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UNITED STATES DEFENSE COMMITTEE



Lieutenant General
Daniel O. Graham
United States Army, Retired

December 15, 1983

Here are some additional names of conservative candidates for the Presidential Advisory Board for Radio Marti.

Timothy F. Ashby, Idyllwild California

- o Completing Doctoral work in International Relations, University of Southern California.
- o Dissertation on Soviet strategy in the Caribbean.
- o Former Special Assistant to the Minister of State for Tourism, Ministry of Tourism, Government of Grenada.
- o Liaison Officer to the Bolivian Delegation, OAS General Assembly, Grenada in June of 1977.
- o Has had several works on Soviet strategy in the Caribbean published by major national publications.
- o Speaks Spanish.

Miguel Eria, New Orleans

- o Vice President of Howard, Weil, Laboissee, Freidrichs and Co., Investments.
- o Participated in Bay of Pigs.
- o Imprisoned by Castro for 22 months.
- o Speaks Spanish.

Dr. Rodolfo J. Aguilar, Baton Rouge

- o Director of L.S.U. Center for Latin American Affairs, Baton Rouge, whose board includes Senator Bennett Johnston, Congressman Henson Moore, and Woody Jenkins, Executive Director, Council on National Policy.
- o Has lived in Costa Rica and Nicaragua.
- o Resident of the U.S. for 28 years.
- o Doctor of Civil Engineering.
- o Speaks Spanish.

Roger Candeleria, Durango Colorado

- o Speaks Spanish.
- o Choice of Senator Armstrong.

Letters of recommendation on behalf of the candidates should be sent to the following people in the White House:

John Herrington, Director
Presidential Personnel
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

or,

Barbara McQuowen, Associate Director
Presidential Personnel
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Any other suggestions would be welcome by the United States Defense Committee so that we can send letters of recommendation on their behalf, also.

Please contact:

Brad Palmer
United States Defense Committee
450 Maple Ave., E. Suite 204
Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 281-5517

December 7, 1983

Dear Mr. Walther:

I want to thank you, General Graham, and the members of the United States Defense Committee for your help in developing support in the Congress for both my Central American policies and for the budget items necessary to rebuild America's defenses.

By flooding Congressional offices with post cards and letters backing a strong defense, your members are having a direct impact. Together we've been able to win some important victories in the Congress.

The fight is far from over. But with the continued support of people like you and General Graham, I'm confident we will prevail in our drive to provide a strong national defense and to secure peace and freedom in generations to come.

Please keep up the good work. God bless you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Henry L. Walther
Executive Vice President
United States Defense Committee
3238 Wynford Drive
Fairfax, Virginia 22031

bcc: Morton Blackwell

RR/OPL/RDC/CAD/lrc -12PMN

rev: first 2 paras.
as drafted.
Minor changes
in the rest
mk

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 2, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO: ANNE HIGGINS

FROM: Morton C. Blackwell *MC*

SUBJECT: Response to Henry L. Walther

Attached is a letter to the President from Henry L. Walther of the U.S. Defense Committee, one of the most supportive organizations helping on the Central American policy and the MX.

Attached also is my suggestion for a response.

Thank you.

MCB:jet

2 Attachments a/s

November 30, 1983

Mr. Henry L. Walther
Executive Vice President
United States Defense Committee
3238 Wynford Drive
Fairfax, VA 22031

Dear Mr. Walther:

I want to thank you, General Graham, and the members of the United States Defense Committee for your help in developing support in the Congress for both my Central American policies and for the budget items necessary to rebuild America's defenses.

By flooding Congressional offices with post cards and letters in support of a strong defense your members are having a direct impact. Together we've been able to win some important victories in the Congress.

But the battle is far from over.

With the continued support of people like you and General Graham, however, I'm confident we will prevail in our legislative battles to provide a strong national defense.

Please keep up the good work and God bless you all.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan
President

UNITED STATES
DEFENSE COMMITTEE



Lieutenant General
Daniel O. Graham
United States Army, Retired

November 28, 1983

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

A little over a year and a half ago, the United States Defense Committee (USDC) was formed to help mobilize support -- both at the grass roots level and in Congress -- for your programs to rebuild America's defenses.

Even though we're not yet two years old, our nationwide membership has swelled to over 97,000 members, and USDC is starting to have real impact on Capitol Hill.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a memo sent to Morton C. Blackwell outlining some of USDC's activities over the past year.

As you can see, the first year and a half has been a busy one for USDC.

We realize that the battles we are fighting together are far from over, and I can promise you that we at USDC will continue our efforts to assure deployment of the MX and to restore freedom and peace in Central America, as well as continuing our efforts in the various other areas of vital importance to this nation's defenses.

If ever the United States Defense Committee can be of direct assistance to your efforts to rebuild a strong America, please don't hesitate to ask.

With best regards I am,

Sincerely,

Henry L. Walther
Executive Vice President

HLW/tll

UNITED STATES
DEFENSE COMMITTEE



Lieutenant General
Daniel O. Graham
United States Army, Retired

November 10, 1983

Memorandum

To: Morton C. Blackwell

From: Huck Walther

Re: United States Defense Committee
Lobbying Effort

Morton, as I'm sure you know, the United States Defense Committee (USDC) has had a very active year.

Just to bring you up to date on more of the details I have outlined some of our lobbying efforts on the MX missile, Nuclear Freeze, Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense, and Central American Policy.

Our major efforts to help assure passage of legislation for deployment of the MX have included:

- o Careful research and evaluation to determine which Congressmen were waivering in their support or opposition of the MX,
- o A special mass mailing to our members in each of the 91 districts of waivering Congressmen, as well as a general mailing to all other USDC members, urging them to put the heat on their Congressmen. This mailing alone generated over 100,000 post cards and letters from USDC members to Congress,
- o A mass mailing in March 1983 urging our members to contact their Congressman in support of total funding for the Defense Budget, including full funding of the MX,
- o Three articles exclusively on MX published in

Defense Watch, USDC's membership publication received not only by our nationwide membership but by all members of Congress.

All of these efforts have made the MX issue a major one for our members; a battle that they are dedicated to win.

USDC has also been in the forefront of the fight against a so-called nuclear "freeze". Our projects have included:

- o Hard-hitting newspaper ads to alert the American people to the dangers of the Kennedy nuclear freeze proposal,
- o Two mass mailings to our members urging them to help us defeat the Kennedy nuclear freeze, by putting the heat on the politicians,
- o Hard-hitting personal letters to all the co-sponsors of the Kennedy and Zablocki nuclear freeze resolutions, urging them to change their position,
- o Special letters to select Newspaper Editors, asking them to run editorials praising Senator Garn's counter "freeze" resolution, S.J. Res. 74,
- o Five different articles in our publication, Defense Watch, warning Americans of the dangers of a nuclear freeze.

USDC has been working diligently for the deployment of a satellite-based defense system capable of destroying incoming ballistic missiles.

We followed the President's historic speech of March 23rd with:

- o A mailing to 91 Senators urging them to support S.R. 100, introduced by Senators Laxalt and Wallop, in support of an active missile defense,
- o A follow-up mailing to 86 Senators, urging them to join the 12 co-sponsors of S.R. 100 and to oppose S.J. Res. 28 which would ban all weapons in space,
- o A mailing to 304 members of the House urging

them to support H.R. 215, in support of an active missile defense, and to oppose H.J. Res. 120 which would ban weapons in space,

- o Personal visits to every Senate office urging their support for S.R. 100 and an active ballistic missile defense,
- o A survey of all House members on H.R. 215 and H.J. Res. 120,
- o A mass mailing to our members urging them to contact their representatives in support of S.R. 100 and H.R. 215 -- including a copy of General Graham's new book; We Must Defend America: A NEW STRATEGY for National Survival,
- o Four articles exclusively on High Frontier and ballistic missile defense in our publication, Defense Watch.

Of course, one of the most important issues over the past year has been U.S. policy in Central America. USDC has been particularly busy on this issue.

Among some of our activities:

- o A fact finding trip to El Salvador for three Congressmen, sponsored by USDC.

The Congressmen, Stan Parris (R-VA), Eldon Rudd (R-AZ), and Bill McCollum (R-FL) were accompanied by two senior staff members of the United States Defense Committee and inspected efforts by the Salvadoran army to halt Communism, and visited hospitals and teeming displaced persons camps in San Vincente and San Francisco Gotera,

- o Three action mailings to our members on Central American policy,

The first mailing succeeded in heightening the awareness of the issue to our members. While the next two mailings helped generate an estimated 140,000 post cards,

- o An exhaustive phone survey of every House office

to find exactly who would support and who opposed the Boland-Zablocki Bill (H.R. 2760) that would end aid to the Contra Freedom Fighters in Nicaragua,

These vote counts were then turned over to key House members and other conservative, veteran, and pro-defense groups,

- o Hard-hitting letters to Congressmen who were not committed or who we thought were likely to change their vote,
- o Letters of support to those Congressmen who opposed Boland-Zablocki,
- o Attendance at every White House Outreach Working Group meeting on Central America, by a USDC staff member.

As you can see, this past year has been a busy one for USDC.



HLW/tll

**UNITED STATES
DEFENSE COMMITTEE**



Lieutenant General
Daniel O. Graham
United States Army, Retired

December 23, 1983

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is your complimentary copy of the United States Defense Committee's November/December Newsletter.

I've also enclosed a copy of a letter we received and mailed out to all our members.

Best wishes for the coming year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Henry L. Walther".

Henry L. Walther
Exec. Vice President

HLW/pb

Just got this
in the mail.
Knew you would
want to see it
The credit is
all yours - Thanks
RW

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 7, 1983

Dear Mr. Walther:

I want to thank you, General Graham, and the members of the United States Defense Committee for your help in developing support in the Congress for both my Central American policies and for the budget items necessary to rebuild America's defenses.

By flooding Congressional offices with post cards and letters backing a strong defense, your members are having a direct impact. Together we've been able to win some important victories in the Congress.

The fight is far from over. But with the continued support of people like you and General Graham, I'm confident we will prevail in our drive to provide a strong national defense and to secure peace and freedom in generations to come.

Please keep up the good work. God bless you.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Mr. Henry L. Walther
Executive Vice President
United States Defense Committee
3238 Wynford Drive
Fairfax, Virginia 22031

Defense

VOL. 2 NO. 6 NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1983

Watch



DEDICATED TO A STRONG FOREIGN POLICY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE
Anti-Defense Forces Cripple Some Key Weapons Systems

Congress Funds Most Weapons, But Slows Reagan Build-up

Congress, in a blow against President Reagan's drive to rebuild American military strength against Soviet aggression, passed a Defense Appropriations bill (H.R. 4185) on November 18th that appropriated some twenty-five billion dollars less than President Reagan had originally requested at the start of the year.

While the Defense Appropriations bill does provide for increases in defense spending over last year, it does not do what is necessary to equip American soldiers with the most up-to-date equipment, and even jeopardizes the ability of America to defend vital economic and military interests around the world.

Of course, any refusal by Congress to appropriate what is needed in defense spending, sends the wrong signal to Moscow, but it is especially damaging now with American military forces already stretched thin around the world in an effort to stop Soviet adventurism.

Wavering Congressmen Pressured to Support Strong Defense

The United States Defense Committee and other pro-defense organizations went all out to get the best possible Defense Appropriations bill passed by the House-Senate Defense Appropriations Conference Committee that recommended the final defense spending levels, and pointed out to them the pro-defense position on a variety of issues.

In fact, legislative staff from the United States Defense Committee were busy

lobbying Capitol Hill the morning that the Conference Committee met to set the final figures and hand-delivered strongly worded letters from Executive Vice President Henry Walther, reminding the Conference Committee members that, after ten months of legislative struggle, the Congress had already cut billions from President Reagan's original budget request.

The combined efforts of the United States Defense Committee, veterans' groups and other pro-defense organizations helped put the heat on Congress that prevented them from chopping even more from the President's original request.

Literally thousands of letters from members of the United States Defense Committee, in selected swing states and districts, played a vital role in pressuring wavering Congressmen to resist further cuts that were pushed by anti-defense politicians on the Conference Committee.

Congress Hesitates As Soviets Push Ahead With Space Weapons

The hand-delivered letters from Henry L. Walther pushed for \$19.4 million in
Defense Appropriations cont. on pg. 2



Congress, while approving defense increases for most weapons systems over last year's level, still did not go far enough in the effort to rebuild American defenses against Soviet aggression.

The Air Force F-15 fighter program, for instance, has had its original request of forty-

eight planes reduced down to thirty-six.

The dual role F-15 fighter used for both air-to-air and air-to-ground combat roles is shown above being outfitted with AIM-9 Sidewinder and AIM-7 Sparrow missiles.



"Defense Appropriations" from pg. 1

funds for development and deployment of an anti-satellite weapon to deter Soviet attacks on U.S. communications satellites linking American forces overseas with the Pentagon.

Congress did approve funds for development of anti-satellite weapons, but withheld release of the funds until President Reagan presents a so-called "arms control" proposal to the Soviet Union to ban satellite weapons.

