



NEWS from OPERATION ALERT

Coordinated By The American Security Council

For Release: Wednesday, September 23, 1970

Contact: John M. Fisher, Pres.
American Security Council
1101 17th Street, N. W
Washington, D. C. 20036
202-296-4587

American Security Council Launches Operation Alert to Warn That Soviets Now Top U. S. In Strategic Military Strength

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- The United States has become the Number 2 power in strategic military strength, the American Security Council reported today.

Council President John M. Fisher, said that the Soviet Union is now ahead of the United States in strategic missile megatonnage by 10, 330 to 1, 730 and in overall strategic weapons by 3, 500 to 2, 260.

This blunt warning was issued today as the Council launched its Operation Alert - a nationwide voter education program. Invitations to participate in Operation Alert are now being mailed by the Council to more than 2, 000, 000 voters, both Democrats and Republicans, and to 3000 civic organizations.

The Operation Alert report features results of three just-completed Council projects: one - an analysis of the U. S. S. R. vs. U. S. A. strategic military balance, two - a National Security Issues Poll-an opinion survey showing that the great majority of Americans favor the security of strategic superiority; three - a National Security Index on the voting record of every member of the present Congress.

Fisher explained the principal purposes of Operation Alert as follows:

1. To warn Americans that their country is no longer first, but a fast-slipping second in strategic military power.

2. To inform Congress and the Administration that the Council's National Security Poll emphatically indicates that the bulk of the American people want the United States to be Number 1 in strategic military power.
- 3 To urge voters to make national security the priority issue in the 1970 elections by first considering the candidates' positions on these issues.
4. To let President Nixon know that most voters want "Peace Through Strength" and will back him against the "Disarmament Lobby" in regaining military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Fisher said that the purpose of the National Security Issues Poll was to determine if Americans really agreed with the large coalition of Senators and Congressmen who are forcing further reductions in defense spending. Their pressure has led to a continuing unilateral disarmament, a reduction of 40% in U. S. megatonnage in the past five years. During the same period, the Soviets have increased their megatonnage by 400%.

The Council's Poll, Fisher said, clearly shows that the American people strongly disagree with this disarmament lobby

The Poll, which drew replies from 115,599 persons from every state was conducted through letters to opinion leaders and through straw polls conducted by 203 newspapers across the nation.

According to Fisher, the range of results from different groups on three key Poll questions was: from 82.07% to 93.53% of Americans believe the United States should maintain military strength greater than that of the Soviet Union and Red China, 76.77% to 89.85% believe this country "should have a national objective of victory in Vietnam", and 78.53% to 93.53% consider the Safeguard ABM System "necessary for the defense of the United States"

Fisher explained that the Council's National Security Index was prepared by comparing the Poll results with the national security voting record of each Member of Congress.

Twenty-eight Senators are listed in the Operation Alert report as receiving a National Security Index of 100%, while eighteen received a zero rating.

These seven Senators up for re-election scored 100%; Dodd, Fannin, Fong, Hruska, Murphy, Scott and Stennis.

These six Senators up for re-election scored zero: Goodell, Hart, Kennedy, Proxmire, Tydings and Williams (N. J.).

Fisher said that each of the 2,000,000 voters invited to participate in Operation Alert is being asked to involve others. Beyond that, the American Security Council plans to intensify its voter education program through full-page ads in more than 200 newspapers and in television spots in prime time.

The American Security Council is a non-profit research and educational association concerned solely with issues affecting the national security of the United States. Founded in 1955, it is a broad-based bi-partisan organization working with Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives, labor and business, educational institutions and religious groups throughout the United States.

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The American Security Council

— 1101-17th St. N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036 Tel. 296-4587

OPERATION ALERT

The United States is now *Number Two* in Strategic Military Power. Most Americans believe that we should try harder.

BUT a large coalition of Senators and Congressmen is trying to reduce our strength further.



