

CONNECTION



Connecticut Chapter 120

Greater Hartford
Over 34 Years of Service to Veterans

November 2017

Visit Our Website at www.vva120.org

Inside This Issue

Chapter/State News

POW/MIA News

On The Hill

Veterans Affairs News

From the Service Rep's Desk

Vietnam War: Who was right

50 Years Ago

Meetings

The Chapter 120 membership meeting will be held on Thursday, November 2, 2017 at 7:00pm in the Machinists Union Hall, 357 Main St., East Hartford.

The Board of Directors will meet on Thursday, November 30 at 7:00pm. Call the Chapter office for any changes in schedule. Chapter members are welcomed to attend.

Notice

If you have moved or changed your address, PLEASE notify us immediately. Call the Chapter office at (860) 568-9212, mail us at the address on the back of this newsletter or e-mail the Newsletter editor at ctchapter120@aol.com.

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A large graphic for Veterans Day. At the top, the words "VETERANS DAY" are written in large, bold, white letters. Below this, a quote from Abraham Lincoln is displayed: "TO CARE FOR HIM WHO SHALL HAVE BORNE THE BATTLE...". The date "November 11, 2017" is prominently featured in the center. The background shows a statue of Abraham Lincoln sitting in a chair, with the Lincoln Memorial in the distance. At the bottom, there are logos for the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Veterans Day National Committee, along with the website www.va.gov.

Veterans Day Parade & Ceremony

Chapter 120 will participate in the Veterans Day Parade & Ceremony at Manchester Memorial Hospital on 11/11/2017. Please join us at the American Legion, 20 American Legion Drive, for a 10:30am step off. The short parade will end at Manchester Memorial Hospital for the annual ceremony.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
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| Norwich (Area Code 860) | 887-1755 |
| Danbury (Area Code 203) | 790-4000 |
| All Telephone Numbers are Area Code 860 unless otherwise noted | |

Chapter/State News

Annual Chapter Holiday Dinner Dance

Our annual Chapter 120 Holiday Dinner Dance will be held on Saturday, December 9, 2017. Please join us on this enjoyable night out!

Vietnam Veterans of America
Connecticut Chapter 120
The 31st Annual

Holiday Dinner Dance



Saturday – December 9, 2017
7 – 11:30pm
Dinner at 7:45pm



Machinists Union Hall
 357 Main Street
 East Hartford, CT 06118
 Phone: (860) 568-9212

Music By
DJ Jeff Morgan



Singles - \$20 Couples - \$35

BYOB/Setups Available – Raffles - Prizes

Open to the Public
Bring Your Family and Friends!

Proceeds Benefit Area Veterans and Their Families

Birthday Wishes

Birthday wishes go to our members born in November. May you have many more!

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Rocco N. Arturo</i> | <i>Eugene Bacon</i> |
| <i>Michael Belliveau</i> | <i>Patricia M. Dumin</i> |
| <i>William F. Ellis</i> | <i>Joseph Goyette</i> |
| <i>Robert W. Hoover</i> | <i>Robert L. King</i> |
| <i>Samuel C. Mack</i> | <i>Frank J. Mello Jr.</i> |
| <i>Roberta A. Pacheco</i> | <i>Robert Perritt</i> |
| <i>Paul Scappaticci</i> | <i>Jerry D. St Amand</i> |
| <i>Lawrence Tagnon</i> | <i>William R. Zenga</i> |

Happy Birthday!

Military Working Dogs Permanent Tribute

Were you a dog handler or did you have a military working dog with your unit during your service or deployment? Would you like to have your military working dog's photo laser etched on a permanent plaque to honor his or her service? Photos of your MWD or of your dog are needed and will be returned to you.

