and I extend a personal congratulations. If not, you are encouraged to renew your efforts toward that goal with greater diligence this semester. There should be no doubt in anyone's mind that although academic excellence is not the sole focus of your development while here, it has and will continue to play a very important role. Remember that the Navy and Marine Corps of today and tomorrow require highly dedicated and educated leaders who must be among the best our nation has to offer. People's lives and future military successes demand that!

We have also excelled in other areas as well. We soundly defeated the U.T. Army ROTC unit in football. Practically everyone of our mem-

bers completed the PRT - an achievement that I thought would be very difficult to achieve. Well done again! Our pistol team continues to excel. I am also proud of the many talented and highly motivated Midshipmen and Officer Candidates who participate in University activities as well.

Our Battalion staff has also done an outstanding job and I wish to thank them for their fine leadership and hard work. Their initiative and cooperation has been exemplary.

I believe in recognizing excellence among our Battalion members. At our upcoming annual awards ceremony, many of these individuals will be recognized. Again, well done and keep up the good work!

Finally, let me say a few words to our prospective graduates who are rapidly approaching that very important moment of commissioning. Allow me to personally wish each of you every success as you prepare to embark on your challenging and exciting future career. Remember that you will serve in the world's finest military organization. This has been vividly demonstrated by this recent Persian Gulf conflict. Although your futures are bright and the challenges ahead formidable, I feel confident that you will be able to meet the tasks. I wish to congratulate our seniors

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CAPTAIN'S CORNER

by MIDN 1/C Mark Lwin

Integrity, professionalism, tradition. How many of us have paused to consider the significance of these three words printed above the quarterdeck entryway? These three words, although we may hear them every day, have special meaning for the UTNROTC. They describe who we are and what we aspire to be. If we, as midshipmen and officer candidates, are accomplishing our mission, then all our actions can be measured by these three terms.

Integrity: honesty, accepting responsibility for our actions. Integrity, on the most basic level, means telling the truth. Midshipmen do not lie, cheat, or steal. If we make a mistake, it is admitted freely. There is more to truth than simply admitting our wrongs, however. To not practice what we preach is hypocritical and no better than living a lie. As officers we will be expected to give 100% of ourselves in all we do. We can do no less unless we require less of our subordinates. But do we, now as midshipmen, live up to these standards? Do we have the personal integrity to follow these standards before we ask our subordinates to do the same? Attendance at lab and drill, participation in voluntary activities, prompt response to orders, and honest hard work are the tests of our integrity. Unless we lead by example, integrity will be no more than a word on the wall.

Professionalism: performance of our duties to the most exacting standards. Professionalism is the most obvious of the three terms to display. It is clearly demonstrated by the appearance of our uniform, sharpness of drill, and attention to detail. Whether in khakis, camouflaged

utilities, or civilian attire, we should represent ourselves as serious, businesslike, and responsible. On the drill field our knowledge of drill should be precise, our marching sharp, and our commands voiced with confidence. Our standards of physical fitness, as well, reflect our professionalism. Are we healthy, vigorous, and energetic? The CPT program this year has been designed to promote physical fitness in addition to being fun and challenging. Standards for appearance and physical fitness are set and followed because those who look and feel professional will perform as professionals.

Tradition. With half a million of our fellow servicemen engaged in combat, tradition has become much more meaningful. Pride in our past, in our accomplishments, in our fellow servicemen around the world, and in ourselves is displayed by us all. Although we are not in the Gulf ourselves, the least we can do is show our support for our country. I urge everyone in the battalion to write to the men and women in Desert Storm. At best, maybe we can let someone know that their country stands behind them. At worst, we can put a little cheer into an otherwise melancholy day. Another aspect of tradition is keeping informed. Unless we keep on top of what is happening, we cannot truly appreciate the trials faced by US forces. Read the current events board, actively seek our information, attend the Desert Storm briefing, and subscribe to related magazines (Jane's Defense Weekly, The Marine Corps Gazette, and Armed Forces

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I BARFED AT TEN THOUSAND FEET