Operation Alert is a multi-organization voter education program. Its purpose is to alert American voters to the reality that the United States is falling behind the Soviet Union in nuclear weapons so fast that the 1970 elections may be their last chance to vote for "Peace through Strength."

National security issues are so important that all voters should carefully consider the national security positions of each candidate in the 1970 elections. The inside fold shows a National Security Voting Index for each member of Congress.

The American Security Council is a non-profit research and education association dealing exclusively with national security problems.

All concerned Americans are invited to cooperate in this educational program.

Operation Alert is being coordinated by:

American Security Council
1101 17th Street
Washington, D. C. 20036

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(partial listing)

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









GENERAL ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER, USA (Ret.)
Chief U.S. Strategist, World War II

DR. EUGENE P. WIGNER
Physicist, Princeton University

MAJOR GENERAL W. A. WORTON, USMC (Ret.)
Retired President, American Library of Information

STRATEGIC MILITARY BALANCE – U.S.S.R. vs. U.S.A.

September 1970

Delivery System	U.S.S.R.		U.S.A.	
	Delivery Vehicles	Megatonnage (Approximate)	Delivery Vehicles	Megatonnage (Approximate)
Early Model ICBMs	 220 SS-6s, SS-7s, SS-8s	1,100	 54 Titans	270
Small ICBMs	 800 SS-11s, SS-13s	800	 1,000 Minutemen	1,000
Large ICBMs	 300 SS-9s	7,500	0	0
Orbital Bombardment System and Fractional OBS	 Developed, probably operational, number unknown	30-100 each	0	0
Sub Launched Ballistic Missiles	 280 SSN-6s, Serbs and Sarks	200	 656 Polaris	460
Sub Launched Cruise Missiles	 300 Shaddocks	30	0	0
Intermediate and Medium Range Ballistic Missiles	 700 SS-4s, SS-5s and SS-14s	700	0	0
Heavy Bombers	 200 Bisons and Bears	Variable	 550 B-52s	Variable
Medium Bombers	 700 Badgers and Blinders	Variable	0	0
Totals*	<u>3,500</u>	<u>10,330</u>	<u>2,260</u>	<u>1,730</u>

*(Megatonnage totals do not include Heavy or Medium Bomber payloads or Orbital Bombardment System Warheads.)

SOURCES OF STRATEGIC BALANCE FIGURES

The figures shown here have been compiled from a wide range of public sources such as speeches and testimony by Secretary of Defense Laird;* congressional committee reports; annual issues of the *Military Balance* of the Institute for Strategic Studies, London; Department of Defense releases; *Jane's Fighting Ships, 1970-71*, etc.

The Institute for Strategic Studies and *Time*** magazine both list Soviet medium bombers in the strategic balance. The ASC agrees that they should be included because these are comparable in range and payload to the B-47, the B-58 and the FB-111, all of which have been classified as "strategic bombers" by the Pentagon. The Soviet Badgers and Blinders (medium bombers) can bomb the United States, either with air refueling or on one-way missions.

Soviet Intermediate Range and Medium Range Ballistic Missiles are included in the strategic balance by both the Institute for Strategic Studies and by *Time*** magazine. The ASC agrees because they are targeted on the heart of NATO and on the U.S. forces in Western Europe.

Submarine-Launched Cruise Missiles (SLCM) are included in the strategic balance because they can be used against coastal targets in the United States. The practical difference between the SLBM and the SLCM is that the 300-500 mile range SLCM must be delivered further by submarine.

No megatonnage figures are shown for bombers because of the many different possible bomb loadings which can vary with range and nature of target. Although the U.S.S.R. has more bombers, the U.S. has a substantial advantage in total bomber payload capacity.

U.S. STRENGTH OVERSTATED

While there are differences between various sources as to methods of counting strategic strength, the fact is that the total U.S. strength is greatly overstated in this strategic balance chart because these are *peacetime* figures. Since United States strategic planning is based on deterrence, with no real U.S. first strike capability, the more realistic measure of the U.S. power is that which might be left *after* a Soviet first strike. Thus, the U.S. side of the balance should be reduced by 50 to 80 percent.