The CT Trees of Honor Memorial committee is working to design a very special tribute to honor our military working dogs from WWI to present day. If you are a CT veteran or active duty/reserve/guard military member, we invite you to submit photo(s) of your military working dog (service members can also be in photo) for this plaque. This very deserving tribute will comprise:

A laser etched, shiny black granite 4 ft. x 3 ft. plaque to be dedicated and installed in the stately Entrance Plaza of the CT Trees of Honor Memorial in Veterans Memorial Park in Middletown. (See photo below of short monument that will feature plaque.) The Plaque will consist of a collage of laser-etched photos of CT service members' working dogs, their names and grateful words of tribute to honor these 4-legged heroes. Special 'place of honor' on this plaque will go to Sgt.

Stubby, America's most famous and first military working dog from CT, the first dog to be given rank in the U.S. armed forces.

The CT Trees of Honor Memorial, a statewide tribute, honors all CT veterans and especially honors our most recent fallen CT service members who gave their lives in service to our country while deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan. It is an expansive and beautiful, living Memorial of 65 flowering trees which also includes 65 individual granite monuments with laser etched plaques to honor each CT fallen hero who gave his/her life while deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan.

Please contact Sue Martucci at: sue@cttreesofhonor.com or 860-841-4287 if you are interested in having your MWD be honored in CTHM. Please pass along this information to those you serve(d) with. Likewise, contributions to fund this tribute can be made to our website - www.cttreesofhonor.com. or mail to: CTHM, P.O. Box 86, Cromwell, CT 06416



Vietnam Veterans of America
IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 3, 2017 No. 17-50

Veterans Sickened by Plutonium After Hydrogen Bombs Dropped at Palomares, Spain, Sue Pentagon for Records

Today, Vietnam Veterans of America and the VVA Connecticut State Council filed suit in U.S. District Court in Connecticut to compel the Department of Defense to release records related to U.S. airmen's exposure to ionizing radiation while responding to a January 17, 1966, hydrogen bomb accident near Palomares, Spain.

"The Department of Defense has withheld access to critical health information, including the results of medical testing by military doctors, from Palomares veterans for over fifty years," said John Rowan, President of Vietnam Veterans of America. "Without key information about the extent of their exposure, these veterans have been unable to pursue the disability benefits that many desperately need."

In one of the worst nuclear accidents in U.S. history, a U.S. Air Force B-52 bomber collided with a KC-135 tanker aircraft, releasing four hydrogen bombs. The Palomares "Broken Arrow"

incident irradiated large swathes of the Spanish countryside after two of the bombs broke open upon impact. In an effort to recover the weapons, the U.S. Air Force ordered approximately 1,600 airmen to the site of the accident, where they were exposed to dangerous levels of radiation daily, for weeks or months at a time. The Air Force failed to provide the airmen with adequate protection, however, and did not warn them of the danger of their assignment.

Many of the veterans who participated in the Palomares cleanup operation have sought veterans' disability benefits for illnesses and health conditions related to exposure to ionizing radiation, but have been denied.

"Palomares veterans have waited decades for even basic information about the medical risks that prolonged exposure to radioactive plutonium dust carries," said Vietnam veteran Patti Dumin, President of the VVA Connecticut State Council. "They cannot wait any longer – the Pentagon owes them answers."

The lawsuit asks the court to compel the Department of Defense to conduct a reasonable search and immediately produce the wrongfully withheld records under the Freedom of Information Act. Jacob Bennett, a law student intern with the Veterans Legal Services Clinic at Yale Law School's Jerome N. Frank Legal Services Organization, said, "Palomares veterans and the American public are entitled to know the full extent of the damage that this Broken Arrow disaster inflicted on young service members' health. We intend to vindicate our clients' FOIA rights to help Palomares veterans access the benefits they deserve."

POW/MIA News



From Valley News Live, North Dakota

POW MIA flag traveling across the United States crosses through North Dakota

For the families of prisoners of war or those that are missing in action, their service member is always close to their heart. One group hopes to

honor those service members by carrying a single POW/MIA flag across the United States over the next six months.

"It's an honor and it's my way of paying tribute to those 83,000 still unaccounted for," said Glenn Reed. Reed is the Sergeant at Arms for the Marine Corps League of the Department of North Dakota. He served 14 years as a Marine and six years in the North Dakota National Guard.