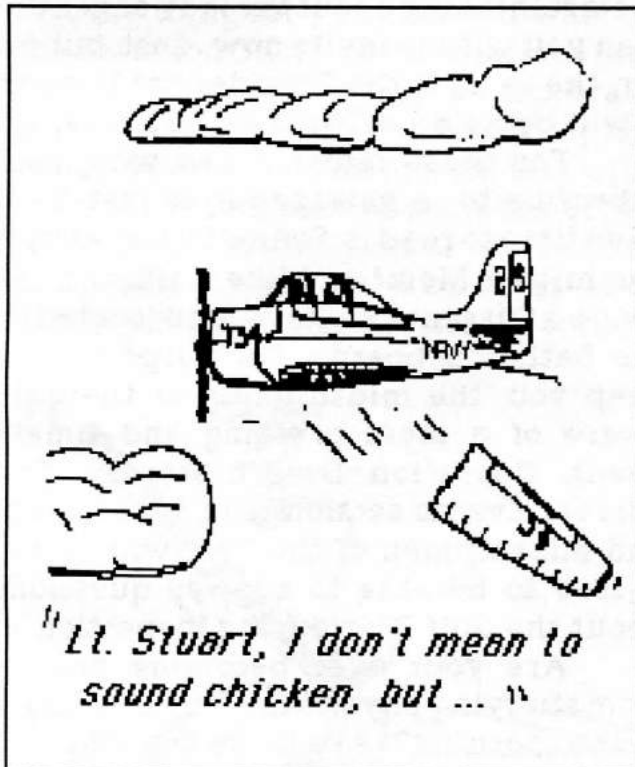
MIDN 4/C Sarah Biddle

The sun rises slowly above the bay as a few brave midshipmen equipped in flight gear make their way to the ready room. It is early morning at Corpus Christi Naval Air Station. Our boot heels echo down the halls as we mentally prepare for the upcoming events. We sit anxiously, waiting for our first jet hop. You hear your name called. Realizing your moment is here, quickly you look up to see Tom Cruise motioning you over for your F-14 brief. A dream? Most definitely.

Guided by the fearless Lt. Stuart, eight midshipmen made the annual voyage to Corpus Christi, known euphemistically as the Aviation Indoctrination Field Trip. We experienced the many perks of Navy life such as the BOQ, greasy omelets at the mess halls, and late duty drivers. The three day journey began with a dash through afternoon rush hour traffic and



"I swear my head got this big"



"Lt. Stuart, I don't mean to sound chicken, but ..."

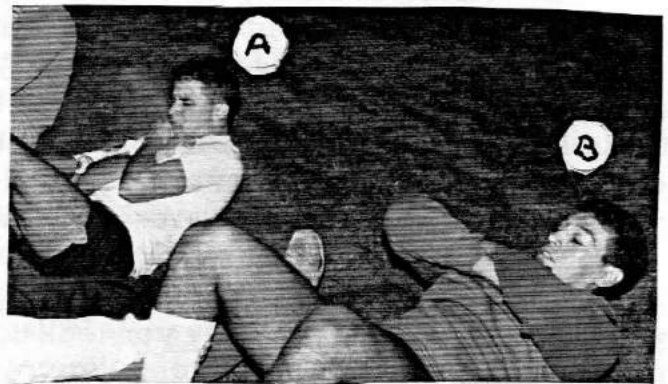
a two hour wait at BOQ registration, but the situation readily improved. Our first brief covered the physical problems associated with ejecting from a jet at 500 knots. Later in the day, we split into groups and underwent the thrills of a Double Prop T-44. Unfortunately, the excitement was too much for some of the group whom, shall we say, became violently ill. It was only on the third day that the real men, and myself of course, were separated from the boys. A T-2 and a TA-4, the jet hops. The band divided into two directions, Beeville and Kingsville. Having gone to Beeville, I heard only rumors of the horror at Kingsville. Four G loops and airsick bags. But speaking from personal experience, nothing comes close to an aileron roll at ten thousand feet. Many midshipmen decided upon their futures that day. The few. The proud. The Naval Aviators.

WHAT'S UP!

