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August 15, 1989

Stephanie Blessey
Researcher

Here is the information on Past National Commander of The American Legion Erle Cocke, Jr.; and two articles from the mid-40s American Legion Magazine.

I believe you can verify that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., a founder of The American Legion following World War I, was involved in significant action in World War II. This would certainly be a tie the majority of the audience would understand.

In the next couple of days I will contact some state elements of the organization for any help they might provide in the area of little known heros.

Cheers,



LEE P. HARRIS
The American Legion
(317) 635-8411

H. P. Mangum
Biog.
Erle Cocke, Jr.

ERLE COCKE, JR.

National Commander, The American Legion
(Biographical Sketch)

- - - -

Erle Cocke, Jr., of Dawson, Georgia, 30-year-old farmer, stockraiser, businessman and transportation executive, was unanimously elected National Commander of The American Legion by the 32nd national convention in Los Angeles, California, October 12, 1950. Halfway through his term as head of the world's largest veterans' organization, Commander Cocke had visited 47 of the 48 states and 32 foreign countries on a world tour which took him to the Korean battlefield.

Following his appointment by Defense Secretary Marshall as a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Armed Services training Installations, and in the interest of The American Legion's "Tide of Toys" program, Commander Cocke on March 3, 1951 embarked on a 37-day tour of Hawaii, the Philippines, Asia and Europe. He conferred at length with General Douglas MacArthur, then Supreme Allied Commander in the Far East. He visited every division on the fighting front in Korea and was briefed on strategic matters by General Matthew B. Ridgway, successor to General MacArthur.

Commander Cocke also conferred with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and inspected the Nationalist Chinese troops training on Formosa. On the basis of his personal inspection, the American Legion chief strongly urged that these Nationalist troops be employed to halt Communist aggression in Korea. Commander Cocke's crowded itinerary included meetings with President Elpidio Quirino of the Philippines, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander of the Atlantic Pact Forces; Pope Pius XII, and the military and civilian leaders of Western Germany, France, Italy and Yugoslavia.

A dramatic highlight of the world tour occurred when Commander Cocke revisited Oberwilzingen, Germany, where he had been placed before a firing squad, "Executed" and left for dead by the Nazis in 1945. This incident was the climax to a spectacular war record.

Cocke was lined up by his enraged German captors before a firing squad and mowed down with machine guns. He had been made a prisoner of war three times, but had managed to escape on the first two occasions. During his second escape he was responsible for the capture of...

When the Germans captured him for the third time, they decided promptly to put an end for all time to his escapades. A firing squad riddled Cocks in the stomach and lung. A Nazi officer gave him the coup de grace with a pistol shot.

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in the back. But Cocke was a tough soldier. He refused to die. Villagers who returned hours after the shooting found Cocke still alive. They hid and nursed him for 48 hours until Allied troops reached the area. Cocke spent the next 14 months in 27 different hospitals, underwent 17 operations, made an amazing recovery.

For his extraordinary gallantry in action with Major General A. C. ("Nuts") McAuliffe's forces, Cocke, then a captain, was awarded the Silver Star, the Purple Heart with three clusters, the Bronze Star with clusters, the French Croix-de-Guerre, and was recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross on the field of battle. He also holds other decorations and citations. He returned from active military service with the rank of Major.

Cocke entered the military service in the Fall of 1941 while still a senior student in the R.O.T.C. at the University of Georgia. He was graduated from the Command and General Staff school, U.S. Army, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the Advanced Officers' Course at Ft. Benning, Georgia; the Basic Officers' Course at Ft. Benning and served with the 124th Demonstration Regiment there. He went overseas as a rifle company commander, serving in succession as a service company commander, as battalion executive officer, as battalion commander, as assistant G-3 of the 103rd Division and on special duty with the 3rd Division. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on March 21, 1942, the date he completed his studies and left the U. of G. campus for active service. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant December 21, 1942 and to Captain, June 6, 1943. He was elevated to the rank of Major November 8, 1945 and discharged on June 29, 1946.

Immediately upon his return home from war and hospitals, Cocke enrolled in the Davis Daniel Post 133 of The American Legion at Dawson, Ga., in 1946. He has been service officer of his Post for five years. His energy in American Legion program activities, particularly community services, rehabilitation and national security, led to his rapid advance in leadership on the district and state levels. He was elected Department Commander for 1948-49 of the Georgia American Legion. Under his leadership his Department won the Dan Sowers Trophy awarded by the National Americanism Commission annually for the largest increase in post-sponsored Junior Baseball teams, having increased the total to 212. His dramatic advocacy of national security built on Universal Military Training led to his appointment in late 1948 as national security chairman of The American Legion. He held this post in 1949 and in 1950 during which period he travelled many thousands of miles.

... public meetings and American Legion rallies on the adequate needs for national security. He also made numerous forceful presentations on UMT and other preparedness measures before various Congressional Committees. During these years his reputation and stature grew throughout The American Legion.

- 3 -

He was born at Dawson, Ga., May 10, 1921, the son of Erle, Sr., and Elise Meadows Cocke. He was educated in public and high schools at Dawson and Macon and Atlanta before going to the University of Georgia. He received his AB Degree there in 1942 with a major in history and law. In 1946, after his discharge from the Army, he went to the Harvard Business School where he received his Master of Business Administration Degree. At the University of Georgia he was active in extra-curricular activities being president of the Phi Kappa Literary Society and Student Manager of Athletics.

Following the completion of his college schooling, Cocke became associated with a food processing company at Dawson which specialized in manufacturing peanut butter. Later he became executive director of the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Georgia. Subsequently he was retained as General Industrial Agent of the Central of Georgia Railway Company. Recently he has become assistant to the president of the Delta Air Lines. He also operates a 1,200-acre farm at Dawson where he raises peanuts and blooded cattle.

One of the busiest young men in the South, Cocke has managed to take part in numerous civic activities. He has been very active in the promotion of the legislative programs of the Parent-Teacher Association, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Georgia Citizens Council and other groups. His record of civic service led to his selection as the outstanding young man of Georgia for 1949 by the Georgia Junior Chamber of Commerce, and one of the ten outstanding young men of the nation by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Cocke is single and a member of the Dawson Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Atlanta Chapter Red Cross Advisory Committee; the Atlanta Junior Chamber; the Disabled American Veterans; Voiture 909 of the Forty and Eight at Albany, Georgia; the AMVETS; VFW; Military Order of World Wars, Terrell County Farm Bureau; Georgia Citizens Council; Northside Kiwanis Club of Atlanta; Kappa Alpha Fraternity; the Special Survey Committee reporting to the Secretary of Defense on the Departments of the Air Force and Air Academy; vice chairman of the State Committee of the Stone Mountain Memorial Authority; Terrell County Chamber of Commerce; and is immediate past first vice president of the University of Georgia Alumni Society.

Erle Cocke, Jr., today is living proof of the value of military training as survival insurance for American fighting men.

He credits the advance training which he received before going into combat for saving his life. He said:

"My four years of combat service have impressed upon me indelibly that I am alive today only because I was insured by basic military training which in my case when it came to hand-to-hand fighting spelled the difference between life and death. I know that UMT means survival insurance for American youth just as much as it means security insurance for our Nation. That's why I am fighting for adoption of Universal Military Training as the framework for a modern defense establishment for our Country."

Hitler — Lippmann

This war no longer bears the characteristics of former inter-European conflicts. It is one of those elemental conflicts which usher in a new millennium and which shake the world once in a thousand years.

Speech to the Reichstag [April 26, 1942]

Is Paris burning?¹

Asked at the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, Rastenburg, Germany [August 25, 1944]

George S. Kaufman

1889-1961

Satire is what closes Saturday night.

Saying

George S. Kaufman

1889-1961

and

Moss Hart

1904-1961

You Can't Take It with You.²

Title of play [1936]

The Man Who Came to Dinner.

Title of play [1939]

George Washington Slept Here.

Title of play [1940]

Stoddard King

1889-1933

There's a long, long trail a-winding
Into the land of my dreams,
Where the nightingales are singing
And a white moon beams.

The Long, Long Trail [1913]

Walter Lippmann

1889-1974

Whether we wish it or not we are involved in the world's problems, and all the winds of heaven blow through our land.

A Preface to Politics [1913], ch. 4

The liberal philosophy holds that enduring governments must be accountable to someone beside themselves; that a government re-

... them by the aggression of Germany and her Allies. Article 231 (the "war guilt clause"), *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) *Brennt Paris?* See *The Song of the Harper*, 3:2; *Ecclesiastes* 5:15, 27:2; *Matthew* 6:7, 51:1; and *Theognis*, 67:6.

sponsible only to its own conscience is not for long tolerable. It holds that since any government is liable to fail, there is needed a method of changing the governors without wrecking the state. It holds that unless there is a method, be it through elections or otherwise, by which the governed can make their views effective in some proportion to their weight, the nation is at the mercy of violence in the form of terrorism, assassination, conspiracy, mass compulsion, and civil war.

In Defense of Liberalism. From Vanity Fair [November 1934]

¹⁰ This law which is the spirit of law is the opposite of an accumulation of old precedents and new fiats. By this higher law, that men must not be arbitrary, the old law is continually tested and the new law reviewed.

The Good Society [1937], ch. 15

¹¹ In foreign relations, as in all other relations, a policy has been formed only when commitments and power have been brought into balance.

U.S. Foreign Policy [1943]

¹² The final test of a leader is that he leaves behind him in other men the conviction and the will to carry on. . . . The genius of a good leader is to leave behind him a situation which common sense, without the grace of genius, can deal with successfully.

Roosevelt Has Gone [April 14, 1945]

¹³ The world state is inherent in the United Nations as an oak tree is in an acorn.

One World or None [1946]

¹⁴ A regime, an established order, is rarely overthrown by a revolutionary movement; usually a regime collapses of its own weakness and corruption and then a revolutionary movement enters among the ruins and takes over the powers that have become vacant.

For Charles de Gaulle. From Today and Tomorrow [June 5, 1958]

¹⁵ We have neglected our own affairs. Our education is inadequate, our cities are badly built, our social arrangements are unsatisfactory. We can't wait another generation. Unless we can surmount this crisis, and work and get going onto the path of a settlement in Asia, and a settlement in Europe, all of these plans of the Great Society here at home, all the plans for the rebuilding of backward countries in other continents will all be put on the shelf, because war interrupts everything like that.

Conversations with Walter Lippmann [1965]. Lippmann and Eric Sevareid [February 22, 1965]

FIFTEENTH AND
25TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION

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Familiar
Quotations

John
Bartlett

REVISED AND ENLARGED

What It's

By HAMILTON GREENE



SOME GUYS came in to see me and we had the radio on, and the radio said the Ninth and First Armies were going great guns. They'd busted through on the Cologne plain and crossed the Rhine in a dozen places. So many towns were taken, so many prisoners. My friends were happily excited, and they said things like "Now we're really going!" and "It won't be long now!" It's easy to feel that way when you're on this side of the Atlantic, as I am now.

I listened to the report with interest, but the happy, excited part somehow wasn't in me. I heard the triumphant words of the newscaster, but my mind was seeing something else. I was visualizing a bleak dawn, and the silent, bedraggled Joes pushing off in column across those muddy beet fields. I could see the misery of wet and cold in their bearded faces as they clung to the mud when the pillboxes began to chatter.

I saw these and other things—horrible, dirty things. But through this shifting vision of war's ugliness, what I could see most clearly were the faces of those countless muddy boys who, seeing my correspondent's insignia, had asked me with despair in their eyes, "Does anyone ever tell them the truth? Do they know what it's really like?"

Well, here I was, back home for a rest, and I'd had a chance to think a little, and so I turned this question over in my mind. Do the correspondents tell the truth? Do they tell the people at home what war is really like? Why does the combat soldier feel instinctively that his friends and family in the States get but a dim sense of the unutterable brutality of war—that they can't really see the war as he sees it?

God knows, the war is adequately cov-

ered by some of our finest newspaper men. And you can be absolutely sure that, as far as facts go, they do tell the truth. They fight continually to get every scrap of pertinent news through the regular censorship channels, so that we at home will know the score. They don't hold back disagreeable news for purposes of policy or morale. The American newscasters, newspapers and magazines give the most adequate coverage of accurate war news of any country in the world. But, at the same time, the news dispatches and feature articles do not—and in fact cannot—reveal with sufficient clarity the miserable, muddy, bloody face of war which is so horribly familiar to the Joes who fight it. And I realized, of course, that we couldn't tell what war was really like because there simply aren't the words with which to tell it.

To the man in the field, the nightmare of war is one of feeling. It is a constant battering at his emotional resources. How can his view of war be indicated by a narrative of troop movements, by a statement of results accomplished? The pictures and movies can get a little closer to it, but words cannot describe it any more than words can convey the spiritual nature of a deeply religious experience.

I can remember a night at the Press Camp, following the opening of our November offensive on the Cologne plain. It was the day I'd watched the boys take Bettendorf. All the reporters were banging away at their typewriters; for the first time in a long while they had a real story. They had all of the facts, and most of

them had witnessed at least some of the action. I, of course, had no daily cable to file, so I just went up to my room and thought about it.

I thought of the men who were crouching in the cellars and foxholes in and around Bettendorf. I thought of one whole company who must be staring miserably at nothing, still under strain from the terrifying memory of an hour in the beet fields when, with all their officers down and with no knowledge of what lay on either side or in front of them, they dumbly awaited the incoming mortar shells to blast them into oblivion. They had been pinned down, bewildered and confused, and an officer was sent out to them only just in time. I thought of those men, and knew that not one of the busy typewriters, audible in the room below, was telling the things those Joes must be thinking. The newsmen were simply stating, "American troops also occupied Bettendorf. . . ."

This is not intended as an indictment of the way correspondents write their stories. We write the facts, and describe the



"We see him kneel in the mud with his rifle ready and the fear of uncertainty written in his eyes"

Illustrated by the Author

Really Like

war, and we do it the best way we know how. But even when the reporters go beyond news as such, and write about special bits of stuff such as Gus so-and-so taking a pillbox, it never seems to me their stories convey the true feeling of what it was like. The hero yarns read like those sports juveniles in which dauntless Dick Marriwell wins for Old Fardale. If Gus's exploit is spectacular enough, or he has got the Silver Star put on it, the radio people will put the incident on the air, preparing a script that has drama dripping from every syllable. The musical score will help to load the emotional responses of the listener. Eyes will wet at the right moment, and in the end, pride in our heroic boys will swell the heart.

I honestly can see no other way for it to be done. And if Gus himself could hear it, he might mumble, "Yeah, it was something like that." But in a way that he can't quite explain, he knows that, to him, it wasn't really like that at all. The script would seem very out of focus with the way he remembered it. Because what he would remember would be, not the facts or the result, but the agony of soul that tore him apart as he did the job.

He would remember the sickening sound of the tinny voice of his company commander over the radio, ordering the work to be done; the gnawing uncertainty when he tried to figure the thing out. There had probably been no noise, no rolling cacophony of martial background to bolster his desire to do or die. In fact, there had probably been a ghastly, deadly, nerve-breaking quiet.

He would remember the guys that froze before they reached the spot where they could give him cover fire, and he would remember his face in the wet leaves as he fumbled for his grenades—his fight to control the corroding fear in his guts. And he would be a little confused after that as to just what happened, but he would see again with startling clarity the Jerry prisoner holding the spurting stump of his wrist, and the grotesque shape of the corporal bunched against the smoking rear door of the pillbox.

Yes, Gus would know what it was like. But, calling to mind that horrible all-gone minute of misery that was victory, would he remember having felt even for a second any sense of heroism? Any elation over a job well done? Any sense of brute conquest? He would, like hell. He would know only too well that he had felt just plain bloody awful.