For example, Secretary Laird estimated that when the Soviets have 420 SS-9's "They could probably destroy 95 percent of our Minuteman force." At the present rate of deployment, the Soviets will reach this level before the first U.S. ABM sites are operational in 1974 or 1975.

Since the Strategic Air Command is no longer keeping B-52's on "airborne alert," the U.S. strategic bomber force is vulnerable to attack by submarine-launched ballistic missiles from the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. The reason for this is that SAC would have less than fifteen minutes, after missile launch, to get its planes off the ground.

Also, at least twenty of the forty-one Polaris submarines are in port or dry dock at any one time and thus highly vulnerable to attack by submarine-launched cruise or ballistic missiles.

Contrary to some recent reports, MIRVs do *not* change the over-all strategic balance. MIRV systems on both sides are roughly comparable number-wise. Moreover, MIRVs *reduce* the total megatonnage payload of an individual missile.

The growing imbalance surely makes the U.S. more vulnerable to blackmail in crisis situations. As the imbalance grows, the Soviets may also be *tempted* to consider a first strike—especially since they *are* deploying very expensive first strike weapons such as the SS-9.

* Especially April 20, 1970 speech
** May 4, 1970

STRATEGIC MILITARY BALANCE

SOVIET UNION NOW AHEAD OF UNITED STATES IN STRATEGIC MILITARY POWER — GAP WIDENING FAST

There has not been an arms race; the Soviets have been running forward at full speed all by themselves.

*U.S. House Armed Services Committee
Military Procurement Authorization Report,
April 24, 1970*

Thus, in the space of five years—from 1965 to 1970 . . . the Soviet Union has virtually quadrupled the total megatonnage in its strategic offensive force . . . In that same period the United States . . . reduced its megatonnage by more than 40%.

*Secretary of Defense Melvin E. Laird
Associated Press Annual Luncheon
April 20, 1970*

In the case of ballistic missile submarines, the Soviets have assigned priority to surpassing our U.S. Polaris fleet . . . We know they are patrolling in areas off the coast of the United States, presumably with each battery of 16 missiles targeted on our cities.

*Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
Congress of the United States
Report on Naval Nuclear Propulsion
Program.
Released July 16, 1970*

“Those of responsible opinion in the United States are worried about the military posture and budget of the U.S. Navy, which is considered to be inadequate to meet world-wide national and international commitments . . . While the USA has been severely reducing her Navy, the Soviet Union continues maritime expansion at a rapid rate . . . It seems that once in her stride there is no stopping the Soviet Union in her naval progress . . . The [spectacular] expansion of Soviet maritime power was a military phenomenon of the 1960's which looks like rising to a flood tide in the 1970's . . .”

*Raymond V. B. Blackman, Editor
Jane's Fighting Ships, 1970-71*

As noted in the military balance chart, the U.S.S.R. is ahead of the U.S. in total number of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles by 3500 to 2260 and can launch a missile attack against the United States six times as powerful in total megatonnage as any the United States could mount by missile.

Since the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, the United States has been unilaterally disarming by cutting back on both numbers of strategic weapons systems and on deliverable megatonnage. As soon as the U.S. started cutting back, the U.S.S.R. started all out to achieve strategic military superiority.

As the ASC's National Strategy Committee pointed out in its June, 1967 strategic balance report, prepared at the request of the U.S. House Armed Services Committee:

“The preponderance of evidence points to the conclusion that the Soviet Union is succeeding in its massive drive toward strategic military superiority and that the United States is cooperating in this effort by slowing down its side of the arms race.”

In this 1967 report, the National Strategy Committee concluded that by 1971 the U.S.S.R. could be as far ahead of the U.S. as the U.S. was ahead of the U.S.S.R. in 1962.