Henry Walther, in his letter to Conference Committee members, pointed out the reasons for immediate deployment of anti-satellite weapons stating that, "The Soviets are already active in space and are building an advantage."

In fact, the Soviets already have an anti-satellite weapon that has been successfully tested.

Clearly, the United States must respond to the Soviet military threat in space with more than just research and development."

Further, time lost playing cat-and-mouse with the Soviets over yet another so-called "arms control" agreement will play into the Soviet hands allowing them to build a commanding lead.

Walther went on to state: "We must show the Soviets that America is dedicated to end-run Soviet military advances in space by actually producing a workable anti-satellite weapon, with an eye toward rapid deployment of a space-based system of ballistic missile defense."

Congress Defeats Deployment of Chemical Deterrent Needed to Deter Soviet Advantage

The need for America to produce a modernized chemical deterrent to counter the threat of Soviet chemical warfare in an attack against American troops in Europe was also strongly urged in Walther's letter to members of the Conference Committee.

The Conference Committee, however, stripped production funds from the Defense Appropriations bill while agreeing to maintain funds for further research and development.

The decision by Congress to deny American troops a chemical deterrent against Soviet use of chemical weapons comes despite the desperate need for the United States to modernize and deploy a new chemical deterrent, which has been forcefully pointed out by Congressman William Dickinson, ranking Republican on the House Armed Services Committee



Congress approved funds for the procurement of the Pershing II missile, but cut back further research and development funds for the missile itself.

The Pershing II, at the request of America's NATO allies will be deployed in Europe to counter the Soviet build-up.

who has stated: "If Adolf Hitler and the Nazi war machine had not been convinced that we had the capability as we did, they would have used gas on invading troops at Normandy."

Walther went on to state that, "In today's world, the Soviets have shown that they will use chemical weapons wherever and whenever Soviet forces confront an enemy without a chemical deterrent."

Already, tens of thousands of Afghans, Laotians and Cambodians have fallen victim to Soviet "yellow rain" largely, because anti-Communist forces in these nations had no chemical weapons with which to retaliate."

Congress Agrees to Most Funds for Peacekeeper (MX), B-1B Bomber and Trident Subs

Pro-defense forces did, however, succeed in gaining development and procurement funds for the modernization of America's nuclear deterrent against a Soviet first strike including multi-year funding for the B-1B bomber designed to replace the aging B-52 and for procure-

ment of the Trident submarine, the sea-based leg of America's deterrent.

The Peacekeeper (MX) was also voted a go-ahead by Congress but at a much lower level than pro-defense forces had hoped for in the spring.

Funding levels for the Peacekeeper (MX) are \$668 million less than originally requested, allowing for the initial development of 21 rather than 27 Peacekeeper missiles.

The Peacekeeper (MX) is, of course, vital to America's security because it is the only U.S. land-based missile accurate enough to destroy Soviet missiles in their silos in case an attack is launched against the United States.

The Minuteman missiles, now on station, while still an indispensable part of America's deterrent, are today unable to destroy the newer super-hardened Soviet missile silos.

The advantage of being able to destroy Soviet missile silos, is that the Peacekeeper would prevent additional waves of missiles from being fired by the Soviet Union.

Also, unless the Peacekeeper (MX) is deployed, America's land-based missile force to deter Soviet aggression will actually shrink, because in 1983 alone, 54 Titan II missile launchers are scheduled for deactivation without any new missiles being produced.

USDC Continues to Put Heat on Congress

Walther, commenting on the battle over the 1984 defense budget stated: "The United States Defense Committee is working hard now, and has worked hard all year to save President Reagan's defense build-up against Soviet aggression."

The United States Defense Committee staff along with thousands of members have repeatedly contacted every member of Congress and are doing so right now to hold the feet of the politicians to the fire.

In the final Appropriations bill we did get most of the defense programs passed that were targeted at the start of the year, but unfortunately at lower spending levels than are necessary.

Together, a lot has been accomplished, but clearly a lot more needs to be done.

Beginning next year, it will be up to the United States Defense Committee and its members to force Congress to pass a supplemental appropriations bill to restore funds cut during the course of the budget and authorization process." ■



News Media Miss Real Story of Grenada

American Action in Grenada Halts New Soviet/Cuban Thrust

As readers of Defense Watch know, on October 25th, the United States responded to an urgent appeal from six of its Caribbean allies and liberated the people of Grenada from a bloody and chaotic Marxist dictatorship.

Cuban troops, backed-up by Soviet, East German and North Korean advisors, had turned the beautiful and strategically located island into a nightmare as they tried to impose successively more radical regimes on the people of Grenada—endangering everyone on the island.

The American news media, however, by focusing exclusively on the safety of American medical students missed the most important story of what was happening in Grenada.

They missed the long-term strategic blow dealt the Soviets and their Cuban proxies when the first American Rangers

engaged Cuban troops in pitched battle at the Salines International Airport.

Unfortunately, many in the media were so caught up in an "adversary" role against American policy that they failed to report the real news.

It was almost amusing to watch Chancellor, Rather and company, desperately try to find even one medical student who said he was not in danger.

Grenada Would Have Been Threat to American Oil Lifelines

The truth of course, was that the Cuban "construction workers" turned out to be heavily armed troops.

They served as testimony to the fact that the island was being converted into a Soviet and Cuban base endangering American security in the Caribbean.

The real story of the invasion was that President Reagan's bold move into Grenada broke an important link in the Soviet strategic chain of control and, at one stroke, put the Soviets and Cubans on the defensive in the Western Hemisphere.

One has only to look at the statistics and map to see that the Caribbean is vital to the United States.

Geographically, the islands of the Caribbean form relatively narrow passages through which ships must navigate, making it very easy for the Soviets to threaten these "choke points."

Nearly two-thirds of our foreign trade and one-half of our petroleum passes through the Caribbean.

Additionally, the United States imports 97 percent of its manganese, 93 percent of its bauxite and 76 percent of its

Grenada cont. on pg. 4



The chart above points out the growing Soviet/Cuban threat against Caribbean shipping lanes going to and coming from America.

Nearly two-thirds of America's foreign trade and nearly one-half of America's oil passes through geographically vulnerable choke points.

The liberation of Grenada denied the Soviets and Cubans a vital air base from which to dominate several key choke points and eased the threat to Venezuela's oil fields.



"Grenada" from pg. 3
nickel.

Most of the required amounts of these strategic minerals — essential to America's aerospace and communications industries — are supplied by Caribbean nations through the Caribbean "choke points."

Soviets/Cubans Prepared Grenada as Air Base Against American Interests

Soviet and Cuban interests in Grenada were also visible in the 10,000 foot-long runway under construction at Port Salines, that was clearly designed to pose a threat to American interests in the Caribbean and, indeed, the entire Atlantic.

Had the Salines airport remained under Marxist control it would have:

- Been a base from which Soviet-made aircraft could target the oil fields of Venezuela on the Caribbean perimeter, and even the lanes of the supertankers in the mid-Atlantic that carry oil to Europe and the United States;
- Provided a convenient and close jumping-off point for the departure of Cuban troops for Africa to fight pro-Western forces. Grenada,

almost a thousand miles closer to Africa than Cuba, also would have been a vital refueling stop for Cuban troops and supplies en route to Africa;

- Enabled Cuban and Soviet warplanes to threaten U.S. shipping through the vital Trinidad and Tobago "choke points."

Grenada Was Part of Global Soviet Strategy

Since 1975, Cuba has been doing the Soviets' dirty work around the world.

In Africa, there are now more than 30,000 Cuban troops, fighting proxy wars in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Angola.

At the time of America's liberation of Grenada, the Soviets, with the aid of their Cuban proxy troops, were not just turning Grenada into a Marxist colony, but were also trying to turn El Salvador and Honduras into Marxist colonies — subversion which continues to this day.

Already, Soviet and Cuban backed forces have captured control of Nicaragua and are actively trying to wrestle the South American countries of Guyana and Suriname, also on the Caribbean perimeter, into the Marxist camp.

Thus the Soviet/Cuban subversion of Grenada was not simply an attempt to take over a small island nation but rather a part of a global Soviet strategy.

Grenada Action Put Soviets and Cubans on Defensive

Encouragingly, one of the many benefits of standing up to Marxism in Grenada has been a sudden policy reversal by Suriname, which has expelled its Cuban Ambassador, and has for now stopped its slide toward Soviet and Cuban control.

In addition, because the U.S. has put the Cubans on the defensive close to home, there is speculation that Castro will be forced to withdraw at least some of his troops from Africa.

Commenting on the Grenadian invasion, Henry L. Walther, Executive Vice President of the United States Defense Committee stated: "The Soviets and the Cubans must be told in no uncertain terms that the Western Hemisphere is off-limits to Marxist terrorism."

President Reagan's decision to liberate Grenada is thus an important step in re-establishing the Monroe Doctrine and stopping Soviet adventurism." ■

Monroe Doctrine Ignored As Refugee Crisis Looms

Congress Cuts Back Aid Request for El Salvador



For the second year in a row, Congress has refused to pass an Appropriations bill giving aid to El Salvador and ducked its responsibility to uphold the Monroe Doctrine and deter Communist aggression in Central America.

Instead, at the last minute on November 11, Congress passed a Continuing Appropriations Resolution (H.J. Res. 413) for El Salvador which only keeps funding limping along at out-of-date levels rather than approving a full foreign aid bill to help El Salvador defend itself against brutal

Congressman Mark Siljander (R-MI) has forcefully pointed out that the potential refugee problem caused by continued Marxist expansion in Central America could "prove to be our nation's greatest domestic crisis."

If El Salvador falls, then Marxism could sweep north to the Rio Grande causing ten million refugees to flood into the United States.

Marxist aggression.

As a result, this has had the effect of slashing fully 25 percent from President Reagan's request for military assistance to El Salvador for fiscal year 1984.

To make matters worse, Congress once again imposed a set of conditions on aid that are so restrictive and comprehensive that they in effect straightjacket the Salvadoran government in combating Marxist/Leninist terrorism.

Fred Ikle, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, has warned that current aid levels do not give Salvadorans the ability to effectively repel continued guerrilla attacks.

Ikle stated that, unless Congress votes more funds, not much can be done to improve the capacity of Government forces to respond quickly, and that we need to provide more helicopters and light aircraft.

El Salvador cont. on pg. 5



"El Salvador" from pg. 4

If Central America Falls, Refugee Tidal Wave Will Sweep U.S.

Clearly, it is in America's interests to support El Salvador not only because it is pro-American, but because of El Salvador's strategic position as a front line state against Soviet and Cuban inspired adventurism, and to protect the Panama Canal from aggression.

If El Salvador collapses, the remaining pro-American governments in Central America could be swept away, sending millions of refugees across the Rio Grande.

Most Salvadorans, like most other Central Americans, do not want to leave their friends, their homes and their land, and be forced to start over in a strange land where they cannot even speak the language.

But that is exactly what they will be forced to do if Marxist/Leninism continues to sweep northward.

Top experts predict that up to 10 million refugees would stream into the United States, taking jobs and overcrowding school systems.

The cost of relocating and educating the refugees would, of course, be many times more than present aid requests for El Salvador submitted by President Reagan in Congress.

USDC Campaigns in Defense of Monroe Doctrine

As readers of Defense Watch know, the United States Defense Committee is in the forefront of the battle to draw a line against further Communist advance in Central America.

Looking toward the future, Henry L. Walther, Executive Vice President of the United States Defense Committee points out that, "The recent action by the U.S. Congress on continued military aid to El Salvador demonstrates that the lesson of Grenada was lost on many of our Representatives.

The Monroe Doctrine, invoked by President Reagan in sweeping a Soviet base from the Caribbean, has yet to be really enforced in Central America.

That's why the United States Defense Committee will launch a major new effort in the first half of 1984 to obtain full funding for El Salvador as well as redoubling its efforts on behalf of the Contra Freedom Fighters in Nicaragua." ■

USDC Members Again Active During Special Elections

Pro-Defense Congressman Scores Victory in Georgia

The United States Defense Committee's staff, working with dedicated and concerned USDC members in the states of Georgia and Washington, made a special effort recently to pin Congressional candidates down on vital defense issues for their special November 8th elections.

In both the special elections in the Georgia 7th and in Washington state, the Democrat and Republican candidates were sent Defense Questionnaires by the United States Defense Committee and were asked to take a stand on thirteen key issues vital to a strong foreign policy and national defense.

Georgia's New Congressman Supports Strong Defense

The special election in Georgia's 7th district was called to fill the vacancy caused by the tragic death of pro-defense Congressman Larry McDonald, who was killed by the Soviets along with 268 other defenseless passengers on KAL flight 007 on August 31st.

The Georgia race fielded many strongly pro-defense candidates and was eventually won by State Representative George "Buddy" Darden who (although he answered at the last minute) did come

out for a strong defense.

In response to membership activity in the district, sixteen of the candidates responded including ten candidates who answered every question correct.

As a result, many fine candidates had to lose, but in any case it is now up to the members of the United States Defense Committee in Georgia and other pro-defense forces to make sure that Congressman Darden casts his first and every vote in favor of a strong defense.

