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HIGH FRONTIER

*Cy Morton
Blackwell ✓*

1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W. • Suite 1000 • Washington, D.C. 20005 • (202) 737-4979

Lt. Gen Daniel O. Graham
USA (Ret.)
Director

December 27, 1983

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to suggest that you favorably consider a proposed trip to Montgomery, Alabama to tour the facilities of National Industries, Inc. and to meet with June Collier, the company president and chief executive officer.

National is an outstanding example of American entrepreneurship and its success is entirely due to the efforts of June Collier, its president, and her husband, Ben, both two fine Americans. In addition to their business acumen, the Colliers are outstanding members of the Republican Party and were extremely supportive of your campaign in 1980. They have also been active contributors to state and local Republican candidates throughout the south. I have spoken at conferences where Ben Collier was also on the panel, including the Palm Beach Round Table. He is a strong booster of Project High Frontier and your March 23rd strategic initiative.

With the Colliers as hosts, Montgomery would offer a very positive environment for a Presidential appearance and would certainly bolster the election campaigns of several Republican Congressional candidates in the region.

A Presidential trip to Montgomery, Alabama within the next few months would be a productive endeavor for all concerned and your careful consideration of such a trip would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Daniel O. Graham
Lt. Gen., USA (Ret.)

DOG:bdc

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Collections

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1983

File
High
Frontier



MEMORANDUM TO: FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY
THROUGH: Jack Courtemanche
FROM: Morton C. Blackwell
SUBJECT: ABC Nuclear War Film

Here is a letter and proposal from Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham regarding ABC's scheduled nuclear war film, "The Day After."

General Graham asks on page 6 of the letter that the White House place calls to six wealthy conservatives to obtain funds for the media plan outlined.

From Bruce Chapman on the White House staff and from pro-defense leaders in the private sector who have seen the film, it is an extraordinarily effective piece of anti-defense propaganda.

I suggest this might be an appropriate matter to take up at senior staff meeting.

11-7-83

Morton -

We Should NOT push The heavy contributions
for this. IT would be hard sell. -

JAC



HIGH FRONTIER

1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W. • Suite 1000 • Washington, D.C. 20005 • (202) 737-4979

Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham
USA (Ret.)
Director

URGENT

November 4, 1983

The Honorable Morton Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
Old Executive Office Building
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Morton:

Here is our analysis of the problem which will arise from the ABC-TV show "The Day After." And here is a sound course of action to offset it, using it to promote the President's call for strategic defenses instead of his opposition's call for nuke freeze.

We need action on this fast. We need calls to the potential financial backers now.

Regards,

Daniel O. Graham
Lt. Gen., USA (Ret.)

DOG:vvm
Enclosure



HIGH FRONTIER

1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W. • Suite 1000 • Washington, D.C. 20005 • (202) 737-4979

Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham
USA (Ret.)
Director

HIGH FRONTIER

TWO DAY MEDIA BLITZ

November 20, 21, 1983

RESPONSE TO "THE DAY AFTER"

NOVEMBER 4, 1983



HIGH FRONTIER

1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W. • Suite 1000 • Washington, D.C. 20005 • (202) 737-4979

Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham
USA (Ret.)
Director

BACKGROUND

On November 20, 1983, ABC will air the made-for-TV movie, "The Day After." The announcement of this pro-freeze film has already stirred a storm of anti-nuclear sentiment across the country.

The film is expected to draw a 50 share of the audience, making it one of the highest rated shows of all time.

Several anti-nuclear groups have tried to purchase air time during the movie, according to H. Weller Keever, ABC's Vice President for network sales. While ABC has refused to sell network air time to any advocacy group during the film, including High Frontier, several groups are organizing an ad campaign that will run during the week following the film.

These campaigns include local TV spots and print ads in major city newspapers with an 800 telephone number for people to call to become involved with the disarmament movement.

Roger Molander's nuclear-war-education group, "Ground Zero," has published and distributed 200,000 viewing guides (see attached), and is encouraging people to watch the film in groups and join the movement.

Janet Michaud's "Campaign Against Nuclear War" will also have an 800 number and will sponsor two days of seminars in major cities across the U.S. the week following the movie. Other pro-freeze groups are also actively organizing media and grassroots campaigns.

As supporters of the President and his call for a sound national defense, we must not allow the disarmament lobby to capitalize on this emotional movie. We must not allow the disarmament lobby to play on the fears and frustrations of the citizens of this country. We must provide a sensible alternative on November 20th. That alternative is the President's March 23rd initiative.

HIGH FRONTIER'S MEDIA PLAN

To provide viewers with an alternative, High Frontier proposes a November 20th-21st media blitz on local TV, national TV (if we can purchase the time), and in local and national newspapers.

The television commercials are already produced. The commercials will have a tagline to call attention to the corresponding newspaper ads in the major dailys in the same markets.

Additionally, High Frontier will have an 800 telephone hotline for supporters to call for additional information.

The specific media plan is still being finalized, but as a minimum should include the following:

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20

<u>Local Newspaper Ads</u> (one full page)	<u>Sunday</u>
Washington Post	\$29,200
Miami Herald	11,400
Houston Chronicle	10,400
Dallas Times Herald	9,500
Seattle Times	14,100
San Diego Union Tribune	9,000 (Sun/Mon combo)
New Orleans Times-Picayune	4,900
Kansas Capital Journal	2,600
Denver Post	10,400

National Newspaper Ads (full page)

N.Y. Times National Edition	28,150
-----------------------------	--------

Local Newspaper Ads (1/2 page)

San Francisco Chronicle	11,000
Los Angeles Times	12,000
Chicago Tribune	13,700

National T.V.

* Ted Koppel's post film analysis	50,000
2 - 60 second spots	

Local T.V.

Post film local/regional 60 seconds
Spots in markets corresponding to the newspaper ads.

175,000

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21

Local Newspaper Ads (full page)

Monday

Washington Times (2 full page ads, 2nd page free for 1st time advertisers)	\$3,510
Houston Chronicle	9,800
Dallas Times Herald	9,100
Seattle Times	12,800
San Diego Union Tribune (Sun/Mon combo)	9,000

National Newspaper Ads (full page)

USA Today	16,000
* Wall Street Journal (closed out)	
Christian Science Monitor	1,450

National T.V.

ABC's AM World News	7,000
one 60 second spot (Contingent on availability)	

Local T.V.

Local/regional 60 second T.V. spots in markets
corresponding to the newspaper ads.

50,000

Total 510,000

These are several secondary markets that we would like to add to this campaign. Our ability to do so will depend on the financial resources that can be raised in the brief time we have left before the deadlines.

MEDIA BUDGET

The two day media blitz will cost a minimum of \$500,000. Anything less than this size buy will not make an impact significant enough to make a difference.

Furthermore, a buy of this size will generate substantial news coverage of the buy itself. We will, more than likely, receive news coverage in markets that we did not reach with the ads.

To encourage this coverage, High Frontier will send out press releases to approximately 3000 media contacts to stir their interest in the campaign.

Obviously, the time is running out to finalize this buy. Since High Frontier does not have the financial resources on hand to purchase this time, we are requesting help from the White House. We need the White House to call the following individuals and ask each to donate \$500,000.

W. Clement Stone	(312) 564-8000
Bunker Hunt	(214) 573-8466
Joseph Coors	(303) 279-6565
Rich DeVoss	(616) 676-6225
&	
Jay Van Andel	
Ed Gaylord	(405) 232-3311

Since High Frontier will be carrying the lance for the President on the issue of strategic defenses and the validity of his March 23 initiative, we are depending on the White House for their critical support.

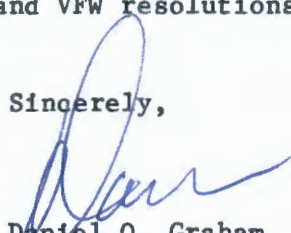
February 9, 1983

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
Old Executive Office Building
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Morton:

Here are the American Legion and VFW resolutions plus a copy of
American Legion Magazine.

Sincerely,



Daniel O. Graham
LTG USA (Ret.)

DOG:bdc

Enclosures

Resolution No. 466

EXPLOITATION OF U.S. SPACE TECHNOLOGY FOR DEFENSE

WHEREAS, it is the constitutional duty of the United States Congress to provide for the common defense; and

WHEREAS, attempts to restrict the growth of nuclear stockpiles by agreements with the Soviet Union have failed to reduce the threat of nuclear war; and

WHEREAS, the means are available to the United States to protect U.S. lives and property from Soviet nuclear attack; and

WHEREAS, such a defense can be achieved without adding nuclear weapons to the U.S. inventory and make futile any additions of strategic nuclear missiles in the Soviet arsenal; and

WHEREAS, such a defense would enormously strengthen the U.S. deterrent to nuclear war; now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the 83rd National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, that we urge and request that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States adopt as an immediate strategic objective of the U.S. Government the exploitation of U.S. space technology advances to accomplish the following:

- (a) deploy appropriate spaceborne strategic defenses to reverse the adverse trends in the strategic weapons balance;**
- (b) replace the failed strategy of Mutual Assured Destruction with a strategy of Assured Survival and peace through strength;**
- (c) provide both protection and incentive for U.S. industry to tap the enormous industrial potentials of space.**

Adopted by the 83rd National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held in Los Angeles, California, August 13-19, 1982.