As I say, we correspondents do what we can and do it the way the publishers and the public can understand it, but the sum total of our efforts, from the viewpoint of Joe himself, doesn't quite seem to ring the bell. We see and feel the hard knot of Joe's perpetual discomfort, the odious grime

(Continued on page 47)



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City, may have been one of the reasons we stopped at the bedside of Claude E. Lewis of Evergreen, Texas, who was selecting a book from her portable library. Lewis had been an automatic rifleman with the 9th Division. At Carentan, in Normandy, on June 12th, he received a foot wound from a sniper bullet. Hospitalized in England, he returned to duty with his regiment last Sept. 18th, near Metz. On Nov. 15th he received his second wound—a fractured leg, when struck by shrapnel. It was getting near evening chow time in the hospital and so I had to forego additional visits with the men on the ward. Rest assured; all of them were happy to be home and particularly happy that through the outstanding work of the Medical Department of the Army Air Forces, with the active aid and co-operation of the North Atlantic Division of the Air Transport Command, they were able to make the journey so swiftly and comfortably.

WHAT IT'S LIKE

(Continued from page 23)

he cannot escape, the sickening revulsion of too familiar rations. But our stories don't reflect it the way Joe feels it. We write of his courage under danger and sometimes of the misery of his fear, but we know that his misery is far more than a mere sense of danger. It is a misery compounded of endless miles in a jeep with the windshield down—the bottomless mud—the bad weather—the hopeless nostalgia for home, the inevitability of a tomorrow that offers no escape except perhaps death.

We sense his bewilderment. When the attack begins, we see him advance, not in a heroic headlong charge, but with appalling hesitation punctuated by little darting rushes. If the column halts for some reason unknown to him, we see him kneel in the mud with rifle ready and the fear of uncertainty written in his eyes. He may try frantically to know what goes on, but no one can tell him. He asks desperately of his buddy, "Are we getting tanks in support?" "Is the heavy weapons company behind us?" "Is Company A still on our left, or were they wiped out?" And his buddy's helpless eyes stare at him from under his helmet and his dirty beard mumbles, "It beats the hell out of me!"

We see him move into the villages of Germany and live in their horrid desolation, a desolation practically impossible to describe. It's more than shattered buildings, streets deep with roof slates and household litter; or broken equipment discarded by the roadside. It's the dead German lying in the gutter face up, plastered gray with mud splashed from passing trucks and jeeps. Mud in the open mouth. Mud in the eye sockets. It's the dead farm wife in the orchard bent forward as if in perpetual prayer with her buttocks shot away,

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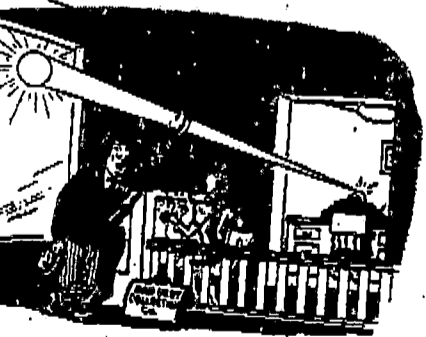
leaving a yawning crimson cavern. Dead cows and pigs, swelling and smelling. And that goddam wounded sheep that keeps crawling all over town dragging his shattered hind legs, making pitiful noises, but which nobody ever gets around to shooting.

Whatever cellar the soldier crouches in is stinking dirty. He lies in filthy straw, wet to the skin and without blankets because the detail hasn't made it across the sea of mud that is the only approach into town. And the fear of the impending German artillery is maggots in his stomach.

We see these things and we know how it is, yet, when we write of advancing on towns and capturing them, we cannot help making it sound fatuously triumphal—knowing all the time that the brutal fact of battle has smothered any sense of triumph in Joe himself. He is tough enough and philosophical enough that the bestiality will not scar him permanently. His sympathy, generosity and his humour are the guardians of his sanity. But I do know that, in spite of the understanding of his buddies, Joe feels damned alone when he realizes that the grim sordid background of his daily life cannot be adequately painted, photographed or written for the people at home. Knowing the complete divorce between his point of view and the point of view of those he loves, he keeps hoping against hope that some miraculous feat of journalism can establish a ground of common understanding. That is why, time after time, he stands before us pleading, "Can't you tell them the truth?"

I LOOKED at those friends of mine, still clustered around the radio and thought, "These guys are sympathetic guys. Surely I can tell them something of what it's like." I stood up and went over to the window, and looked out at the black night. The guns were far away but my memory could still hear them. The mud of the front was across the ocean but my feet could still feel it. The dead were out of sight but they could still appear before my smarting eyes.

Tell anyone what war was like? Well, I was still in the business and I was still trying, but—hell, I can't do it.



"Oh, never mind announcing me. He'll be out in a minute."

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MAY, 1945 SAN FRANCISCO

(Continued from page 47)
Anything that seems mystical, likely.

Every participant in this great war has suffered from the same thing emerging together into the light follow the sound of firing joining tragedy together, we have been called to help each other. The Russians have given us and we have given the Russians, the aid that Britain, France and France has given England in an endless, interlacing way, in no case been an act of charity. The allied state has done all that lay in its power to help its fellows, solely for the sake of individual salvation. We would have lost the war without the Russians. The Germans would have lost the war without the Russians.

That is the practical realization of the League of Nations delegates have taken with them to San Francisco. Their efforts will be sobering yet heartening lessening our still current experience of the post-war years. In the ancient world will all hang separately if we do not get together. It is the function of the League meeting to create some system which will keep us hanging together, for the sake of mutual interest and mutual protection until the war is over.

It can be done. Our friends—and, believe me, many—are frankly afraid that they will be stayed at home, who have been lucky to avoid the full terror of war, who care less than they do with the war made impossible.

It not only can be done, but it can be done if we the ordinary people of the world support the making of a new world on our own western doors. It is a part of the same energy with which we supported the waging of the war against the very heart of our enemies.

Mean-minded, blinkered men have seized the last great opportunity for a peaceful partnership of states by the payment of an ingenious device. They thwarted the plan for a world organization. They throttled it by their inaction.

At the annual convention of The American Legion in Chicago last September it was resolved that... "Germany must be permanently disarmed, and must be unable again to wreck the peace of the world. After subjugation... occupied and controlled." It was so decided at Yalta. It was resolved that... "when the world is restored to the world, we must be vigilant to protect it. The cost of peace is insignificant compared to the cost of war."

OCTOBER, 1944



Ready for anything

By wireless from Saipan

THROUGH these portals pass the best damned fighting men in the world."

So reads the sign over a bar in Honolulu. Out here on Saipan as on every other fighting front these Americans have proved themselves just that. With a prodigious amount of blood, sweat, tears—and prayers—they cracked open this gateway to Japan and in 24 days, seven hours, twenty minutes of fighting installed the newest American colony just fifteen hundred miles from Tokyo.

It wasn't just a handful or even a score of men who were the heroes on this job. Saipan's heroes are numbered in tens of thousands—every mother's son who played a part, however small, in this greatest long-range, amphibious operation of all time.

Your hero is a sweating, bearded rifleman of Marines or Army who crawled on his stomach and wiped out that Japanese machine-gun nest with a grenade. Your hero is the amphibious tractor driver who took his cargo of fighting men over treacherous coral reef and onto beaches under a shower of artillery and mortar fire. Or you will raise your glass to the doctors who with red-rimmed, tired eyes worked by flashlight under tents at the front while snipers' bullets whined. Or to the ten Army nurses who have worked sixteen hours a day since their arrival and wouldn't go home for a million dollars.

There are the airmen and naval gunners who softened Saipan's defenses in advance of D-Day. And there are the sailors and Coast Guardsmen whose task may have been simply carrying messages or manning brooms and who ask you wistfully what's it been like ashore. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph T. Hart of New York, commanding the fighting-Irish Army regiment, rubs his

Heroes All!

By FRANK KELLEY

The conquest of Saipan was accomplished in the face of the toughest resistance American fighting men have ever faced. The man who can prove he took part in that operation is entitled to your gratitude

Sketches by WILLIAM VON RIEGEN

shaggy red whiskers and tells you that the job done by his men in twenty-three days' constant fighting was so magnificent he cannot single out anyone for special praise.

That in a nutshell is the story of Saipan—one of teamwork by land, air, surface and submarine forces.

As long as Americans talk of Saipan they'll talk of "Bloody Friday." That was the day four thousand Japanese remnants of 30,000 originally here decided to make a fanatical banzai attack.

They knew they were doomed, but they wanted to take more of those "American Devils" with them. At dawn, July 7th, they rushed our lines. They came with crude spears, with rusty rifles, with clubs and knives. They'd partaken liberally of Sake and made their thrust with loud howls of

"Banzai!" For six hours Americans traded bullet for bullet, grenade for grenade. And when our boys ran out of ammunition they darted up to the Japanese bodies, grabbed rifles and ammunition clips and used those. Hundreds of these enemy fanatics got back to a Marine artillery post. Marines leveled their guns and fired point blank. The Japanese fell in rows. But they kept on coming. The Marines then fired with cut fuses and when the Japs got too close they began ricochet fire until shrapnel began flying back into the Americans' faces. That's where these doughty Marines became infantrymen. They seized their carbines and put up an infantry scrimmage line. They fired and lobbed grenades until they ran out of ammunition. But the Japanese thrust

(Continued on page 45)



He bounced the grenades off the corrugated iron shield

OCTOBER, 1944

45

HEROES ALL!

(Continued from page 19)

was blunted right there and those Nips who remained blew themselves up with grenades.

A FEW hundred yards northwest of this Marine battery several hundred Army men were pinned into two pockets with their backs to the beach. They stayed there until their ammunition got low. They then counterattacked and beat their way out, mowing down Japs by the score. In the midst of this battle Marine First Lieutenant Arnold Hofstetter of San Diego took 47 men and retired to an enemy airplane-engine dump. There among the crates they fashioned a circular fortress and fought for eight hours before aid reached them. Fifteen of these men were wounded and three killed. They had no water except for a few cans of rain dripping from a tarpaulin.

In the same area Private First Class Rodney Sandburg of Minneapolis, who is twenty and an artilleryman, fought with typical American courage. He dashed through machine-gun fire to one of our tanks and asked it to radio for aid and medical equipment. On his return trip Sandburg carried precious water in two helmets. Later he made a second trip to the same tank, summoning it to wipe out an enemy machine-gun nest.

A Marine private, Donald Evans of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was in one of our machine-gun pits when the enemy began heaving grenades at it. Evans reached for a sheet of corrugated iron roofing, and used it as a shield. Whenever a grenade came sailing through he got there in time and bounced it off.

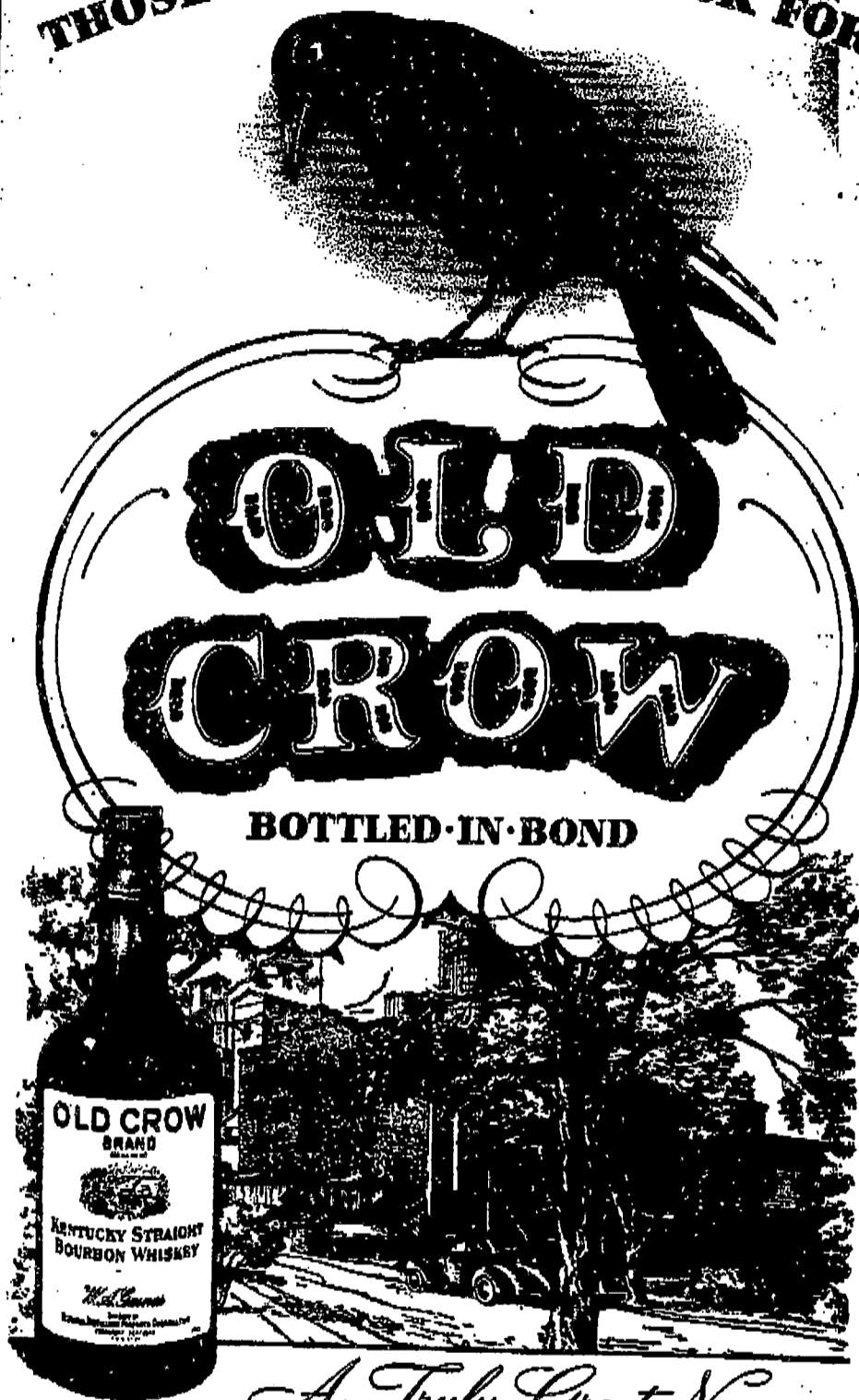
In the closing days of the Saipan battle a 22-year-old Army private from Schenectady, New York, John M. Purcell, aligned eight rifles along a trench to cover a clearing, then ran from one to the other, pulling the triggers as the Japanese attacked his sector. Between enemy thrusts Purcell rushed from gun to gun, reloading each. At times he had to collect loose ammunition and fit bullets into clips.

"I felt like the proverbial one-armed paperhanger with the seven-year itch," Purcell said later. He helped save the American line, which, whittled by day-long enemy attacks and constant sniping, was drawn tight around the beach position sheltering helpless American wounded. Purcell is being recommended for an award for his resourcefulness and gallantry.

Another of these so-called appleknockers from upstate New York is Captain Earl L. White, 35, also of Schenectady.

A direct hit in his area set fire to a shack wherein we had stored grenades and small-arms ammunition. It began popping like giant firecrackers. Men hugged their

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foxholes while shells continued falling. White started alone for the burning shack, plunged into it and came out a moment later with a limp American form. He turned around, went deliberately into the flames a second time and dragged out another burned man.