MIDN 4/C Rob Ramsey

Attention! All midshipmen sporting your Raybans, take them off! And, for those of you listening to someone reading this article, make sure you take your earplugs out! The NROTC Unit at The University of Texas is going to be a busy one this semester. So read this article as if it was to be your last.

Let's start with important dates. First and foremost, there will be an inspection of our Unit coordinated by the Inspector General's Office on the 1, 2, and 3 of April. Recommendations for attire on these dates (when not in uniform) are for appropriate civilian attire to be worn while on the Unit premises. No jeans or



"Say Captain, which is a legal situp: 'A' or 'B' "

Committee Notice on the Battalion board. The Battalion Commander's Inspection is to held on 26 March. For all the sailors of the unit, the Sailing Regatta will be held on 6 April, and NROTC units from around the state will be present, so be prepared. 13 April is the date that has been set for the Spring Formal; it would be a good idea to start thinking about the lady or gentleman you wish to invite now. Last, but, by far, the least is the Presidential Review; it will be held on Thursday, 18 April.

For those midshipmen who don't subscribe to a newspaper or just don't have time to read it, Senior Public Affairs Committee Member Mike LaPlante has set up a Current Events section located on the Battalion board. Its purpose is to keep you, the midshipmen of the unit, aware of a most pressing and timely event, Operation Desert Storm. The Current Events section is updated daily, and midshipmen of the Unit will be expected to be able to answer questions about the Gulf War during inspection.

Are your eyes becoming droopy from studying physics into the wee hours of the morning? Are those tutoring

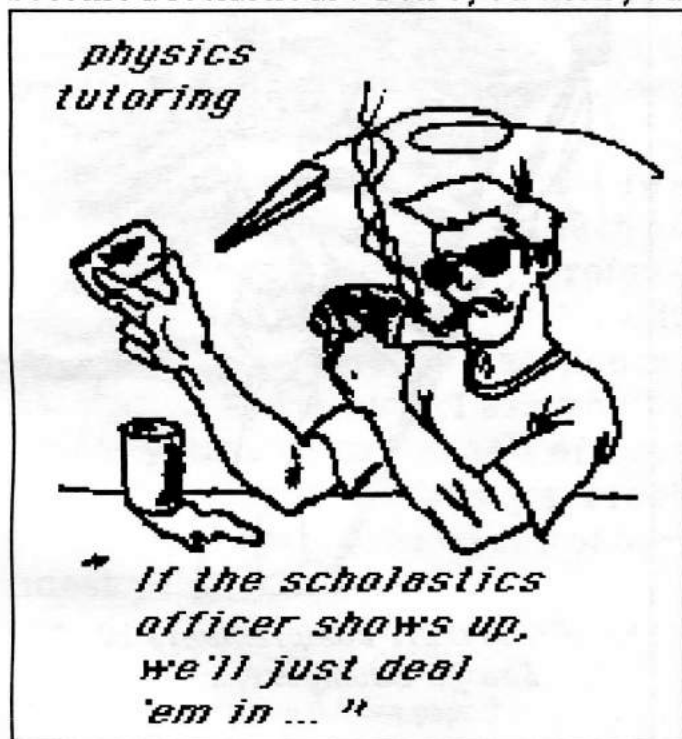


"...and I suppose this piece of lint just crawled on your uniform all by itself."

shorts, and collared shirts only! The Physical Readiness Test will be held on 23 March, the Saturday after Spring Break. More information on the PRT may be obtained by looking at the Athletics

sessions for calculus a time for a concerted studying effort or have they just become a social hour? Don't you wish you

Well, I hope this has been helpful, and, just to be sure you've been paying attention, here's a little quiz:



could look at one of your professor's tests so that you could make your last ditch effort, the night before the test, worthwhile? Well, Officer Candidate Kevin Snoop and the Scholastics Committee have just the thing for you! As you walk into the Battalion Office, on your left is a large, black file cabinet and in the top drawer is the Battalion test file. Master copies of tests have been made of each test within the test file to assure its permanent place in the Unit. If you would like to add a test to the test file, give it to OC Snoop or one of the Scholastics Committee members.