Evans Defeats Anti-Defense Congressman Lowry

In Washington state the outcome was less clear for pro-defense forces.

The vacancy caused by the death of pro-defense Senator Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson was filled by ex-Governor Dan Evans, but not before a hotly contested race in which anti-defense Congressman Mike E. Lowry scored 44 percent of the vote while Dan Evans tallied 55 percent.

Unfortunately, neither candidate responded to the Candidate Questionnaire sent to them by the United States Defense Committee.

It is known, however, that Senator Evans has been more responsive on defense issues than Mike Lowry has been.

USDC Members Help Congressmen Support Strong Defense

Brad Palmer, Legislative Director of the United States Defense Committee in commenting on the results of the special election stated that, "Thanks to the concerned members of the USDC, the Congressional victors in Georgia and the state of Washington know that thousands of Americans are determined to stop the erosion of American power, and are willing to put the heat on the politicians." ■

State Representative George "Buddy" Darden, winner of the special election in the Georgia 7th district, to fill the vacancy caused by the tragic death of Larry McDonald, came out for a strong defense in answer to the USDC candidate questionnaire.





Funding Still Needed For Full Year

Congress Votes Aid For Freedom Fighters in Nicaragua

The Intelligence Authorization bill passed by Congress on November 18th, while a boost for pro-American Contra Freedom Fighters, still falls far short of what is needed to stop the export of Marxist terrorism throughout Central America.

Congress, by passing the Intelligence Authorization bill, cleared the way for providing \$19 million in continued military assistance through the first six months of the fiscal year 1984 to the pro-American Contra Freedom Fighters in Nicaragua.

Most experts agree, however, that the Contra Freedom Fighters will need at least thirty-five to fifty million dollars per year to effectively fight the Soviet and Cuban supported Marxist dictatorship in Nicaragua.

Thus when funds run out in June, supplemental Authorization and Appropriation bills will have to be passed.

The United States Defense Committee and other pro-defense forces are determined not to let funding run out for the Freedom Fighters and will be working to obtain the needed extra funds for the rest of fiscal 1984.

Nicaragua is Center of Soviet/Cuban Campaign to Control Central America

Any cut-off of funds to the Freedom Fighters by Congress would, of course, have the effect of giving protected status to the foreign supported Marxist dictatorship in Nicaragua, which by the way, in its new national anthem calls the United States "the enemy of mankind."

The growing military threat to Central America by Nicaragua is demonstrated by the fact that it has increased its army to over 60,000 men, and has announced plans to increase its army and militia forces to 250,000 men.

Today, there are over 9,000 Cuban, Soviet and Soviet bloc advisors in Nicaragua who are building airfields, military bases and support facilities for an ever

increasing military presence.

While it is true that Cuba claims most of its troops in Nicaragua to be "technical advisors;" it also true that the Cuban "construction workers" in Grenada turned out to be heavily armed troops.

Soviet/Cuban Advisors Turn Nicaragua Into Arms Depot

Moreover, these "advisors" in Nicaragua have brought with them large amounts of military hardware, including 100 Soviet tanks, 1,000 East German trucks, 100 anti-aircraft guns and Soviet howitzers with a range of seventeen miles.

The Soviets have also supplied Nicaragua with bazookas, large-caliber machine guns, armored personnel carriers, SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles and 200,000 AK-47 assault rifles.

The fact of the matter is that the



Congressman Robert Lagomarsino (R-CA) has been active in the fight to expose Soviet/Cuban involvement in Nicaragua, pointing out that foreign advisors have turned Nicaragua's armed forces into the biggest and most menacing war machine ever seen in Central America.

Soviets and the Cubans have turned Nicaragua into a base for the subversion of all pro-American governments in the region.

Nicaragua, unlike the islands of Cuba and Grenada, is physically connected to the American landmass and is an ideal starting point for the spread of a Marxist "revolution without borders."

USDC Backs Aid for Contra Freedom Fighters

The United States Defense Committee and its members played a key role in aid for the pro-American Freedom Fighters in Nicaragua.

In the original vote on aid to the Freedom Fighters the full House refused to authorize any funds to help the Nicaraguan people fight the Marxist dictatorship.

The Senate, however, thanks to the United States Defense Committee and other pro-defense organizations authorized \$19 million for the first half of 1984.

The key battle in aid for the pro-American Contra Freedom Fighters was in a Conference Committee appointed by the House and Senate to iron out differences in the Intelligence Authorization bill.

The United States Defense Committee recognized this and put a strong effort into getting mass mailings into the states of selected swing Senators on the Conference Committee.

As a result, the Conference Committee came out in 100% agreement with the Senate version rather than cutting off or compromising on funds to the freedom fighters.

The most important part of the pro-defense victory in approving aid was played by United States Defense Committee members who sent literally hundreds and in some cases thousands of cards and letters to the offices of individual members of the Conference Committee. ■





Graham Calls For Immediate Deployment of Missile Defense

High Frontier Strategy Boosted by Findings of Defense Commission

Advocates of a High Frontier strategy of satellite and ground-based anti-missile defense received a shot in the arm, in mid-October when a special commission set up by the Defense Department released its findings to President Reagan on how to defend America against a Soviet nuclear attack.

The special commission chaired by James Fletcher, a former administrator of NASA, and officially known as "The Defense Technology Interdiction Committee," was formed in response to President Reagan's speech on March 23rd calling for an active missile defense of the United States.

The commission backed-up the findings of Lt. General Daniel O. Graham, USA (Ret.) on the feasibility of a missile defense for America, and cited the components of a High Frontier strategy including satellite-based missile interceptors and ground-based defenses as readily deployable in the near future.

Lt. General Graham, the United States Defense Committee and other pro-defense organizations in Washington, have, of course, strongly advocated the deployment of a defensive missile system for America.

High Frontier Would Protect America From Soviet Nuclear Attack

The High Frontier strategy spearheaded by General Graham is designed to protect America's population centers and nuclear deterrent by destroying incoming Soviet missiles before they can reach American soil.

The High Frontier program would take advantage of American technological superiority to end-run the growing Soviet threat to America by immediately deploying a multi-layer non-nuclear ballistic missile defense system.

A web of 432 armed satellites would be placed in orbit constantly circling the globe with one hundred armed satellites over the Soviet Union at any given time.

Each armed satellite would house 40 to 45 self-propelled non-nuclear missiles that would be targeted by advanced computer

systems based in the satellite itself.

In case of Soviet attack, the armed satellites would detect the ascent into space of offensive Soviet nuclear missiles and then launch its own non-nuclear missiles to shoot them down.

Any Soviet missile that could avoid a satellite-based defense would be met by fast firing guns on the ground shooting waves of projectiles in the path of any incoming Soviet warhead.

Defense Commission Boosts High Frontier, But Hedges on Immediate Deployment

General Daniel O. Graham, President of the United States Defense Committee, and other defense experts have redoubled their efforts on behalf of High Frontier by continuing to tour the nation during November — making major addresses in New York City, Dallas, and Kansas City, Missouri.



Tom Corcoran (R-IL) is one of fifteen co-sponsors of House Resolution 215 calling for the development of a space-based missile defense to defend America.

Corcoran is advocating a High Frontier strategy as a key issue in his campaign to replace Senator Charles Percy and become Illinois' new Senator.

General Graham's appearances have given the High Frontier strategy national exposure, and have drawn attention to the need for the "immediate deployment" of a High Frontier strategy to defend America from Soviet attack.

While General Graham and other advocates of a High Frontier strategy are pleased with the boost that the special missile defense commission, headed by James Fletcher, has given to the concepts in the High Frontier strategy, there is concern nonetheless that the Fletcher Commission has fallen short by not pushing hard enough for immediate deployment of a defensive system against Soviet missiles.

Deploying Missile Defense Must be Special Priority

Earlier, on October 11th, General Graham and thirty-two of the top scientists, physicists and aerospace engineers in the country joined together in an effort to fight the Washington syndrome of continued studies and little action by releasing a 50-page report stating that the United States has "both the technical knowledge and the industrial capability to deploy effective defenses" against a Soviet nuclear attack, and must act right now to deploy a High Frontier type missile defense.

In an effort to cut through bureaucracy the report also went on to state that "the defense of our nation will require direct Presidential action and support" requiring "a new program office, reporting directly to the Secretary of Defense and organized like the Manhattan project."

This is, of course, the system that was used to develop the first atomic bomb during World War II, and in fact, is like the system used by General Graham, himself, to build the super advanced SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft.

Missile Defense Program Must Cut Through Red Tape

The SR-71 developed during the 1960's, and recognized as the most sophisticated reconnaissance plane on earth, was developed in a Top Secret project

High Frontier cont. on pg. 8



"High Frontier" from pg. 7

using special intelligence funds free of the normal bureaucratic and Congressional red tape, and was operational in just 2½ years at one-third of expected cost.

The development of the SR-71 shows that by placing a special priority on the deployment of a High Frontier type defense, the American people can be saved from the usual expensive start-and-stop funding imposed by Congress on weapons systems and from the bureaucratic maneuvering in Washington that also push up costs.

It is interesting that initial Pentagon estimates for a missile defense came in costing three times as much as estimates given by General Graham and other independent experts.

Ironically, that is also exactly the same ratio saved when the system of program management advocated by General Graham was used in the development and production of the SR-71.

Of course, in developing any new weapons project there will be widely varying disagreements on costs, but there is no disagreement that any program not funded today will cost more tomorrow.

President Reagan Still to Make Final Decision on High Frontier

As Defense Watch goes to press, there has been no official White House comment on the results of the Fletcher Commission, nor the results of another defense strategy group advising on American missile defense known as the Future Security Strategy Study.

Both advisory groups, however, are watersheds in the strategic thinking of the United States, because for the first time in over twenty years, since the days when Robert McNamara was Secretary of

Defense, advisory groups are coming together under Presidential direction to study how America can be defended against a Soviet first strike.

Rather than exposing the American population and America's land-based nuclear deterrent to Soviet attack, the United States is now moving toward development of a policy of Assured Survival in a move to frustrate a Soviet first strike.

Missile Defense Needed to Protect American Deterrent

The strategic importance of moving immediately to deploy a High Frontier type system of satellite and ground-based defense is that America's nuclear deterrent will be effective in deterring a Soviet attack, only as long as it remains safe from destruction from a Soviet first strike.

The ever-improving ability of the Soviet Union to track America's sea-based nuclear deterrent and the questionable ability of the aging B-52 fleet will pose a grave strategic vulnerability for the United States unless something is done to install an active missile defense.

Without a missile defense and the implementation of a High Frontier type system the United States will be a target for Soviet nuclear blackmail.

Right now, without a High Frontier type system of missile defense, Soviet military planners using straightforward arithmetic can be quite sure of the results of a first strike launched against the United States.

By delivering two warheads a piece against each weapon in America's nuclear Triad, including land-based missiles, B-52 bombers and submarine pens, the Soviet Union could launch an attack that would destroy virtually all of America's nuclear

deterrent.

If, on the other hand, the Soviets have to take into account the effects of a High Frontier type system of satellite-based and ground-based defense, the Soviets will be faced with a problem full of uncertainties.

The Soviets would not know how many warheads would arrive in the target area and even more crucial, which ones would arrive over which targets.

This changes the simple arithmetic into a complex calculus full of uncertainties; such uncertainties are the essence of deterrence, and a workable defense for the United States.

USDC Members Urged to Contact White House

Henry L. Walther, Executive Vice President of the United States Defense Committee in commenting on America's move toward a missile defense stated that: "The United States has come a long way in less than a year toward the day when America is defended against a Soviet first strike.

The findings of the Fletcher Commission and the Future Security Strategy Study are a start, but they do not succeed in moving fast enough to use existing technology to put a High Frontier type system in place.

President Reagan will recommend to Congress in January, funding levels for research and deployment of anti-missile systems.

It is of the greatest urgency that members of the United States Defense Committee move immediately to contact the White House, the Defense Department and Congress to urge immediate deployment of a High Frontier type system to defend America." ■

Editor: John R. Crane

Defense Watch is published by the United States Defense Committee, 3238 Wynford Drive, Fairfax, Virginia, 22031. Phone (703) 281-5517.

President Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham USA (Ret.)
Executive Vice-President Henry L. Walther
Secretary-Treasurer Louise Tate
Legislative Director Bradley D. Palmer
Director of Research and Publications John R. Crane



**UNITED STATES
DEFENSE COMMITTEE**



Lieutenant General
Daniel O. Graham
United States Army, Retired

October 26, 1983

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Spec. Asst. to the President
for Public Liaison
191 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Morton:

Please find enclosed, as a part of our ongoing exchange program, the following information:

- 1) A letter sent to every Senator on the issue of covert aid to the Nicaraguan "Contra" Freedom Fighters, to urge their support for full funding of U.S. covert operations in Central America, when the Senate considers the FY 1984 Intelligence Authorization Bill.
- 2) A special letter to our members in Arizona, to inform them of a statement in the Congressional Record by Congressman Eldon Rudd.
- 3) A letter to our members in states of Key Senators on the Senate Intelligence Committee, to have our members put the heat on these Senators to fully support the "Contra" Freedom Fighters in Nicaragua so that we have better odds in conference.
- 4) Our latest newsletter Defense Watch.