RESOLUTION 108

SUBJECT: MILITARY SOVIET SPACE PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the Soviet military program dwarfs that of the United States in a numerical sense in that the Soviet launch rate is about five times that of the United States and the military payload weight placed in orbit is about 10 times that of this country; and

WHEREAS, military R&D experiments are performed on board Soviet manned space stations and the Soviets continue to develop and test an ASAT anti-satellite co-orbital interceptor, and there is evidence that a new improved ASAT is in development; and

WHEREAS, there is other evidence that the Soviets are developing a large space booster which, according to Pentagon analysts, could have six to seven times the launch weight capability of the U.S. Space Shuttle. The projected new booster could be capable of putting very large, permanently manned space stations in orbit; and

WHEREAS, according to Pentagon experts, the Soviet goal is support of both defensive and offensive space weapons with a man in the loop for target selection, repair, adjustments and positive command and control; and

WHEREAS, according to an article written by Lt.Gen. Daniel Graham and published in The American Legion Magazine, there is sufficient on-shelf technology to counteract the Soviet space efforts and lessen the Soviet ICBM threat; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Chicago, Illinois, August 24 - 26, 1982, that we strongly recommend that the United States proceed forthwith to counteract the Soviet threat in space against our defensive satellites as well as the ICBM nuclear threat against our country.

December 27, 1982

Mr. Wayne H. Valis
Special Asst. to President
for Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Wayne:

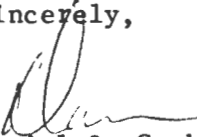
Sorry to be slow getting back to you.

We used to have a pretty good cabal at the White House on High Frontier -- Meese, Allen and Anderson. Two have evacuated leaving Ed the sole Keeper of the Flame, no doubt besieged by the turf-guarders who want no change.

Rick Williamson, Morton Blackwell and Gregg in the Vice President's staff are supporters. And for all I can tell from his 4 July speech at Edwards AFB, so is the President.

Let's have lunch and I'll fill you in better.

Sincerely,


Daniel O. Graham
LTG (Ret.)

DOG:bdc

WV
MB
DG
12:15pm
location to be determined

LL
lunch in
Feb @
D.G. +
Morton
Blackwell
see if
MB
wants to
do
this



Coalitions For America

Officers

Dr. George Hajjar
Chairman

Addah Jane Hurst
Secretary

Dr. Charles Moser
Treasurer

Paul M. Weyrich
President

Connaught Marshner
Vice President

Richard B. Dingman
Chairman, Kingston Group

Padraic Buckley
Director of Operations

John F. Grecco
Comptroller

MEMO TO: STANTON GROUP
FROM: PAUL WEYRICH
DATE: JANUARY 27, 1983

In the past few meetings I have announced a new policy regarding attendance at the Stanton meetings. I would like to take this opportunity to formally announce this policy and discuss a couple of other points with you.

As we all know the most important component to the success of any movement is commitment. With this in mind I have instituted the following new policy regarding attendance: three unexcused absences will result in your dismissal from the group.

Another point that need to be reclarified is our policy regarding guests. As you know the need for confidentiality is very important for that reason it is necessary that we screen all of our guests. I am therefore asking you to remember to clear all guests ahead of time with either me or Greg Butler.

In our meeting on January 27, 1983 we discussed our working agenda for 1983. This list was composed after recieving the input from a number of people in the group. These items reflect seven major topic areas that Stanton will be addressing in 1983. (this is not to say that these are the only topics that will be discussed) . The last half an hour at each meeting will be devoted to a discussion of the action that has been taken and what the next steps are to be. The following is a list of the seven major topic areas to be discussed, as well as the person who will be responsible for bringing these issues to the group on a week by week basis:

El Salvador and Central America.....	Andy Messing
Nuclear Freeze/Salt II	Tony Makris
Across the Board Rearmament.....	Michelle Van Cleeve

High Frontier Jim Cumber
Afghanistan..... Karen McKay
Chemical Warfare..... Karen McKay & Amy Moritz
VOA, Radio Marti etc..... Lynn Bouchey

These people will help us take the step by step approach we need to be successful.
I hope you will join in and assist us in making 1983 a successful and victorious
year.



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H1076

Crossing The HIGH FRONTIER

**We have the technology,
but will America lead
the way across the high
frontier of space?**



By Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, USA (Ret.)

The astronauts and their amazing rocketship *Columbia* have demonstrated America's unique capabilities in space. They also have opened a "high frontier," historically even more important, perhaps, than Columbus's discovery of the New World.

Once the world's first reusable space shuttle completes its scheduled four test flights by late 1982, and the *Columbia* and three follow-on shuttles start ferrying scientific, commercial and Defense Department payloads into orbit, plans call for the successive deployment of a vast array of satellites and other advance systems that promise to revolutionize life on earth . . . and beyond.

The technology is at hand to begin developing this space frontier for the betterment of all mankind. So, too, is much of the necessary space hardware. The initial costs would be no greater than that of the *Apollo* moon program, and conceivably less. The benefits to accrue would be immeasurably vast and enduring.

Imagine if you will a network of solar-powered satellites, each larger than the island of Manhattan, in geosynchronous orbit 22,300 miles deep in space. These massive satellites would collect the energy of the sun and microwave it to earth for conversion into cheap, safe

and limitless supplies of electricity.

Imagine also a series of communications satellites equipped with antennas the size of a football field and each designed to handle a quarter of a million "telephone" calls simultaneously from earthlings over tiny radios worn on their wrists; to relay hundreds of television channels across the world; to deliver mail electronically, and to perform countless other miracles in space.

The prospects are both exciting and attainable.

Dozens of communications satellites already transmit two-thirds of the world's overseas traffic in words and digits. Within a few years, larger and more sophisticated systems will provide instant communications to every corner of the earth.

All of these types of peaceful uses will come later; of immediate im-

portance is the defense of space and the skies above our land. Already, the Soviets possess the only space weapon on either side: an antisatellite system. It is described in technical journals as a space "battle station" armed with clusters of non-nuclear projectiles and equipped with infrared devices designed to zero in on targets up to 600 miles away. This renders vulnerable our navigation and reconnaissance satellites in low-earth orbit.

**"... the Soviets possess
the only space weapon
on either side."**



a strategic system of defense.

Based on exhaustive studies and analyses by competent experts, the most effective space defense requires a "layered" system:

1. A "point" defense for our ICBM silos could, within two to three years, destroy any confidence the Soviets might have in a first strike against our land-based missile deterrent. In a partially tested system, nicknamed "Swarmjet," a large number of small, conventional projectiles are fired at any approaching warhead from about a mile away, forming an explosive barrier. The cost would range from \$2 to \$5 million for each silo defended, depending on how many "Swarmjet" salvos were to be fired.

2. A first generation Global Ballistic Missile Defense (GBMD) system could be fully deployed within five to six years at a cost of \$10 to \$15 billion by using "off-the-shelf" space hardware. Deployment actually could start in as few as three years. The GBMD concept calls for the launching of a series of unmanned non-nuclear satellites that would orbit the earth and automatically track down any Soviet ICBM within minutes of being launched. Each satellite, or space "truck," would measure between seven and eight feet in di-

ameter, or about the size of an industrial cement mixer. Each would carry from 40 to 50 detachable, self-propelled interceptors called "carrier vehicles," or CV's, mounted in a three-ringed series of pods, much like the bullets in the chamber of a revolver.

Each CV, in turn, would be armed with a small "kill vehicle," or KV, which could be fired at an enemy missile after it had been sighted and tracked by computer and electro-optics. For example, a Soviet ICBM launched from the Soviet missile base at Tyuratam, north of Afghanistan, could be intercepted within six minutes of being spotted by one of our space trucks orbiting over Saudi Arabia. Traveling at speeds of up to 3,000 feet per second, the KV's would home in on and destroy the enemy missile, much as today's Air Force heat-seeking "Sidewinder" can zap a hostile jet aircraft. Actually, at the speeds involved, even an ice cube could probably destroy a targeted ICBM on impact.