Not all of Saipan's heroism is found among the GI Joes and junior officers. The colonels inspired their men with personal leadership under fire, crawling after snipers and in other examples of selflessness. In command of one Army battalion was a lieutenant colonel from New York who was killed leading his troops against that fanatical charge of bloody Friday. He was last reported wounded in the shoulder, but still standing and shooting his pistol into the advancing enemy lines. They say he later dropped his pistol, snatched up a Japanese saber and hacked down the foe as they swarmed over the positions. He refused to retire, saying, "Get more of those Nips."

Typical of the refusal of American officers to accept any privileges due their rank at the expense of privates was the case of Lieutenant Colonel Evans F. Carlson of Marine Raider fame. I traveled to Saipan on a transport with Carlson, watched him work tirelessly in a stuffy cabin on his Division's plans. Colonel Carlson went ashore early in the battle and a few days later was out front at an observation post with Lieutenant Colonel Justice Chambers of Washington, D. C., and Private Vito Cassaro of Brooklyn. The Japanese spotted the post and opened machine gun fire. Cassaro was hit first. Carlson started to carry him back to safety and received bullets in the left arm and leg. Chambers was wounded slightly. They started to pull Carlson from the scene first but he called them off with, "Take the private first—he was hit first."

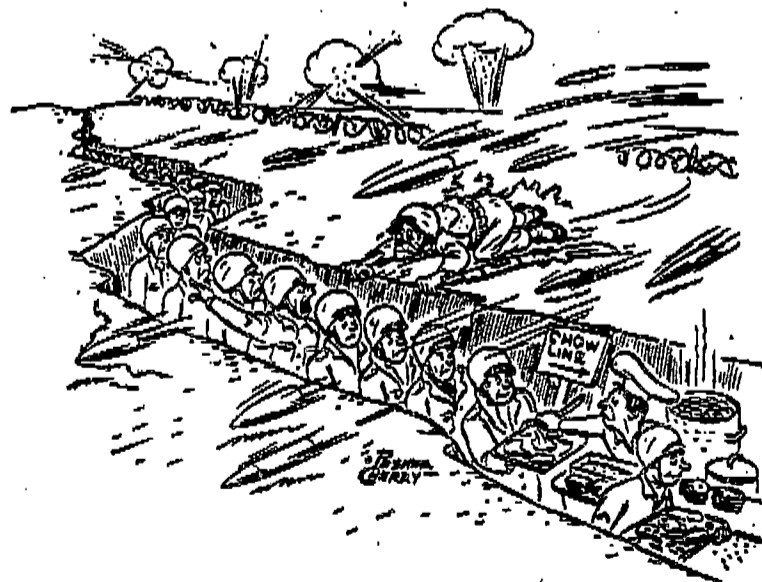
Carlson is now recovering in San Diego. He has said Tarawa was a sideshow compared with Saipan.

The battle here took a heavy toll of officers and it was estimated about half way through the campaign that there was one officer casualty for every fifteen men killed or wounded. That means only one thing: Officers were out there in the thick of it.

There was a Hawaiian in the 27th Division who took his revenge for Pearl Harbor. He's Private Willie Hokoana, 30, of Maui Island. He propped his Browning automatic rifle in a tree crotch during the Banzai attack of July seventh. Willie stayed at that tree in the open for ninety minutes while waves of Japanese came at the beach perimeter line he was guarding. His commanding officer said Hokoana got 200 Japs.

Easterners had no monopoly of glory on Saipan. Take Corporal James T. Borden of Kansas City, Missouri, who was hemmed in with other Army comrades in that suicidal enemy attack of the seventh. There were eighty Army wounded in Borden's vicinity and as the day grew hotter and the sun beat fiercely calls for water became urgent. Every canteen was dry and none was expected from the rear. The only source was a Japanese cistern a hundred yards away across a field crisscrossed with bullets and mortar fire. Borden, dragging two helmets for pails, made four trips over that field—crawling, running, now crouching, now hitting the dirt. The first time at the cistern Borden found the water too low, so he ripped open his leggings and used the laces to lower the helmets.

Nor will historians of Saipan forget the men who drove armored bulldozers to the front lines hauling hot coffee and mail from home. That mail was handled by Marine Captain Emmet Harding of Hempstead, New York, and his team, who at the peak of the fighting processed 7,000 V-mail letters one day. Nor can we forget the telephone-line stringers, the radio men, the truck drivers. It was indeed a team job.



"Get to the end of the line!"

The

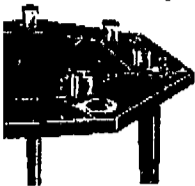
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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

August 15, 1989

TO: Curt Smith, Presidential Speechwriter, The White House,
Fax 456-6218

J.P. FROM: Joe Duggan, Office of Ambassador Edward L. Rowny, 647-4153

Here is the letter President Bush sent congressional leaders of both houses and both parties before the floor action on the DoD authorization.

I look forward to working with you to coordinate the American Legion speeches.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 24, 1989

Dear Senator Dole:

When the Fiscal Year 1990 Defense Authorization Bill comes to the floor next week, you and your colleagues will make critical decisions affecting the future of deterrence and arms control for the balance of the century. Before you vote, I want to be certain that you understand my reasons for the strategic modernization program I have proposed.

Taken together, these strategic programs are essential to preserve a capable, survivable and effective deterrent. They are an integrated package that deals with the evolving threat and is flexible enough to hedge against uncertainties. They also undergird our arms control negotiations and provide incentives to the Soviets to continue the internal changes they appear to be making. Each represents, not simply modestly improved capability but fundamental change in strategy or system performance.

I am optimistic about what we are beginning to see in the Soviet Union. The Soviets may finally be willing to make significant changes in the character and size of their military forces. This willingness is at least in part the result of our commitment to a modern, capable deterrent force. Weakening the commitment now could undermine the positive trends we see emerging in Soviet forces.

I have taken another hard look at SDI and confirmed that the goal of the program -- providing the basis for an informed decision on deployment of defenses that would strengthen deterrence -- remains sound. We owe it to ourselves and our children to pursue that goal. I am personally and deeply committed to doing so.

Moreover, SDI is at a critical juncture. The technological progress we have made means that we need to conduct large scale realistic, and therefore expensive, tests to prove the feasibility of defenses. Already, because of cuts required in the overall Defense budget, I have reluctantly submitted a revised budget, cutting over \$1 billion from the program. If the Congress cuts even more deeply, our ability to investigate and test the most promising options will be seriously damaged. We will be unable to determine, in a meaningful way, whether we can rely more on defenses for our security. The American people are entitled to that assessment.

2

The B-2 is also at a critical point. The aircraft is based on revolutionary technology that will guarantee the effectiveness of the penetrating bomber well into the next century. Without it, the strategic Triad, which has been the bedrock of our nuclear strategy, will virtually disappear. The B-2 is also the core of our START strategy for achieving stable deterrence at reduced levels. Indeed, under the terms of our current arms control proposal, the bomber force will be assigned a very large percentage of our targets. I have no doubt that the B-2 is worth its cost and deserves your support.

ICBM modernization has been marked with considerable controversy and strong opinion. Yet there is broad agreement that mobility is required for our land-based missiles to improve their survivability and enhance their unique capabilities. After careful review of the issue, I have determined that we should deploy, in a carefully phased manner, the Rail-garrison Peacekeeper and the Small road mobile ICBM. I am committed to doing so.

Rail-garrison Peacekeeper will improve the survivability of the ICBM force quickly and at modest cost, while preserving the considerable military capability of this system. The Small ICBM represents the future of the ICBM force. It offers a high degree of survivability, even with virtually no warning. But, it will not be ready to deploy as soon as Rail-garrison and will obviously be more expensive than a multiple warhead system. We can field Rail-garrison in the near term while at the same time continuing development of the Small ICBM for 1997 deployment. We likewise need to commit to an ICBM mobility program to avoid a deadlock in the START negotiations on the mobile issue.

In addition to the requirement for these forces as the heart of our nuclear deterrent strategy, in which they form an integrated and inseparable whole, there is the role which this modernization program plays in our arms control strategy. We are entering a very important and promising stage in our strategic arms control negotiations. We have already introduced some changes in our position and we are actively considering others which could make a significant contribution to the stability of the nuclear balance. To pull the rug out from under me at this crucial juncture by weakening my program could destroy this opportunity to make real progress. Indeed, it could even prevent the conclusion of an arms control agreement. I need the negotiating flexibility which this dynamic and sensible modernization program provides. Don't prevent me from achieving a treaty which could make great strides toward reducing the chances of nuclear conflict.

Let me add two cautionary notes. First, good arms control cannot be legislated. I seek and welcome the advice and counsel of the

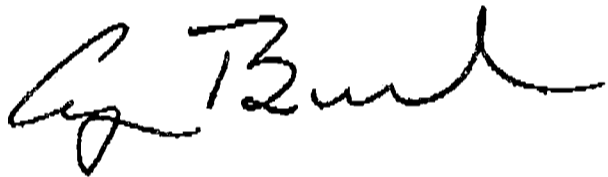
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Congress and regularly consult you on the full range of arms control issues. But, in the final analysis, I must be responsible for negotiating arms control agreements. The many arms control amendments that are customarily proposed to the defense bills only undercut me and our foreign policy and frequently have an effect opposite to that intended by their sponsors.

Second, the pressures to play one modernization program off against another or to pay for one with cuts in another threaten the balanced strategy behind our programs. Secretary Cheney and I have had to make hard choices in these times of tight budgets -- this budget is the best balance of needs and affordability and represents an integrated strategic approach.

As you begin final debate on the defense bill, I ask you to carefully consider the affordable, integrated plan we have designed to strengthen deterrence, to reinforce the incentives for change in the Soviet Union, and to further our goal of negotiating arms control agreements that will reduce the likelihood of nuclear war. We cannot afford to lower our defenses because of Gorbachev's rhetoric; we cannot afford to pull the rug out from our negotiators, and we cannot afford to forfeit the investments we have made in strategic modernization. We can afford to make the needed improvements provided by this cohesive, fiscally sound package. It deserves your support.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Robert J. Dole
Minority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510



DEFENSE ISSUES

Vol. 4 No. 13

The Challenge of The DoD Budget

*Statement by Secretary of Defense
Dick Cheney to the House Armed
Services Committee, April 25, 1989.*

I've been secretary of defense now for a grand total of 39 days, and, in that period of time, I've come to have an enormous appreciation and respect and admiration not only for the quality of the people who are serving both in the military and in the civilian side of the Department of Defense, but also for the difficult nature of the problems that all of you have wrestled with over the years.

I never served on the Armed Services Committee, just on the Intelligence Committee, and, having gone through the exercise now of trying to cut \$10 billion out of the budget for fiscal year 1990, I have an appreciation that perhaps I didn't have before, when I used to be able to go out on the floor and vote for every single program that was recommended ... and never be responsible for trying to fit it all into the defense budget.

I have, I think, shared the view that the chairman referenced at the outset in his remarks. I do have a statement I'd like to submit, if I might, Mr. Chairman. And then, I do have a general presentation I'd like to make, if that's acceptable. ...

There is no question but that this is a very challenging time from the standpoint of the United States if we look at our foreign and defense policies—a period of great ferment in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Two weeks ago, I had the interesting experience of having the Soviet ambassador in my office, and the subject that

we spent our time talking about was election returns. I would never have thought that was ... something I was likely to do with an ambassador from the Soviet Union. But clearly, there is fundamental change under way. When we look at what's transpiring not only in the Soviet Union, but in Eastern Europe—the Polish government's recognition of Solidarity and commitment to hold free elections, etc.

I have moved from a posture of skepticism about Mr. (Mikhail) Gorbachev to one of believing that he does, in fact, seek fundamental change in the Soviet system, that his effort to reform the Soviet economy and Soviet society may, in fact, have positive effects in terms of U.S. relations, that we'll end up possibly with a less hostile, less threatening Soviet Union than we've been faced with before. I think his intentions seem clear, but it's not at all clear to me that he'll be able to pull it off.

What does all of this mean for U.S. national security policy? Well, I think while we certainly can point to benign intentions on the part of the stated posture of Mr. Gorbachev, my problem is that I have to deal with the capabilities that the Soviet Union still possesses. From a military standpoint, they are still the most formidable power in the world, relative to the United States, with enormous nuclear and conventional military capability. ... The perception of a reduced threat ... creates special problems for us, because, clearly, having spent two days

last week at Brussels, at NATO, the perception of a reduced threat with respect to our allies makes it more difficult for us to maintain the kind of cohesion and unity within the alliance that's been the cornerstone of the success of our strategy for 40 years.

There's a great debate under way with respect to whether or not the changes that we see in the Soviet Union are historically inevitable or ... simply the result of the policies of one man. Can his policies be easily reversed by his successor, whenever that individual takes office?

So, based on those general views, Mr. Chairman, I am of the opinion that U.S. policy at this time has to be firmly consistent, not only because of the uncertainties about the future direction of Soviet policy, but also because within the alliance it's absolutely essential the United States provide a rock of stability around which the rest of the alliance can rally, while we maintain a forthright posture with respect to the potential problems that could occur if the Soviets should reverse course.

I don't believe it's the time for us unilaterally to reduce our commitments or our capabilities. Such reductions should only be taken on a careful step-by-step basis in conjunction with our allies and as a result of reduced Soviet capabilities. Mr. Gorbachev has announced a 14.2 percent reduction in the Soviet defense budget. It's difficult to know exactly what that means, because we don't know precisely

"While we certainly can point to benign intentions on the part of the stated posture of Mr. Gorbachev, my problem is that I have to deal with the capabilities that the Soviet Union still possesses."

how much they're spending on defense.

But with this budget that I will present to you today, we will have implemented a 12 percent reduction in U.S. defense spending over the last four years. He's proposed a reduction of 10,000 tanks in Eastern Europe, but they're still producing 3,400 new tanks every new year. We've gone from a level of 1,200 tanks per year down to a level of less than 700 tanks per year, already accomplished.

So the notion that somehow Mr. Gorbachev is moving in the direction of adopting a less hostile and a less threatening posture—reducing the defense budget, reducing commitments—the fact is that we already, in many cases, have matched him, if not exceeded him, in terms of decisions that this committee and the Congress have had to make in recent years.

Budget Cuts

The task at hand is budget cuts. I'd like to remind my colleagues that in January the proposed Reagan budget called for 2 percent real growth. President (George) Bush recommended 0 percent real growth, (that we) keep pace only with inflation. Many in Congress preferred a reduction of 2 percent in real terms and ultimately a compromise was reached, depending upon which account you look at, of approximately 1 percent real decline in defense spending (in) fiscal year 1990 over fiscal year 1989. What that means in terms of budget authority for fiscal year 1990 is a reduction of \$10 billion. If you look at it over the course of the five-year defense program, it is in excess of \$64 billion.

Since January of 1987, just a little over two years ago, reductions in defense spending for fiscal year 1988 through fiscal year 1994 totaled \$373 billion. Stated another way, if the original five-year defense program approved in 1986 had been implemented, we'd be here today talking about a defense budget of approximately \$479 billion for next year. Instead, we're talking about a defense budget of \$305 billion for next year.

That's an enormous change. It constitutes a fundamental shift in direction. And I think everybody can understand why, with cuts of that magnitude, the decisions to be made are not easy ones. I've talked with my predecessor, Mr. Frank Carlucci, and accused him of having cut all the easy programs last time around. The fact of the matter is I'm sure his cuts were difficult, but these are every bit as difficult.

It is very hard, in spite of what everybody may think, to come up with \$65 billion out of a five-year defense program or \$10 billion in the next year. It's very, very painful; it's not painless. Everybody needs to understand that. The Congress needs to understand that; the press needs to understand that; the public needs to understand that you do not buy more defense capability with less money. There may be ways down the road that we can save money and do our job as efficiently or more efficiently than we have in the past. I think there is. But the bottom line is, when you have reductions of the magnitude that we've seen over the last few years with respect to defense spending, the result is significantly less military capability than had originally been anticipated.