Reed met a group of Minnesota veterans and motorcyclists on Monday, October 9 at the Harley Davidson in Fargo to receive the POW MIA flag. He described the moment as "a little emotional when he handed it to me... I get to honor these people."

The flag is being carried by motorcycle across all 50 states to bring awareness to Prisoners of War and Missing in Action service members, come rain or shine. "A day like today and riding 300 plus miles is nothing compared to what a family or prisoner of war may have had to endure while in captivity," Ray Morrell said motioning towards the gray, windy skies outside. Morrell is a Marine Corps veteran and the Commandant of the Marine Corps League of the Department of North Dakota.

Morrell said when the organizers of the POW/MIA flag carry contacted him to ask if he would be willing to transport the flag across North Dakota, Morrell said it was an obvious yes. "In North Dakota alone there are 39 prisoners of war, there are 396 military service members that are still missing in action," Morrell explained.

On the POW/MIA flag's ride across North Dakota, the group visited Jamestown and stop to meet with Governor Doug Burgum. When they reach the border town of Beach, the North Dakota group will pass the flag on to the next group made up of service veterans and motorcyclists.

The flag started out in Virginia on September 23, 2017. Since then, it has crossed through nine states, with North Dakota being the 10th stop. Reed explained that the flag will be flown to Alaska and Hawaii, and once it has crossed all 50 states, it will return to Virginia in May.

The POW/MIA flag will be honored at the Blessing of the Bikes, an annual motorcycle rally in Virginia. After the rally, organizers hope to donate the flag, and the log signed by all those who supported the flag's journey, to the Smithsonian Institution to be displayed in one of the museums.

But to those carrying the flag, and those whose loved ones are represented by the flag, it means just a little bit more. "As long as there's still people missing, you- you can't forget them," said Reed. "It's remembrance, reflection, and honor," said Morrell.

Newsletter articles/stories/photos

Any articles, stories and/or photos submitted for the newsletter must be received by the "cut off" date for any given month. Photos must be accompanied by text which describes the event, names, dates and any other pertinent facts so our readers understand the story behind the photo(s). The newsletter editor will announce the "cut off" dates at each Chapter meeting. The "cut off" date for our December newsletter is 24 November 2017. Due to space availability, the editor reserves the right to include or not include photos for a given month.



On The Hill



From The Enlisted Association's Washington Update

VA Appeals Modernization Legislation

Last month President Trump signed into law the Veterans Appeals Improvement and Modernization Act of 2017 to fix the clogged process for deciding appeals of veterans' disability claims.

It creates a new "three-lane" option for appealing claims which should make for a faster appeal decision process. The entire point of the legislation is to cut into a rising backlog of appeals, which is nearing 500,000 and takes an average of three years; some veterans currently have to wait six years. One veteran was in the news for having to wait a decade for a decision on appeal.

Some critics argue that the legislation weakens the "duty-to-assist" obligations of the VA too much during the appeals process. Veteran Service Organizations allowed that to happen so that the "effective date" of a claim would be preserved if the veteran introduced new evidence to a claim at any point during the appeals process.

Before this new law passed, the Department of Veterans' Affairs had a "duty to assist" the veteran in compiling that new evidence, whether it was seeking files from other government agencies (usually the Department of Defense), private doctors or hospitals.

Now the effective date of the claim is preserved, as long as something is submitted within the one year following the initial claims decision point.

Here are the "three lanes" created by the new law:

- Lane one is Local Higher-Level of Review - Veterans can request that a more experienced claims adjudicator review the same evidence considered by the original claims processor. The idea is to ensure that it was properly decided.
- Lane two is the New Evidence lane: allows a veteran who has new evidence to support the claim to ask the Veterans Benefits Administration to reconsider the merits of the original claim based on that new information.
- Lane Three is a formal appeal: where jurisdiction for review transfers to the Board of Veterans Appeals. The veteran at this stage also can seek a hearing before a judge to review the case and that could include new evidence.

The new law limits the times that you can submit additional evidence, but it doesn't cut it out, while protecting the effective date of the claim if it's granted.