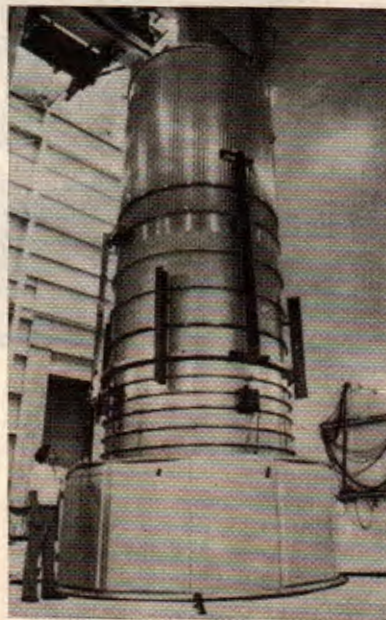
Should a Soviet missile escape destruction and succeed in deploying its multiple warheads, other space trucks would be assigned the difficult, but not impossible, task of intercepting the enemy warheads before they

(Continued on page 48)

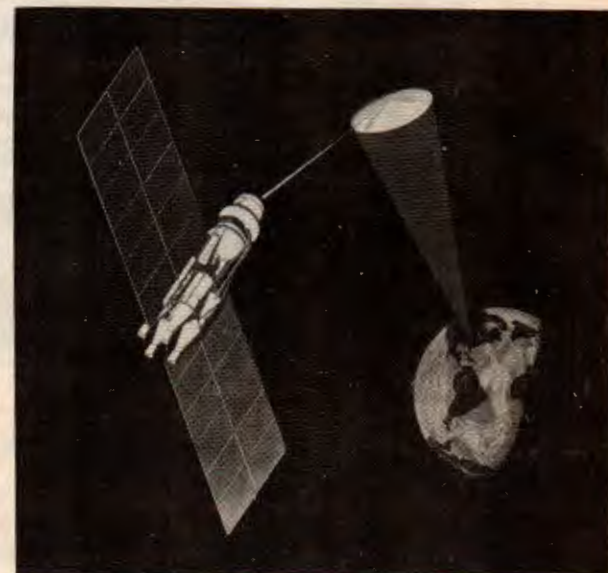
There is cause to believe the Soviets are also developing an advanced "killer" satellite equipped with laser beam devices that could obliterate our communications and missile-warning satellites now "parked" in stationary orbit deep in space.

Almost all of the USSR's space activity has a distinct military connotation. Only a few years ago, the Soviets orbited the first nuclear reactor. They now have a manned space station in orbit and are expanding its operations. An early Soviet breakthrough in laser weaponry could disrupt, especially in space, whatever remains of the strategic balance of power.

Clearly, we cannot halt adverse trends in the military balance if we simply try to compete with the Soviets in numbers of weapons or current technology. Our best hope is a bold and rapid end-run around the Soviets—in space. It is there that we still hold the technological advantage, however precarious. And it is in space that we can—and must—swiftly erect



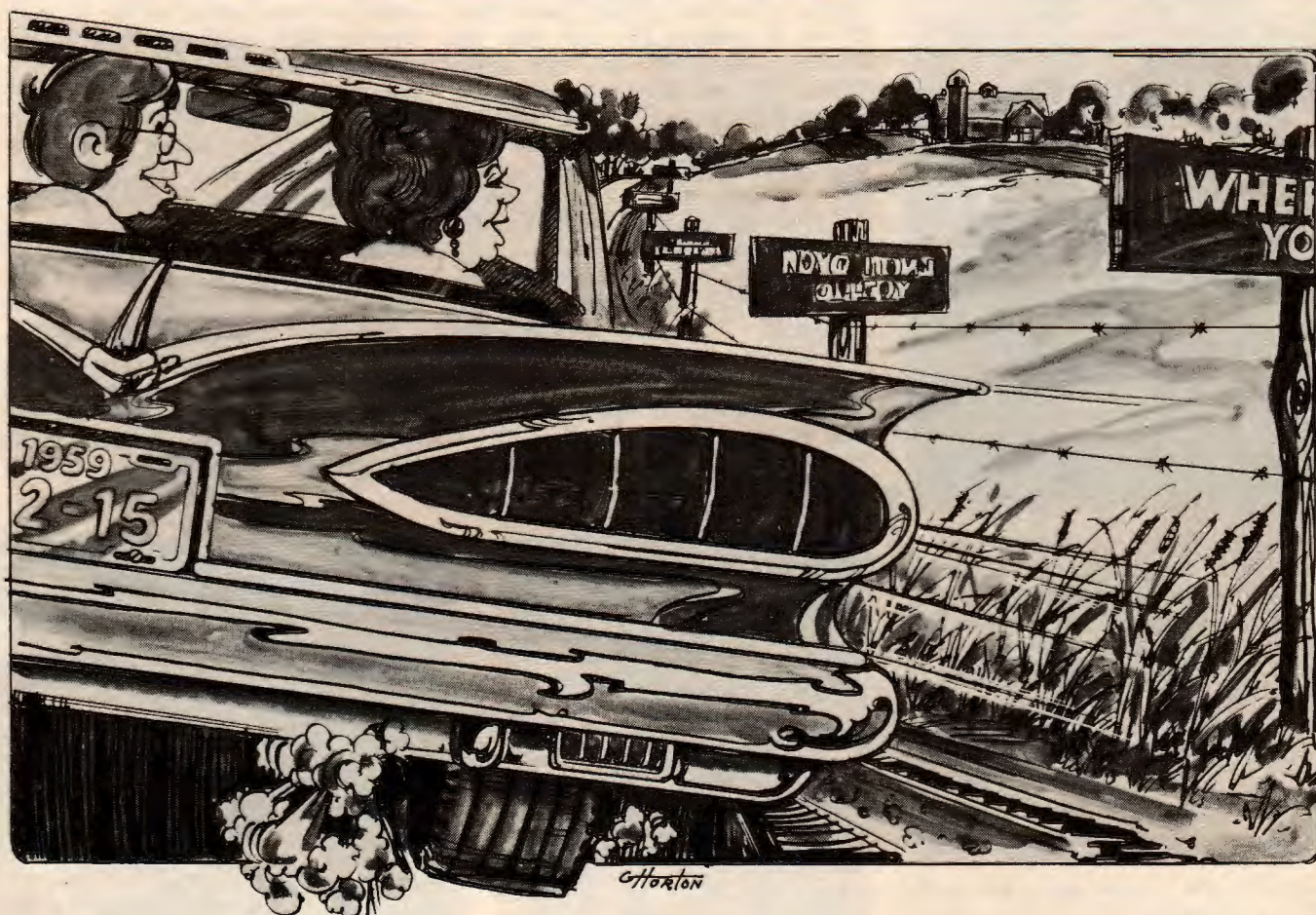
This rocket booster will be carried into space aboard the Space Shuttle where it will be used to put various payloads into orbit.



An artist's conception is shown of a nuclear power station in synchronous orbit around the earth.

Burma-Shave

REMEMBERED



Let your mind wander
back to the days of
roadside signs . . . and
Burma-Shave jingles

By Douglas Starr

There's a whole new generation of young men who never heard of "brushless shaving cream" as such, but you can bet your mildewed whisker-tickler they've heard of Burma-Shave and those witty jingles that have since singsonged their way into Americana. During their heyday, 35,000 Burma-Shave signs stretched from coast to coast proclaiming such

messages as this:

*If you don't know
Whose signs
These are
You can't have traveled
Very far*

Others weren't quite so subtle:

*He played
A sax
Had no B.O.
But his whiskers*

That initial breakthrough opened the door to others, including the means of effecting a cure for victims and the discovery that several previously unexplained epidemics had, in fact, been Legionnaires' Disease. Two years after the Philadelphia outbreak, Bill Foege was able to tell an international conference on the disease that never before had epidemiologists learned so much so fast about a single disease-causing microorganism.

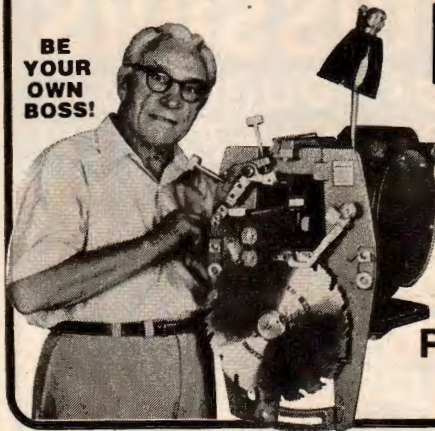
But there were still unanswered questions nagging CDC, chief among them: what was the natural reservoir—the hiding place—of the bacterium; why did it strike only in the warmer months, and how was it vectored from its hiding place to its victim? Today, after continuing efforts to solve the enigma, the epidemiologists know a great deal about *Legionella pneumophila*. They know that it is a common environmental bacterium, living naturally in soil and water. When its habitat is disturbed abruptly, as by construction activity, it floats up into the air and often finds a new home in the cooling towers on the roofs of large buildings. It thrives in the towers, multiplying rapidly, and then concentrations of the bacteria may be discharged through the building's air conditioning system. Regular disinfection of the towers thwarts the bug.

The saga of Legionnaires' Disease, with modern technology—air conditioning—serving as a conduit for spread of the malady, lends emphasis to Bill Foege's assertion that technological progress cuts both ways. "At the same time that we gain a measure of control over our environment, we also lose a measure of control," he says. "We open up new, unpopulated areas and we disturb ecosystems where previously unknown disease organisms may have thrived for millennia out of reach of man. We introduce newer, faster, more comprehensive transportation systems girdling the globe and we make it easier for infectious bugs to hitch rides everywhere. We devise new machines, new chemistry, new technological processes and we expose ourselves to new health problems. CDC has to be a guardian at the crossroads where the new developments and the new problems emerge."