I look forward to our continuing exchange program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Henry L. Walther".

Henry L. Walther
Executive Vice President

HLW/peb

Cutoff 2 - F.D. 17
Patu

Sent 1st Class to Senate
(List ATTACHED)

**UNITED STATES
DEFENSE COMMITTEE**



10-14-83

BRAD

Lieutenant General
Daniel O. Graham
United States Army, Retired

October 14, 1983

The Honorable James Abdnor
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Abdnor:

As you know, the issue of covert aid to the anti-Sandinista Freedom Fighters will again come up when the Senate considers the FY '84 Intelligence Authorization bill.

On behalf of the more than 97,000 members of the United States Defense Committee, I urge you to support full funding of U.S. covert operations in Central America.

Nicaragua, with the support of Cuba and the Soviet Union, has become the centerpiece of the Communist plan to undermine Latin America, and the main channel for arms to Communist guerrillas in Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador.

Today, Communist guerrillas in El Salvador have five times more arms than the Sandinistas had when they overthrew Somoza.

However, Nicaraguan "Contra" Freedom Fighters, with the help of U.S. covert aid have, in recent months, turned the tide of the flow of arms into El Salvador.

It seems incredible that there are actually some members of Congress calling for passage of the Boland-Zablocki bill -- to end U.S. covert operations in Central America -- at a time when these operations are becoming so successful.

We can not and must not allow Nicaragua to exist as a sanctuary for international Marxist-terrorists!

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence recently gave its overwhelming approval of President Reagan's request for \$19 million in aid for the "Contra" Freedom Fighters in a 13-2 vote.

On behalf of the United States Defense Committee's more than 97,000 members, I urge you to uphold the Senate Intelligence Committee's recommendation for \$19 million in aid and to cast your every vote for full funding of U.S. covert operations in Central America and against the Boland-Zablocki bill.

If the Soviet presence in Central America continues to expand, every vital interest of the United States -- national survival, territorial integrity, economic well-being, and world stability -- will be jeopardized to an extent unprecedented in our nation's history.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Henry L. Walther". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Henry" being the most prominent part.

Henry L. Walther
Executive Vice President

HLW/peb

Members' Phone and Room Directory

Capitol Switchboard: (202) 224-3121

Senate ZIP Code: 20510

House ZIP Code: 20515

Senate

SD — Dirksen Building

SH — Hart Building

SR — Russell Building

Name, Party, State	Phone	Room	Name, Party, State	Phone	Room
Abdnor, James, R-S.D.	224-2321	SD-449	Jepsen, Roger W., R-Iowa	224-3254	SR-120
Andrews, Mark, R-N.D.	224-2043	SD-421	Johnston, J. Bennett, D-La.	224-5824	SH-136
Armstrong, William L., R-Colo.	224-5941	SD-141	Kassebaum, Nancy Landon, R-Kan.	224-4774	SR-302
Baker, Howard H. Jr., R-Tenn.	224-4944	SH-522	Kasten, Bob, R-Wis.	224-5323	SR-340
Baucus, Max, D-Mont.	224-2651	SD-183	Kennedy, Edward M., D-Mass.	224-4543	SR-113
Bentsen, Lloyd, D-Texas	224-5922	SH-703	Lautenberg, Frank R., D-N.J.	224-4744	SR-372
Biden, Joseph R. Jr., D-Del.	224-5042	SR-486	Laxalt, Paul, R-Nev.	224-3542	SR-323A
Bingaman, Jeff, D-N.M.	224-5521	SD-536	Leahy, Patrick J., D-Vt.	224-4242	SR-433A
Boren, David L., D-Okla.	224-4721	SR-452	Levin, Carl, D-Mich.	224-6221	SR-166
Boschwitz, Rudy, R-Minn.	224-5641	SD-237	Long, Russell B., D-La.	224-4623	SR-221
Bradley, Bill, D-N.J.	224-3224	SD-253	Lugar, Richard G., R-Ind.	224-4814	SD-189
Bumpers, Dale, D-Ark.	224-4843	SD-327	Mathias, Charles McC. Jr., R-Md.	224-4654	SR-387A
Burdick, Quentin N., D-N.D.	224-2551	SH-511	Matsunaga, Spark M., D-Hawaii	224-6361	SD-564
Byrd, Robert C., D-W.Va.	224-3954	SH-311	Mattingly, Mack, R-Ga.	224-3643	SD-633
Chafee, John H., R-R.I.	224-2921	SD-523	McClure, James A., R-Idaho	224-2752	SD-368
Chiles, Lawton, D-Fla.	224-5274	SR-450	Melcher, John, D-Mont.	224-2644	SR-279
Cochran, Thad, R-Miss.	224-5054	SR-326	Metzenbaum, Howard M., D-Ohio	224-2315	SR-363
Cohen, William S., R-Maine	224-2523	SD-131	Mitchell, George J., D-Maine	224-5344	SR-366
Cranston, Alan, D-Calif.	224-3553	SR-247	Moynihan, Daniel Patrick, D-N.Y.	224-4451	SR-464
D'Amato, Alfonse M., R-N.Y.	224-6542	SR-440	Murkowski, Frank H., R-Alaska	224-6665	SD-254
Danforth, John C., R-Mo.	224-6154	SR-490	Nickles, Don, R-Okla.	224-5754	SD-649
DeConcini, Dennis, D-Ariz.	224-4521	SD-326	Nunn, Sam, D-Ga.	224-3521	SD-335
Denton, Jeremiah, R-Ala.	224-5744	SD-547	Packwood, Bob, R-Ore.	224-5244	SR-173
Dixon, Alan J., D-Ill.	224-2854	SD-402	Pell, Claiborne, D-R.I.	224-4642	SR-335
Dodd, Christopher J., D-Conn.	224-2823	SR-402	Percy, Charles H., R-Ill.	224-2152	SD-443
Dole, Robert, R-Kan.	224-6521	SH-141	Pressler, Larry, R-S.D.	224-5842	SR-415
Domenici, Pete V., R-N.M.	224-6621	SD-434	Proxmire, William, D-Wis.	224-5653	SD-531
Durenberger, Dave, R-Minn.	224-3244	SR-375	Pryor, David, D-Ark.	224-2353	SR-270
Eagleton, Thomas F., D-Mo.	224-5721	SD-107	Quayle, Dan, R-Ind.	224-5623	SR-286
Easi, John P., R-N.C.	224-3154	SD-553	Randolph, Jennings, D-W.Va.	224-6472	SD-302
Exon, J. James, D-Neb.	224-4224	SD-341	Riegle, Donald W. Jr., D-Mich.	224-4822	SD-105
Ford, Wendell H., D-Ky.	224-4343	SR-355	Roethlisberger, William V. Jr., R-Del.	224-2441	SH-104
Garn, Jake, R-Utah	224-5444	SD-544	Rudman, Warren B., R-N.H.	224-3324	SD-458
Glenn, John, D-Ohio	224-3353	SD-225	Sarbanes, Paul S., D-Md.	224-4524	SD-245
Goldwater, Barry, R-Ariz.	224-2235	SR-355	Sasser, Jim, D-Tenn.	224-3344	SR-298
Gorton, Slade, R-Wash.	224-2621	SD-355	Simpson, Alan K., R-Wyo.	224-3424	SD-457
Grassley, Charles L., R-Iowa	224-3744	SR-246	Specter, Arlen, R-Pa.	224-4254	SR-360
Harris, Gary, D-Colo.	224-5852	SR-233	Stafford, Robert T., R-Vt.	224-5141	SH-133
Hatch, Orrin G., R-Utah	224-5251	SR-135	Stennis, John C., D-Miss.	224-6253	SR-205
Hatfield, Mark O., R-Ore.	224-3753	SR-497	Stevens, Ted, R-Alaska	224-3004	SR-147
Hawkins, Paula, R-Fla.	224-3041	SD-147	Svnmms, Steven D., R-Idaho	224-6142	SR-480
Hecht, Chic, R-Nev.	224-6244	SR-297	Thurmond, Strom, R-S.C.	224-5972	SR-218
Heflin, Howell, D-Ala.	224-4124	SD-357	Tower, John, R-Texas	224-2934	SR-176
Heinz, John, R-Pa.	224-6324	SR-469	Trible, Paul S. Jr., R-Va.	224-4024	SH-517
Helms, Jesse, R-N.C.	224-6342	SD-409	Tsongas, Paul E., D-Mass.	224-2742	SR-394
Hollings, Ernest F., D-S.C.	224-6121	SR-125	Wallop, Malcolm, R-Wyo.	224-6441	SR-210
Huddleston, Walter D., D-Ky.	224-2541	SD-262	Warner, John W., R-Va.	224-2023	SR-405
Humphrey, Gordon J., R-N.H.	224-2841	SD-603	Weicker, Lowell P. Jr., R-Conn.	224-4041	SR-315
Inouye, Daniel K., D-Hawaii	224-3934	SH-722	Wilson, Pete, R-Calif.	224-3841	SD-613
Jackson, Henry M., D-Wash.	224-3441	SH-711	Zorinsky, Edward, D-Neb.	224-6551	SR-443

DAY EVANS

**UNITED STATES
DEFENSE COMMITTEE**



Lieutenant General
Daniel O. Graham
United States Army, Retired

Dear United States Defense Committee Member:

You may recall that last July, Arizona Congressman Eldon Rudd, Congressman Stan Parris of Virginia, and Congressman Bill McCollum of Florida participated in a fact finding tour of El Salvador sponsored by your United States Defense Committee.

Accompanied by two senior staff members of the United States Defense Committee, the group met with high Salvadoran Government officials, visited refugee camps, hospitals and met with private business leaders.

I thought you might be interested in the comments Congressman Rudd delivered to his colleagues in Congress upon returning from El Salvador.

Enclosed for you is a copy of those excellent remarks, taken from the Congressional Record, which I hope you will take time to read.

But in addition, I would like to ask you to take just a few minutes to draft a letter.

It seems all too often the only time Congressmen in Washington hear from the folks back home is when people want to complain.

That's why I'd like to ask you to write a personal note to Congressman Rudd, to thank him for taking a lead in the fight against Communist aggression in Central America.

And urge him to keep up the good work. I know Congressman Rudd would appreciate hearing from people like you who are dedicated to a strong America.

Sincerely,

Henry L. Walther
Executive Vice President

HLW/peb



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 98th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 129

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1983

No. 104

House of Representatives

Mr. RUDD. Mr. Speaker, last weekend, I had the distinct pleasure of joining our colleagues, Mr. McCOLLUM of Florida, and Mr. PARRIS of Virginia, on a 3-day visit to El Salvador.

We were invited by a private, Washington-based group, the United States Defense Committee, to take a first-hand look at El Salvador's crippled economic sector, the government's struggle with the guerrilla-terrorists, and that nation's progress in moving toward democratic reforms and economic recovery.

We spoke with a variety of Salvadoran officials—in and out of government. We spoke with military leaders, fighting men, merchants, industrialists, and farmers. And I must say, these men and women from many walks of life are not the brutes that so many outsiders paint them to be.

This is not a conclusion that surprises me. I spent some 11 years of my FBI service throughout Latin America on diplomatic assignment. San Salvador, among other cities in the region, as well as in the countries of Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Argentina, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala.

I have traveled extensively throughout Latin America, spoken their language, learned their cultures, studied their histories and experienced their growth pains in developing credible governments and fighting wars as individual nations.

Contrary to popular belief, the Central American nations are not so-called banana republics. El Salvador produces coffee, cotton and sugar. Each and every country has its own distinct background, and the country of El Salvador has had a history and evolution of its own ever since it gained independence from Spain in 1821—and that is as true to this day as it ever was.

The Salvadoran people are true patriots with a common goal. They are all anxious to throw out Communist-backed guerrillas—terrorists—restore tranquility and get back to the business of rebuilding their once-prosperous economy.

Most Americans are not aware that El Salvador once had—prior to the Communist invasion—the most industrious, best managed, and most prosperous private sector in Central America. One of the smallest nations geographically in the region, El Salvador is densely populated—about 5 million people—but it at one time was able to outproduce its neighbors in a wide array of agriculture goods and was well on its way to developing a strong industrial base.

Today, the Salvadoran people are watching their farms, their businesses, their roads and bridges—their entire infrastructure—being burned to the ground by terrorists who seek not peace or reconciliation, but power and domination of El Salvador.

You do not win the allegiance of the Salvadoran people by destroying their livelihood. There is no support for the Communist guerrillas or a grassroots desire to go the way of Cuba or Nicaragua.

The tremendous election turnout, amidst gunfire by guerrillas, during last year's elections proved that. The Salvadoran people want these terrorists thrown out of the country—nothing less. This must be accomplished before they can hope for true social and economic reforms.

My discussions with the Salvadoran Defense Minister, Gen. Carlos Engenio Vides Casanova, indicate that the government troops, while poorly equipped and undermanned, have the edge in this war. They have about a 3-to-1 advantage, manpowerwise, but in guerrilla warfare, you need to do better than that. It takes about a 10-to-1 ratio to have a confident degree of control over terrorists. To return control over to police authority for criminal activity rather than war—the responsibility of the Armed Forces.