The duty-to-assist obligation on VA won't apply during initial lanes of appeal but will be there when a veteran can file an appeal within a year based on new evidence, and also during the formal appeal lane if a hearing before a judge is requested rather than a Board of Appeals review.

An important provision of the new law mandates that VA improve original claim decision notices so they more clearly inform veterans of the reasoning behind VA decisions. This should help veterans determine whether to file an appeal and the best lane for them. It also should reduce unnecessary appeals.

Veterans Affairs News



From Stars and Stripes

VA proposes Choice program overhaul that eliminates 30-day/40-mile rule

The Department of Veterans Affairs sent a bill proposal to Congress that would overhaul how veterans

receive health care in the private sector and do away with the widely criticized "30-day/40-mile" rule, the agency announced Monday.

The long-awaited proposal, titled the Veterans Coordinated Access & Rewarding Experiences Act, or CARE, promises to give veterans and their VA physicians' flexibility in choosing whether they receive care at a VA facility or from a private-sector provider.

VA Secretary David Shulkin announced in February -- during his first public address as secretary -- that he intended to do away with the rule that allows veterans to go outside the VA for health care only if they had to wait more than 30 days for an appointment or if they live more than 40 miles driving distance from a VA facility. The rule, implemented as part of the Veterans Choice Program in 2014, has been criticized by veterans as complex, bureaucratic and restrictive.

"We want veterans to work with their VA physicians to make informed decisions that are best for their clinical needs, whether in the VA or in the community," Shulkin said in a prepared statement. "This bill does just that, while strengthening VA services at the same time."

Under the proposed changes, veterans would be eligible to receive private-sector health care if the VA can't schedule an appointment within a "clinically acceptable time period" or if veterans and their physicians decide it's in their best interest.

It would also consolidate the VA's multiple community care programs and allow veterans access to walk-in clinics to be treated for minor illnesses and injuries.

The proposal was shared with House and Senate staff members in recent days, and it will be part of a House Committee on Veterans' Affairs hearing Oct. 24. The committee already drafted its own legislation to overhaul the Choice program, which will also be discussed at the hearing.

"Chairman [Phil] Roe, [R-Tenn.], and committee staff are reviewing VA's community care proposal and will take it and stakeholder feedback into consideration as the legislative process moves forward," said Tiffany Haverly, the committee's communications director.

The cost of the new program and where the funding will come from is expected to be the subject of debate among lawmakers and veterans organizations.

The American Federation of Government Employees, a union that represents about 230,000 VA workers, is warning of attempts to push veterans and funding into the private sector while undermining VA health care. The union has repeated the need to fill vacancies within the VA health care system. As of the end of June, the VA reported 34,000 job vacancies system-wide.

Some major veterans' organizations are also weary of neglecting VA services to pay for private-sector care.

But the VA said the new CARE proposal contains measures to "strengthen the VA's world-class medical staff" and "ensure VA is improving medical facilities and staffing levels to meet veterans' needs in areas where VA care is substandard."

Shulkin wants Congress to approve the new program before lawmakers leave for Thanksgiving break in mid-November. Congress is working on a deadline, as the Choice program is expected to run out of funding at the end of the year.

President Donald Trump signed legislation Aug. 12 that immediately provided \$2.1 billion for the Choice program to prevent a funding shortfall. The money, originally estimated to last until February 2018, is being spent faster than predicted.

Last week, Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., and other senators called for more oversight of VA finances because of multiple unexpected funding shortfalls in the Choice program. The new CARE Act contains "business process enhancements" that the VA said would improve financial management.

From Military.com

Vets Must Apply Online for New VA ID Card

Honorably discharged veterans of all eras who want a new identification card from the Department of Veterans Affairs will be able to apply online by registering with the VA and uploading a photo, officials said.

Officials had previously told Military.com that the process will include an online application, but offered no further details.

A 2015 law requires the VA to issue a hard-copy photo ID to any honorably discharged veteran who applies. The card must contain the veteran's name, photo and a non-Social Security identification number, the law states.