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If you need only \$200 or \$400 extra income each month, a sharpening business is ideal for spare time. The additional dollars can be SPENT for more of the good things of life. Or they can be SAVED in a rainy-day fund that the family can bank on.

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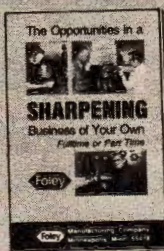
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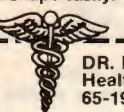
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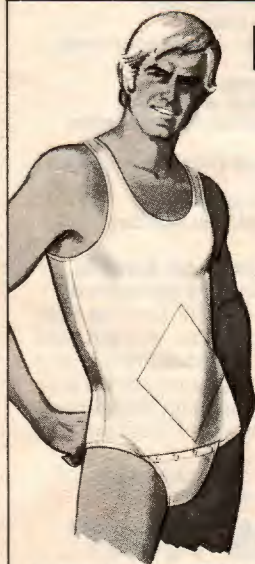
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High Frontier

(Continued from page 13)

could reenter the atmosphere over the United States.

Sufficient numbers of the GBMD satellites would be orbited to provide continuous coverage of any Soviet ballistic missiles that might be launched, including intermediate range nuclear weapons targeted on Western Europe, or others launched from submarines. As a consequence, the system could protect our allies as well as the United States.

3. A second-generation space defense system might be deployed within 10 to 12 years, which would be capable of destroying hostile weapons anywhere in space with advanced technology devices. One such sophisticated system would employ high-powered, ground-based lasers redirecting their beams by mirrors aboard orbiting satellites. An even more advanced spaceborne system would utilize highly destructive charged-particle beams to vaporize attacking missiles. These systems are currently in the research stage. Costs to continue this research should be increased by \$100 million a year.

4. A multi-purpose manned space vehicle is required for a variety of defense missions in space, including close surveillance and inspection of suspicious objects in orbit and the repair or retrieval of our own satellites. The Defense Department currently is actively considering the development of a one-man space "cruiser" which will use available space hardware and which could be built for less than \$1 billion.

Concurrent with the effort to meet these immediate needs for a U.S. military capability in space before the Soviets beat us to the punch, a parallel effort should go forward to develop America's industrial, scientific, mining and solar power potential in space.

On the drawing board are plans for one or more manned stations in orbit before the end of this decade. Using the shuttle as its workhorse, NASA, working with private contractors who helped get a dozen Americans to the moon and back a decade and more ago, could begin building a space station as early as 1986. By the year 1988, there could be space workers living on it. Advanced plans call for 12 inhabitants occupying the space station for four-month intervals by 1992.

Missile-killer approach better than going MAD

By FRANK VAN DER LINDEN
UNION WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has a historic opportunity to protect the United States against a devastating Soviet nuclear missile attack if he will adopt the "High Frontier" strategy, which calls for a multi-satellite system in space, capable of knocking out enemy missiles before they can deploy their multiple warheads against U.S. targets.

A team of scientists, space engineers, military strategists and economists, commissioned by the Heritage Foundation, is urging the president to adopt its bold new strategy to exploit this nation's technological lead in space.

'Top priority'

The leader, Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, former Defense Intelligence Agency chief, said in an interview:

"We need a presidential directive to give top priority to this project, which will kill the Soviets' main threat to the United States."

Gen. Graham, an adviser to Reagan in the 1980 presidential campaign, said the space-based missile-killers would be relatively cheap, non-nuclear, and would provide, for the first time, a shield for our missiles against enemy attack.

They would enable the president to close the "window of vulnerability" which he perceives for the mid-1980s, when the Russians will have enough accurate monster missiles to wipe out practically all of our land-based Minuteman ICBMs in their silos.

"First and foremost," the general said, "our concept would provide an effective defense against nuclear attack. It represents a long overdue rejection of the bankrupt theory of Mutual Assured Destruction, which held that the only effective deterrent to nuclear war was a threat by the U.S. and the Soviet Union to heap nuclear devastation on the cities and populations of each other."

'Apt acronym'

"The inescapable corollary of

Spotlight The Sacramento Union

About the author

The concept of a "High Frontier" strategy, which involves missile-killers in space, is explored here today by Frank van der Linden.

Recently named as White House correspondent for The Sacramento Union, van der Linden is a veteran Washington columnist and historian who has written three books about American presidents, the latest, "The Real Reagan."

Van der Linden has had White House press credentials since the first year of Harry Truman's presidency and has covered both houses of Congress for many of the nation's top newspapers.



Van der Linden

this theory of MAD (perhaps the most apt acronym every devised in Washington), was that civilian populations should not be defended, as they were to be hostages in this monstrous balance of terror doctrine."

The "MAD" doctrine rested on the idea that no anti-ballistic missile defense could be effective. But Gen. Graham said the U.S. could provide "a cheap and simple point defense of its missile silos," first; then a space-borne capability to destroy hostile missiles as they rise from their silos, and finally space weapons to intercept re-entry vehicles in mid-course.

The point defense could be provided within two or three years at a cost less than that of super-hardening our missile silos, and this would destroy any confidence the Soviets might have in a first strike against our deterrent. The spaceborne Ballistic Missile Defense could be deployed in five of six years at a cost not larger than that of the original MX in its now-abandoned "race track" design.

The "High Frontier" concept also calls for improving the space transportation system, pioneered by the space shuttle, so that the cost-per-pound to orbit could be lowered to less than \$100. This would provide

incentives for industry to develop the commercial opportunities of space.

\$50 billion price tag

Gen. Graham estimated that the military and civilian programs combined would cost about \$50 billion over 10 years — \$35 billion in defense funds, the rest NASA.

"The only way that costs can be held to these low levels and time schedules met is through a Manhattan Project type of managerial arrangement at the top of government," similar to the one that created the atomic bomb in World War II in an amazingly short time, he added.

That means an end-run around the bureaucratic monoliths in the Pentagon and elsewhere in the government, which could delay the program through years of wrangling over their "turf," the general said.

"Actually, we could start with only \$800 million in the first year, \$200 million from NASA and \$600 million from DOD, and we could get all this money in trade-offs from other projects, so the net cost would be zero," he said.

Dr. Edwin Feulner Jr., president of the Heritage Foundation, said Reagan's adoption of the proposal "will result ultimately in tremendous savings for the American taxpayers."

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to be representative

of Lyon Village
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Highland &
putting a wall
up on 10th Street

Filled Community
at year who covered
over clear majority opposed
thought would block what
access

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of my neighbors
very positive ^{favor}

All those who favor

the construction of
this building to
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High
Frontier

HIGH FRONTIER

A New National Strategy

A 29-minute documentary film

Produced by:

High Frontier, Inc.
1010 Vermont Ave., N.W., Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20005

SCENES OF SHUTTLE-ENGINES
IGNITE
SHUTTLE IS LAUNCHED THROUGH
AIR
ANIMATION - SHUTTLE IN SPACE

GEN. GRAHAM ON CAMERA

GRAHAM: I'm General Dan Graham. And I am the Project Director of High Frontier. High Frontier is the result of the efforts of over a score of the best scientists, engineers, economists, and management specialists that we could muster.

The results of High Frontier are to be found in this book. And the principal results are that we are able to move from the old strategy of Mutual Assured Destruction, which denied the United States the ability to protect itself--and to do it while at the same time opening up space so that we can tap the enormous economic potential of space.

CLOSEUP OF PICTURE

This is my family--my wife, seven children, and one of my six grandchildren. The most important thing about High Frontier to me is that they will be able to live in the United States which is secure and without the brooding menace of nuclear destruction.

CLIPPINGS SHOWN

Now sometime ago we went public with High Frontier; and we were happy to find that we got a very good response from the press--from the Washington Post, the St. Louis Globe Democrat, and others. But there was one journalist who summed up High Frontier, I think, better than any of the others. And I'd like you to see what he had to say.

WORDS APPEAR ON SCREEN
AS THEY ARE READ

VOICE: High Frontier promises to be the critical strategic, diplomatic, technological, and even philosophical issue of the decade.

GEN. GRAHAM ON CAMERA

GRAHAM: After you have seen this program, I think you're going to agree with Mr. David Wilson of the Boston Globe and agree with me that High Frontier is a strategy that should be adopted by the United States, and that all we require is the political will to do so. And I hope you're sufficiently convinced that you're willing to do something about it.

PHIL CLARKE ON CAMERA

NARRATOR: The space shuttle has ushered in a new era for mankind. The Columbia not only carries men into space; it brings them back again, and lands them at their precise destination on earth. This is a development more momentous for the future than the flight of the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk.

STILL OF WRIGHT BROTHERS'
PLANE

SHUTTLE FOOTAGE

The shuttle actually gives us a railroad into space. We can now move men and materials into the High Frontier to open broad new fields of human endeavor. Whether America moves quickly into this frontier may well determine our future as a nation and the future of the entire Free World.