Secretary Laird has made strenuous efforts to alert America to the hard realities of our declining strategic strength. He now seems to be gradually correcting the erroneous public view, projected by Secretaries McNamara and Clifford, that “all is well” on the strategic front.

However, Secretary Laird hasn't yet convinced many members of the U.S. Senate and has had to reduce his budget requests in order to get them appropriated. Even so, the Senate has been reducing the defense budget further and has been just barely approving the requests for a limited Safeguard ABM defense against enemy missiles.

As Vice President Spiro T. Agnew said on August 20, 1970, “In the current fiscal year the expenditures for defense, as a percentage of the Gross National Product, will be the lowest since 1950.”

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library

NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES POLL

In a true democracy, decisions on such vital matters as military preparedness should reflect the will of the people.

Therefore, we must ask, “does the trend toward unilateral disarmament represent the will of most Americans, or the will of special interest pressure groups?”

In seeking the answer to this question, the American Security Council conducted a National Security Issues Poll

Poll. The response of the 42,946 who did both is shown under “A” below.

The response of the 45,456 who participated in the Poll, but did not become members of the Advisory Board is listed under “B” below.

From July 1 to August 31, 1970, 203 newspapers in 44 states published the Poll. These newspapers ranged in

with a final total of 115,559 participants.

From March 1 to August 31, 1970, the Council invited opinion leaders representing the full range of domestic political viewpoint to serve on its National Voter Advisory Board and to participate in the National Security Issues

size from the St. Louis Globe Democrat and the San Francisco Examiner to small town newspapers. The response of 27,197 readers is shown under "C" below.

It is clear from the results of this Poll and the results of other polls that most of the American people want the security of military superiority and oppose isolationism.

NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES POLL RESULTS

	AGREE %			DISAGREE %			UNDECIDED %		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1. The Safeguard anti-ballistic missile defense system (ABM) is necessary for the defense of the United States.	93.19	78.53	80.39	1.26	11.47	10.58	5.55	10.00	9.03
2. The United States should maintain military strength greater than that of the Soviet Union and Red China.	93.53	82.07	84.75	2.07	10.73	9.85	4.40	7.20	5.40
3. Communists and other revolutionaries should be permitted to teach in tax-supported educational institutions.	1.20	9.69	4.79	97.77	88.28	92.66	1.03	2.03	2.55
4. Communists and other revolutionaries should be permitted to hold sensitive positions in defense facilities.	.58	4.78	1.32	99.00	93.05	96.04	.42	2.17	2.64
5. The United States should have a national objective of victory in the cold war.	93.46	80.64	80.04	2.47	11.09	11.53	4.07	8.27	8.43
6. The United States needs a "Freedom Academy" to train leaders for new forms of nonmilitary conflict.	73.09	56.91	47.25	6.61	16.46	26.40	20.30	26.63	26.35
7. The U.S. should help the people of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Cuba and other captive nations in their struggle for freedom.	71.95	57.10	52.97	9.85	20.80	28.48	18.20	22.10	18.55
8. The United States should have a national objective of victory in Vietnam.	89.85	76.77	78.16	3.18	13.70	14.09	6.97	9.53	7.75
9. The United States should give economic aid to foreign governments even if they are Communist or pro-Communist.	2.07	8.87	5.41	93.05	85.57	89.99	4.88	5.56	4.60
10. The United States should extend diplomatic recognition to Red China.	10.27	20.85	21.74	76.35	66.55	66.88	13.38	12.60	11.38

A. National Voter Advisory Board—42,946 members.

B. Mail poll—45,456 participants.

C. Newspaper poll—27,197 readers.

NATIONAL VOTER ADVISORY BOARD

(partial listing of 42,946 members)