My former colleagues have

been great. I've heard from a lot of them in the last couple of weeks, all of them interested in making certain that I don't close their base or cut their weapon system or cancel a program that they believe is absolutely essential to national defense. There isn't any way for me to do what I'm expected to do without offending somebody, without breaking some china, without stepping on some toes.

They are tough decisions. We've done the best we could, I think, on relatively short notice to put together a responsible budget under the guidance that we've been given by the Congress and the president as a result of the compromise that was reached a couple of weeks ago. Certainly none of this obviously is written in stone. This is my proposal to all of you. And we all know that Congress will work its will on the budget authorization and appropriations bills. There is no monopoly on wisdom or virtue in the executive branch, and certainly I hope you will be successful in improving the package that I present to you today. But it is, I think, basically a sound package.

I'd like to take just a minute, if I could, and talk about the philosophy I tried to pursue as we undertook this review of programs and decided which areas we wanted to cut. From a philosophical standpoint, I approached the problem of coming up with 10 billion [dollars] for next year with the basic, fundamental belief that it's better to cancel lower-priority systems outright and to reduce force structure than it is to keep up the fiction that somehow we can have just as effective forces with less money—or to move back, if you will, to the notion of the hollow forces of the late 1970s.

From a priority standpoint, my first priority was people. I thought personnel questions were foremost, and I'll come back to that in a minute; secondly, I felt it was important, and this was worked out in conjunction with the president and his key advisers, that we main-

tain our forward strategy, our forward-deployed strategy—that ... when we've entered into negotiations with the Soviets is not an appropriate time for us to make unilateral reductions in Europe; third, we have as a priority maintaining the readiness of those forward-deployed forces; fourth, the question of strategic modernization, which you've all heard so much about; and fifth was the notion that we ought to procure what we do procure at efficient rates; and let me talk about each one of those five items, if I can, for just a moment.

Personnel

From a personnel standpoint, I steered clear of all proposals that would have had a negative impact on our ability to recruit and retain topflight people. I am tremendously impressed—based on prior exposure to the military before I took the job, as well as conversations with career civilian and military personnel since—... (with) the quality of today's armed forces. It might in fact be a cliché to say it, but it's absolutely true, that we've never had people of as high a caliber, capability, as we do consistently across all the forces today.

I think it's essential when we talk about our military posture in the years ahead that we do nothing to make it more difficult to recruit those kinds of people or to retain them in the force. So pay raises are in the budget, they're absolutely essential, they shouldn't be trimmed—if I could, I'd raise them. From the standpoint of incentive pay, we've supported that, quality-of-life issues and so forth, all of those kinds of propositions we've tried to maintain and not effect a reduction in those areas.

With respect to readiness, oftentimes I think ... we tend to talk about it as a separate proposition. I'm inclined to think that it's a people issue ... that when you hire competent men and women to practice a profession, that they in fact want to have the opportunity to exercise the skills and talents that they derive

"I don't believe it's the time for us unilaterally to reduce our commitments or our capabilities. Such reductions should only be taken on a careful step-by-step basis in conjunction with our allies and as a result of reduced Soviet capabilities."

while serving in the military. That means questions like flying hours and operating times and Abrams tanks are people questions, not just readiness questions. They affect the ability of individuals to serve and feel like they're contributing to a cause and that they do their jobs well. So readiness was oftentimes looked at in those terms.

There's a big difference between what a Category I soldier can do and a Category IV soldier can do in terms of combat capability. And we're faced with a shrinking pool of 18-year-olds, and we've got a full-employment economy. So I think it's extremely important that during the course of our deliberations and as Congress wrestles with the budget we not put ourselves in a situation where we take steps that would in any way make it more difficult than it already is to retain the caliber of people we have in the force today.

Forward Strategy

In terms of forward strategy, as I mentioned before, I really think it's essential—with respect to Europe especially, but also (to) our other forward-deployed forces—that we not make unilateral cuts in that posture under the guise of budget reductions. And there's one exception to that that I'll talk about in a minute when I get into the force structure changes. But the fact of the matter is ... from the standpoint of our posture vis-a-vis the Soviets, we shouldn't be bringing home forces in significant numbers until we've arrived at some kind of an accord with the Soviets in terms of conventional forces in Europe.

I also think that it's extremely important, from the standpoint of the alliance, ... having spent yesterday negotiating, with Secretary Baker, with Minister Stoltenberg and Minister Genscher from the Federal Republic of Germany and being in the middle of the debate over modernization of our short-range nuclear forces in Europe, now more than ever the alliance requires strong leadership. The United States cannot exert that strong leadership or provide that kind of guidance if the first act of its administration, under budget pressure from the Congress, is to significantly reduce our presence in Europe.

I would hope that eventually it will indeed be possible to take down some of those forces that are currently stationed over there and to restructure our military forces accordingly, but I don't believe the summer of 1989 is the time to do it. I do think we have to proceed very cautiously and only after extensive consultation with our allies.

Strategic Modernization

In terms of strategic modernization, let me take just a few minutes and explain what we propose with respect to our overall strategic posture. The Trident program will continue unchanged. The Navy proposed that we reject—that we take down—two Tridents from the planned construction program. I rejected that proposition. No change in the Trident program.

With respect to the B-2 bomber, I have slipped it by a year. That's a reflection of reality in part; it's an enormously complex new technology; it's an enormously expensive technology. I find, as I looked at the

"I steered clear of all proposals that would have had a negative impact on our ability to recruit and retain top-flight people. I am tremendously impressed ... with the quality of today's armed forces."

program, that there are a lot of unresolved questions there about how ultimately we are going to finance it and what it ultimately will cost. So, I have asked for a review by the Defense Acquisition Board of the entire B-2 program. I plan to get in it in great depth myself, to be able to come back to you down the road and make recommendations about how we can best proceed to acquire that capability. But I would be less than forthright with you today if I didn't highlight for you the fact that we've got problems with the B-2, and a lot of work is required before we're going to be in a position to be able to say how much that's going to cost or when it will be available.

With respect to land-based ICBM forces, the proposal—ordinarily I don't make it a habit to talk about what I recommended to the president, but since it appeared in the *Washington Post* the morning after I made the recommendation, I don't feel quite as constrained as I might otherwise—I did recommend to the president that the proper course of action was to take the 50 Peacekeeper missiles currently deployed in silos and put them on railroads, go to the rail-garrison scheme. I made that recommendation because it was the low-cost option, it was the cheapest way to get mobility built into our land-based ICBM force, and I am in the process of trying to squeeze the budget. And I also made the point that it's the earliest initial operational capability for a mobile missile. We can have that system on the rail, some of those missiles actually deployed, ready to go by 1992. And that was the package that I recommended.

The president decided that he also wanted to do the Small ICBM. Now, in effect, that's

what we're going to do. That's the decision. The basic problem we have is one of budget and fitting both programs in a tight fiscal situation. The amount of money ... available for, in fiscal year 1990, for the Small ICBM, is only approximately \$100 million, and that's what the budget will show by way of authorization. We do have some money, another \$100 million roughly, that we can reprogram in 1989 into the Small ICBM account, part of the funds that were left over after the ICBM compromise of last year.

The numbers then, would wrap up on the Small ICBM from \$100 million spent in 1990, \$200 [million] in 1992, \$250 [million], \$300 [million], \$350 [million] over the five-year defense budget. We may want to change that. One of the problems with that particular set of numbers is that it's not the most efficient spending profile on the program. It is budget driven, especially in the early years.... We want to make some changes—may want to make some changes—in that profile to get greater economy and more efficiency. But the basic theory and concept is that we'll first build and deploy rail-garrisons, we'll keep Small ICBM alive, we'll come in behind the rail-garrison procurement with the Small ICBM and end up, in fact, ultimately deploying both systems.

I think the arguments for that approach are as follows: Obviously, more than anything else, we acquire a significant element of mobility in our land-based ICBM forces. This will end, if it's agreed to by the Congress, a 10-year impasse over how to deal with the so-called "window of vulnerability." We've spent 10 years in that debate since I came to Congress, trying to figure out how we were going to deal with

the vulnerability of those land-based systems; this proposal would do it.

If we deploy both systems in that mode, with strategic warning we'd have 1,000 survivable warheads; with tactical warning, we'd have at least 500 survivable warheads. And I think there's a strong argument to be made for that posture, based on the notion that this is the best way to proceed from the standpoint of the START talks. It does, in fact, parallel what the Soviets are deploying with the SS-25 and the SS-24 and ... the strongest posture we could be in in Geneva would be to have similar systems of our own.

With respect to the Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI, we've made some changes there as well. In part, this is a reflection of the reality of the technical complexity of the programs we're trying to deal with. President (Ronald) Reagan had proposed a level of funding for fiscal year 1990 at \$5.6 billion; our proposal is to fund SDI in fiscal year 1990 at \$4.6 billion, one billion [dollars] below the Reagan number.

The package over the five-year program moves from \$40 billion under the Reagan proposal to \$33 billion under the Bush proposal. This will give us a robust program to continue to pursue both ground-based and space-based interceptors. It will buy us the capability to look aggressively at the so-called "Brilliant Pebbles" concept, which a number of you are familiar with and have been briefed on. If we can make Brilliant Pebbles work, that would add significantly to our capacity to reduce the cost of the total space-based part of the program.

If Brilliant Pebbles does not work out—that is to say, if, after aggressive testing and development of the concept over the next year or two, Brilliant Pebbles doesn't work out—one of the byproducts of the funding levels that I'm recommending to you is that the ultimate deployment date on the current SBI—space-based interceptor—concept would be slipped by about

two years. So there is a cost to be paid for that reduction in overall spending on SDI.

I, as I think many of you know, have been a strong advocate of SDI. I would also argue—and I won't get into the debate here today unless someone wants to during the Q&A—that SDI is very important because of the extent to which we've got resources dedicated to some fundamental research and development questions. Some of the technology that is coming out of that with other applications besides SDI itself is, I think, fascinating, and I think it would be a grave mistake for us to shortchange SDI, not only because the president believes very deeply that we need to go forward with strategic defense, but also because of the results we're getting from that ongoing effort.

Efficient Procurement

As a general proposition, I rejected proposals, some of which I mentioned before, to stretch out procurement if it significantly increased cost. For example, the AH-64 helicopter—Apache helicopter—the Army came in with a proposal to slip the procurement on it, to reduce the buy, that would have had the effect in that one instance of raising the cost of each of those helicopters from \$12 million per copy to \$19 million per copy.

As a general proposition, I try to avoid those kinds of stretch-outs. Now this is not a hard-and-fast rule ... obviously, old rules are meant to have exceptions. But in terms again of guidance as we put the budget together, I tried to avoid interfering with, or interrupting, ongoing production lines of the existing systems.

So where, in effect, then did we cut? ... Primarily what got hit was procurement—5.4 billion [dollars] out of the 10 billion [dollars]—and also, force structure, which doesn't show up here in exactly those terms. Most of the personnel changes do relate to force structure.... There, in effect, has been very little change if you look at what's transpired. I've seen some press

"In terms of forward strategy ... I really think it's essential—with respect to Europe especially, but also our other forward-deployed forces—that we not make unilateral cuts in that posture under the guise of budget reductions."

comment, for example, that the Navy took a heavier hit than anybody else. I guess I would argue that going from 33.3 percent of the budget to 33.1 percent of the budget isn't unduly oppressive on anyone.

I did not take the approach in cutting the budget of making certain that every service ponied up exactly the same percentage. I didn't think that made a lot of sense. And while the marks originally went back down to the services before I arrived on the scene for *pro rata* reductions, I took the approach that I wasn't going to worry about how those numbers came out until I had looked at each of the programs that were offered for revision, and these numbers are what came out of that. I wouldn't want you to think that I took the approach that we were going to just hit one service or that we had to do it on a *pro rata* basis....

This next chart talks about personnel basically. It gives you a rundown on the total number of people we'll have on board at the end of the year. There are some changes in force structure, as I mentioned previously, that I'll come back to in a minute in greater detail. This talks specifically about force structure changes, and I'd like to spend a couple of minutes on this chart, if we might.

When you look at topline under the Army—basically what I've recommended and what I've directed that the service do—the Army specifically—was to save the approximately 8,000 slots that had been committed to the INF forces in Europe. We've eliminated the Pershing IIs as a result of the INF accord. That frees up approximately 8,000 slots—some 7,900, to be exact.

The original plan was to have all of those personnel assigned new missions in Europe.

I, in effect, told the Army that they had to take down their end strength by 4,000 slots. I did not want it all to come out of Europe or any other single spot. I wanted part of it to come out of the continental United States. The result was a recommendation from them, which I have approved, that we take about half of it out of personnel who would have otherwise been reassigned from the Pershing II mission in Europe to other assignments—that's a total of about 4,000—and that simultaneously we deactivate one mechanized brigade, 4th Infantry Division, here in the continental United States. The other numbers you see on there reflect some changes in the Army attack helicopter units, which I'll talk about in a minute....

With respect to the Navy, one of the toughest decisions I had to make ... had to do with the size of our carrier fleet. Now, we're currently at 14 aircraft carriers. We're scheduled to go to 15. Fifteen is a goal that many of us liked and supported in the past. I voted for all of those increments ... when I served as a member of Congress as well. But in my judgment, we can do the job we have to do with those 14 carriers that we currently have. So, in effect, what I have instructed is that we will not have the already planned increase from 14 to 15 carrier groups. We'll do that by taking the *Coral Sea* out early, and eventually the *Midway* will be retired early as well, as we go through, but we'll maintain the force structure with respect to aircraft carriers at 14 instead of 15.

"I did not take the approach in cutting the budget of making certain that every service ponied up exactly the same percentage. I didn't think that made a lot of sense."

We are accelerating the retirement of DDG-2s and 37-class destroyers, some of our least capable vessels. They were scheduled to come out of the force anyway; we're going to accelerate that retirement. We're going to deactivate 73 of the P-3A and P-3B ASW aircraft and make some other changes in the program there. Specifically, with respect to the P-3s, we'll end up with 24 active and nine Reserve P-3C squadrons, and the Reserves will also operate 10 squadrons of the P-3B aircraft.

You'll notice on there, also, the transfer of the frigates. We're going to move 10 frigates the first year, a total of 24 frigates ultimately, to the Reserves from the active force. These are the 1052s.

With respect to the Air Force, a relatively minor change—we still have a WC-130 hurricane unit. That's nice to have, but the fact is that with satellites and NOAA (the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), we cover hurricanes perfectly adequately; and that struck me as a unit that could, in fact, be deactivated and saved. And we also restructure the TR-1 program, details of which are classified.

Program Cuts

Now we did—I did—make decisions to terminate programs.... My decisions in these cases—and I'll run through them briefly with you—are not based on the proposition necessarily that these are bad programs, that there's anything fundamentally wrong with the contractor or that there wasn't wisdom in buying these originally. Some of them are already established programs. We've already acquired a number of items. Others are new and not yet on the books. But I came back to the proposition that I had to cut

somewhere, and rather than stretch out all the programs and run everything at an inefficient rate, I opted for knocking specific programs out of the budget.

On the AH-64 helicopter, we will end up with a total in that area of 807 aircraft, which we think is sufficient to equip 40 battalions of 15 helicopters each. The program would be terminated after the fiscal year 1991 deliveries.