To apply for the card, veterans must register with Vets.gov, a process that authenticates users through the ID.me system, VA officials told Military.com on Oct. 16.

Doing so requires users to upload a copy of a valid government photo ID, such as a driver's license or passport, and provide their Social Security number, among other information.

To complete the card application process, users will then upload a recent photo to the VA site that can be printed on the ID card, according to a lawmaker who introduced the legislation requiring the IDs. The cards will be directly mailed to the veteran.

No further information was available as to when in November applications will open, the turnaround time for the IDs or a specific address on the VA website where veterans can apply.

The ID cards are meant to offer a way for veterans to prove their service without carrying a copy of their DD214, which contains sensitive personal information such as veterans' Social Security numbers. The new IDs will not, however, qualify as official government-issued identification for air travel or other uses.

"Every veteran -- past, present, and future -- will now be able to prove their military service without the added risk of identity theft," said Rep. Vern Buchanan, a Florida Republican who introduced the ID card legislation in 2015.

"These ID cards will make life a little bit easier for our veterans."

The VA already offers ID cards to some veterans.

Those who receive health care from the VA or have a disability rating can get a photo ID VA health card, also known as a Veteran Health Identification Card. Military retirees also hold an ID card issued by the Defense Department.

Veterans are able to get a proof of service letter through the VA's e-benefits website. And some states will include a veteran designation on driver's licenses if requested.

The new VA ID card program begins as the military exchange system opens online shopping to honorably discharged veterans of all eras.

That benefit, which will officially launch on Veterans Day, requires veterans to first be verified before they can shop. The benefit does not allow shopping at brick and mortar exchange stores or the commissary and does not include base access.

From the Service Rep's Desk



Social Security Announces 2.0 COLA Increase for 2018

The Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) will be 2% in 2018 which is the first substantial increase in years.

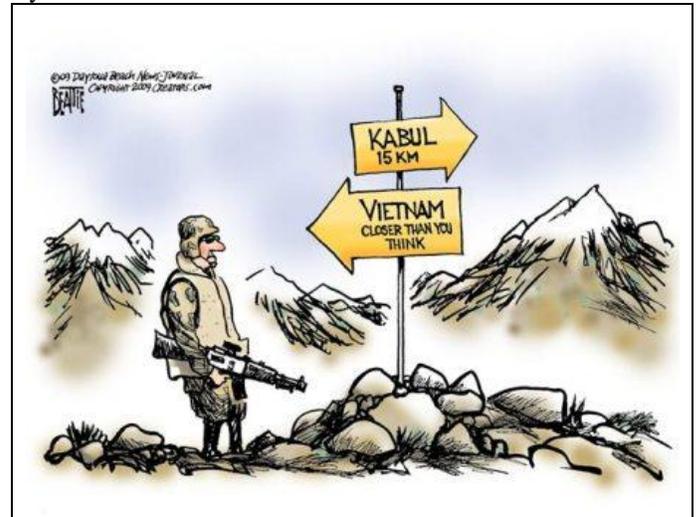
The COLA for Retired military veterans, VA rates for compensation and pension for disabled veterans and surviving families will be effective December 1, 2017 and will be reflected on the first check to be paid on December 31, 2017.

Social Security benefits will be effective beginning with the December 2016 benefits, which are payable in January 2018.

From Government Executive

Vietnam War: Who was right about what went wrong – and why it matters in Afghanistan

By David Skidmore



The ghosts of the Vietnam War no doubt hovered over a recently assembled conclave of President Donald Trump's advisers as they deliberated over the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan.

In the Vietnam era, as today, the United States found itself engulfed in a seemingly never-ending war with mounting costs, unclear goals and few signs of success. In both Vietnam and Afghanistan, successive presidents faced much the same options: Withdraw, decisively escalate or do just enough to avoid losing. Like his predecessors in both wars, Trump chose the middle path – incremental escalation with no clear exit plan. Although Trump called it a “plan for victory,” Secretary of State Rex Tillerson candidly admitted that the additional American troops will likely do little more than “stabilize the situation.”