Questions:

1. What should you do just before knocking on one of the Unit Officer's doors?
2. What is big and black and a possible key to your studying efforts?
3. Match each date to its appropriate event.

a) ___	Need a date	1) 26 March
b) ___	IG Inspection	2) 13 April
c) ___	Battalion Commander's Inspection	3) 1-3 April
4. What is black and white and will keep you from leaving the Battalion Commander's Inspection black and blue?

Answers:

1. Check their IG Prep Hours
2. The test file
3. a) 2
b) 3
c) 1
4. The Current Events board

Ratings:

0= Read it again 1= Unsat 2=Sat
3= Excellent 4= Superior



by Baron Jolie

Most people abhor the chore of filing taxes. But facing the inevitable could be easier if one knows what they are facing. Much of the tax laws have not changed since last year.

Tax rates for joint filing are 15% for income up to \$32,450; 28% up to \$78,400; and 33% for up to \$162,770. Single tax rates are 15% for up to \$19,450; 28% for up to \$67,200; and 33% for up to \$157,890. Standard deductions for 1990 are \$3250 for singles; \$4750 for head of household; and \$5450 for married households filing joint returns. If itemized deductions are less than the standard deductions then you should take the standard deductions. PCS moves may have expenses that are not covered by DOD so you should contact your tax advisor to see which items may qualify for deductions.

Credits: You can claim a credit of up to \$950 if you have adjusted gross income less than \$20,264 and maintained residence for a child in the U.S. for more than 6 months of that filing year. Even if you are stationed overseas you may still claim that credit as long as the residence is maintained for the child.

Personnel participating in Desert Storm have access to legal officers to help prepare returns. Those personnel deployed have been granted a 6 month extension for filing their tax return. Remember that one can always get additional time to file by filing Form 4868 by the tax deadline.

Remember the deadline for filing is April 15th.



"Portrait complements of Ensign Baumgarten"

ENSIGN

The name given the Navy's junior most officer dates to medieval times. Lords honored their squires by allowing them to carry the ensign (banner) into battle. Later these squires became known by the name of the banner itself.

In the U.S. Army the lowest ranking officer was originally called "Ensign" because he, like the squire of old, would one day lead troops into battle and was training to that end. It is still the lowest commissioned rank in the British army today.

When the U.S. Navy was established, the Americans carried on the tradition and adapted the rank of ensign as the title for its junior commissioned officers.

COLONEL'S CORNER

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for their fine example and accomplishments as well as their proud parents for their wonderful support and love.

As I close, my staff and I remain committed to assisting each of you to develop into a truly professional and dedicated officer who will be imbued with personal excellence, dedication and ethics. I ask you to renew your dedication and efforts to excel in all your endeavors. I feel certain that we will have one of our finest years yet!

CAPTAIN'S CORNER

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Journal International are three excellent publications with up-to-date insight on various military subjects). Seeking out knowledge is as much a part of tradition as it is professionalism. The lessons to be learned, even this far away, are varied and numerous. The knowledge gained today will be a big advantage, perhaps even vital, to missions we will be tasked with in the future.

The spring formal, this unit's 50th anniversary, will be held on 13 April. In addition to a good time, we will celebrate the UT NROTC's Golden Anniversary of preparing officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. We should all take pride in being part of the fifty-year tradition of excellence at the University of Texas.

These three words above the quarterdeck—integrity, professionalism, and tradition—sum up all that we are. We are future officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, men and women who will very soon have the lives of our men and security of our nation in our hands. It is

a career which will not accept complacency. The standards of integrity, professionalism, and tradition are not met easily or without effort and sacrifice. The battalion may be smaller and more personal than the one this BatCom remembers from four years ago, but the standards are no less exacting. Let us all enjoy our careers in college, but let us not forget that we also prepare for a career in the military.

THE LONGHORN LOG

The UT NROTC battalion yearbook, the Longhorn Log, is now on sale. All hands are encouraged to purchase a Log from the several packages that are available. If you have not purchased a Log. You have until Friday 08 MAR 91 to see a Longhorn Log staff member about purchasing a Log.