STILLS OF MAP OF ANCIENT
EUROPE
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS
SHIPS
MAPS

Today we are at the point Europe was at just after the voyages of Christopher Columbus. His discovery and exploration of the new world opened a tremendous surge of activity on the high seas. First Spain and Portugal, and then France and Holland and England used the seas to enrich their economies, protect their countries, and spread Western civilization to the Americas. These nations were propelled by an historic imperative--just as we are today. We have reached a decisive moment. It is up to us to seize that moment, to capitalize on our already substantial investment in space.

FOOTAGE OF SHUTTLE BEING
LAUNCHED

PHIL CLARKE ON CAMERA

NARRATOR: For some twenty years since the creation of NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the United States has deemphasized the military role in space. Yet, it was the military who got us into space to begin with. America's first satellite, the Explorer I, was a military project. So, in a development sense, was Mercury, which carried the first American, Commander Alan Shepard, into space--and less than a year later put Colonel John Glenn into orbit.

FOOTAGE OF SATELLITE
FOOTAGE OF MERCURY LAUNCH

STILL OF GEN. TRUDEAU

In the late 1950's General Arthur Trudeau was Chief of Research and Development for the Department of the Army. Under his command was the Redstone Arsenal in Alabama, with Werner Von Braun and his brilliant team of space scientists. General Trudeau wrote a memorandum back during the Eisenhower administration recommending that we put men on the moon. He said that we could do it within five to six years.

STILL OF VON BRAUN

STILL OF MEMO

TITAN BEING LAUNCHED
STILL OF GEN. SCHRIEVER

The Titan missile, developed for the Air Force by a team headed by General Bernard Schriever, was the booster that made it possible for us to land Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin on the Moon in 1969. In between General Trudeau's prophetic recommendation and our actual landing on the Moon, the military role in space was sidetracked. In the early 1960's, we virtually demilitarized our space effort, and it remains demilitarized to this day.

FOOTAGE AND STILLS OF MAN
ON THE MOON
PHIL CLARKE ON CAMERA
FOOTAGE OF PENTAGON

FOOTAGE OF COSMONAUTS
AND ROCKETS
SOVIET MILITARY OFFICERS

By contrast, the Soviet Union has never drawn any distinction whatever between its civilian and military space programs. The entire Soviet space effort is directed by a separate branch of their armed services, known as the Strategic Rocket Forces. The whole Soviet effort in space is clearly aimed at giving the USSR military dominance over the United States--indeed over the whole world.

FOOTAGE OF GEN. SHATALOV

Here is the general who presides over the Soviet space program, with the scientists who assist him. There is no doubt who is in command here. Vladimir Shatalov is a former cosmonaut. A Soviet interpreter tells us what General Shatalov is saying.

STILL OF SHATALOV

FOOTAGE OF SHATALOV

INTERPRETER: The outstanding Russian scientist, Konstantin Tsiolkovskii, predicted that space exploration would bring mankind plenty of food and immense power. And now we are coming to appreciate this prediction more and more.

FOOTAGE OF SOVIET SPACE
LAUNCH

FOOTAGE OF COSMONAUTS
PERFORMING TASKS

NARRATOR: The Soviets have done some remarkable things in space--things that have great military potential. For several years, they have been keeping teams of cosmonauts almost constantly in Salyut orbital complexes. They commute to and from these satellites in Soyuz rockets, docking routinely with the Salyut.

FOOTAGE OF DOCKING MANEUVER

FOOTAGE OF SOVIET
COSMONAUTS AND CASTRO

By way of propagandizing the ersatz international character of their space program, the Soviets have taken a Cuban, a German, a Romanian, and a Pole in their rockets--under Soviet command, of course. Fidel Castro was introduced by Leonid Brezhnev to a Soviet satellite. In spite of Soviet advances in space, they still lag behind the United States in many respects. Their space vehicles cannot land of their own accord. They bring them down with huge parachutes, as contrasted with the pinpoint precision landings made by the American space shuttle. In some ways, their instrumentation and equipment is quite primitive as compared with ours.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS
COSMONAUT LANDS BY CHUTE

INSTRUMENT PANELS

SPACE VEHICLES AND PARTS

But their space vehicles undoubtedly serve Soviet military purposes very well indeed. Moreover, we know the Soviets have orbited nuclear reactors in space. Here's what happened when one of them came down in Canada.

FOOTAGE OF HELICOPTERS AND
MEN RECOVERING DEBRIS
CLOSEUP OF DEBRIS

VOICE: The debris recovered on Great Slave Lake is intriguing to scientists. The composition of metals could tell them more about Soviet satellite construction. Of the two pieces returned to Yellow Knife last night, one is radioactive.

VOICE: Today the scientific and armed forces ground team headed back to Great Slave Lake. They've isolated a football size satellite fragment that is highly radioactive.

PHIL CLARKE ON CAMERA

NARRATOR: There is no doubt the Soviets are going all out to win military control of space. What can America do to offset this threat? We'll take a closer look at High Frontier's plan right after this announcement.

APPEAL #1

TOLLFREE NUMBER
1-800-228-3100

Yes, threat from space is very real. If you wish to help prevent the Soviets' domination of space, we need your help now. High Frontier is a private organization that must depend upon your contributions to get its program to the public. If you want to see the United States acquire a nonnuclear defense in space, call this tollfree number. Or send your tax deductible contribution to High Frontier, 1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

ADDRESS APPEARS

BOOK IS SHOWN

Every contribution of \$25.00 or more will receive a copy of the High Frontier report, the same report sent to President Reagan for his consideration. Remember, if you want to see High Frontier's concept become a reality, send us a check for 25, 100, 1000 dollars, or more. Ask yourself: how much is the defense of your country worth to you?

End of Appeal

MAD ACRONYM

VOICE: The policy of Mutual Assured Destruction, which bears the appropriate acronym MAD, has paralyzed United States' strategic thought for two decades. In recent years the decline in U.S. military strength and a continuing Soviet military buildup have called into question our ability to survive and respond to a Soviet first strike. It is time for a bold, new stroke in strategic planning.

MAP OF SOVIET UNION
SHOWS ICBM SITES
CHART SHOWS SOVIET ICBM
FORCE TRENDS

ANIMATION OF TRIPLE LAYERED
DEFENSE

High Frontier addresses this need by proposing a triple layered nonnuclear defense. The system consists of three elements deployed in sequential zones. The first is a global ballistic missile defense, a low earth orbit network of space trucks, or carrier vehicles, that deploy clusters of small, nonnuclear interceptors capable of neutralizing enemy ICBMs during the initial boost phase.

A second level defense catches most of the missiles that get through the first layer.

Finally, a ground based point defense system is designed to enhance survivability of our existing Minuteman forces. Separately, and together as an integrated system, each element of this defensive plan acts to increase U.S. ability to survive and respond to a Soviet first strike. They form a credible deterrent to Soviet military planners who may advocate a first strike policy. Let's examine each element of the High Frontier proposal.

ANIMATION OF CARRIER VEHICLES

At the heart of the plan is a network of small space trucks, or carrier vehicles, in highly inclined 300-mile orbits. Each truck is capable of deploying numerous, small, heat-seeking interceptor missiles in an expanding sphere along its orbital track. Overlapping orbital tracks provide continuous coverage.

GRID SHOWS ORBITAL TRACKS

Here is a possible intercept scenario. At launch, a Soviet ICBM rises almost vertically, then pitches over, more nearly following the Earth's curvature as it gains speed and altitude. Above the horizon, sensors can easily detect heat from the missile's exhaust against the cold background of space. Targeting computers select the appropriately positioned carrier satellite. Several interceptors are deployed, and fan out as they accelerate along the orbital track. Sensors home in on the target exhaust. A conventional nonnuclear warhead disables the enemy missile during the first seven minutes of its boost phase and prior to deployment of its multiple nuclear warheads.

ANIMATION OF SENSORS

GRID SHOWING MISSILE AND SENSOR ACTIVITY

SHUTTLE ANIMATION

Much of the technology for such a system already exists. Given committed development resources, the system could be launched, deployed, and serviced by the space shuttle within five to six years, at a cost of approximately 15 billion dollars--a fraction of our overall defense budget.

ANIMATION OF SHUTTLE ARM UNLOADING CARRIER VEHICLE

CARRIER VEHICLE IN ORBIT

The second level will incorporate the global ballistic missile defense and more advanced systems that may require further technological development. This level would offer the advantage of extremely rapid targeting after deployment of the enemy's multiple warhead payloads. It would be designed to disable targets above the atmosphere.

ANIMATION OF SENSORS

SWARMJET ENGAGEMENT SCHEMATIC

Should any enemy warheads pass through the first and second defense zones, a third level of ground based point defense installations will protect our Minuteman silos or other targets in the U.S. This defense system operates at short range with a very high velocity salvo of small ballistic rockets. One such device, the Swarmjet, is already under development.

STILL OF SWARMJETS

Swarmjet, or other devices like it, could be deployed immediately and at relatively low cost. This would complicate an attacker's targeting problems, and thereby enhance our deterrent capability.