Our helicopter tour last weekend took us through three of the more embattled provinces east of San Salvador—San Vicente, Ouscatlan, and Morazan. In these heavily mountainous regions, the guerrillas are conducting a very effective, hit-and-run style-attack on isolated national guard units. They wait in the brush, wait patiently or seek out, undermanned guard units, and then jump them when they have advantage in numbers by 3-to-1.

I was most impressed with the training and quality of the officers. One in particular, Col. Jorge Alberto Cruz, whose command is headquartered at San Francisco Gotera in the Morazan Province, was an officer of superior caliber who exemplified the fine training the United States is offering the Army.

It is evident that our modest amount of assistance in this country is not only critical but should be increased. The soldiers remain short on arms, equipment, and well-maintained weaponry. They are in need of aircraft.

The Salvadoran leaders do not want American troops. But they do want more than our sympathy. That means increased military aid, more basic equipment and supplies, medical help, more training for their officers and commanders to get the job done.

We had the good fortune of speaking with some of the political leaders, including President of the Republic, Dr. Alvaro Magana Borja, who is not expected to be a candidate in the upcoming elections.

We spoke with Roberto D'Aubuisson who may be a prime contender for the Presidential race, as well as others often mentioned as candidates for the Presidency to be determined by elections, to be held soon.

The Salvadoran people, their elected National Assembly, and the Government leaders are pressing forward with the land reform program and human rights matters. The first phase of the agrarian program, dealing with the distribution of properties in excess of 500 hectares—or 1,235 acres—and over, has been completed with Government assistance. They are now in the process of phase 2, involving the prop-

erties of 100-500 hectares—or 247 to 1,235 acres—but are caught up in a bureaucratic nightmare, as we Americans can understand.

Problems with the land reform up to this point have been in compensating the former landowners. The Government cannot afford, nor can it administer swiftly enough, compensation for many of the owners, and for this reason phase 2 has been slowed indefinitely.

Together with the war, the land reform has placed the Salvadoran economy in shock. Farm managers, once operating productive lands with hundreds of workers, have been displaced, leaving a large portion of these once rich operations now ill-managed, if in production at all. The cutoff of key transportation routes—due to destroyed roads and bridges—and communication in the rural areas remain key obstacles for full production and reform.

We met with Monsignor Fredy Delgado, Secretary General of the Salvadoran Bishops' Conference (CEDES), who is a prominent member of the nation's human rights commission. We were assured that while violence continues—as it does in any war—the Government is committed toward resolving unsolved murders and other abuses, whether they are linked to military officials or the several bands of leftist guerrillas. The commission acts positively and has had a great deal of success.

A peace commission has been formed by the Government, composed of Catholic leaders and civilian independents, to develop an amnesty program for captured guerrillas and other measures to bring all political factions into the Presidential elections later this year. This is a Salvadoran Government program, not an American effort, that demonstrates this nation's efforts to achieve tranquility through a stable government to a country that is plagued with terrorism.

What is emerging here is not what we have in the United States in terms of a judicial process and firmly established republic based upon the principles of our Founding Fathers—no nation on Earth has that; no nation on Earth has had our history of centuries of building a democracy. But what we saw in El Salvador is a start. It is clear that the Salvadoran people want a basis for freedom; it is evident that they want an independent nation with peace and the chance for prosperity.

This trip convinced me more than ever that the United States has a role in El Salvador in stopping the Marxists-Communists and in containing the aggressions of Soviet agents—Nicaragua and Cuba—who are seeking complete domination in the totalitarian pattern of their puppet regimes. We must step up our military assistance, continue to pressure and interdict the unending flow of armaments from the Communists and, equally important, offer enough economic aid and technical expertise to help El Salvador remain free from Communist slavery.

July 21, 1983

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

and want.

Let me share with my colleagues a communication from the U.S. Defense Committee. I believe it correctly assesses the serious threat faced by the entire Western Hemisphere, and I include it at this point:

U.S. DEFENSE COMMITTEE,
Fairfax, Va., July 15, 1983.

Hon. ELDON RUDD,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RUDD: Today we are facing the greatest threat to the security of the Western Hemisphere that our nation has ever seen.

The Soviet Union and Cuba are carrying out a well-orchestrated plan of terrorism and aggression in our Hemisphere by providing weapons and military aid to communist guerrillas in Central America.

Just last year the Soviet Union's shipments of military equipment to Cuba tripled.

Cuba now boasts 225,000 men under arms, 200 MiG fighters, 650 tanks and 90 helicopters.

The Marxist-Leninist government of Nicaragua has declared that they are building a 250,000 person armed force.

Compare this with Honduras' total military force of 20,000 and El Salvador's force of 32,000.

There are now over 10,000 "advisors" from Cuba, the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria, North Korea and the PLO advising the Sandinistas in Nicaragua.

Clearly this mammoth scale of armament cannot be justified in terms of self-defense.

The reality of the situation is that Cuba has become the base from which the Soviets are launching, through Nicaragua, the overthrow of pro-Western governments in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica.

In response, the Reagan Administration has developed a comprehensive plan for preventing further communist takeovers in Central America.

Incredibly, there are those in Congress who are obstructing the President's plan by calling for passage of the Boland-Zablocki bill, H.R. 2760, and by opposing the Administration's full request for military and economic aid for El Salvador.

Passage of the Boland-Zablocki bill would give the Soviet leaders a free hand in the internal affairs of Central American Nations and a green light to the Marxist-Sandinista government of Nicaragua to aid leftist rebels in overthrowing the Democratic government of El Salvador.

In effect, the U.S. Congress would allow Nicaragua to exist as a sanctuary for international Marxist-terrorists.

And not only is Nicaragua being used as a base for fomenting Marxist-Leninist revolutions in Central America, the Sandinista government has stolen the revolution from the Nicaraguan people who fought for Democracy.

It has imposed a new dictatorship, refuses to hold free elections that it promised—in writing—to the Organization of American States, and has initiated heavy censorship of the media.

In short, the people of Nicaragua today are denied the basic human rights of international law by a government sworn to the totalitarian doctrines of Marxism-Leninism.

It is essential that the U.S. provides the government of El Salvador with the aid they need to put down the communist guerrillas and restore economic stability.

A vote against President Reagan's request-aid would be a setback both to the pro-American government of El Salvador and to the morale of the Salvadoran people, many of whom risked their lives to cast a vote for Democracy.

In recent years we have stood by and watched Grenada, Suriname, and Nicaragua fall into communist control.

We must not let El Salvador be the next victim of the Soviets.

If the Soviet presence in Central America continues to expand, every vital interest of the United States—national survival, terri-

torial integrity, economic well-being, and world stability—will be jeopardized to an extent unprecedented in our nation's history.

On behalf of the United States Defense Committee's more than 86,000 members, I strongly urge you to support President Reagan's full aid request for El Salvador and to oppose the Boland-Zablocki bill, H.R. 2760, and instead support aid to the "Contra" Freedom Fighters in Nicaragua.

If the United States is unwilling to support the cause of Democracy in Central America, how can we expect the people of the region to risk their lives for it?

Sincerely,

HENRY L. WALTHER,
Executive Vice President.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Florida (Mr. McCOLLUM) and my other friend and colleague from Virginia (Mr. PARRIS) for the contribution they have made here today and for their companionship on the trip to El Salvador.

I think we should focus in on one area. Why is El Salvador in this condition?

Obviously El Salvador is in this condition because it was targeted by the Soviet Union for toppling and for takeover, for the establishment of a Communist government. Where they have had success in Cuba, which is the first mistake that our country made in not doing something about that at the time that Fidel Castro came in, we made a mistake in Nicaragua, without question, and there were many of us here in Congress who were crying and pleading with the Congress and with our Government to do something about the Communist takeover that was taking place in Nicaragua.

I think the news media itself has finally decided that they missed the biggest story of all because of their hatred for the Somoza regime in Nicaragua, that they missed the other story, which was that the Communist regime, in the name of the Sandinistas, walked in, took over, and now in a brutal manner are governing for themselves and have dominated completely and enslaved, if you will, the people of Nicaragua.

But the target now is El Salvador. They have provided the arms and equipment from the Soviet Union, from Bulgaria, from the Iron Curtain countries, funneling it from Cuba into Nicaragua, Nicaragua in turn funneling it on the unprotected border of Honduras and around through seaways and into San Salvador.

We must remember that the country of El Salvador, whose capital is San Salvador, that the country of El Salvador, until the attack that was instituted as soon as the Sandinistas took over in Nicaragua, was targeting the economy of El Salvador, and El Salvador had the best economy, the most successful industry, farming techniques, and every inch of the land was under cultivation, and the merchant class was producing and providing marketing for the industry, for the farming throughout the world, and also they had the finest roads and the best equipment and transportation, and the smoothest working organism to take what the product of the people was and market it around the world of any of the other neighboring countries around El Salvador in Central America and perhaps in Latin America.

So the idea of the encroachment from the Communists was to scourge the land, burn the homes, chase the

people out so that they could bring the Government to its knees and assume power. That goal is still in place and what they would like to do is to be able to tell the Government itself that we have beaten you now and all we want you to do, if you want to hold elections, that is fine, hold them, but let my little army over here, the head of this little army, have a secretaryship or an administration position or a department within the Government, and this fellow who has a little army and who has provided, and who is a terrorist to have another little encroachment into the Government, and take over the Government in that way. Or if they cannot do that, then they will topple the Government completely as the Sandinistas did and take over.

We must remember that is what is happening. And as the gentleman has so ably pointed out, my friend, the Government with good and superior training, is putting military forces into areas where they are going to send the children back to school, open the businesses, and remove the scourge from the land in this manner... the Soviet Union through Cuba and Nicaragua are attempting to communize El Salvador for their own purposes, which poses a danger to us and we have talked about that problem and what they are doing in El Salvador to try to stave this off. But the problem is this: What do we intend to do to prevent this? And I think that the course that the administration has taken is the course that should be taken, if I may say so.

The training of these individuals has proven to be an outstanding event, but they do not want our troops as you well know, and as you well know, my friend from Florida, they want not our sympathy, they want that too, but they need more than that, they need assistance in the form of materiel, in the form of training for their personnel. We have been able to provide that so far, but only a trickle, only a trickle, if you will.

They do not even want more advisors or anything like that. But the training programs that would be offered to them, they need and want and they have said so time after time throughout the area.

Let me add one thing to show the dedication of these people for the cause that they serve.

For example, my friend from Florida mentioned Col. Alberto Kruze, the commander in San Francisco Gotera. He struck me as an individual totally dedicated to restoring peace and tranquility to his country for his family. The family unit is very important there.

Also he was a dedicated officer for the command of his troops to make sure that the children got back to school, to make sure things were proper.

He indicated to us at that time there would be an initiative made by his troops at a later time. I will tell you without revealing the time, the date and all of that, that I received information from El Salvador, at my request, confirming that that did take place and that confirmation really struck me as something that showed the complete and total dedication and honesty of the people involved.

URGENT

URGENT

URGENT

**UNITED STATES
DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

October 20, 1983

Dear USDC Member:

Will you take just a few moments to send one of the post cards I've enclosed to Senator Lloyd Bentsen.

And please ask your friends and neighbors to send in the extra cards I've enclosed.

- Because we're coming to a critical vote in Congress on Central America.
- Nicaragua is now like a communist cancer in the heart of this vital region.
- The Soviets and Cubans hope this cancer will spread and affect all of Central America and Mexico as well.

If this happens, the U.S. would not only be swamped with refugees, but for the first time would be forced to defend its 1,933 mile border with Mexico.

This would force us to draft and station 1/2 million to 1 million U.S. troops on the Mexican border, just for our own protection.

We cannot allow the communist cancer to spread.

That's why it's important you send the enclosed post card to Senator Bentsen at once or better yet send him a personal letter.

Please ask him to cast his every vote in favor of full support for the Pro-American Contra Freedom Fighters so that we can cut the cancer out.

Your actions can make a difference.

Sincerely,

Henry L. Walther

Henry L. Walther
Executive Vice President

HLW/t11

P.S. I've enclosed for your information the letter I sent to every member of Congress on this issue.

**UNITED STATES
DEFENSE COMMITTEE**



Lieutenant General
Daniel O. Graham
United States Army, Retired

October 14, 1983

The Honorable Lloyd Bentsen
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Bentsen:

As you know, the issue of covert aid to the anti-Sandinista Freedom Fighters will again come up when the Senate considers the FY '84 Intelligence Authorization bill.

On behalf of the more than 97,000 members of the United States Defense Committee, I urge you to support full funding of U.S. covert operations in Central America.

Nicaragua, with the support of Cuba and the Soviet Union, has become the centerpiece of the Communist plan to undermine Latin America, and the main channel for arms to Communist guerrillas in Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador.

Today, Communist guerrillas in El Salvador have five times more arms than the Sandinistas had when they overthrew Somoza.