Staff members are listed below, and one or more of these personnel will be stationed outside of the fantail after drill and lab on Tuesdays and Thursdays. In addition, one or more staff personnel will be stationed in Welch Hall before lab on Thursdays. You can also contact either Midn 2/c Chris Stacy or Midn 2/c Tracy Shay personally about purchasing a Log.

As a reminder, the 1990-91 Longhorn Log will chronicle the 50th anniversary of the Naval ROTC battalion here at UT. This battalion milestone is a prestigious accomplishment that you are now a part of. By purchasing a Log, you will be able to recall this important event. So, see one of the staff personnel listed below, and purchase your Log today.

Staff: Midn 1/c Denny Payne
Midn 4/c James Cooley
Midn 1/c Chris Young
Midn 4/c Ted Morawski

VIEWS OF THE WAR A FORUM

The following articles were solicited by the Naval Orange so as to offer an insight to the reader of the feelings and perspectives held by future officers in the United States naval service. As future officers, we will be directly involved in the implementation and development of a "New World Order". This may be an over glorification of our importance in the world, but to deny that the values and beliefs held by the members of this unit will not have an influence on at least a part of events to come would be a grave miscalculation. With this in mind, the following pages may, to some extent, serve as a looking glass of something yet to come. - editor

SADDAM'S NEW WORLD ORDER

by Spencer Chambers

The world was surprised on 23 Feb. 1991 by Iraqi president Saddam Hussein's refusal of President Bush's ultimatum. Facing an imminent ground war, which would only lead to a humiliating military defeat for Iraq, Hussein again stood his ground stubbornly, and according to many Westerners, foolishly.

Arab experts believe that this type of thinking is not uncommon in the Middle East. According to Judith Miller of the New York Times Service, other Arab leaders have followed similar decisions believing that their action would lead to an Arab rising and would unite a strong, proud Arab "Nation". Therefore, Iraqis, although being faced with ultimate defeat, may see Hussein as an Arab "Messiah", and his actions as divine.

In conclusion, Hussein may leave this

war with a small victory. He will lose militarily and politically according to Western thinking. But, he may leave behind a powerful (but short-lived) image of an Arab savior, which could prove to cause difficulties in re-organizing Iraq after the Coalition victory.

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WAR OPINION

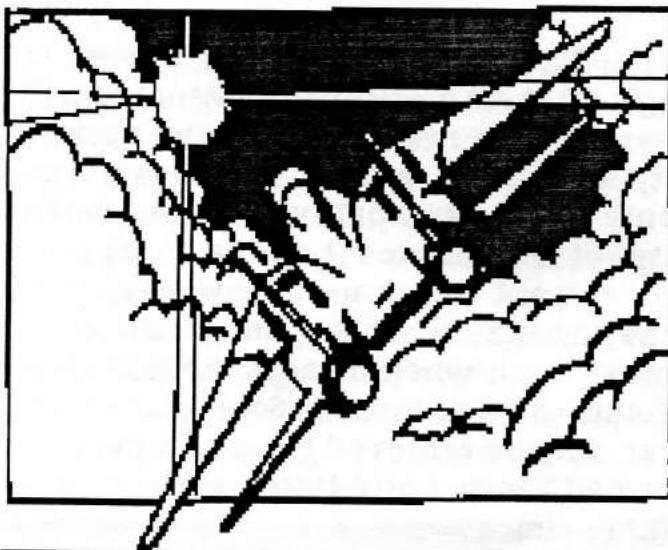
by Tina Clark

I think this war has caught everyone by surprise, especially young people. We've heard stories about the World Wars, Korean War, and Vietnam, but we didn't actually think a war would actually happen as we were adults. Then there is the older generation who remember Vietnam and don't want to see the same thing happen again. I think this one will be a little different. I think we'll win, but we're going to have many casualties. This is the price our servicemen over there, and their families and friends here will have to pay like all the other wars.