WORLD MAP - ANIMATION SHOWS
INTERCEPT COVERAGE

Let's look at an engagement involving the entire system. The overlay shows the intercept coverage of a single truck as it passes over the Soviet Union on an orbit incline 65 degrees to the equator. Other trucks, spaced 20 degrees apart along the orbital track, pass over the target region every three or four minutes. Still more carrier satellites on slightly different orbits provide blanket coverage over any desired region.

GLOBAL FOOTPRINT PATTERN
ILLUSTRATED

CARRIER VEHICLE IN ACTION
SOVIET MISSILE IS KNOCKED
OUT

When our reconnaissance systems verify a Soviet launch, U.S. interceptors are fired as level 1 defense goes into action.

CARRIER VEHICLES IN ACTION

The second level of defense pinpoints and disables most remaining enemy targets above the atmosphere. But, several warheads are entering the atmosphere on trajectories that would strike the midwestern United States. At a U.S. Minuteman silo, fire control radar acquires the missile track and launches a Swarmjet barrage at the incoming warhead, destroying it at a distance sufficient to protect our Minuteman, even if the attacking warhead detonates.

ANIMATION OF U.S. SILO
LOCATION

SWARMJETS ARE LAUNCHED

ANIMATION OF TRIPLE LAYERED
DEFENSE

It should be emphasized that no defense is perfect. Its purpose is to delay, deter, and make more difficult the attacker's position. A global ballistic missile defense and other systems described here can make the most of America's lead in space technology. The support system necessary to implement the military aspects of our space flight capabilities will also contribute greatly to such civilian programs as the space operations center, space industry, and solar power satellites. More importantly, this new national strategy represents a break from the dangerous policy of Mutual Assured Destruction.

SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER

ANIMATION CARRIER VEHICLE
AND SHUTTLE

What we propose is not a panacea. Space based defense does not mean that our nuclear retaliatory capability can be abandoned or neglected. But by reducing the threat of an enemy first strike, we will have less compulsion to continue amassing ever larger arsenals of nuclear weapons. This will help to produce a more stable and peaceful world than we now inhabit.

PHIL CLARKE ON CAMERA

NARRATOR: An American military capability in space is one part of High Frontier's program. The other is expansion of the peaceful uses of space. Here to tell us about one of the most promising of these uses is Dr. Peter Glaser of the Arthur D. Little Company in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

DR. GLASER ON CAMERA

GLASER: Space is a limitless frontier in terms of materials and energy resources. Tapping these resources is a single most important agenda point for this civilization probably for the next 100 years. The start that is being made in the High Frontier project by focusing not only on the military, but also on the industrial potential of space, is certainly well placed. We are proud of the U.S.S. Constitution anchored in Boston Harbor and still seaworthy, and recall the era of Clipper ships. Industry does have to be assured that its investment will be protected. This has been a requirement throughout history. I believe that space will enable us not only to expand our means of communication, which is already a major market for satellites--as much as 25 billion dollars by the year 2000--but also to devise new ways to process materials in space.

ANIMATION OF SOLAR POWER
SATELLITE

The solar power satellite is one of the few major options capable of supplying energy on a global scale. It works by using the solar energy in geosynchronous orbit, twenty-two thousand three hundred miles away, converts it into microwaves, and then a beam is sent back to earth. We are already starting to work on the assembly of these large space structures by means of beam builders, which are capable of constructing large structures in space automatically. The next step has to be to carry out experiments with the space shuttle so that we learn how to proceed from here. The cost of building these solar power satellites can be made competitive with other alternatives--whether they be nuclear or coal power plants. We are today convinced that it can be environmentally benign and be one of the major approaches to meeting our future energy needs.

STILL OF BEAM BUILDER AND
SOLAR POWER SATELLITE

CONG. GINGRICH ON CAMERA

GINGRICH: I'm Congressman Newt Gingrich, the Republican Co-Chairman of the Congressional Space Caucus. The United States is at a crossroads in both its prosperity and its very survival. And the High Frontier gives us a chance to leapfrog past the huge Russian army, to regain our national security through developments in space. The space shuttle gives us an opportunity to develop, through the High Frontier program, answers to the Russian challenge that would put us a decade ahead of the Russians in dominating the High Frontier of space. You know, he who controlled the air controlled World War II, the Japanese early on in the Pacific with their carriers, the Americans later on--the Germans early on in the blitzkrieg with their Stuka divebombers, the Americans later on.

GINGRICH

In the future, he who controls space may well control the future of mankind. We have a chance, through the High Frontier, using existing technology, to develop a space program that is absolutely necessary to our survival and that will give us a chance to move past the Russians to assure our own nation and freedom a future on this planet.

FOOTAGE OF ASTRONAUT JOHN
YOUNG DEPARTING FROM
COLUMBIA

YOUNG: That's what we've been trying to do for the last ten years. We've got a vehicle, with a payload performance that will allow us to do that much cheaper than we've been able to do it before. It will immeasurably improve the defensive capability of the country. It will help develop space science and technology. When we get operational, the space shuttle will be able to do in five to ten years what it would have taken us twenty to thirty years to do otherwise. We couldn't do it if we didn't have the space shuttle and that payload capability. And the sooner we do those things, the better off the country is going to be.

GEN. GRAHAM ON CAMERA

GRAHAM: As astronaut Young says, this new American space capability can profoundly affect our security. In fact, if we use this new capability well, we can avoid passing on to our children and our grandchildren the sorry legacy of a balance of terror and Mutual Assured Destruction theories, those theories which have dominated U.S. strategic thinking for nearly twenty years.

FOOTAGE OF SOVIET MISSILES
ON PARADE
SOVIET ICBM LAUNCHES
MUSHROOM CLOUD

PHIL CLARKE ON CAMERA

NARRATOR: The High Frontier concepts developed by General Daniel Graham and his team of consultants and advisors is attracting serious attention from space enthusiasts. One of these is author Robert Heinlein.

ROBERT HEINLEIN ON CAMERA

HEINLEIN: The thing I like best about the High Frontier, two aspects of it--one is it's nonnuclear, which should quiet down the people who go straight through the roof anytime anyone mentions the word nuclear; and the other is that there is nothing about any aspect of High Frontier that constitutes an attack on anyone else. It's physically impossible to use any one of the concepts in High Frontier for attack, for aggression. It is for the first time defense. We've been sitting here in the United States fat, dumb, and happy for 40 years telling ourselves we had defense because we had a Department of Defense, when in fact we had no defense at all--none. We have no means of stopping an ICBM. We didn't even have proposals for means until High Frontier came along. You can't kill a single Russian with High Frontier. What you can do is save the lives of American citizens, of the citizens of Western Europe, of the people of the Third World, and of Russians themselves by quenching out a nuclear war, even after the button is pushed.

ANIMATION AND FOOTAGE OF
SHUTTLE LANDING

VOICE: On April 14th, 1981 a spaceship landed on
planet Earth. It was ours.

Appeal #2

FOOTAGE OF WASHINGTON, D.C.
LANDMARKS
VARIOUS NATURE SCENES

When most Americans learn of the High Frontier strategy of Assured Survival, they ask, why is it not already in effect? It is because our leaders need broad public support to change national policy, because High Frontier challenges those within the government bureaucracy who see a real strategy change as a threat to their vested interests, and because many Americans, unfortunately, prefer to cling to the vain hope that our security can best be guaranteed merely by agreements with the Soviets.

SHUTTLE ANIMATION

The High Frontier concept is based on existing technological capabilities. It is far less expensive than other methods of insuring our security. High Frontier's commercial space proposals will more than pay for the military systems. And, best of all, it will relieve us of the balance of terror doctrines of the past.

TOLLFREE NUMBER
1-800-228-3100

Some concerned Americans have already donated so that the High Frontier team of scientists, engineers, and strategists could be assembled. We need your help to build public support to make High Frontier a reality. Call the tollfree number with your pledge, or write to us at High Frontier, 1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. Your donations are tax deductible. And every contributor of 25 dollars or more will receive this handsome, colorfully illustrated copy of the full High Frontier report, just as President Reagan received.

HIGH FRONTIER ADDRESS

BOOK

Join us in this crucial effort.

FILM CREDITS

Dear Friend:

You and I have much to be proud of. Together, we have earned some considerable success for the High Frontier concept of space-based defense against nuclear missiles. President Reagan courageously made the decision to announce that he favors strategic defense and has ordered studies to determine the best way to use America's superior space technology to preserve the peace and save lives through defense.

But we still have a long way to go. Many in the media and the congress oppose any attempt to scrap the outmoded Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) concepts. Some who have spoken out against High Frontier have done so without even having read the results of our studies.

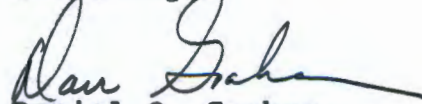
To keep you and others informed, -and in response to many requests, we have initiated a monthly High Frontier Newsletter. The first issue is enclosed.

If you have donated at least \$50 to High Frontier in the past, you will be receiving the newsletter free with our compliments. If you have not done so, you will not receive the newsletter unless you enter a subscription. You may subscribe to the High Frontier Newsletter for \$30 per year.

Gift subscriptions are also available at \$30 per year.