However, Nicaraguan "Contra" Freedom Fighters, with the help of U.S. covert aid have, in recent months, turned the tide of the flow of arms into El Salvador.

It seems incredible that there are actually some members of Congress calling for passage of the Boland-Zablocki bill -- to end U.S. covert operations in Central America -- at a time when these operations are becoming so successful.

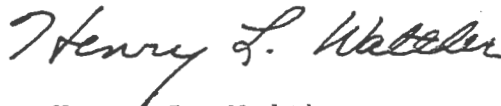
We can not and must not allow Nicaragua to exist as a sanctuary for international Marxist-terrorists!

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence recently gave its overwhelming approval of President Reagan's request for \$19 million in aid for the "Contra" Freedom Fighters in a 13-2 vote.

On behalf of the United States Defense Committee's more than 97,000 members, I urge you to uphold the Senate Intelligence Committee's recommendation for \$19 million in aid and to cast your every vote for full funding of U.S. covert operations in Central America and against the Boland-Zablocki bill.

If the Soviet presence in Central America continues to expand, every vital interest of the United States -- national survival, territorial integrity, economic well-being, and world stability -- will be jeopardized to an extent unprecedented in our nation's history.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Henry L. Walther". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "H" and "W".

Henry L. Walther
Executive Vice President

HLW/peb

Defense

VOL. 2 NO. 5 SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1983

Watch



DEDICATED TO A STRONG FOREIGN POLICY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE
Congressional Red Tape Strangles Pentagon Procurement

Congress Held Responsible For Mandating Waste in Defense Spending



Pro-defense forces in the fight to combat Congressionally mandated waste in the defense budget and rebuild America's military deterrent received two important boosts in recent weeks from both the Grace Commission on government waste and from the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Those two boosts, of course, are the recent findings of the Grace Commission on cost control that cited Congress as the principal culprit in the mis-spending of defense dollars, and by the start of an ongoing series of oversight hearings on waste conducted by the Senate Armed Services

Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger pointed out in hearings on Capitol Hill that Congress is to blame for inefficiency imposed upon the Pentagon.

Congressional mandates are also to blame for many cost overruns and the squandering of scarce defense dollars.

Committee chaired by Senator John Tower (R-TX).

Although often misrepresented in the national media, pro-defense forces are actually in the forefront of efforts to make sure that defense dollars are wisely spent in the effort to deter Soviet aggression and maintain America's commitments around the world.

It is service men, after all, who have the greatest interest in making sure that every penny spent by Congress on defense should go to maintaining and upgrading the weapons and support systems necessary to counter a Soviet attack.

Blue Ribbon Commission Blames Congress for Waste in Defense Spending

In fact, Senator Tower's oversight hearings on the organization and management of the Defense Department has already received compelling testimony from Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who pointed out that Congressional mandates are to blame for most of the inefficiency imposed on the Pentagon, and for the needless squandering of scarce defense dollars.

Citing a series of examples ranging from Congressional foot-dragging in instituting a more orderly and cost effective budgetary cycle for purchasing weapons to Congressional refusal to close unnecessary military bases, Weinberger placed the question of waste in defense spending squarely on the shoulders of Congress.

USDC Gears Up Campaign to Rebuild American Deterrent

Public Outcry Pressures Congress to Pass Defense Authorization

Thanks to pressure generated from a flood of mail by members of the United States Defense Committee and other concerned pro-defense citizens across the country, anti-defense forces were defeated in attempts to derail the 1984 Defense Authorization bill which in September passed both the House and Senate.

The setback suffered by anti-defense forces gives a boost to supporters of the Peacekeeper (MX) and advocates of a modernized American chemical deterrent as the Senate on September 13th, passed the Defense Authorization bill 83 to 8 while the House concurred by a narrower margin of 266 to 152 on September 15th.

Defense Budget cont. on pg. 5

Congress Mandates Waste cont. on pg. 2

Congress Mandates Waste cont. from pg. 1

Further, the testimony of Secretary Weinberger, contrary to the image projected by the national media, is fully supported by a report issued on June 30th by the Presidential Commission on Cost Control established by President Reagan 18 months ago and headed by J. Peter Grace, which stated that 80 percent of the waste in defense dollars found by the commission falls under Congressional mandates which govern the defense budget.

Weinberger and Joint Chiefs Continue Drive to Eliminate Waste

Pro-defense forces also recognize, however, that any organization with the globe girdling responsibilities of the Pentagon, (employing over two and one half million people and responsible for the development and procurement of some of the most advanced technological systems on earth) is bound to have some institutional waste.

Secretary Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff are conscious of that fact and over the past two years have aggressively moved to eliminate remaining waste.

But in any case, whatever institutional waste does exist, is peanuts compared to what Congress has forced upon the Pentagon.

Virtually all pro-defense experts are in agreement with the Grace Commission and have long argued that Congress has in effect robbed the defense budget over the years by imposing erratic funding, red tape and misguided management on the Pentagon resulting not only in waste but also in the undermining of American military readiness against Soviet adventurism.

Kennedy Position Would Squander Scarce Defense Dollars

Ironically, the chief architects of Congressionally mandated waste in defense spending are often the very same anti-defense forces, led by Senator Kennedy and others, who are constantly calling for sharply reduced defense spending for "budgetary reasons."

Most recently, in hearings by the Armed Services Committee on the 1984 budget authorization for defense, Senator Kennedy and his cohorts tried to slash funds necessary to fully support multi-year



Senator Kennedy and other anti-defense forces citing "budgetary reasons" have made the B-1B bomber and other vital defense systems favorite targets of attack, imposing red tape and time delays which have pushed up the cost of the defense budget and hindered American military readiness.

procurement, and economic production rates for the B-1B bomber, M-1 Abrams Main Battle Tank, the Patriot anti-aircraft missile, and the Air Force F-15 and Navy F-14 fighter planes.

Senator Kennedy's position was in effect a move not only against a stronger defense, but also a stand in favor of institutionalized waste by continuing a series of disastrous policies from the past which have strangled the procurement process of almost all American weapons systems and escalated the cost of defending the United States against foreign aggression.

Unfortunately, Senator Kennedy and the anti-defense forces in Congress have been all too successful not only in hamstringing the Pentagon budget by imposing wasteful stop-and-go funding for weapons systems, but also in imposing arbitrary guidelines that demand an almost endless series of reports and studies for anything that the Pentagon does.

In fact, Paul Thayer, former Chairman of the Board of the LTV Corporation, a major defense contractor, stated recently that "forty cents out of every dollar we charge for every airplane delivered to the government is attributable to bureaucratic red-tape, paperwork and duplication."

Industrial Base for American Defense Eroded by Uncertain Funding

If America is to swiftly build the weapons of the future, the Pentagon must be allowed to break out of the Congressional red tape which has strangled defense projects, and be given permission to reinstitute the management process that produces the best weapons in the shortest amount of time for the least cost.

By refusing to fully fund cost efficient production rates for weapons, and multi-year contracts, Kennedy and other anti-defense forces are also dealing a severe blow to the very industrial base upon which America depends to produce weapons.

Today, because of uncertain funding provided by Congress, defense contractors have often been forced to neglect the modernization of facilities necessary to produce America's defense needs.

Even Congressman Lee Hamilton (D-IN), usually a defense critic, has stated that the failure of Congress to agree on multi-year funding, and economic production rates "confuses our defense industry and gives them little incentive to invest in plants and train their skilled labor force."

Congress Hamstrings Pentagon Plan to Save Billions

The position taken by Kennedy then, has not only wasted defense dollars, but also undermines an across-the-board effort by Secretary of Defense Weinberger to reduce Congressionally mandated waste and save 29.7 billion dollars in defense spending between 1981-1988 by setting a new course for management and procurement policies in the Pentagon.

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has stated that:

Congress Mandates Waste cont. on pg. 3

This issue is dedicated to the memory of Larry McDonald and the 268 other innocent men, women and children murdered by the Soviets on KAL Flight 007.



Congress Mandates Waste from pg. 2

- The Pentagon could save 4.5 billion dollars in defense spending if Congress would allow multi-year procurement contracts for military hardware.
- A more efficient use of contractor plant capacity through increased production rates, if allowed by Congress, would not only help American industry but also save 2.6 billion.
- A streamlining of guidelines issued by Congress and other savings in the cost of operations could save 10.4 billion dollars.
- The closing of redundant or unnecessary military facilities in Congressional districts would save additional billions.

Almost all the savings recommended by Secretary Weinberger, however, have run into stiff Congressional opposition by anti-defense forces intent on blaming the Pentagon for Congressionally mandated waste while refusing to relinquish defense related jobs in their own districts or states.

Congress Forces High Prices in Weapons Development and Procurement

Perhaps the single most costly, and important area of waste today, and one which has been largely mandated by Congress, is the length of time needed to produce new weapons systems.

In an era which adds 30 percent to the overall cost for a weapons system for each year it goes beyond schedule, any delay is catastrophic in terms of funding.

Yet, the logjam in development and procurement is not due to the complexity of new technologies, but is the result of bad Congressional policy and bureaucratic red tape.

In the 1950's, for example, the cycle to develop and produce a weapon averaged six years or less.

The Polaris missile, the original foundation for the sea-leg of America's nuclear deterrent, was developed under President Eisenhower in only 3.8 years.

Now, the time it takes to decide upon, develop and procure any major new weapon has been dragged out to well over 10 years.

Just the decision to go ahead with a needed program often takes six years.

However, even today, development and production can move quickly if the "normal" procedures mandated by Congress can be bypassed.

Special high priority programs such as the SR-71 reconnaissance plane, developed in the mid-1960's and recognized as the most sophisticated reconnaissance plane on earth, was developed in a Top Secret project using special intelligence

funds free of the normal bureaucratic and Congressional red tape, and was operational in just 2½ years at one-third of expected cost.

Congress Mandates Waste cont. on pg. 6

Larry McDonald 1935-1983

As Defense Watch readers know, on August 31st, the Soviets murdered 269 defenseless men, women and children on KAL flight 007.

Defense Watch readers are also aware of the lies and the cover-up attempt by the Soviets to escape the blame for their brutal act.

The United States Defense Committee grieves for the families of the murdered passengers.

But, we also have a special grief, because Congressman Lawrence Patton McDonald was not just a name among many on the passenger manifest, he was a friend; a good friend.



On August 31st, Larry McDonald (D-GA) and two hundred and sixty-eight other passengers were killed by the Soviets on KAL Flight 007.

This act, once again shows the brutality of the Soviet regime and the need for a strong American defense.

Larry was one of those rare people, who moved by the strength of his convictions, could inspire the best within his compatriots.

He was a natural leader, and the

champion of a cause: the cause of freedom and the worth and dignity of the individual in an age increasingly ravaged by totalitarianism.

Larry was not afraid to take a tough, uncompromising stand even if it meant risking the loss of votes in his home district, because he came to Congress not to serve himself but his country.

On many occasions, he helped to inspire and lead a sometimes small band of pro-defense Congressmen on the House floor in standing up to an often ill-informed and tyrannical majority.

Larry did not look for fights, he just stood by his belief in freedom and pointed out the responsibilities America has as the arsenal of democracy and as the bulwark of the Western world against totalitarianism.

He lost many of those skirmishes on the House floor, and yet he never gave up.

Larry was a force for what he believed was right, and always held fast to the good.

As Larry was always fond of saying: "If you don't stand for something, you will fall for anything."

Larry's legacy will not, however, be that of prophet wandering in the wilderness; instead it will be the record of an organizer, an achiever, a motivator.

In his capacity as a principled champion of freedom, Larry helped and was an active member in virtually every pro-defense, pro-free enterprise and pro-family group with which he came into contact.

Larry always gave of his time freely, and in fact, did far more for each organization he dealt with, than they did for him.

Yet, in spite of all his activities Larry still found time to be a loving husband and to look after and be a caring father to five fine children.

The United States Defense Committee mourns with the McDonald family over the murder of Larry.

It is always hard to lose a friend, but especially hard to lose Larry, because when the Soviets killed him, they took one of the very best. ■

USDC Calls For Safeguarding American Technology

Leaks to Soviets Continue to Erode American Technological Edge

As Defense Watch goes to press, pro-defense forces are using every opportunity to close loopholes in the Export Administration Act that have given the Soviet military machine access to advanced American technology.

As Defense Watch readers know, the Export Administration Act expired on September 30th, but Congress did not act in time and instead passed a short-term extension.

Pro-defense groups are closely monitoring the progress of the Export Administration Act, which regulates the sale of American technology to foreign countries, and on the Senate side are, with some reservations backing the Garn-Heinz bill, (S. 979).

The Garn-Heinz bill unfortunately is a compromise measure which falls short of what many pro-defense experts would like, but it does promise to move America closer to the day when the flow of vital technology to the Soviet Union is stopped.

Committee Compromise Weakens Pro-Defense Opportunity

Pro-defense forces regard the expiration of the Export Administration Act of 1979 as a chance to close loopholes in the Act and make the changes necessary to preserve America's technological edge by way of amendments and bills proposed in Senator Garn's initial measure, (S. 434).