WHY WAR?

by Ted Morawski

Why do people and other countries think that the United States wanted war? No one I have ever talked to wants war. The United States is practicing what we preach. We tell countries that we will support them and be allied with them in any conflict which is deemed justified. The people of Kuwait were forced out of their country by a hostile force. Iraq was unprovoked by the tiny friendly nation of Kuwait which could do nothing, but fall back, because they were overwhelmed by the huge military machine of Iraq. Why was it okay by some governments for Iraq to takeover Kuwait for no reason and it is unjust for the United States and its allies to take back what is rightfully that of Kuwait? Namely, I mean the physical land the country stood on and the land it will stand on again. For those who do not agree with the war, think about what really has happened and decide if you would like for it to happen to your friends, family, or even yourself. I do not want war nor do I want the destruction and death that comes with it. One thing is for sure, I am willing to fight and die for what my country believes in.



THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF A WORLD POWER

by Keith Hinton

One of the most commonly heard arguments against U.S. involvement in the Middle East Crisis is that no single country has the right to "police" the world. While that sounds good at first, the realities of the world preclude that some type of order be maintained. Throughout the post World War II era, the United States has led the efforts of the free world to both counter the communist threat and to maintain law and order. At the onset of the Gulf Crisis it became glaringly apparent, that even with the relative decline of U.S. economic and political influence, the United States was the only nation in the world possessing the military might, economic strength and political fortitude needed to gather a worldwide response. While many nations would have condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, only the U.S. had the ability to form the international coalition allied against Iraq. Such an international coalition is an unparalleled event in world history. One can only hope that the precedent set during this crisis will one day broaden to embrace all nations so that a true world order, one that reflects the American ideals of peace and democracy, can police the world. When that time comes the people of the world will be able to look to the example that the United States set and at the courage of all the men and women of all the nations allied in the coalition as the inspiration for true world order. "With power comes responsibility". The United States has once again risen to take the responsibility and make the sacrifices necessary to remain the only true world power.

IS THE WAR IN THE GULF JUSTIFIED?

by Andrew Miller

This is the question that millions through out the world have asked themselves. To answer this question, one must first look at the concepts of the just war theory.

Originally, the just-war reasoning came about and was molded in times when honor and chivalry regulated battles. As technology has emerged, it has introduced new frontiers to the battlefield and complicated the theory somewhat. Essentially, the just-war theory centers around the purpose and the conduct of the war. The first requirement when considering the just-war theory is that the war must be declared by proper and legitimate authorities. Secondly, the cause itself must be just. Finally, the war must be conducted with just aims and only after all other measures fail.

So, does the war in the Persian Gulf meet the above criteria? As a democratic society, we elect both our legislators and the president. President Bush, with authority granted by Congress, has undertaken his actions as the head of a world-wide coalition in order to enforce United Nation's resolutions. I think it is safe to say that he thus meets the first criteria. Next we must examine the cause. Is it over oil, to shadow our domestic problems, to show off our military might? Or, is it to repel a dangerous, power-driven dictator, who without provocation invaded a peaceful neighbor. Judging by the formation of the Coalition and the world-wide alarm, I believe it is clear that the liberation of Kuwait is most certainly a just cause. That leaves us with the most

debated criteria: Were all other means exhausted, or did we act too hastily? Many believe sanctions should have been given more time. Yet evidence suggests that leaks did exist, leaving it doubtful that sanctions alone would change Saddam Hussein's stance. Should we have given negotiations more time, also? Six months were given. Saddam Hussein knew the situation and exactly what his options were. After the repeated attempts and failures of peace efforts, I believe it was clear to most that Saddam Hussein was not going to back down or even attempt to comply with the United Nation's resolutions.

So as the war escalates, the debate will no doubt continue, as it will for sometime after the war. Many will justify it, while others such as principled nonviolence advocates will never justify it or any war. The answer lies within each person's own judgement and thinking. This article is my justification for the war based upon my personal views.

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FEELINGS ON THE WAR

by David Walt

The organizers of the movement against the American involvement in the Persian Gulf must confront the possibility that their movement has aroused only modest sympathy because a majority of Americans believe this peace movement to be morally wrong. Don't they realize what an American soldier must think when he sees these protests going on back home? Sometimes peace can only be achieved through a period of armed conflict and this is clearly one of those times.