The AHIP (Army Helicopter Improvement Program) helicopter is also a nice piece of equipment—we'll have about 207 of them in the inventory once all the deliveries currently in the works are completed.... Basically what the AHIP is—I think many of you are familiar with it—it's a modification of the OH-58D. The problem I have is that we're producing the AH-64 helicopter for the Army, we're producing the AHIP helicopter for the Army, and we're trying to get started on the LHX new light attack helicopter for the Army.

And it didn't all fit into the pot, so the result is, we terminate the 64 after two more years, cancel the AHIP at 1990 and put a major effort in bringing the LHX on line as soon as possible.

In addition to that, I canceled the M-88 recovery vehicle. Frankly, it had never served its purpose in terms of being able to perform the mission assigned to it, and I couldn't find very many people in the department who were advocates of the M-88 recovery vehicle for tanks.

The V-22 aircraft for the Marine Corps. I recognize this is an important program, and I have heard a lot, especially from all my friends in the Marine Corps, and I find now I know for certain that nobody ever leaves the Marine Corps, because I've heard from a lot of civilians about the V-22. I think the V-22 is an interesting concept. I think

it's probably a good aircraft. I could not justify spending the amount of money that was proposed to be spent when we were just getting ready to move into procurement on the V-22 to perform a very narrow mission that I think can be performed in another fashion, specifically by using helicopters instead of the V-22.

I know the V-22 has a lot of commercial appeal. Maybe it's possible to find some way to keep that effort on line and going. But the fact is it costs a couple of billion dollars a year in terms of procurement, and to perform that specific, fairly narrow mission in moving Marines from ship to shore, it seemed to me that this was a capability that, if we had to give someplace, this was one we could do without.

With respect to the F-14D, again, a first-class aircraft... I've got no problems at all with the capability that it has provided for us over the years. In effect, what we're proposing is that we terminate new production on the F-14D. That's scheduled in 1990—the termination is—but we would retain the remanufacture program. Now we've got two production lines there, one to build new F-14Ds, the other to remanufacture As and the older aircraft into Ds, with new engines and so forth. We'll keep the remanufacturing process going. We're operating the new line at the rate of 12 per year—one a month. Each one of those aircraft is costing well over \$50 million apiece. By keeping the remanufacturing operation going, we'll ramp up over the course of the FYDB to the point where we will be remanufacturing 60 aircraft a year. That costs about half of what a new one does. I think it's a way to maintain the force structure and, at the same time, save some bucks.

The Phoenix missile, of course, is associated with the F-14D. On the SSN-688 submarine, the Navy, when they came in with their response to the need to cut, recommended that we take out one of the SSN-21s, one of the new attack submarines scheduled for

procurement in the early 1990s. I rejected that offer on the grounds that that was supposed to be an extremely capable submarine, far more capable than the 688. And, instead of taking out one of the 21s, put that back in the budget, and we will simply stop our buy of 688s. We only had two more to go anyway, now we're only going to buy one additional 688.

With respect to the Air Force, on the F-15E, obviously a great aircraft, one much in demand by the CinCs (commanders in chief). In effect, what this proposal does is to terminate the program after the procurement of 200 F-15E aircraft. This will leave us, obviously, with the emphasis on developing the A-12 aircraft later on, and the ATF (Advanced Tactical Fighter) coming down the road. But while the F-15E is extremely capable, 200 of them seem sufficient from my standpoint. It will give us two full active wings plus some spares. And, again, that was a place where we could stop a current existing production line and save some money. The LANTIRN pod, of course, is associated with the F-15.

Now we did, in fact, reschedule some programs, as I mentioned earlier. I tried to do it in a way that would not harm efficient production rates or interfere with multiyear programs. . . . All of these have had their buys modified. I've talked already about the B-2 bomber, SDI and some of the other aircraft are up there. But, again, as a general proposition, we tried to maintain existing efficient rates of production, except in cases where technology problems and problems of developing complex new sys-

"I came back to the proposition that I had to cut somewhere, and rather than stretch out all the programs and run everything at an inefficient rate, I opted for knocking specific programs out of the budget."

tems made it necessary for us to defer procurement.

I put this up because it shows some of the proposals that I rejected that came from the services and areas generally that I felt it was important for us not to accept the recommendations that were made. Again, it's relatively self-explanatory. On the C-17 aircraft, if you think in terms of the long-term strategic developments that we may find ourselves in (in) the next decade with a significantly reduced presence in Europe, the C-17 becomes even more important in terms of our capacity to reinforce and keep our commitments there.

If you look at our capacity to operate elsewhere in the world, on that basis, I rejected proposals to stretch out the C-17 as well. There were proposals to stretch out the buy on the M-1 tank. Well, we're already down, getting ready to operate with only one factory, and to run that one at an efficient rate, proposed cuts in the Abrams buy didn't strike me as making any sense at all from an economic standpoint; the same with respect to the Bradley fighting vehicle. That'll give you a general sense of some of the . . . reductions that we did not accept.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, finally, let me

close by saying that I think, as I mentioned at the outset, these are not easy decisions. If anyone thinks it's pleasant, with my record of unqualified support for the Defense Department and the services and the various systems that we've voted for over the years, it's tough. I was asked on a television show recently, how was it possible for me, as the ultimate Republican hawk, to sit there and have to preside over a reduction in the defense budget. Answer: It's not easy, very tough. But we do have to make some of these calls. I hope we'll do it in an intelligent fashion. I know the committee will have strong ideas about exactly how it ought to be done and what that particular mix of cuts ought to look like and how those funds ought to be allocated. And I look forward to having the opportunity to work with all of you to structure the wisest and best possible budget we can for our military services, in light of the very important challenges that we face as a nation and in light of the fact of life of a constrained budget.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

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AMENDED FY 1990/FY 1991 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUDGET**Introduction**

Today, the Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney announced the details of the Defense Department's amended budget request which is consistent with the recent budget agreement.

The budget authority level requested for FY 1990 has been revised to \$295.6 billion which represents a reduction of \$10 billion from the original request in January. Defense outlays for FY 1990 are now estimated at \$289.8 billion, a reduction of \$4 billion from the January request. The budget authority request for FY 1991 is now \$311.0 billion or \$9.9 billion below the January request and outlays are estimated at \$297.9 billion or \$6.9 billion below the estimate in January. This represents a total reduction in budget authority of about \$65 billion to the current five year budget plan from FY 1990 through FY 1994. This is in addition to the \$300 billion reduction that had already been made to the FY 1988-FY 1994 program that was planned in January 1987.

Adjustments to January Budget

On January 9, the Department of Defense presented a biennial budget request to the Congress proposing authorization and appropriation of resources for FY 1990 and FY 1991 that provided for 2 percent real growth. President Bush proposed a 1 year freeze in real growth for Defense with the understanding that this reduced spending level would be part of a comprehensive plan to meet the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit target and incorporate reforms which bring stability to the budget process. He proposed real increases of 1 percent in FY 1991 and FY 1992 and 2 percent in FY 1993 to maintain a steady course in National Defense funding.

On April 14, in response to further pressure to reduce the deficit, the President and the Congress reached a bipartisan agreement on a framework for the FY 1990 budget that included an additional reduction of \$3.7 billion in the Defense request. These reduced levels represent the fifth consecutive year of real decline in Defense funding and result in reduced capabilities to sustain a strong military Defense posture. The

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Department was forced to consider cuts in all areas of the budget. These cuts include force structure and manpower reductions, program terminations, reschedules and deferrals. Reductions of such magnitude require difficult decisions.

Force Structure

Army active strength was reduced from the January budget request by over 7,900 in FY 1990 and 8,300 in FY 1991 based primarily on the deactivation of an active Army mechanized brigade, cancellation of the planned activation of additional artillery units in Europe, and the restructure of the Army's Attack Helicopter battalions in FY 1990/FY 1991.

Navy active strength was reduced by 5,600 in FY 1990 and 6,200 in FY 1991 based on the decision to transfer 10 additional frigates to the Navy Reserve, to accelerate the retirement of the aircraft carrier CORAL SEA and seven destroyers, and to deactivate 73 P-3 aircraft. The Navy will continue to support 14 deployable carriers as the USS CORAL SEA will be retired when the USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN enters the fleet in FY 1990. These program adjustments result in an overall naval force of 563 deployable battle force ships by the end of FY 1991.

Air Force active strength was reduced by 3,200 in FY 1990 to implement an acceleration of strength reductions based on already approved force structure changes. Additionally, the decrease reflects the deactivation of WC-130 aircraft in FY 1990 and restructuring of the TR-1 program.

Reserve strength overall is relatively unchanged; however, Navy Reserve strength will increase by 1,200 by FY 1991 to man the 10 frigates transferred from the active force.

The net change in military personnel in FY 1990 resulting from these force structure changes is a reduction of 16,800 personnel from levels supported in the original FY 1990/FY 1991 biennial budget.

Manpower

The well-being of our uniformed personnel continues to be the highest priority. Therefore, care was taken to protect military personnel programs from reductions that would endanger adequate and fair compensation and other incentives to encourage service in the armed forces. The adjustments in our military personnel accounts were associated primarily with reductions in mission or force structure and are expected to cause no degradation in personnel readiness.

The amended budget retains the 3.6 percent pay raise for military personnel as an attempt to preserve the gains made in recruiting and retention by preventing the value of military pay from being eroded by inflation. The revised active duty

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strength levels are 2,121,500 in FY 1990 and 2,120,100 in FY 1991. The revised total manpower levels for our reserve forces are 1,178,200 in FY 1990 and 1,182,200 in FY 1991.

Civilian personnel end strength levels have been reduced by approximately one thousand in each year from the levels originally estimated in the FY 1990/FY 1991 budget to 1,104 thousand in FY 1990 and 1,100 thousand in FY 1991.

We anticipate that further personnel reductions will be made to implement recommendations resulting from the Defense Management Review now in progress. Reductions of \$286 million in FY 1990 and \$434 million in FY 1991 are included for this purpose.

Readiness

The Secretary views readiness as an interrelated issue with personnel. Adjustments made to the operation and maintenance accounts reflect the Department's priority to protect the readiness of our forces. These adjustments were made primarily in response to changes in force structure and equipment modernization, including cancellations and deferrals. However, most planned improvements in logistical support programs were deferred and further growth in the backlog of depot and real property maintenance will occur. The level of base operating support services will likewise decrease. Army, Navy, and Air Force flying hours per month are sustained at the FY 1989 congressionally enacted levels, as are Navy steaming days per quarter for the deployed and nondeployed fleets. The budget supports a ground OPTEMPO of 800 tank miles annually for the Army. The budget continues to provide adequate funding for medical programs.

Because of improvements in the foreign currency exchange rate since submission of the FY 1990/FY 1991 Biennial Budget, the cost of overseas station allowances is substantially reduced. Anticipating a continuation of current exchange rates in FY 1990 and FY 1991 allows a reduction of \$533 million in FY 1990 and \$536 million in FY 1991 in the military personnel and operations accounts.

Acquisition

At the President's direction, a major Defense Strategy Review is underway. The review is incomplete but the results should be of assistance in making major national security decisions. In the interim and in keeping with the long standing goal to improve the capability and survivability of the ICBM leg of the TRIAD, the President decided to add mobility to a portion of our land based missiles. The decision includes redeployment of 50 Peacekeeper missiles from silos to trains, garrisoned at various Air Force installations. The amended budget also includes \$100 million in FY 1990 and \$200 million in FY 1991 for

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the small intercontinental ballistic missile program, primarily for missile certification.

In considering program stretchouts, the Secretary opted to stay with established weapons programs where production lines are operating efficiently rather than pursue the development of unproven technology.

Continued modernization of our forces was protected by rescheduling the production of some high priority programs, cancelling lower priority programs or those that could not meet cost or performance standards and deferring other programs.

Programs that were rescheduled are as follows:

- 11 UH-60 and 6 AH-64 helicopters were reduced in each year;
- the B-2A aircraft was reduced in both FY 1990 and FY 1991 to reduce concurrency with development;
- 234 Army Air Defense Anti-tank Systems (ADATS) were deferred from FY 1990 and 406 from FY 1991;
- 124 Army Tactical Missile Systems (ATACMS) were reduced in FY 1990;
- FY 1991 TACIT Rainbow Missile production was reduced to reflect development slippage;
- six F/A-18 aircraft were deferred in both FY 1990 and FY 1991;
- two Coastal minehunters were deleted in FY 1990 and 1 LHD-1 amphibious assault ship was added in FY 1991;
- 24 T-45TS aircraft were deferred in FY 1990 and 24 in FY 1991 to provide time to correct deficiencies identified during field testing;
- 18 SH-60F antisubmarine warfare helicopters were deferred from FY 1990 to allow time for correction of deficiencies discovered during operational testing; and
- the National Aerospace Plane program.

Programs that were cancelled include:

- the Army Helicopter Improvement Program (AHIP);
- the Marine Corps V-22 program;
- the Navy F-14D new production program, retaining only the remanufacture program;
- the Navy's Phoenix missile program after the FY 1990 buy;
- the final SSN-688 submarine;
- the M88A2 Improved Recovery Vehicle;

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- .. the F-15E aircraft and AH-64 helicopter programs after the FY 1991 procurement;
- .. the LANTIRN program.

The amended budget will continue production of several key systems at or near the rates originally planned.

Programs that continue at originally planned rates include:

- .. Bradley Fighting Vehicles;
- .. M-1 Abrams Tank;
- .. PATRIOT missiles;
- .. AV-8B attack aircraft;
- .. C-17 airlift aircraft;
- .. F-16 fighter aircraft; and
- .. TRIDENT submarine and missiles.

RDT&E

The amended budget continues the development and testing for all elements of our strategic triad; mobile ICBM's, B-2 bomber, and the TRIDENT submarine/missile system as well as avionics for the B-1 bomber.

The Strategic Defense Initiative has been restructured and continues the general framework of pursuing both space- and ground-based defenses while providing the flexibility to adjust the specific deployment schedule as evolving technology is tested and proven. The restructured SDIO program continues toward deployment of a system that will meet the requirements of Phase I by focusing on evaluating the potential of the most rapidly advancing technologies such as Brilliant Pebbles. The January budget request for SDI was reduced by \$1.0 billion in FY 1990 and \$1.3 billion in FY 1991. The revised funding levels are \$4.6 billion and \$5.4 billion in FY 1990 and FY 1991, respectively.

In the conventional warfare area, we are continuing the development and testing of several anti-armor weapons, the ATA and ATF combat aircraft, the C-17 airlifter, LHX helicopter, and several integrated command, control and communications systems.

The technology R&D program remains strong and includes thrusts in all of the militarily relevant sciences. We are pursuing several projects with our NATO allies, leveraging our investments in IR&D, and establishing a strong management group to oversee avoidance of waste and duplication.

The budget proposes that NASA assume the funding and management responsibilities for the National Aerospace Plane

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(NASP). DoD reduced the \$300 million funding request for the NASP by \$200 million and proposed legislation to allow NASA to obligate up to \$100 million of FY 1990 defense funds for the NASP. The President's National Space Council will review the future funding and management of this program.

Military Construction & Family Housing

The amended Military Construction budget deferred or deleted lower-priority projects, while most projects in direct support of new weapon systems and force initiatives were retained. Excluding foreign currency adjustments, virtually no reductions were made to the operation portions of the Family Housing accounts. The adjustments will result in a total FY 1990 military construction program with negative real growth of 18.0 percent. The FY 1991 program recoups some of this loss but, in real terms, is still 6.4 percent less than the FY 1989 level.

Summary

The Secretary stressed the need to maintain a steady course, both politically and fiscally, and to seize favorable opportunities to improve relations with potential adversaries but to remain ready in any event to secure national interests. He further stressed the need for budget stability and to pursue management initiatives that will help to redirect scarce defense resources to the most urgent requirements and productive activities. He also warned against a return to the deteriorated state of Defense forces that existed in the 1970s.