Unfortunately, many of the key provisions of the original Garn bill, were gutted when the compromise with Senator Heinz was struck.

One provision eliminated in the compromise was a measure creating an Office of Strategic Trade that would have had the single responsibility of controlling the export of sensitive American technology.

The Department of Commerce currently has responsibility for handling sensitive technology, but is unable to perform the task acceptably, because the Department's major job is, in fact, to promote the transfer of goods, not to restrict such transfer.

The dual function of the Commerce

Department to both export and restrict goods has resulted in confused priorities, which would best be solved by the creation of a single office to protect America's technological superiority.

USDC Lobbies Senate to Plug Hi-Tech Leaks

The United States Defense Committee and other pro-defense organizations are now actively lobbying the U.S. Senate to amend the Garn-Heinz resolution on the Senate floor.



Senator Bill Armstrong (R-CO) has been in the forefront of efforts to stop the hemorrhage of American technology into Soviet hands.

Of particular concern to Armstrong and other pro-defense Senators is the use of American technology to build Soviet weapons.

In a hard-hitting letter sent to every Senator, Henry L. Walther, Executive Vice President of the United States Defense Committee, staked out a firm pro-defense position calling for Members of Congress to propose amendments that would strengthen the effectiveness of the Garn-Heinz bill.

Incredibly, it is expected that some Senators, under pressure from organizations and individuals with export biases,

will offer amendments that would, in fact, weaken the bill even more.

The United States Defense Committee has called on pro-defense Senators to actively oppose such amendments.

The letter stressed the necessity of preventing Soviet bloc access to American technology that can be used to develop sophisticated weaponry.

Soviet Theft of Technology Endangers American Security

In fact, Jack Verona, of the Defense Intelligence Agency, during his testimony before the Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee on Capitol Hill, pointed out that the Soviet Union "taps into the results of United States research and development so often that one must wonder if they regard U.S. research and development as their own national asset."

The United States has been forced, in effect, to finance two defense budgets; our own, and a sizeable portion of the Soviet Union's.

As a result, the United States has been pushed to develop new weapons systems and strategies to counter Soviet weapons which probably could not have been built without assistance from the United States.

Senator William Armstrong (R-CO), notes that if it weren't for the leak of American technology, "we likely wouldn't need the MX missile or the B-1 bomber to counter the Soviet weapons we helped the Russians build."

Thus, in a very direct way, because of lax security and weak legislation on the problem of technology export, the United States has been responsible for helping the Soviets to create the very weapons that are now threatening American security.

Soviet Technological Breakthrough Aided by American Research

United States intelligence officials also point out that the development of the Soviet's new generation of ICBM's, deployed in the early 1970's, was aided by the



access of Soviet scientists to research facilities at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and tours of U.S. hi-tech defense facilities.

The Russians also obtained American microprocessors, which are key to the development of missile guidance systems, and computers which can be used to design nuclear warheads.

The sale of hi-tech ball bearing grinders in 1972, allowed the Soviets to develop a new navigation system that was the final step in producing their new ICBM's.

In addition, this American technology gave the Soviet Union the ability to install multiple warheads on their missiles for the first time.

Transfer of U.S. technology has not only resulted in the modernization of Soviet missiles, but also in the improvement of the Soviet Navy, and the development of anti-submarine systems, and new radar design technologies, which threaten major parts of America's nuclear deterrent.



The export of advanced American technology has allowed the Soviet Union to build many of the weapons that now threaten the United States and Western Europe.

Soviet missile forces including the Frog-7 tactical nuclear surface-to-surface missile battery

pictured above, have relied heavily on imported technology.

In fact, the sale of ball bearing grinders by the United States in 1972 allowed the Soviets to develop the SS-18 missile that now threatens America's land-based nuclear deterrent.

Bonker Bill Threatens to Sweep Aside Safeguards Against Hi-Tech Export

Yet, despite the danger posed to American security by the leak of high technology, efforts are right now underway in Congress to open a floodgate of technical trade to the Soviet Union.

Ignoring vital security needs of the United States, Congressman Don Bonker (D-WA), Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade has already shepherded through his committee H.R. 3231.

This bill would actually eliminate existing guidelines that help prevent KGB front organizations and companies in countries friendly to the United States from receiving sensitive American technology and then promptly re-exporting it to the Soviet Union.

The Bonker bill, which is a seriously flawed rewrite of the original Export Administration Act also moves to tie the hands of the President in prohibiting the export of vital technology to unfriendly nations of American companies.

In an attack on the President's executive authority to use economic export as a foreign policy weapon, the Bonker bill denies the President the unilateral right to choke off trade from subsidiaries of American companies suspected of acting against United States interests.

U.S. Financing of Communist Aggression Must Stop

The United States Defense Committee opposes these efforts and others which have the effect of financing Communist aggression around the world through the easy transfer of valuable technology to the Soviet Union.

In fact, America fell headlong into this trap during the early seventies when authorization was given to supply the Soviet Union with so-called non-military technologies necessary to build the massive Kama River Truck Plant.

While the plant was intended, supposedly, to produce only civilian vehicles, the Department of Defense reported in February that Kama River trucks are in fact being widely used in the oppressive and ruthless Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, making a mockery of the export of non-military technologies.

In further exploitation of so-called non-military technologies, the Soviets are right now, sending hundreds of trucks to help the Communist controlled Sandinista Junta establish firm control over the Nicaraguan countryside.

USDC Urges Congress to Safeguard American Technology

Brad Palmer, Legislative Director of the United States Defense Committee stated that: "Congress must be made to realize that the hemorrhage of American technology into the hands of the Soviet

military machine only emboldens the Soviet Union to push ahead with their goal of complete military superiority over the United States and further military adventurism throughout the world.

The transfer of American high-technology to enemies of our country must stop if the United States is to remain safe and free." ■

Defense Budget cont. from pg. 1

The flood of mail received by Congress calling for a stronger defense, combined with the horror and outcry at the Soviet murder of 269 defenseless men, women and children on KAL 007, resulted in a blitz that threw anti-defense forces off balance.

Anti-Defense Forces Stall for Time in Effort to Slash Defense

Despite the victory on the 1984 Defense Authorization bill, however, pro-defense forces still have other legislative obstacles to hurdle in order to avoid further cuts in defense spending.

Passage of the Defense Authorization bill is, of course, an important step in the legislative process because it approves the spending of funds for defense in 1984.

But, it is the Defense Appropriations bill that actually releases the funds.

As a result, anti-defense forces still have their knives sharpened in a drive to slash defense, and have an array of legislative delaying tactics and tools that can be

Defense Budget cont. on pg. 6

Congress Mandates Waste cont. from pg. 3

Red Tape Allows Soviets Time to Outpace U.S.

The most serious consequence for America's security is that the drawn out development and procurement cycles not only assure weapons obsolescence but give the Soviets time to develop counter weapons.

The B-1B bomber, designed to replace the B-52 as the front line of America's airborne deterrent against Soviet aggression, has been under development since 1962.

The decision to procure the B-1B took 8 years between 1962-1970, while the procurement process has been underway since 1970 with the first B-1B scheduled to be on station in 1986.

Meanwhile, the Soviets have taken the intervening 24 years to develop the Backfire Bomber, which resembles the B-1B itself.

Another result of the drawn out building cycle mandated by Congress is to insure that the teamwork required for hi-tech projects cannot be maintained.

The loss of many knowledgeable and experienced people familiar with any

certain defense project is a great loss of time, breaking the management and technical continuity of a project and requiring new people to be trained.

Private industry, on the other hand, keeps its project teams together to develop and produce advanced state-of-the-art aircraft such as the Boeing 757 and 767 in just a few years time.

Gen. Graham Calls on Congress to Free Defense From Red Tape

Lt. General Daniel O. Graham, USA (Ret.), President of the United States Defense Committee has stated that: "The Pentagon if it is to produce the weapons of the future, must be allowed to break out of the Congressional red tape strangling weapons development, and be given the permission to reinstitute the management process that produces the best weapons in the shortest amount of time for the least cost.

Stop-and-go funding at uneconomic production rates mandated by Congress is bleeding the defense budget of valuable dollars, and reduces American readiness against possible Soviet aggression." ■

Defense Budget cont. from pg. 5

used to derail the 1984 Defense Appropriations bill.

House Speaker Tip O'Neill, Congressman Joseph Addabbo, (D-NY), Chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee on Defense, and other anti-defense forces are already playing games with the nation's security by stalling for time in hopes of gathering more votes to defeat the Peacekeeper (MX) and the production of a new chemical deterrent.

Anti-defense forces, hoping to ride out the storm of indignation at the Soviet downing of KAL 007 and the pressure from pro-defense groups, will drag out for as long as possible, consideration of a Defense Appropriations Bill for 1984.

Liberals Target Defense Appropriations Bill for Deep Cuts

In fact, the Defense Appropriations bill for 1984 should have been passed before the new fiscal year started on October 1st.

By stalling and forcing Congress into passing a continuing resolution on September 30th, anti-defense forces have succeeded in holding defense spending for 1984 below the spending levels that had been approved only two weeks earlier.

The continuing resolution lasts for 41 days and is a stopgap funding bill that puts off Congressional action on a Defense Appropriations bill until November 10th.

The resolution also rolls back earlier pro-defense victories on the rapid procurement of the Peacekeeper (MX) and the modernization of America's chemical deterrent, by denying funds until a final Appropriations bill is passed.

Even the passage of a Defense Appropriations bill for 1984 is in jeopardy as anti-defense forces plan new strategies for slashing defense.

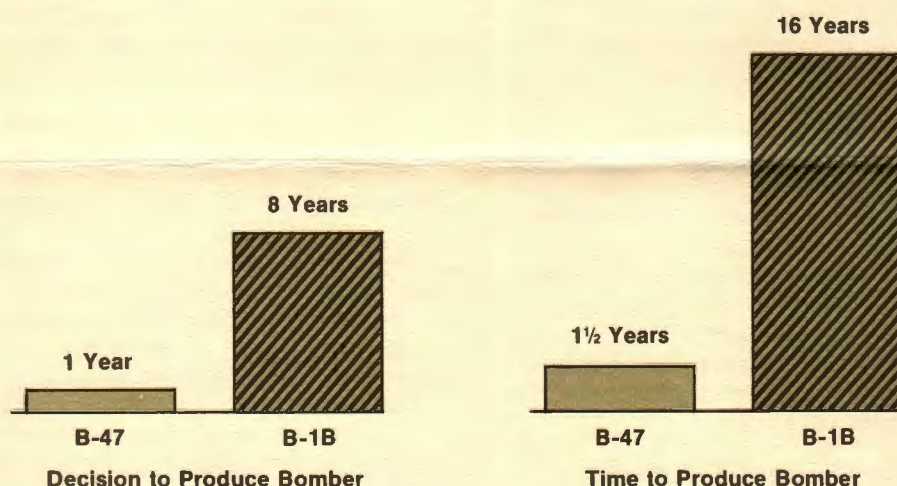
It will take concerted efforts by pro-defense groups and continued pressure from the folks back home to guide the 1984 Defense Appropriations bill through the Congressional maze.

USDC Puts Heat on Congress to Support Strong Defense

In a strong counter-attack against the efforts mounted by anti-defense forces, Henry Walther, Executive Vice President, of the United States Defense Committee prepared for the start of the fall session of the 98th Congress by announcing on September 6, a new lobbying campaign on

Defense Budget cont. on pg. 7

Congress Delays Weapons - Boosts Costs



The chart above shows how Congressionally mandated red tape and delays in developing weapons systems vital to America's defense have not only given the Soviet's a chance to race ahead of the United States, but also insured the obsolescence

of American weapons once deployed.

The B-47 bomber was deployed in 2 1/2 years, while America's new airborne deterrent the B-1B has been under consideration and development for over 20 years.



Defense Budget cont. from pg. 6

Capitol Hill and nationwide to preempt further efforts by anti-defense forces in Congress to kill the production of weapons vital to America's defense.

The first phase of the campaign by the United States Defense Committee has been a series of special mailings to USDC contributors and thousands of other pro-defense activists in 91 key Congressional districts across the country, to mobilize "the folks back home" to put the heat on wavering politicians.

As a result, over 100,000 cards and letters sent by members and friends of the United States Defense Committee have flooded Congressional offices all over Capitol Hill.

This flood of mail coupled with mail generated by other pro-defense groups and intensive personal lobbying efforts by United States Defense Committee staff members and others are having an impact.

The effects of the lobbying campaign can be successful, however, only if individual members of the USDC continue to contact their Congressmen and demand that they cast their every vote in favor of the Peacekeeper (MX).

USDC Members Flood Congress With Mail

The United States Defense Committee is pleased to report that in a vote on September 15th, the Peacekeeper (MX) received 266 votes, its biggest number ever in the House of Representatives.

The September 15th vote follows directly on the heels of another Peacekeeper vote in which the Peacekeeper was almost defeated in a close 220-207 vote.

The most recent vote includes a pick-up of twenty Congressmen who earlier, voted against the Peacekeeper, but then, after feeling the heat and hearing the facts, changed their votes.