How can we explain the seeming preference of U.S. presidents for muddling through – whether in Afghanistan or, 50 years ago, in Vietnam? This has been a central question in a course on the Vietnam War that I have offered for the past 30 years. In it, we look for answers in a fascinating debate among former officials that emerged in the late stages of the war.

Down a slippery slope

Harvard historian Arthur Schlesinger offered one point of view in his 1967 book “The Bitter Harvest.” A onetime adviser to John F. Kennedy, Schlesinger compared Vietnam to a quagmire: The first step into a quagmire inexorably draws one down a slippery slope. Schlesinger argued that officials in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations stumbled blindly into Vietnam without understanding where the U.S. commitment would lead. Escalation proceeded through a series of small steps, none of which seemed terribly consequential. Each succeeding step was taken in the optimistic belief that a little more effort – a bit more aid, a few more troops, a slight intensification of the bombing – would turn things around by signaling American resolve to stay the course. Faced with this prospect, the reasoning went, the North Vietnamese communists would sue for peace on American terms.

These flawed expectations, Schlesinger argued, arose from a decision-making system characterized by “ignorance, misjudgment and muddle.” A dysfunctional bureaucracy fed presidents misleading and overly rosy intelligence. The Vietnam War debacle, in other words, arose from inadvertence and folly.

Just don’t lose

In separate pieces, this interpretation of what went wrong was challenged by Daniel Ellsberg and Leslie Gelb. Both Gelb and Ellsberg had formerly served as Defense Department officials during the 1960s, and both helped to compile the famous “Pentagon Papers.”

Gelb and Ellsberg reached similar conclusions about the sources of U.S. policy toward Vietnam. Ellsberg argued that policymakers during the Kennedy and early Johnson administrations followed two rules:

1. Do not lose South Vietnam to communism, and
2. Do not involve the U.S. in a large-scale ground war in Asia.

Each rule drew upon recent precedent. The “loss” of China to communism in 1949 led to charges that Democrats were “soft on communism” and a wave of McCarthyite hysteria at home. On the other hand, the public would also not tolerate another ground war similar to the unpopular Korean engagement.

The perceived domestic political costs of either extreme – withdrawal or unrestrained escalation – steered Kennedy and Johnson toward the middle. As long as feasible, each president did enough to avoid losing South Vietnam but shunned the direct commitment of U.S. troops that military advisers insisted would be necessary to bring victory.

By 1965, the deteriorating political and military situation in South Vietnam cut this middle ground from beneath Johnson’s feet. The minimum necessary to stave off defeat now required the commitment of American combat troops. Even once this line had been crossed, however, troops were introduced in a gradual manner and Johnson balked at imposing higher taxes to pay for the war.

As Kennedy and Johnson anticipated, public support for the war waned as U.S. casualties mounted. Richard Nixon responded to these domestic pressures by undertaking “Vietnamization,” which gradually reduced American troop levels even while prolonging U.S. efforts to stave off a communist victory.

Ellsberg refers to this as a “stalemate machine.” Policymakers acted in a calculated manner to avoid losing for as long as possible, but understood that their policies could not bring victory. Stalemate was a conscious choice rather than a product of overoptimism or miscalculation.

While echoing Ellsberg’s account of the domestic constraints on U.S. policy, Gelb added two sets of international constraints. Withdrawal was ruled out because policymakers believed in the domino theory, which predicted that the loss of South Vietnam would set off a cascade of communist victories throughout Southeast Asia. They also feared that the U.S. would lose credibility with its allies if we failed to put up a fight in South Vietnam. For these reasons, as well as fears of a right-wing backlash, Kennedy and Johnson were unwilling to walk away from Vietnam.

Yet Kennedy and Johnson also feared the international risks of major escalation, Gelb argued. An invasion of North Vietnam raised the possibility that either China or the Soviet Union would intervene more directly or retaliate against U.S. interests elsewhere in the world. In an age of nuclear weapons, the U.S. preferred to keep the Vietnam conflict limited and to minimize the risks of superpower war.