Thank you

Sincerely,


Daniel O. Graham
Lt. Gen., USA (Ret.)

HIGH FRONTIER NEWSLETTER



1010 Vermont Ave., N.W. • Suite 1000 • Washington, D.C. 20005 • (202) 737-4979

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REAGAN ENDORSES HIGH FRONTIER-TYPE STRATEGY

President Reagan, in a March 23rd television address to the nation, shared his "vision of the future which offers hope" and pointed the way out from under the old Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) strategy and toward the High Frontier goal of Assured Survival.

After pledging to work toward major mutual arms reductions, the president noted that "it will still be necessary to rely on the specter of retaliation - ... and that is a sad commentary on the human condition.

"Would it not be better to save lives than to avenge them?" "I believe there is a way," he said, by turning to our strengths in technology to intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reach our own soil or that of our allies.

FREE THE WORLD FROM THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR

"I call upon the scientific community in our country ... to give us the means of rendering these nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete." "Is it not worth every investment necessary to free the world from the threat of nuclear war? We know it is!"

The president's vision of a space-based anti-ballistic missile defense system closely parallels the High Frontier strategy which we have outlined in our book-length report. Presidential Science Advisor George Keyworth told the press the next day that "The strategic concepts that the president has enunciated and those of High Frontier are the same."

Only the comment that "it will take years, probably decades, of effort" detracted from his otherwise excellent description of the High Frontier-like concept.

As High Frontier director Daniel O. Graham and other experts have stressed, the technology is available right now. In fact, a recently declassified study (Project Defender) from the Eisenhower administration concluded that similar concepts were possible with technology available back then.

REACTIONS

The White House reported that a tally of phone calls and telegrams after the speech showed very strong support for the President's plan.

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However, Newsweek, Time, and numerous other "establishment" periodicals and pundits could hardly contain themselves. Calling it his "star wars speech," many journalists tried to pretend that such defenses were only feasible in the distant future, if at all. Many writers, apparently still clinging to the discredited "MAD" theory, also tried to argue that such a defense may not be desirable even if it could be deployed.

Predictably, arms control "experts" of the do-nothing school were frequently quoted as opposing the proposals. As a case in point, in just one article, Newsweek quoted Gerard C. Smith, Kurt Gottfried of the Union of Concerned Scientists, Arthur Klein of the Center for Defense Information (an oddly-named organization in coalition with pacifists) and "nuclear freeze coordinator" Randall Kehler.

But some columnists like Meg Greenfield were more supportive. In a thoughtful article in which she listed what others found wrong with the proposal, she said, "whatever the merits of the individual objections being raised, I sense too great a piling-on here." "What we are learning is that a remarkable constituency has grown up around the idea that we and the Russians can hope for no better than a prolongation of the old balance-of-terror politics: guaranteed mutual vulnerability to nuclear annihilation." "I wish the status quo nuclear gang would try to improve on Reagan's thought, not merely satirize it. I wish they too would think radically."

And scores of other newspapers and columnists joined the chorus of praise for the President's plan. The Washington Times, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and the Dallas Morning News, to name just a few major newspapers, ringingly endorsed the concept.

ANDROPOV DOESN'T LIKE IT

Moscow was quick to denounce the president's speech and especially the space defense initiative. Yuri Andropov called for an international agreement "prohibiting the deployment in space of weapons of any kind, or the arms race will go over also into space." In reply, a State Department spokesman correctly called attention to the fact that the Soviets have the only anti-satellite capability and continue to test it. Also ignored, was the fact that Gromyko proposed on September 19, 1962 that both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. build anti-ballistic missile systems as a prelude to reductions in offensive nuclear arms.

Moscow has had plenty of practice in denouncing High Frontier. After the March 1982 press conference which reported the results of the High Frontier study, Soviet television spent six full minutes attacking the proposal and calling it "inhuman." This was at a time when the three U.S. television networks combined had spent only one minute on news about High Frontier!

PRESIDENT FOLLOWS THROUGH

Two days later, Reagan showed that he meant what he said. He issued National Security Decision Directive Number 85 (see next story), which called for the first steps in developing a defense in the High Frontier.

PRESIDENT ORDERS STRATEGY STUDY - CLARK GETS ASSIGNMENT

President Reagan signed National Security Decision Directive Number 85 on March 25.

Reagan directed that two studies be conducted - one to "define a long term research and development program aimed at an ultimate goal of eliminating the threat posed by nuclear ballistic missiles," and the other to "assess the roles that ballistic missile defense could play in future security strategy of the United States and our allies."

The strategy study is to be completed "on a priority basis" in time to provide funding guidance for the Fiscal Year 1985 budget and for the accompanying five-year defense plan.

According to the directive, "The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs is assigned the responsibility to formulate detailed instructions for implementing this NSDD including organization, assignment of responsibilities, and completion dates."

High Frontier input to the National Security Council on this presidential directive was assured by White House spokesmen on March 24. We are in contact.

CONGRESSIONAL BATTLE LINES BEING DRAWN ON HIGH FRONTIER CONFLICTING RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED

Two resolutions have been submitted by groups of lawmakers which take opposite positions on High Frontier.

The pro-High Frontier resolution was introduced in the Senate (Senate Resolution #100) by Senators Wallop and Laxalt. It calls on the President to "expeditiously" recommend steps for the development of systems with the "capability of destroying ballistic missiles which might be launched against our country." It has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Bill Whitehurst of Virginia.

In their "Dear Colleague" letter, Senators Wallop and Laxalt note that space has already been militarized for offensive purposes. They say the question is whether to militarize space for defensive purposes to protect American lives.

Wallop and Laxalt point out that a recent poll showed that 86.1 percent of Americans support building an anti-ballistic missile defense against incoming ballistic missiles.

The anti-High Frontier resolution was introduced by Congressman Joe Moakley of Massachusetts in the House (House Joint Resolution #120) and by Senators Tsongas, Hart and Hatfield in the Senate (Senate Joint Resolution #28). Moakley claims to have over 100 co-sponsors for his bill which calls for immediate negotiations to ban weapons of any kind in space -- a proposition which closely parallels a Soviet-proposed treaty.

In his "Dear Colleague" letter asking for support for his anti-HF resolution, Moakley calls the High Frontier proposal "high foolishness." He enclosed a "critique" of High Frontier by the anti-defense Center for Defense Information. Moakley, whose own record on defense issues is abysmal - having scored only 14% right over-all on the pro-defense American Security Council voting index, claims that unless such a resolution is passed, there will be an "arms race in space."

Since the Soviets appear to already have an operational anti-satellite capability, and are launching scores of military satellites each year, it seems a little late to worry about U.S. actions creating military competition in space. "This administration," said Moakley, "is not content with spreading the threat of total destruction across the earth. Now it wants to carry these very real dangers into space." Most Americans, we suspect, would prefer that military conflicts occur in space where there are no people and cities than on earth where there are.

The Wallop-Laxalt resolution is printed below. High Frontier supporters are urged to contact their Senators and Congressmen requesting them to become co-sponsors of the Wallop-Laxalt or Whitehurst resolutions.

WALLOP - LAXALT RESOLUTION

SENATE RESOLUTION 100

Calling for development of defensive weapons in space at the earliest possible date.

-- Whereas the first responsibility of any government is to ensure the physical safety of the population, and

-- Whereas the United States government does not now possess any means of defending the American people against attack by ballistic missiles, and

-- Whereas the President is correct that it would be "better to save lives than to avenge them," and that we should be working as hard as possible to render weapons of mass destruction "impotent and obsolete," and

-- Whereas various technologies hold out real hope that the United States government could offer the American people substantial protection against ballistic missiles by deploying anti-ballistic missile devices in space and on the ground, and

-- Whereas it is reasonably clear that the Soviet Union has provided itself with offensive space weapons and is trying to provide for itself a space-based laser weapon by means of which to defend itself against ballistic missiles.

Now be it resolved that --

It is the Sense of the Senate that the President expeditiously recommend to the Congress the budgetary steps necessary to protect the American people by building weapons for development in space, at the earliest possible date, with the capability of destroying ballistic missiles which might be launched against our country.

A NOTE FROM THE HIGH FRONTIER TEAM

High Frontier's mission since the President's March 23rd policy statement has been and will be to support him and broaden the administration approach in include the rest of the strategy - civilian as well as military uses of space.

And, of course, we need money to support this effort. Our opponents and those who oppose the President's initiative are well-heeled.

If you can help us, please do so. You can't make a better investment in a peaceful and prosperous future for America and the free world. Contributions to High Frontier are tax deductible.

HIGH FRONTIER LETTERS AN "AVALANCH"

The number of letters from citizens and members of Congress to the Department of Defense concerning High Frontier was so great that an Air Force Major was assigned to answer them on a regular basis.

In a letter thanking General Graham for appearing at a surprise "going away" luncheon. the Major wrote. "I can truthfully say that I found my association with the High Frontier avalanche unusually interesting and worthwhile. I extend my best wishes for your efforts to attain a new national strategy. Based on my involvement. I believe such an approach, with a resolution of the technology debate, offers a positive course for our nation."