Of the ninety-one Congressmen targeted by the United States Defense Committee in September, sixty-seven voted for the Peacekeeper.

The victory of the Peacekeeper (MX), and the Defense Authorization bill is particularly impressive, because in August anti-defense forces were confident of derailing both the Peacekeeper (MX) and America's modernized chemical deterrent.

Peacekeeper (MX) Needed to Bolster American Deterrent

Defeat of the Peacekeeper (MX) and

zero funding for Binary Chemical weapons are now the centerpieces of an intensive lobbying campaign by anti-defense forces.

In the case of the Peacekeeper (MX), it is a vital part of America's deterrent strategy against the Soviet Union.

The fact of the matter is that the Peacekeeper (MX) is America's only offensive weapon accurate enough to destroy Soviet missile silos in case an attack is launched against the United States.

By being able to destroy Soviet missile silos, the Peacekeeper would also prevent additional waves of missiles from being fired by the Soviet Union.

The Minuteman missiles, while still an indispensable part of America's deterrent are today unable to destroy the newer superhardened Soviet missile silos.

Also, unless the Peacekeeper (MX) is deployed, America's land-based missile force to deter Soviet aggression will actually shrink, because in 1983 alone, fifty-four Titan II missile launchers are scheduled for deactivation without any new missiles being produced.

Active Missile Defense is Key to Defending Against Soviet Attack

The answer to America's increasing strategic vulnerability is, of course, denying the Soviets the ability of successfully launching either a first or second strike.

General Graham, President of the

United States Defense Committee and a team of the best scientists and aerospace engineers in the country have studied the problem of America's vulnerability and have concluded that there are no technical obstacles to prevent America from deploying non-nuclear strategic defensive systems which could safeguard America's land-based deterrent.

An in-depth defense consisting of satellite-based missiles and an active point defense around American silos combined with Minuteman and Peacekeeper missiles would provide America with both defensive and offensive capabilities necessary to meet the Soviet threat.

Chemical Deterrent Needed to Prevent Soviet Aggression

The battle to modernize America's chemical deterrent is also important to American security, because it has only been the prospect of retaliation by the United States that has prevented the use of chemical weapons against American troops.

Congressman William L. Dickinson (R-AL) said, when pointing out the need for rebuilding America's chemical deterrent: "If Adolf Hitler and the Nazi war machine had not been convinced that we had the capability as we did, they would have used gas on invading troops at Normandy."

Defense Budget cont. on pg. 8



Pro-defense forces are battling to make sure that American soldiers, like the one above with the TOW anti-tank missile system, have the best weapons available to deter a Soviet attack.

Congress, however, has cut funds for various weapons including the TOW in the 1984 Defense

Authorization bill.

Even worse, in the emergency Continuing Resolution which runs until November 10th, Congress has forced the Pentagon to temporarily stop procurement plans for all new weapons systems.

Defense Budget cont. from pg. 7

Warned Dickinson, "if we do not have a chemical deterrent then our only response to the Soviet use of chemical weapons would be nuclear war."

The United States Defense Committee, in a hard-hitting letter to every member of Congress, has pointed out that right now tens of thousands of Afghans, Laotians and Cambodians have fallen victim to Soviet "yellow rain" largely, because anti-Communist forces in these nations, had no chemical weapons with which to retaliate.

Yet anti-defense forces, in their attempts to kill the modernization of Amer-

ica's chemical deterrent, have chosen to ignore the Soviet use of chemical weapons and the fact that 90 percent of America's chemical deterrent has deteriorated with age and that no new chemical weapons have been produced by the United States since 1969.

USDC Fights to Prevent Congress From Making American Defense Second Best

Brad Palmer, the Legislative Director for the United States Defense Committee stated that "the battle to approve deployment of the Peacekeeper (MX) and to

modernize America's chemical deterrent will be determined by the amount of pressure members of the United States Defense Committee and other pro-defense organizations can bring to bear on the politicians.

Congress will not act unless the American people prod their Congressmen into action.

America needs a Defense Appropriations bill and it is up to the members of the United States Defense Committee to go all-out in this effort and let the politicians know that the American people will not accept a defense that is only second best." ■

Action Items

Nicaragua

House:

(H.R. 2968) Intelligence Authorization bill: Continued assistance to pro-American Contra Freedom Fighters.

Status: Anti-defense forces have attached much of the wording from Boland/Zablocki bill onto Intelligence Authorization bill, cutting off aid to Freedom Fighters.

Expected Action: House will act on bill after October 18th.

Members Urged to: Contact House Members and urge them to drop the Boland/Zablocki language from the Intelligence Authorization bill.

Senate:

(S. 1230) Intelligence Authorization bill: Continued assistance to pro-American Contra Freedom Fighters.

Status: Senate Select Committee on Intelligence approved \$19 million for pro-American Contra Freedom Fighters for the first six months of 1984.

Expected Action: Further action will depend on legislative activity of the House, but will probably be resolved in a vote on a House/Senate "Conference Report".

Members Urged to: Contact Senators and urge their every vote in favor of support to the pro-American Contra Freedom Fighters.

El Salvador

House:

(H.R. 2992) Foreign Aid bill: Military Assistance to the pro-American Salvadoran government.

Status: Forty-one day Continuing Appropriations Resolution (H.J. Res. 368), on Foreign Aid passed on September 30th with spending levels less than those requested by the Administration.

Expected Action: Congress must act by November 10th, when the Continuing Appropriations Resolution runs out, to continue funding aid for El Salvador.

Members Urged to: Write Congressmen and urge full funding for the pro-American government in El Salvador in either a new Continuing Appropriations bill or a regular Foreign Aid bill.

Senate:

(S. 1347) Foreign Aid bill: Military Assistance to the pro-American Salvadoran government.

Status: Forty-one day Continuing Appropriations Resolution (H.J. Res. 368), on Foreign Aid passed on September 30th with spending levels less than those requested by the Administration.

Expected Action: Congress must act by November 10th, when the Continuing Appropriations Resolution runs out, to continue funding aid for El Salvador.

Members Urged to: Write to your Senators and urge full funding for the pro-American government of El Salvador in either a new Continuing Appropriations bill or a regular Foreign Aid bill.

Editor, John R. Crane

Defense Watch is published by the United States Defense Committee, 3238 Wynford Drive, Fairfax, Virginia, 22031. Phone (703) 281-5517.

President Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham USA (Ret.)
Executive Vice-President Henry L. Walther
Secretary-Treasurer Louise Tate
Legislative Director Bradley D. Palmer
Director of Research and Publications John R. Crane



Defense Watch

December 7, 1983

Dear Mr. Walther:

I want to thank you, General Graham, and the members of the United States Defense Committee for your help in developing support in the Congress for both my Central American policies and for the budget items necessary to rebuild America's defenses.

By flooding Congressional offices with post cards and letters backing a strong defense, your members are having a direct impact. Together we've been able to win some important victories in the Congress.

The fight is far from over. But with the continued support of people like you and General Graham, I'm confident we will prevail in our drive to provide a strong national defense and to secure peace and freedom in generations to come.

Please keep up the good work. God bless you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Henry L. Walther
Executive Vice President
United States Defense Committee
3238 Wynford Drive
Fairfax, Virginia 22031

bcc: Morton Blackwell

RR/OPL/RDC/CAD/lrc -12PMN

UNITED STATES
DEFENSE COMMITTEE



Lieutenant General
Daniel O. Graham
United States Army, Retired

August 3, 1983

The Honorable Charles H. Percy
Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Percy:

On behalf of the United States Defense Committee and its more than 86,000 members, I would like to request that I, Henry L. Walther, have the opportunity to testify as a public witness at the upcoming hearings scheduled for September 20th, concerning the Kennedy-Hatfield Nuclear Freeze Resolution.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Henry L. Walther
Executive Vice President

HLW/peb

*Admin. Liaison
United Am. Vote
Dan Burton*

MCB-74I

**UNITED STATES
DEFENSE COMMITTEE**



Lieutenant General
Daniel O. Graham
United States Army, Retired

November 28, 1983

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

A little over a year and a half ago, the United States Defense Committee (USDC) was formed to help mobilize support -- both at the grass roots level and in Congress -- for your programs to rebuild America's defenses.

Even though we're not yet two years old, our nationwide membership has swelled to over 97,000 members, and USDC is starting to have real impact on Capitol Hill.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a memo sent to Morton C. Blackwell outlining some of USDC's activities over the past year.

As you can see, the first year and a half has been a busy one for USDC.

We realize that the battles we are fighting together are far from over, and I can promise you that we at USDC will continue our efforts to assure deployment of the MX and to restore freedom and peace in Central America, as well as continuing our efforts in the various other areas of vital importance to this nation's defenses.

If ever the United States Defense Committee can be of direct assistance to your efforts to rebuild a strong America, please don't hesitate to ask.

With best regards I am,

Sincerely,



Henry L. Walther
Executive Vice President

HLW/t11

UNITED STATES DEFENSE COMMITTEE



Lieutenant General
Daniel O. Graham
United States Army, Retired

November 10, 1983

Memorandum

To: Morton C. Blackwell

From: Huck Walther

Re: United States Defense Committee
Lobbying Effort

Morton, as I'm sure you know, the United States Defense Committee (USDC) has had a very active year.

Just to bring you up to date on more of the details I have outlined some of our lobbying efforts on the MX missile, Nuclear Freeze, Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense, and Central American Policy.

Our major efforts to help assure passage of legislation for deployment of the MX have included:

- o Careful research and evaluation to determine which Congressmen were waivering in their support or opposition of the MX,
- o A special mass mailing to our members in each of the 91 districts of waivering Congressmen, as well as a general mailing to all other USDC members, urging them to put the heat on their Congressmen. This mailing alone generated over 100,000 post cards and letters from USDC members to Congress,
- o A mass mailing in March 1983 urging our members to contact their Congressman in support of total funding for the Defense Budget, including full funding of the MX,
- o Three articles exclusively on MX published in

Defense Watch, USDC's membership publication received not only by our nationwide membership but by all members of Congress.

All of these efforts have made the MX issue a major one for our members; a battle that they are dedicated to win.

USDC has also been in the forefront of the fight against a so-called nuclear "freeze". Our projects have included:

- o Hard-hitting newspaper ads to alert the American people to the dangers of the Kennedy nuclear freeze proposal,
- o Two mass mailings to our members urging them to help us defeat the Kennedy nuclear freeze, by putting the heat on the politicians,
- o Hard-hitting personal letters to all the co-sponsors of the Kennedy and Zablocki nuclear freeze resolutions, urging them to change their position,
- o Special letters to select Newspaper Editors, asking them to run editorials praising Senator Garn's counter "freeze" resolution, S.J. Res. 74,
- o Five different articles in our publication, Defense Watch, warning Americans of the dangers of a nuclear freeze.

USDC has been working diligently for the deployment of a satellite-based defense system capable of destroying incoming ballistic missiles.

We followed the President's historic speech of March 23rd with:

- o A mailing to 91 Senators urging them to support S.R. 100, introduced by Senators Laxalt and Wallop, in support of an active missile defense,
- o A follow-up mailing to 86 Senators, urging them to join the 12 co-sponsors of S.R. 100 and to oppose S.J. Res. 28 which would ban all weapons in space,
- o A mailing to 304 members of the House urging

them to support H.R. 215, in support of an active missile defense, and to oppose H.J. Res. 120 which would ban weapons in space,

- o Personal visits to every Senate office urging their support for S.R. 100 and an active ballistic missile defense,
- o A survey of all House members on H.R. 215 and H.J. Res. 120,
- o A mass mailing to our members urging them to contact their representatives in support of S.R. 100 and H.R. 215 -- including a copy of General Graham's new book; We Must Defend America: A NEW STRATEGY for National Survival,
- o Four articles exclusively on High Frontier and ballistic missile defense in our publication, Defense Watch.

Of course, one of the most important issues over the past year has been U.S. policy in Central America. USDC has been particularly busy on this issue.

Among some of our activities:

- o A fact finding trip to El Salvador for three Congressmen, sponsored by USDC.

The Congressmen, Stan Parris (R-VA), Eldon Rudd (R-AZ), and Bill McCollum (R-FL) were accompanied by two senior staff members of the United States Defense Committee and inspected efforts by the Salvadoran army to halt Communism, and visited hospitals and teeming displaced persons camps in San Vincente and San Francisco Gotera,

- o Three action mailings to our members on Central American policy,

The first mailing succeeded in heightening the awareness of the issue to our members. While the next two mailings helped generate an estimated 140,000 post cards,

- o An exhaustive phone survey of every House office

to find exactly who would support and who opposed the Boland-Zablocki Bill (H.R. 2760) that would end aid to the Contra Freedom Fighters in Nicaragua,

These vote counts were then turned over to key House members and other conservative, veteran, and pro-defense groups,

- o Hard-hitting letters to Congressmen who were not committed or who we thought were likely to change their vote,
- o Letters of support to those Congressmen who opposed Boland-Zablocki,
- o Attendance at every White House Outreach Working Group meeting on Central America, by a USDC staff member.

As you can see, this past year has been a busy one for USDC.



HLW/tll