From Vietnam to Afghanistan

Gelb and Ellsberg rejected Schlesinger’s argument that policymakers were overly optimistic and lacking in foresight. Rather, they saw policymakers as generally pessimistic, recognizing that the next step along the ladder of escalation would not be sufficient and that future steps would be necessary just to maintain a stalemate. With victory viewed as infeasible, presidents chose stalemate as the least bad among a set of terrible options.

Presidents had no clear exit strategy, other than the hope that the enemy would weary of the conflict or that the problem could be passed along to the next president.

Instead of blaming bureaucratic bumbling, Gelb argues that “the system worked.” The bureaucrats did exactly what top policymakers asked them to do: Avoid losing Vietnam for more than a decade. The problem lay rather in the underlying assumption – never questioned – that Vietnam was a vital interest of the United States.

Who was right?

I'd contend that Gelb and Ellsberg make a more convincing case than Schlesinger. Muddling through offered presidents a politically safer short-run alternative to withdrawal or major escalation.

A similar dynamic appears at work in the U.S. approach to Afghanistan, where Presidents Bush, Obama and Trump have each accepted stalemate over the riskier options of retreat or decisive escalation. Against an entrenched Taliban insurgency, U.S. policy has been driven by the need to stave off the collapse of weak local partners rather than the pursuit or expectation of military victory. Even President Barack Obama's surge in Afghanistan provided fewer than half the troops requested by the military. On the other hand, Obama later retreated from his own stated deadline for total withdrawal, opting to leave 11,000 troops in place. Now Trump has also reneged from previous pledges to disengage from Afghanistan, instead sending additional troops.

The Conversation

It may be that the logic of the stalemate machine is built into the very concept of limited war. Or that it is a predictable consequence of how presidents manage the constraints posed by American politics. In any case, the histories of U.S. military involvements in Vietnam and Afghanistan should serve as warnings to future presidents who might be tempted to again jump onto the treadmill of perpetual war.

50 Years Ago

November 3 - NORTH VIETNAMESE ATTACK CENTRAL HIGHLANDS, CARRY OUT AMBUSH. The 1st People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) Division attack allied outposts around Dak To in the Central Highlands. Elements of the 4th Infantry Division and the 173d Airborne Brigade help South Vietnamese troops repel the thrust. As the enemy withdraws from the area elements of the 173d Airborne Brigade follow in pursuit, resulting in a well-planned enemy ambush of U.S. troops on Hill 875. Losses in the 173d Brigade are steep, nearly 160 killed, although American troops finally take the hill after several days of bitter fighting.

November 7 - ROBERT F. STRYKER, MEDAL OF HONOR.

November 9 - GERALD O. YOUNG, MEDAL OF HONOR.

November 9 - JAMES ALLEN TAYLOR, MEDAL OF HONOR.

November 9 - LANCE P. SIJAN, MEDAL OF HONOR.

November 11 - JOHN ANDREW BARNES, III MEDAL OF HONOR.

November 18 - SAMMY L. DAVIS, MEDAL OF HONOR.

November 19 - CHARLES JOSEPH WATTERS, MEDAL OF HONOR.

November 19 - LAST FULL ARMY DIVISION DEPLOYS TO VIETNAM. The 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, which had been fighting in Vietnam since 1965, is reunited with its parent organization when the U.S. Army deploys the rest of the division to Vietnam in November 1967. The division would fight in several regions of South Vietnam. The 101st Airborne Division is the last full U.S. Army division to deploy to Vietnam.

November 20 - CARLOS JAMES LOZADA, MEDAL OF HONOR.

Receive "The Connection" by E-Mail
The monthly Chapter 120 newsletter, *The Connection*, is available by e-mail. Currently, 97 members receive the newsletter by e-mail, saving the Chapter over \$600 in postal fees annually. The newsletter is available in Adobe format (.pdf), attached to your e-mail. If you wish to receive the newsletter via e-mail, please e-mail the newsletter editor at ctchapter120@aol.com

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Welcome Home



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Hartford, CT 06145**