MX COMMISSION BRIEFED BY GENERAL GRAHAM

The Presidential Commission studying the MX basing mode requested and received a 30-minute briefing by High Frontier's General Daniel O. Graham, (USA, Ret.).

In the briefing, Graham was careful to point out that High Frontier is a strategy recommendation backed by some examples of military hardware that could be used to implement the strategy. "It is not," he said, "a pitch for specific hardware."

He summed up the strategy recommendations as follows: "Move from the all-offense, punitive deterrence doctrine which we know as Mutual Assured Destruction to a balanced defense-offense strategy which deters by eliminating the effectiveness of a Soviet first strike. We call this Assured Survival. Then move through negotiations toward Mutual Assured Survival. Create the technological and security conditions necessary to encourage vigorous U.S. exploitation of the commercial potentials of space industrialization."

Graham noted that the Mutual Assured Destruction doctrine was doomed to failure by the Soviet refusal to accept its basic premises. High Frontier's main recommendation is to replace that strategy.

The hardware needed to back up this change in strategy includes the following:

1. A quickly-deployable spaceborne defense against Soviet strategic missiles in the early phases of their flight.
2. A second-generation spaceborne system capable of intercepting Soviet missiles and warheads throughout their flights.
3. A quickly deployable, ground-based point defense of individual missile silos.

Although High Frontier has described specific hardware options which could fulfill these requirements, Graham commented that if someone criticizes the options because there are better options available, "we applaud rather than defend."

However, he said, "We are convinced that most attacks on these systems were designed to prevent the necessary strategy change by making High Frontier appear technically or fiscally unachievable."

"While we have specific responses to all technical objections, in general we can point out that 20 years ago, a strong team of DOD scientists and technicians numbering over 5000 people concluded that a system such as High Frontier's GBMD was technically feasible and achievable within six years of a go-ahead.

"We contend that GBMD-I can be acquired in 5-6 years for about \$15 billion. We agree with DOD and others who believe that High Frontier could cost \$50 billion if we take 10-12 years to get it, but much less if we can avoid unnecessary stretch out. Our acquisition system is so cumbersome today that it takes 13 years or more to obtain a fighter aircraft. Yet the most advanced aircraft in the world today, the SR-71, was obtained in 2-1/2 years; the Polaris submarine, with far more technical risks than High Frontier's GBMD, was obtained in 47 months; and we landed on the moon in seven years from a go-ahead. With business as usual, High Frontier's time schedules cannot be met. With management arrangements which worked in the past, we can."

HYPER-FAST GUN AS SPACE-BASED ABM?

Since the President's announcement on March 23, High Frontier has been contacted by a number of individual scientists and high-technology companies with suggestions for making High Frontier concepts even more effective.

One of the more novel suggestions which have been made to us regarding space

defense has come from David Dardick of Tround International. Tround International was founded by Mr. Dardick to promote his unique "open chamber" gun system which fires a triangular round ("tround") made of plastic. Twenty to twenty-five years ago, he made a similar proposal for use of his gun design to the Department of Defense.

The basic idea is to orbit a recoilless version of the Tround weapon on satellites. The unique "open chamber" configuration of this weapon design eliminates the reciprocating bolt arrangement used in most guns. Instead, the "tround" design substitutes a rotary action that is similar to the revolving cylinder of a western "six-gun"...except that in the open chamber design the triangular cut-outs that hold the round are on the outside of the cylinder. The round is fed in from the side and, as the cylinder rotates, the surrounding frame becomes part of the "chamber" from which the round is fired. As the rotation continues, the spent shell is ejected from the opposite side.

The advantages of this system are its simplicity (which allows both greater reliability and reduced cost per weapon), and an extremely rapid (reported to be up to 1,000 rounds per second) firing rate.

The proposed spaceborne system would pack 16 individual pellets into each tround. Each pellet would weigh about as much as two aspirin tablets. At the available firing rates, a five-second burst would fire 5,000 trounds to form a pellet cloud 2,500 feet by 500 feet and containing 80,000 individual pellets. Even ignoring the velocity imparted by the weapon, the satellite velocity (25,000 ft./sec.) would give each pellet a kinetic energy of almost 900,000 ft./lbs., which is more than enough to destroy a Soviet warhead. The weapon could have between 8 and 100 very short barrels in a gatling gun configuration - thus providing a capability to fire hundreds of thousands of pellets in just a few seconds.

Obviously, this proposal could substitute for the individual kill vehicles on the GBMD-I. Because of the much greater number of trounds that can be carried by a satellite, it is possible that this design would be superior to any other option yet investigated.

Dr. Arnold Kramish and other experts on the High Frontier technical staff are now evaluating the Tround International proposal.

A NINE YEAR OLD'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

Here is a letter written to the President by a nine-year-old girl from San Diego:

Dear Mr. President:

My name is Michelle Rico. I am nine years old. I heard my grandpa telling my daddy that General Graham has figured out a way to stop Russian missiles from landing in our country and killing American boys and girls.

If he could do that then the Russians wouldn't shoot their missiles at us and you wouldn't have to shoot your missiles back at them and kill Russian boys and girls.

Please Mr. President, will you listen to what General Graham has to say. I don't want anybody killed. Please write to me.

Your friend, Michelle Rico

P.S. I have five dollars which I saved out of my Christmas money. I am going to send it to General Graham so he can tell everybody how the High Frontier can keep American boys and girls and Russian boys and girls from getting killed.

M.R.

It seems reasonable to ask: If a nine-year-old girl can see the merits of High Frontier so clearly, what is wrong with some old men?

RAPID-FIRE GUNS PROPOSED FOR BMD DEFENSE

The original High Frontier proposal selected Tracor Corporation's SWARMJET system as a good answer to the "third layer" defense problem - the point defense of missile silos. SWARMJET remains a promising contender in this role.

However, in recent months, we have found that the solution to the immediate problem of vulnerability of land-based U.S. missiles might, in fact, be met by gun systems. This so-called "window of vulnerability" problem is of critical importance, particularly before the space-based GBMD system is deployed.

Military and industry spokesmen have volunteered information to High Frontier which shows that the General Electric gun, GAU-8, which fires a high volume of warhead-destroying projectiles, can be used to reduce by 90% or more the chances that the Soviets could destroy our missile silos in a first strike. This is of great importance and the Director of High Frontier briefed the President's MX Commission on this option.

Anyone who wants more details on this may write to the High Frontier headquarters in Washington.

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR SPORTS HF BUTTON

Ed Rollins, a key advisor to President Ronald Reagan, is pictured at a conference in Washington wearing a "HIGH FRONTIER" button.



SPACE COMMAND MOTTO

The newly-formed Space Command, which was mandated by the U.S. Congress, has adopted a fitting motto: "GUARDIANS OF THE HIGH FRONTIER."

This is an obviously appropriate motto for the Space Command which will undoubtedly have primary responsibility for the military aspects of High Frontier. Please write to General James V. Hartinger at CINC - NORAD/Space Command, Peterson AFB, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80914 and express your support for his choice of motto for this important new space unit.

Calendar of High Frontier Events

- May 8-9 Gen. Graham in New Hampshire (Concord, Manchester & New London)
- May 10 Gen. Graham in Symposium on U.S. Catholic Bishops' Pastoral Letter on Nuclear War - St. Peters Catholic Church, Washington, DC. Scheduled to be carried by C-Span TV (open to public)
- May 11 High Frontier Advisory Board Meeting - Washington, DC
- May 13 Gen. Graham to speak at Air-War College, Maxwell AFB, Alabama
- May 14 Gen. Graham to give commencement address at Samford University, Birmingham, Alabama
- May 16 Gen. Richardson to speak to a Hope College group.
- May 20 Gen. Richardson to give keynote address at annual Armed Forces Week celebration in Chattanooga, Tennessee.
- May 30 Gen. Graham will give keynote address to the National Council for the Encouragement of Patriotism, Inc. Highway of Flags Servicemens Memorial - Highland, Indiana
- June 4 Gen. Richardson to participate in the International Conference on Geopolitics in Paris.
- July 20-24 Gen. Graham to speak at Third Annual World Balance of Power Conference - London. Sponsored by Foreign Affairs Research Inst.

NEW BOOKS ON HIGH FRONTIER PUBLISHED

On May 1, TOR Books published a paper-back version of High Frontier. It is written in book form rather than as a "study" which many High Frontier supporters have received. It should be on your book stands soon. If not, ask book stores to get it. The book is being distributed by Pinnacle Books of New York City.

On May 15th, a second book, America Must Be Defended, written by General Daniel Graham, with an important foreword by Senator Armstrong of Colorado will also be available. This book will be published by Regnery-Gateway.

HIGH FRONTIER MATERIALS AVAILABLE

16-mm Film	\$225.00
TV Cassette (specify VHS or Betamax).....	\$ 60.00
Original High Frontier Study.....	\$ 15.00
"High Frontier" paperback (new smaller format).....	\$ 7.95
Brochures.....	\$.10
Newsletter subscription (per year).....	\$ 30.00



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