The attached charts provide additional information on the amended FY 1990/FY 1991 biennial budget estimates.

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FY 1990/FY 1991 DoD BUDGET
(Current \$ Billions)

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>CUM 90-94</u>
<u>BUDGET AUTHORITY</u>							
January Budget	290.2	305.6	320.9	335.7	350.7	365.6	1,678.5
Delta	-	-10.0	-9.9	-13.7	-14.8	-15.8	-64.2
Amended Budget	290.2	295.6	311.0	322.0	335.9	349.8	1,614.3
<u>OUTLAYS</u>							
January Budget	289.8	293.8	304.7	316.2	329.3	343.4	1,587.4
Delta	-	-4.0	-6.9	-9.4	-11.9	-13.9	-46.1
Amended Budget	289.8	289.8	297.9	306.8	317.4	329.5	1,541.3

FY 1990/FY 1991 AMENDED BUDGET
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY TITLE
(Current \$ Billions)

	FY 1990			FY 1991		
	<u>January Budget</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Revised Request</u>	<u>January Budget</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Revised Request</u>
Military Personnel	79.8	-0.7	79.2	82.1	-0.8	81.3
O & M	91.7	-1.5	90.2	95.5	-1.5	94.0
Procurement	84.1	-5.4	78.8	91.9	-4.7	87.1
R D T & E	41.0	-1.5	39.5	41.3	-1.8	39.5
Military Construction	5.3	-0.5	4.8	5.9	-0.3	5.6
Family Housing	3.3	*	3.2	3.7	-0.1	3.6
Other	0.4	-0.6	-0.2	0.6	-0.8	-0.2
TOTAL	305.6	-10.0	295.6	320.9	-9.9	311.0

* Less than \$50 Million.

FY 1990/FY 1991 AMENDED BUDGET
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY MILITARY COMPONENT
 (Current \$ Billions)

	FY 1990			FY 1991		
	<u>January Budget</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Revised Request</u>	<u>January Budget</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Revised Request</u>
ARMY	80.5	-1.7	78.8	84.1	-2.2	81.8
NAVY	101.7	-3.9	97.8	105.1	-1.9	103.1
AIR FORCE	100.5	-2.7	97.7	106.6	-3.6	103.0
DEFENSE AGENCIES	20.3	-1.3	19.0	22.3	-1.4	20.9
DEFENSE WIDE	2.6	-0.5	2.1	2.9	-0.8	2.1
TOTAL	305.6	-10.0	295.6	320.9	-9.9	311.0

DEPARTMENT of DEFENSE MANPOWER

(END STRENGTH IN THOUSANDS)

	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>FY 1991</u>
<u>MILITARY ACTIVE DUTY</u>		
FY 1990 BIENNIAL REQUEST	2,138	2,135
ARMY	-8	-8
NAVY	-6	-6
MARINE CORPS	-	-
AIR FORCE	<u>-3</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL ACTIVE DUTY REDUCTIONS	-17	-14
FY 1990 AMENDED REQUEST	2,121	2,120
<u>SELECTED RESERVES</u>		
FY 1990 BIENNIAL REQUEST	1,178	1,182
REDUCTIONS	-	-
FY 1990 AMENDED REQUEST	1,178	1,182
<u>CIVILIANS</u>		
FY 1990 BIENNIAL REQUEST	1,104	1,101
REDUCTIONS	-1	-1
FY 1990 AMENDED REQUEST	1,104	1,100

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES

(\$ in Millions)

	<u>FY 1990 Changes</u>		<u>FY 1991 Changes</u>	
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Manpower</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Manpower</u>
ARMY				
Deactivate 1 Active Mechanized Brigade/ Cancel Activation of Selected Units	-91.3	-7,929	-197.7	-7,929
Restructure Army Attack Helicopter Units	-2.1	-	-15.9	-375
NAVY				
Retire the USS CORAL SEA	-53.3	-1,257	-106.6	-1,418
Accelerate Retirement of Destroyers	-74.3	-3,357	-108.6	-2,709
Deactivate 73 P-3A/B Aircraft	-67.7	-876	-77.5	-876
Transfer 10 Frigates				
From the Active Forces	-29.7	-676	-70.6	-1,690
To the Reserves	+28.9	+696	+55.9	+1,740
AIR FORCE				
Deactivate WC-130 Hurricane Reconnaissance Aircraft	-14.0	-439	-6.2	-
Restructure TR-1 Program	-4.8	-71	-3.5	-70

PROGRAM TERMINATIONS

(Current \$ Millions)

	<u>FY 1990</u>		<u>FY 1991</u>		<u>FY 1992-1994</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>ARMY</u>						
AH-64 Helicopter (after 1991)	-6	-38	-6	+ 17	-144	-1,603
AHIP	-36	-276	-36	-304	-96	-996
M88 Recovery Vehicle	-	-	-78	-86	-137	-206
<u>NAVY</u>						
V-22 Aircraft	-12	-1,267	-24	-1,540	-157	-5,758
F-14D Aircraft	-12	-365	-12	-469	-36	-1,532
PHOENIX Missile	-	-	-420	-327	-406	-281
SSN-688 Submarine	-1	-714	-	-	-	-
<u>AIR FORCE</u>						
F-15 Aircraft (after 1991)	-	-11	-	+ 552	-78	-3,620
LANTIRN Pod	-	-82	-	-31	-	-

FY 1990/FY 1991 PROGRAMS RESCHEDULED

(Current \$ Millions)

	<u>FY 1990 Changes</u>		<u>FY 1991 Changes</u>	
	<u>Quantities</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Quantities</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>ARMY</u>				
ADATS Missile	-234	-149	-406	-114
ATACMS Missile	-124	-46	-	-
UH-60 Helicopter	-11	-32	-11	-32
<u>NAVY</u>				
SH-60F Helicopter	-18	-205	-	-
T-45TS Aircraft	-24	-264	-24	-172
F/A-18 Aircraft	-6	-156	-6	-74
COASTAL MINEHUNTER	-2	-110	-	-
<u>AIR FORCE</u>				
B-2 Bomber	*	-855	-	-3,226
TACIT RAINBOW Missile	-	-	*	-30
National Aerospace Plane 1/	-	-200	-	-390
<u>DEFENSE AGENCIES</u>				
SDIO	-	-991	-	-1,271

* Quantities Classified.

1/ Legislation is proposed to provide \$100 million to NASA in FY 1990.

** TOTAL PAGE.021 **

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft Nine
September 6, 1989
LEGION

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN LEGION
BALTIMORE CONVENTION CENTER
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1989
9:45 A.M.

Justice Gierke [GER-kee] -- as a fellow Legionnaire, let me salute the first Viet Nam veteran to be selected National Commander. And all of you who represent our Nation's largest and fastest-growing veterans organization -- more than 3 million members strong.

As always, it is a great privilege to join you. And a deep personal pleasure to renew old ties. And to greet new friends.

Today is September 7th -- and I'm determined not to repeat the mistake I made exactly one year ago when I referred to this date as Pearl Harbor Day. I can still remember the gasp from this audience.

Not surprisingly, anniversaries were on my mind as I traveled here from Washington. Events like this 71st national convention of the American Legion, or the 200th birthday of the Coast Guard. Or the very first anniversary of the Department of Veterans Affairs -- led by its Secretary and our good friend, Ed Derwinski. A Department intent on serving you -- as you have served your country.

Well, as you can imagine, these birthdays, in turn, got me to thinking about another anniversary -- the 175th this year of

the "Star-Spangled Banner." And how your convention lies so near its famous birthplace.

Tuesday, you did something that would have pleased Francis Scott Key -- and for which I thank you. For by supporting a Constitutional Amendment making it illegal to desecrate the American flag, you joined the crusade to protect the unique symbol of America's honor. Our flag is too sacred to be abused.

The flag -- like America -- represents many things. It represents self-expression and opportunity. And democracy for all.

Like America, too, Old Glory reflects the values -- moral and intellectual, economic and military -- that have made, and keep, us strong.

And like America, the flag symbolizes the gallantry of veterans who love their country -- giving themselves, and often their lives, to its protection. Storming the beaches of Okinawa. Scaling the cliffs of Normandy. Taking shell-torn hills named Hamburger and Arrowhead.

Fellow veterans, for seven decades the American Legion -- its "men and women" -- have helped write the Story of America and the story of our flag. And today -- in peacetime as in wartime - - you write their stories still.

For the flag, like America, is more than "sentiment." It lives on the rugged island called Iwo Jima. It lifts the tiny hand of the little girl I saw on a street corner in Gdansk, waving the Stars and Stripes. For both encapsulate freedom. The

freedom to vote as we want, and pray when and where we choose.
The freedom to go about our daily lives without tyranny or fear.

Fifty years ago this month, our allies went to war to protect this freedom. For as panzer tanks crossed the Polish frontier, and bombers savaged Warsaw, liberty confronted the evil of fascism which -- even now -- defines hell on earth.

In the end, that conflict took more than 50 million lives. And underscored, as few things have, man's inhumanity to man. Our challenge today is to prove man's humanity to man by preserving liberty without war. And thus secure what Franklin Roosevelt called the "Four Freedoms": Freedom of speech, of religion, freedom from want and fear.

Today, I want to focus on one of those freedoms -- freedom from fear. The fear of war abroad. The fear of drugs and crime at home.

To win that freedom -- to build a better, safer life -- will require the bravery, and sacrifice, that Americans have shown before. And must again. Already we have done much. Now, we must do more. And achieve real peace -- both domestic and foreign -- the kind of peace which lasts.

First, our mission at home -- to free our country from the fear of drugs and crime. When we ask what kind of society the American people deserve, our answer is -- and must be -- a Nation in which law-abiding citizens are safe and feel safe.

That is why two nights ago, I announced America's first comprehensive national strategy to win the war on drugs and crime which plague the United States.

First, our plan seeks to rid America of violent criminals with an attack on four fronts. New laws -- to punish them. New agents -- to arrest them. New prosecutors -- to convict them. And new prisons -- to hold them.

Our crime proposals are based on these principles. Criminals in this Nation must understand that if they commit a crime, they will be caught. And if caught, they will be prosecuted. And if convicted, they will do time. By taking hoods off the streets, we can -- and will -- take back the streets.

In short, we propose to change the rules of the game dramatically. Mandatory time for firearms offenses. No deals when criminals use a gun. And for the most heinous crimes -- you remember my promise. For anyone who kills a law enforcement officer -- no legal penalty is too tough. We want Congress to enact the steps needed to implement the death penalty.

Now, over the last few days there's been a lot of talk about our strategy. Some, incredibly, say it's not tough enough -- this from the very people who oppose the death penalty. Well, it's that kind of thinking that's lost too many battles already. Let's not let these critics lose the war. So I ask you to support our crime plan. And also the other parts of our national strategy.

This strategy aims to stop drug use before it starts. Through education and prevention -- from grade school to graduate school. And, third, through treatment, to help addicts who want to get clean. With special emphasis on expectant mothers. Finally, we're going to work with other governments to help crack international drug rings.

As veterans, you know how battles are often fought -- house-by-house, block-by-block. Well, we'll win this battle the same way. Winning kid-by-kid, neighborhood-by-neighborhood.

For years now, drugs have written a sad chapter in the American story. This morning, I ask you to help write an ending all of us can be proud of. Cops can't do it alone. Teachers can't do it alone. The addict weary of abuse can't do it alone. They need your help. And I know they'll get it -- just as you've helped handicapped kids, donated blood, aided the National League of Families, and spurred good government through programs like Boys State and Girls State.

Today, for instance, Post Number 65 in Rosemont, Minnesota, runs the program "Drug Talk." And in Russelville, Arkansas, I especially like Post Number 20's giveaway of thousands of rulers. Their message says it all. "You really measure up when you say 'No' to drugs."

You know -- as I do -- that we're in this together. So let us fight on any front, and every front. Supply and demand. Education and rehabilitation. Interdiction and enforcement. In the cities, and the towns. Walter Lippmann once wrote of a

"Nation at the mercy of violence." America must never surrender to the violence of drugs and crime -- the future of our children depends on it.

This morning, I have talked about our mission to secure freedom from fear at home. But we also have another mission -- a global mission -- to free America from the fear of war.

Half-a-century ago, Ike, and Nimitz, and Jimmy Doolittle, and millions of unsung heroes -- like many here today -- fought to end a war. You fought at Guadalcanal and Monte Cassino. At Bastogne and Bataan. You fought to rid the world of totalitarianism and tyranny.

Our challenge may be less dramatic, but just as vital: To secure freedom in a world at peace. Today, ours remains a global stage, and America remains its leading player. And we must use our strength to maintain peace and freedom. For this we know from World War II: The best way to protect that freedom and ensure real peace is for America to be militarily strong.

Thankfully, America today is strong. And our strength has helped democracy's tide run in -- even as tyranny's tide runs out. The new breeze of freedom, which I have spoken of before, is blowing in Poland and Hungary, in countries East and West. Yet with even hopeful change comes uncertainty. And with uncertainty comes the need for vigilance. This is no time to declare freedom's victory before the fact.

That is why we need a national defense that ensures a strong and secure America. And why I'm pleased that the Senate largely

agrees. This week, our defense authorization bill moves to House-Senate conference committee. There's just one problem: The House version is unacceptable. It continues unneeded programs costing nearly \$20 billion from 1990-94. Holding our defense budget hostage to projects that will strip money from programs crucial to strategic modernization.

This modernization is vital -- vital because America must base its procurement decisions on the future capacity -- the actual weapons -- that any Soviet leader might have available.

Here, there are hopeful signs. For Mr. Gorbachev is taking some steps to reduce the threat posed by the massive military machine that is the Soviet Armed Forces. We applaud those moves. And we hope there will be more -- many more.

But at the same time, we cannot cause the Soviet Union to reduce its forces by unilaterally disarming ourselves. Progress has been made precisely because we have been strong. So far, in terms of cutting strategic weapon systems, Soviet words have not been matched by deeds. Our own strategic modernization program must deal with deeds. And encourage the Soviet Union to work with us in reducing the threat of nuclear war.

That is why we have begun a vital program to modernize our strategic traid. And by that I mean: Submarines, missiles, and the bombers.

We have called for two Trident submarines to be funded in 1990 and 1991. Today, I renew that call. And reaffirm my commitment to the second part of our triad: strategic land-based

missiles. Already, the Soviet Union is deploying two mobile systems. We have none. We need to move forward with our mobile programs. Not only to modernize our forces into the 21st Century. But to gain leverage for arms control.

What we're talking about is simple logic. Or as Sam Rayburn said, "If a man has common sense, he has all the sense there is."

Accordingly, our ICBM program calls for a new single-warhead small ICBM missile and our Peacekeeper multi-warhead ICBM. The small ICBM represents the future of our ICBM force -- highly mobile with a single warhead -- the very essence of stability and deterrence. But it won't be ready until 1997. So I have asked Congress for funds to make our existing Peacekeepers mobile by utilizing our rail system in an emergency -- providing survivability, at low cost, for this very effective and proven system.

The third part of our deterrent triad -- the B-2 or Stealth Bomber -- employs absolutely revolutionary technology to make certain that it can penetrate defenses and assure the credibility of our deterrence.

Finally, there's the last part of our defense equation -- the Strategic Defense Initiative. SDI will begin the movement from offensive to defensive deterrence. And deter not merely existing threats but also Nations on the verge of possessing nuclear and chemical missiles. If that's not common sense, I don't like fishing.