A LETTER FROM SAUDI

by Tony McFadden

Most of us here, in the States, tune in every night to the local news channel to see what goes on in the Gulf. We try to imagine what the soldiers over there are thinking. Are they ready to fight? Are they scared? Well, I have a friend from high school who is over there right now, and he wrote a letter to his parents to give them some idea of what it is really like:

A small beam of light makes its way slowly down through the hole in the tent. It dances about as if looking for something. The rest of the tent is in gloom. Outside the wind shuffles along, sometimes lifting the sides, letting in flashes of light.

There are nine guys in the tent, mostly sleeping, one writing, another reading and one counting his ammunition. We are waiting.

Waiting for another day to pass. One less day that we must endure in this country. Waiting for something foretold to happen. Waiting for the decision-makers to play with our lives. We are at war, I don't think we realize this yet.

We clean our weapons, practice our drills and dream of glory. Meanwhile, praying that the day will never come that we will actually have to kill someone. But we still wait.

Right now, we are drivers, moving equipment up to the front. Everyday we drive through a country full of transition. An age-old people, invaded by modernization and civilization, struggling to cope. Goatherders curse as helicopters scatter their herds. Vil-

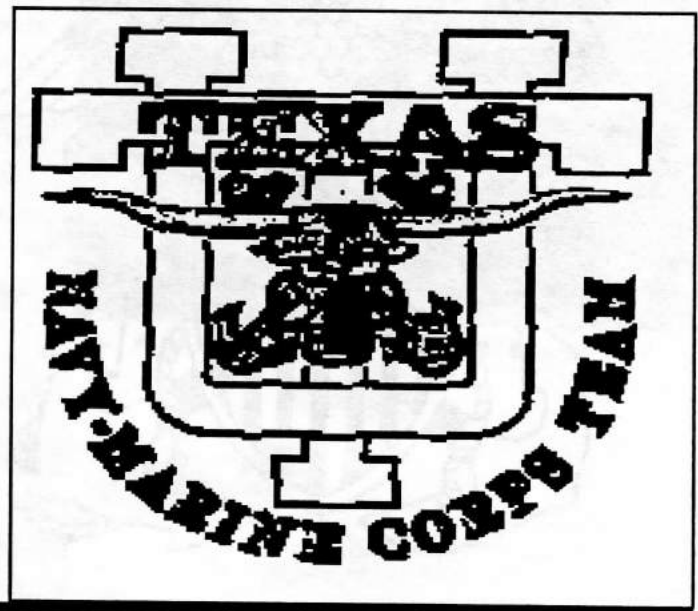
lagers stop and stare as tanks roll through their villages. They are a meticulously groomed people that live in a country filled with filth. They love us and hate us and still we wait.

Our lives revolve around death. We are soldiers, trained and paid to take another's life. We are yet untried, expectantly waiting for our baptism of fire and dreading the very thought of it. We cheer at the news of our enemy's demise. We plan each day with that end in mind and we fear death. It is a hard reality when you live knowing that it might be your last day or that of someone you know. We are bred for bravado, trained for machoism, yet we are scared to death inside.

And scared, we wait for the fickle wind of diplomacy to determine the course of our lives. Its a helpless feeling, we are expendable pawns in a chess game of amateurs. Waiting...

The desert wind blows softly along, oblivious of the fates of men. We do our jobs and hope for the day when we return home. We endure.

The light has slowly faded into another chilly night. The stars come out to stare sadly down upon us. The night becomes still and we fall asleep ... waiting.



WHY SUPPORT THE WAR?

by Carl Smith

It's easy to be a Monday-morning quarterback. How difficult is it to sit in one's living room with a few newspapers and deliver enlightened solutions to the Middle East crisis? It's easy when the responsibility of implementation and success is not yours. On the same note, it's not very noble to blindly support any offensive action because it's accepted by your peer group. A more difficult approach, mainly because it requires some effort, is to critically evaluate the facts and use your knowledge base and personal convictions to decide where one stands. This is the first step towards mature thinking. To reach a higher plane of truly mature understanding, an individual must comprehend the limits of his understanding and not "jump the gun" with demonstrative conjecture born of incomplete knowledge.