Fellow veterans, real peace is not an accident. So, let us modernize our strategic forces. And, thus, encourage arms control. We need the Trident and the small ICBM. We need the Peacekeeper, B-2, and SDI. And I have proposed to the Congress an affordable budget to pay for them. It is a solid, well-thought-out and essential program. The Congress should support it and not try to substitute pet projects in place of a closely integrated strategic program. For this, above all, we know: When it comes to national defense, finishing second means finishing last.

We can have an America free from war, free from drugs and crime. An America free from fear. What a wonderful legacy -- for this and generations of children to come.

Some might call it only a dream. I say: America is the land of dreams -- dreams that come true. God bless you all, and God bless the United States of America.

#

Trudie Eklund

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft Seven
August 23, 1989
LEGION

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN LEGION

~~WASHINGTON, D.C.~~ BALTIMORE, MD
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1989
10:00 AM

X
X
X
X

Justice Gierke [GER-kee] -- ~~and~~ let me salute the first Viet Nam veteran to be selected National Commander. And all of you who represent our Nation's largest and fastest-growing veterans organization -- now ~~2.8 million strong.~~ more than 3 million strong.

John Hanson
PR, Am
Legion
801-2700

As always, it is a great privilege to join you. And a deep personal pleasure to renew old ties. And to greet new friends.

Today is September 7th -- and I'm determined not to repeat the mistake I made last year when I referred to this date as Pearl Harbor Day. Now that I've dispensed with that announcement, I want to wish all of you a happy Thanksgiving.

Not surprisingly, anniversaries were on my mind as I traveled here from Washington. Past the Pentagon. The Congress. And then Fort McHenry. And it got me to thinking how 1989 marks the 175th anniversary of the "Star-Bangled Banner." And how your convention lies so near its famous birthplace.

Mary Gripeparker
570 Flag House
Assoc.
301/837-1794

~~Yesterday~~ Tuesday, you did something that would have pleased Francis Scott Key -- and for which I thank you. For by supporting a Constitutional Amendment making it illegal to desecrate the American flag, you joined the crusade to protect the symbol of America's honor. What our flag embodies is too sacred to be abused.

John Hanson
Am-Leg. PR
801-2700

X
Aug 31
news conf at
capitol
TUES
Sept. 5

693-651
A. J. Wilson
697-9105
3435

Woodrow Wilson once called the flag "the embodiment, not of sentiment, but of history." And then he went on to say, "It represents the experiences made by men and women, the experiences of those who do and live under that flag."

Bantlett's
p-682

What Wilson meant, of course, was that the flag -- like America -- represents many things. It represents self-expression and opportunity. And democracy for all.

Like America, too, Old Glory reflects the values -- moral and intellectual, economic and military -- that have made, and keep, us strong.

And like America, the flag symbolizes the gallantry of veterans who love their country -- giving of themselves, and often of their lives. Storming the beaches of Anzio. Scaling the cliffs of Normandy. Taking shell-torn hills named Hamburger and Arrowhead.

Encyclopedia of
Mil. History
p-1103

Encyclopedia
of Mil. History
p-1317

John Nance
Am Leg PR
Skel 2700

1919

Fellow veterans, for 71 years the "experiences" of the American Legion -- its "men and women" -- have helped write the Story of America -- and the story of our flag. And today -- in peacetime, as in wartime -- you write their stories still.

For the flag, like America, is more than "sentiment." It lives. On a rugged ^{volcano} ~~hill~~ at Iwo Jima. It lifts. The tiny hand of the little girl I saw on a street corner in Gdansk, waving the Stars and Stripes. For both encapsule freedom. The freedom to vote as we want, and pray where we choose. The freedom to go about our daily lives without tyranny or fear.

"Iwo Jima"
Bill D-Ross
Vanguard Press
N.Y. 1985
pp. 85-111

US Army Center of Mil History
212-0313

mil

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Xiii

TIME

Fifty years ago last Friday, our allies went to war to protect this freedom. For as panzer tanks crossed the Polish frontier, and bombers savaged Warsaw, liberty confronted an evil which -- even now -- defines hell on earth.

lib ✓

In the end, that conflict took more than 55 million lives. And underscored, as few things have, man's inhumanity to man. Our challenge today is to prove man's humanity to man. And by preserving liberty without war, secure what Franklin Roosevelt called the "Four Freedoms": Freedoms of speech, of religion, freedom from want and fear.

FDR, Annual
Message to
Congress,
Jan. 6, 1941

Today, I want to focus on one of those freedoms -- freedom from fear. The fear of war abroad. The fear of drugs and crime at home.

To win that freedom -- to build a better, safer life -- will require the bravery, and sacrifice, that Americans have shown before. And must again. Already we have done much. Now, we must do more. And achieve real peace -- both domestic and foreign -- the kind of peace which lasts.

First, our mission at home -- to free our country from the fear of drugs and crime. When we ask what kind of society the American people deserve, our answer is -- and must be -- a Nation in which law-abiding citizens are safe and feel safe.

Tell

That is why we have sent a comprehensive battle plan to Congress to put an end to the crime and drugs which plague the United States.

Natl Archives + Records Admin
"Combat Area Casualty File"

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146.777

16,846,552

First, our plan seeks to rid America of violent criminals with an attack on four fronts. New laws -- to punish them. New agents -- to arrest them. New prosecutors -- to convict them. And new prisons -- to hold them.

We propose to dramatically change the rules of the game. Mandatory time for firearms offenses. No deals when criminals use a gun. And for the most heinous crimes -- you remember my promise. For anyone who kills a law enforcement officer -- no penalty is too tough. We want Congress to enact the steps needed to implement the death penalty.

In short, our crime proposals are based on three principles. Every criminal in this Nation must understand that if they commit a crime, they will be caught. And if caught, they will be prosecuted. And if convicted, they will do time. By taking hoods off the streets, we can -- and will -- take back the streets.

I ask you to support our crime plan. And yet it's only one part of the answer. So, two nights ago, I announced America's first national strategy to win the war on drugs.

Our drug program aims to stop drug abuse before its start. Through education and prevention -- from grade school to graduate school. And, second, to help addicts who want to go clean. With special emphasis on expectant mothers. Then, there's the third part of our strategy -- giving drug dealers the security of the

slammer. And for their ultimate bosses -- the drug lords -- life in prison, with no parole. And, finally, working with other governments to help crack international drug rings.

As veterans, you know how battles are often fought -- house-by-house, block-by-block. Well, we'll win this battle the same way. Winning kid-by-kid, neighborhood-by-neighborhood.

For years now, drugs have written a sad chapter in the American story. This morning, I ask you to help write an ending all of us can be proud of. Cops can't do it alone. Teachers can't do it alone. The addict weary of abuse can't do it alone. They need your help. And I know they'll get it -- just as you've helped handicapped kids, donated blood, housed the National League of Families, and spurred good government through programs like Boys State and Girls State.

Today, for instance, Post Number 65 in Rosemont, Minnesota, runs the program "Drug Talk." And in Russelville, Arkansas, I especially like Post Number 20's giveaway of thousands of rulers. Their message says it all. "You really measure up when you say 'No' to drugs." You know -- as I do -- that we're in this together. So let us fight on any front, and every front. Supply and demand. Education and rehabilitation. Interdiction and enforcement. In the cities, and the towns. Walter Lippman once wrote of a "Nation at the mercy of violence." America must never surrender to the violence of drugs and crime -- the future of our children depends on it.

John Hancock
Am Leg
30-1837-
2376
(Conn. state)

This morning, I have talked about our mission to secure freedom from fear at home. But we also have another mission -- a global mission -- to free America from the fear of war.

Half-a-century ago, Ike, and Nimitz, and Jimmy Doolittle, and millions of unsung heroes -- like many here today -- fought to end a war. You fought at Guadalcanal and Monte Casino. At Remagen and Bataan. You fought to rid the world of totalitarianism and tyranny.

Our challenge may be less dramatic, but just as vital: To make fragile peace strong, and temporary peace permanent. Today, ours remains a global stage, and America remains its leading player. And we must use our strength to keep the peace. Well, this we know from World War II: The best way to ensure peace is for America to be militarily strong.

Thankfully, America today is strong. And our strength has helped democracy's tide run in -- even as tyranny's tide runs out. In Poland and Hungary, in countries East and West, liberty is sweeping the globe. Yet with even hopeful change comes uncertainty. And with uncertainty comes the need for vigilance. This is no time to declare freedom's victory before the fact.

That is why we need a national defense that ensures a strong and secure America. And why I'm pleased that the Senate largely agrees. This week, our defense authorization bill moves to House-Senate conference committee. There's just one problem: The House version is unacceptable. It continues unneeded programs costing nearly \$20 billion from 1990-94. Holding our

John Schukart
OMB
14734

The
American
Legion



OFFICE OF THE
NATIONAL COMMANDER

★ NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS ★ P. O. BOX 1055 ★ INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46206 ★
(317) 635-8411 ★

*Scheduling
9/5-9/7*

13844

③

February 21, 1989

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The American Legion will hold its 71st Annual National Convention in Baltimore, Maryland, September 5-7, 1989. It is my pleasure to extend this formal and most cordial invitation to you to address the delegates and guests of our convention.

The most ideal time for your appearance would be on Tuesday morning, September 5, during the opening session of our convention. However, additional sessions of the convention will be held on September 6 and 7. If either of these dates would be more compatible to your schedule, the time and date of your appearance on our program will be arranged at your convenience.

The American Legion will be proud to welcome you to our National Convention, both as our President and as our fellow Legionnaire.

Sincerely,

Sparky Gierke

H. F. "SPARKY" GIERKE
National Commander

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 26, 1989

Dear Commander Gierke:

On behalf of the President, I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your letter inviting him address The American Legion's annual convention this fall.

The President is pleased to accept. This has been entered on his schedule for September 7th, and nearer the date Mr. John Keller, Jr., Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Advance, will contact you about the President's acceptance of this invitation.

The President's acceptance of this invitation should not be announced to anyone until official notification is given by the White House Press Office, and any public announcement of this event must be coordinated with that office.

You should be aware that certain physical facility requirements exist for any Presidential appearance. The costs associated with these requirements are generally the responsibility of the host and are summarized on the attached list.

If you wish to alter the current plans for this event in any way, such as changing any part of the format, the location, or the participants, please direct your request for the proposed change to the Office of Presidential Appointments and Scheduling.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



JOSEPH W. HAGIN II
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Appointments and Scheduling

H. F. "Sparky" Gierke
National Commander
The American Legion
Post Office Box 1055
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

Cheney Warns Defense Bill Risks a Veto

Unrequested Arms May Force Troop Cuts

4/60/162

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Bush will have no choice but to veto the defense money bill this year and sharply reduce the number of men and women in uniform in future years if Congress keeps resurrecting weapons the Pentagon wants to kill, Defense Secretary Richard B. Cheney warned in firing the first shots in the battle of the budget to resume after Labor Day.

"A veto is a real possibility" if the House insists on a defense authorization bill it recently passed rather than accepting a measure close to the Senate version, which Bush favors, Cheney said in an interview with *The Washington Post* Thursday. "The president is clearly prepared to do that."

Pentagon officials complain that the House subjected them to the triple whammy this year by refusing to go along with weapons cancellations, financing programs the president did not want by taking money from ones he advocated and keeping the total defense budget at the no-growth total of \$305 billion rather than raising it to pay for the add-ons.

Lawmakers counter that voters did not send them to Washington to rubber stamp the Pentagon's budget request but to make their own choices on how the billions for defense should be apportioned.

What the Pentagon calls the main "heartburn" issues are the House decisions to keep the Navy's F-14D Tomcat fighter plane and the Marines' V-22 Osprey transport alive rather than cancel them as Bush recommended, cutting money from the Strategic Defense Initiative and the two newest strategic land missiles—Midgetman and the rail mobile MX—to pay for the additions.

"That's the veto bait," said one of the congressional staffers preparing for the House-Senate conference on

HOUSE VERSION	SENATE VERSION	ADMINISTRATION REQUEST
"Star Wars" missile defense		
\$3.1 billion	\$4.5 billion	\$4.9 billion
Existing MX missile on rail cars		
\$600 million for research alone	\$1.1 billion for research and production	\$1.1 billion for research and production.
New Midgetman mobile missile		
\$0	\$100 million	\$100 million
New Navy F-14D fighter plane		
\$857 million	\$0	\$0
V-22 Osprey transport plane for Marines		
\$508 million for testing and production	\$255 million for testing alone.	\$0
Stealth Bomber		
\$3.9 billion; no spending until fleet is cut.	\$4.6 billion; no spending until more testing is completed.	\$4.9 billion; no restrictions.

THE WASHINGTON POST

rival defense authorization bills that is to be convened shortly after Congress returns Sept. 6 from its recess.

Asked what would happen beyond this year's budget battle if Congress, as is likely, refuses to approve Bush's request to increase the defense budget in real terms by one percent in fiscal 1991 and 1992 and by 2 percent in fiscal 1993, the usually ebullient Cheney turned glumly silent.

After a pause, the secretary replied: "Then we've got a big problem—even tougher" than the one that required him to cancel weapons to accommodate Congress's demand for a zero-growth budget for fiscal 1990.

In those circumstances, he said "my bias" is to reduce further the size of the active-duty Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. This would get people off the Pentagon payroll, resulting in immediate savings in spending, without forcing the military to go without modern weapons.

Many career budget officers at the Pentagon say there is no way to avoid deep manpower cuts during Bush's first term, given Congress's refusal to increase defense appropriations and the bow wave of bills falling due in the mid-1990s from weapons ordered in the boom years of the Reagan administration. The Army, the largest service, will take the biggest hits, they predicted.

Today the Army is a little more than half of its Vietnam war size of 1.5 million men and women. It is slated to shrink further to a force of 764,021 people by the end of the coming fiscal year.

The Air Force, already reducing manpower to free money for such

costly weapons as its stealth bomber and fighters, also is shrinking dramatically. The Air Force has gone from an active-duty force of 905,000 in 1968, the Vietnam War peak, to 571,000 today. Plans call for the service to shrink to 567,474 by the end of fiscal 1990.

The Navy, which had 765,000 men and women in uniform in 1968, is scheduled to be reduced to 591,541 by the end of fiscal 1990.

The Marine Corps totaled 307,000 in 1968; it will number 197,159 at the end of fiscal 1990 under the lowered force levels.

Cheney declined to predict how much the armed forces will shrink after 1990 because of budget constraints and the apparent ending of the Cold War. But he did say that he is determined to avoid going back to the hollow forces of the 1970s where the emphasis was on quantity of people and weapons rather than quality.

"I'd rather have capable forces, even if they're smaller, than I would preserve the fiction of a larger force," Cheney said. He said former battalion commanders reinforced his bias in favor of going small rather than hollow by telling him recently: "We remember when we had insufficient manning and large vacancies in our roster of officers, serious drug problems, lack of equipment, lack of spare parts, equipment that wouldn't work, inability to train. We never want to go through that again."

Cheney said, "I've come away from those kinds of discussions generally with the view that we ought to maintain the most capable force possible. And if that means somewhat smaller forces, so be it."

American Legion Sept. 7

~~old speech~~

~~JPP - questionnaire~~

~~GB background~~

~~OMB for defense budget~~

Robert Howard (Janet Graves) 4/624

David Morrison

- E.D. of American Legion (D.C.)
Mylis Kraja 737-7072

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Bi-partisan budget agreement

- hold the line no lower

- Appropriations - lower than budget
& contradictions

Hold the line on b-p. budget agreement
balanced program that provided

Sect. Cheney 1/25/84

- blue top - def. press release
on budget

- testimony to House Armed Services
Comm.

Dorman letter

Janice Whitten (Chm. App. Comm.)

Senior Advisors have suggested veto



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-1400

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THE AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, DC

August 16, 1989

FOR INFORMATION PLEASE CALL JOHN HANSON 861-2790 (W) OR 739-0924 (H)

Members of The American Legion and The American Legion Auxilliary have always understood that the obligation to serve does not end when military active duty is over. Since 1919 Legionnaires have returned to their communities and given of themselves when no one asked them to.

Since 1985 members of the Legion and Auxilliary have given more than \$13 million in scholarships; \$8.5 million in cash for needy children; \$1.5 million to the United Way; \$6.5 million for handicapped children; and \$2 million to the American Red Cross. That's in cash, not time. In all, since 1985 the men and women of these two organizations have given \$144 million and more than 60 million hours.

Legionnaires and Auxilliary members did not need a Gallup Poll to know that people were concerned about the danger of drug and alcohol abuse had on our children. Long before more publicized programs were underway, the Legion was sponsoring programs aimed at protecting our young people from substance abuse, teen suicide and the epidemic of missing and abused children.

Nationally the Legion helps local posts by providing material about alcohol, cocaine and marijuana. There are dozens of success stories locally over the years. Here are two examples

Rosemont Post Number 65 in Rosemont, Minnesota, has put together a program called "Drug Talk." Booklets, brochures and speakers are made available throughout the local school system. The information carried to the kids focuses specifically on the types of drugs that are available to them, and the threats those drugs pose to them now and in the future.

In Russelville, Arkansas, American Legion Post Number 20 is directly involved in "Operation War on Drugs." Thousands of six-inch rulers have been passed out, with the message, "You really measure up when you say 'No' to drugs."

Post 20 sponsors a poster contest for 5th graders, and awards savings bonds for the best drug awareness message, and the post is using a video, "Drugs, A Deadly Game," produced by the Boy Scouts of America, in the local school system.

A retreat sponsored by Post 20 attracted more than 1,600 young people who learned about the threat drugs pose to them. Recognizing a valuable resource, graduates of the local Boys State and Girls State programs, sponsored by the Legion and Auxilliary, were counselors at the retreat.

"Operation War on Drugs" is spreading into the community, and local leaders have learned that the men and women of the Legion family care about every child.

Call me if you have questions--John

AMERICAN LEGION MEMBERSHIP TOPS 3,000,000

INDIANAPOLIS -- For the first time in 41 years, membership in The American Legion has topped the 3,000,000 mark. True to the stated objective of National Commander H.F. "Sparky" Gierke, The American Legion "will march 3,000,000 strong" into its 71st National Convention, Sept. 1-7, Baltimore, Md.

With more than a week to go before Gierke's deadline, American Legion enrollment totaled 3,003,584, and the counting machinery at National Headquarters in Indianapolis is still recording members for 1989. The membership accomplishment for 1989 will mark the fifth consecutive year of expansion of ranks of this wartime veterans organization.

The last time American Legion membership exceeded 3 million was in the immediate post-World War II era. In 1948, the Legion's ranks numbered 3,087,044.

When he assumed office last September, National Commander Gierke, the first Vietnam veteran to be elected to the Legion's highest office, challenged the organization's thousands of volunteer membership workers to reach the 3,000,000 goal by the time he would preside over the annual meeting in Baltimore and the election of a new national commander.

Gierke credited a great portion of this historic achievement to the teamwork of thousands of American Legion volunteers and their leaders, adapting and coordinating their traditional recruiting endeavors with a membership marketing program developed at National Headquarters.

He also cited the role of the major American Legion programs in widening the ranks of the organization. "Whether it something the Legion does that is of direct benefit to the veteran, or a program that the veteran recognizes as something vital to his or her family or community, there's usually a reason that the new member has for joining," Gierke said. "It is no mere coincidence that The American Legion has a pattern of growth in its various programs in the same period that its membership has climbed to 3,000,000."

Although he gave much credit for this membership achievement to the thousands of recruiters and the marketing techniques of the national organization, Gierke also pointed out that the veteran population, as well as the general public, has also become more aware of Legion programs and activities and more supportive of Legion positions.

"The American Legion is developing membership strength in areas we've never been able to reach before," Gierke said. "As we develop our traditional programs of service in those areas, we develop a greater awareness in those areas that The American Legion is an organization that's 'in sync' with the mainstream of America."

#

The American Legion



For God and Country

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

AUGUST 29, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *cu*

FROM: CURT SMITH *CS*

SUBJECT: SEPTEMBER 7 AMERICAN LEGION ADDRESS

I. SUMMARY

On Thursday, September 7, at 10 A.M., at the Baltimore Convention Center, you will address 8-9,000 American Legion members at their annual convention. You last addressed this group one year ago to the day. You will be introduced by the Legion's National Commander, Justice H.F. "Sparky" Gierke.

II. DISCUSSION

The enclosed remarks (17 minutes) focus on what Franklin Roosevelt called "Freedom from fear" -- in 1989, freedom from war abroad; freedom from drugs and crime at home. They discuss the Administration's crime and drug initiatives, and the importance of approving the Administration's Defense Authorization Bill.

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft Eight
August 29, 1989
LEGION

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN LEGION
BALTIMORE CONVENTION CENTER
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1989

Justice Gierke [GER-kee] -- as a fellow Legionnaire, let me salute the first Viet Nam veteran to be selected National Commander. And all of you who represent our Nation's largest and fastest-growing veterans organization -- more than 3 million members strong.

As always, it is a great privilege to join you. And a deep personal pleasure to renew old ties. And to greet new friends.

Today is September 7th -- and I'm determined not to repeat the mistake I made last year when I referred to this date as Pearl Harbor Day. Now that I've dispensed with that announcement, I want to wish all of you a happy Thanksgiving.

Not surprisingly, anniversaries were on my mind as I traveled here from Washington. Events like this 71st national convention of the American Legion, or the 200th birthday of the Coast Guard. Or the very first anniversary of the Department of Veterans Affairs -- led by its Secretary and our good friend, Ed Derwinski. A Department intent on serving you -- as you have served your country.

Well, as you can imagine, these birthdays, in turn, got me to thinking about another anniversary -- the 175th this year of

the "Star-Spangled Banner." And how your convention lies so near its famous birthplace.

Tuesday, you did something that would have pleased Francis Scott Key -- and for which I thank you. For by supporting a Constitutional Amendment making it illegal to desecrate the American flag, you joined the crusade to protect the symbol of America's honor. What our flag embodies is too sacred to be abused.

Woodrow Wilson once called the flag "the embodiment, not of sentiment, but of history." And then the 28th President went on to say, "It represents the experiences made by men and women, the experiences of those who do and live under that flag."

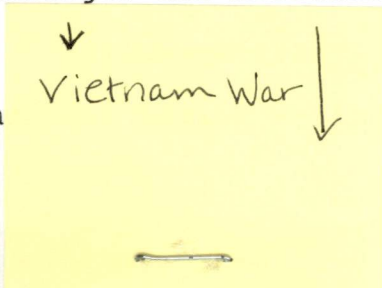
He meant, of course, that the flag -- like America -- represents many things. It represents self-expression and opportunity. And democracy for all.

Like America, too, Old Glory reflects the values -- moral and intellectual, economic and military -- that have made, and keep, us strong.

And like America, the flag symbolizes the gallantry of veterans who love their country -- giving themselves, and often their lives, to its protection. Storming the beaches of Okinawa. Scaling the cliffs of Normandy. Taking shell-torn hills named Hamburger and Arrowhead.

Am Vietnam War for seven decades the "experiences" of the "men and women" -- have helped write the

*Joni Stevens
2150
M.I. Off.*



Story of America and the story of our flag. And today -- in peacetime as in wartime -- you write their stories still.

For the flag, like America, is more than "sentiment." It lives. On the rugged hill called Iwo Jima. It lifts. The tiny hand of the little girl I saw on a street corner in Gdansk, waving the Stars and Stripes. For both encapsule freedom. The freedom to vote as we want, and pray when and where we choose. The freedom to go about our daily lives without tyranny or fear.

Fifty years ago this month, our allies went to war to protect this freedom. For as panzer tanks crossed the Polish frontier, and bombers savaged Warsaw, liberty confronted the evil of fascism which -- even now -- defines hell on earth.

In the end, that conflict took more than 50 million lives. And underscored, as few things have, man's inhumanity to man. Our challenge today is to prove man's humanity to man by preserving liberty without war. And thus secure what Franklin Roosevelt called the "Four Freedoms": Freedom of speech, of religion, freedom from want and fear.

Today, I want to focus on one of those freedoms -- freedom from fear. The fear of war abroad. The fear of drugs and crime at home.

To win that freedom -- to build a better, safer life -- will require the bravery, and sacrifice, that Americans have shown before. And must again. Already we have done much. Now, we must do more. And achieve real peace -- both domestic and foreign -- the kind of peace which lasts.

First, our mission at home -- to free our country from the fear of drugs and crime. When we ask what kind of society the American people deserve, our answer is -- and must be -- a Nation in which law-abiding citizens are safe and feel safe.

That is why we have sent a comprehensive battle plan to Congress to put an end to the crime and drugs which plague the United States.

First, our plan seeks to rid America of violent criminals with an attack on four fronts. New laws -- to punish them. New agents -- to arrest them. New prosecutors -- to convict them. And new prisons -- to hold them.

We propose to change the rules of the game dramatically. Mandatory time for firearms offenses. No deals when criminals use a gun. And for the most heinous crimes -- you remember my promise. For anyone who kills a law enforcement officer -- no legal penalty is too tough. We want Congress to enact the steps needed to implement the death penalty.

In short, our crime proposals are based on three principles. Criminals in this Nation must understand that if they commit a crime, they will be caught. And if caught, they will be prosecuted. And if convicted, they will do time. By taking hoods off the streets, we can -- and will -- take back the streets.

I ask you to support our crime plan. And yet it's only one part of the answer. So, two nights ago, I announced America's first comprehensive national strategy to win the war on drugs.

Our drug program aims to stop drug use before it starts. Through education and prevention -- from grade school to graduate school. And, second, through treatment, to help addicts who want to get clean. With special emphasis on expectant mothers. Then, there's the third part of our strategy -- getting drug dealers off the streets and behind bars where they belong. And for their ultimate bosses -- the drug lords -- life in prison, with no parole. And, finally, working with other governments to help crack international drug rings.

As veterans, you know how battles are often fought -- house-by-house, block-by-block. Well, we'll win this battle the same way. Winning kid-by-kid, neighborhood-by-neighborhood.

For years now, drugs have written a sad chapter in the American story. This morning, I ask you to help write an ending all of us can be proud of. Cops can't do it alone. Teachers can't do it alone. The addict weary of abuse can't do it alone. They need your help. And I know they'll get it -- just as you've helped handicapped kids, donated blood, aided the National League of Families, and spurred good government through programs like Boys State and Girls State.

Today, for instance, Post Number 65 in Rosemont, Minnesota, runs the program "Drug Talk." And in Russelville, Arkansas, I especially like Post Number 20's giveaway of thousands of rulers. Their message says it all. "You really measure up when you say 'No' to drugs."

You know -- as I do -- that we're in this together. So let us fight on any front, and every front. Supply and demand. Education and rehabilitation. Interdiction and enforcement. In the cities, and the towns. Walter Lippmann once wrote of a "Nation at the mercy of violence." America must never surrender to the violence of drugs and crime -- the future of our children depends on it.

This morning, I have talked about our mission to secure freedom from fear at home. But we also have another mission -- a global mission -- to free America from the fear of war.

Half-a-century ago, Ike, and Nimitz, and Jimmy Doolittle, and millions of unsung heroes -- like many here today -- fought to end a war. You fought at Guadalcanal and Monte Cassino. At Remagen and Bataan. You fought to rid the world of totalitarianism and tyranny.

Our challenge may be less dramatic, but just as vital: To secure freedom in a world at peace. Today, ours remains a global stage, and America remains its leading player. And we must use our strength to maintain peace and freedom. For this we know from World War II: The best way to protect that freedom and ensure real peace is for America to be militarily strong.

Thankfully, America today is strong. And our strength has helped democracy's tide run in -- even as tyranny's tide runs out. The new breeze of freedom, which I have spoken of before, is blowing in Poland and Hungary, in countries East and West. Yet with even hopeful change comes uncertainty. And with

uncertainty comes the need for vigilance. This is no time to declare freedom's victory before the fact.

That is why we need a national defense that ensures a strong and secure America. And why I'm pleased that the Senate largely agrees. This week, our defense authorization bill moves to House-Senate conference committee. There's just one problem: The House version is unacceptable. It continues unneeded programs costing nearly \$20 billion from 1990-94. Holding our defense budget hostage to pork-barrel projects that will strip money from programs crucial to strategic modernization.

This modernization is vital -- vital because America must base its procurement decisions not on perestroika and glasnost -- but on the future capacity -- the actual weapons -- that any Soviet leader might have available. As decades change, so do the weapons needed to deter other Nations' first-strike ability. This President -- any President -- would betray his office if -- yielding to today's headlines -- he viewed America's deterrence in a vacuum.

I don't -- and won't. For we we must maintain America's defense by strengthening its deterrent triad. And by that I mean: Submarines, missiles, and the B-2 bomber.

We have called for two Trident submarines to be funded in 1990 and 1991. Today, I renew that call. And reaffirm my commitment to the second part of our triad: strategic land-based missiles. Already, the Soviet Union is deploying two mobile systems. We have none. We need to move forward with our mobile

programs. Not only to modernize our forces into the 21st Century. But to gain leverage for arms control.

What we're talking about is simple logic. Or as Sam Rayburn said, "If a man has common sense, he has all the sense there is."

Accordingly, our program calls for two systems: A new single-warhead small ICBM missile and our Peacekeeper multi-warhead ICBM. The small ICBM represents the future of our ICBM force -- highly mobile with a single warhead -- the very essence of stability and deterrence. But it won't be ready until 1997. So to fill the void, I have asked Congress for funds to shift existing Peacekeepers to rail cars -- providing survivability, at low cost, to this very effective and proven system.

The third part of our deterrent triad -- the B-2 or Stealth Bomber -- employs absolutely revolutionary technology to make certain that it can penetrate defenses and assure the credibility of our deterrence. And here's how: the B-2 makes it impossible for any country to destroy a mixed force of bombers and missiles.

Finally, there's the last part of our defense equation -- the Strategic Defense Initiative. SDI will begin the movement from offensive to defensive deterrence. And deter not merely existing threats but also Nations on the verge of possessing nuclear and chemical missiles. If that's not common sense, I don't like fishing.

Fellow veterans, real peace is not an accident. So, let us modernize our strategic forces. And, thus, encourage arms control. We need the Trident and the small ICBM. We need the

Peacekeeper, B-2, and SDI. And I have proposed to the Congress an affordable budget to pay for them. It is a solid, well-thought-out and essential program. The Congress should support it and not try to substitute pet projects in place of a closely integrated strategic program. For this, above all, we know: When it comes to national defense, finishing second means finishing last.

Twenty-seven years ago, Douglas MacArthur returned to the Plain at West Point, where he gave a speech to the cadets. "The soldier," he told them, "above all other people, prays for peace -- for he must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war."

Each of us knows the truth of General MacArthur's words. Yes, at times, war has been inevitable -- at times, even necessary. But not here. Not now. Not if we summon the heart and will to build a more secure and peaceful world.

We can have an America free from war, free from drugs and crime. An America free from fear. What a wonderful legacy -- for this and generations of children to come.

Some might call it only a dream. I say: America is the land of dreams -- dreams that come true. God bless you all, and God bless the United States of America.

#