On the basis of what information I have been exposed to, as well as my past experiences, I strongly support what we are doing in the Gulf. Iraq's actions, not only in this instance, but in the past decade, are gross violations of both international law and human rights.

We voted in our leaders. Our President is a God-fearing, intelligent and disciplined man with an extremely competent staff and legislative arm to aid him in decision making. They are our representatives. These men and women have a much clearer and broader understanding of the situation than you or I do. I have faith in the wisdom and moral resolve of our leadership. This is why I support our actions.



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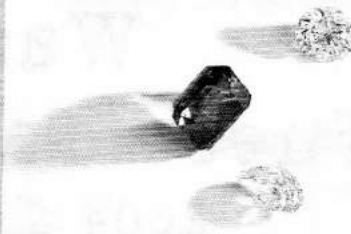
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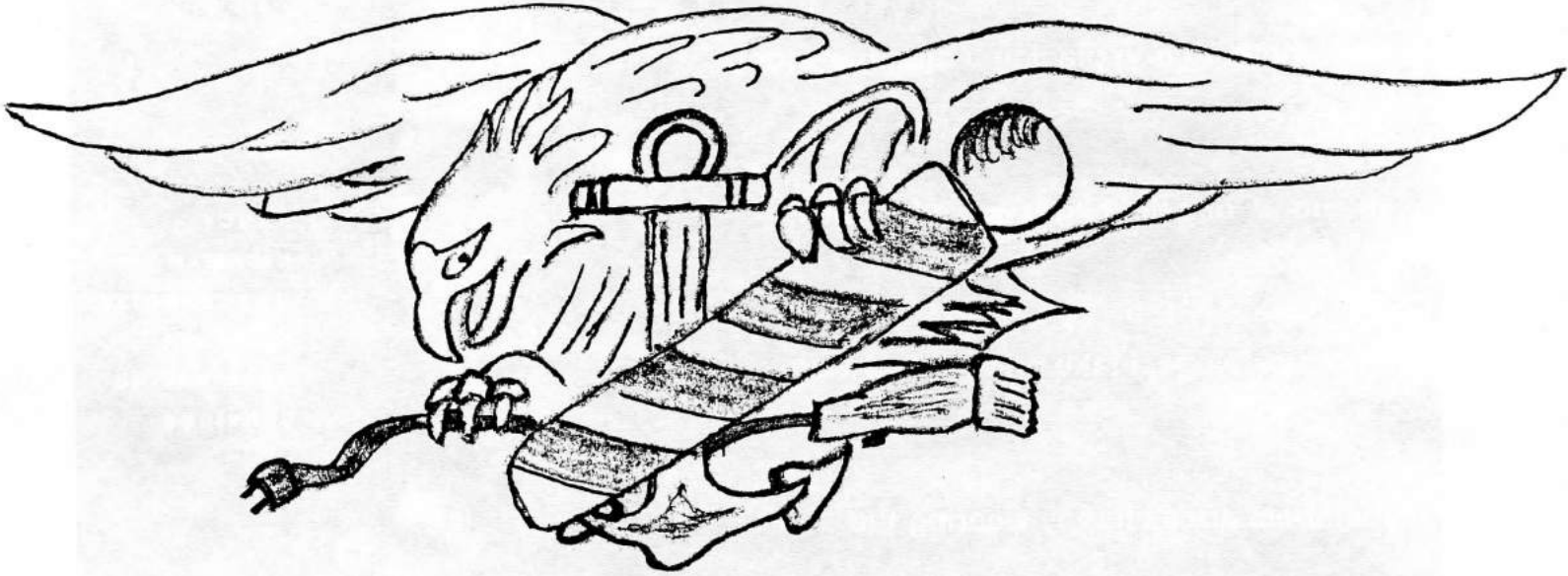


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