Walter R. Beardsley, Chairman, Miles Laboratories, Inc.
 Dr. H. Russell Beatty, President, Wentworth Institute
 Arch N. Booth, Executive Vice President,
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 The Honorable Spruille Braden, Former Ambassador
 Dr. Frank R. Brown, Dean, Hood Theological Seminary
 The Honorable Joel Broynhill, U.S. Congressman
 L. B. Burger, Chairman, Westinghouse Air Brake
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 James Cagney, Actor
 Colonel John T. Carlton, USAR, Executive Director,
 Reserve Officers Association of the U.S.
 Joseph A. Carrera, Senior Vice President,
 Bank of America
 Sylvan C. Coleman, Chairman,
 E. F. Hutton & Company, Inc.
 Dr. David S. Collier, Director,
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 The Honorable Thomas Dodd, U.S. Senator
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 The Honorable Paul J. Fannin, U.S. Senator
 Shelton Fisher, President, McGraw-Hill, Inc.
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 Sperry Gyroscope Company
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 Cook County, Illinois
 Z. C. R. Hansen, Chairman & President,
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 Mississippi State College for Women
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 Phillips Petroleum Company
 Dr. John A. Howard, President, Rockford College
 Claude A. Jessup, Chairman,
 Continental Trailways Bus System
 Speaker Ernest N. Johnson,
 Speaker of North Dakota House of Representatives
 Robert L. Jones, President, The Copley Press
 Dr. Walter H. Judd, former member of Congress
 Charles H. Kellstadt, Chairman,
 General Development Corp.
 Donald B. Lourie, Chairman of the Board,
 Quaker Oats Company
 Dr. Charles W. Lowry, President, Foundation for
 Religious Action in the Social & Civil Order
 Edgar F. Luckenbach, Jr., President,
 Luckenbach Steamship Company
 Dr. John P. Maurer, President, Southeastern University
 Daniel D. McCracken, Chairman,
 Computer Professionals Against ABM
 H. C. McDonald, President,
 Eugene, Oregon, City Council
 Roger Milliken, President, Deering-Milliken Inc.
 Dr. John D. Millett, Chancellor, Ohio Board of Regents
 The Honorable John M. Murphy, U.S. Congressman
 Reverend David Nettleton, Sr., President,
 Faith Baptist Bible College
 Arthur C. Nielsen, Sr., Chairman,
 A. C. Nielsen Company

Sister Natalie Palagyi, Superior General,
 Sisters of Social Service
 J. Milton Patrick, Immediate Past National Commander,
 American Legion
 The Honorable William D. Pawley, former Ambassador
 Admiral Arthur W. Radford, USN (Ret.),
 former Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
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 Covenant Theological Seminary
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 Anna Maria College for Women
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 Schools, Chicago, Illinois
 The Reverend Victor R. Yanitelli, Sn., President,
 Saint Peter's College
 The Honorable Sam Yorty, Mayor, Los Angeles

Affiliations shown for purposes of identification only.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1970

MEMORANDUM TO CHUCK COLSON

That national security index is excellent material -- can you send one to Bill Safire, Bryce Harlow and Martin Anderson -- for the Vice President's campaign tour.

Thanks.

Pat Buchanan

already sent 9/18/70

September 17, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR AL HAIG

Thought you would be interested in the attached. Perhaps you would like to have someone attend.

Charles W. Colson

September 17, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Tom Huston
Jeb Magruder
Lyn Nofziger

What can we find out about this?

Charles W. Colson

PROPOSAL FOR A WEEKEND OF NATIONAL REFLECTION ON:
"WHAT IS NATIONAL SECURITY", OCTOBER 16-18, 1970

Attached hereto is a copy of captioned proposal which sets forth the background on the need for this activity. This proposal calls for "a weekend of national inspection and introspection on the question, 'What is National Security?'" It advances the idea that national security encompasses such questions as domestic security, security of individual communities as well as foreign policy and the military industrial complex. This document also notes there is a need to make the 1970 Congressional elections a real test.

The proposal envisions using the media for documentaries and notes that "corporate resources will be solicited and utilized." Possible topics for documentaries would include such items as transition of the economy to domestic oriented operations rather than military, the National Security Council, the Central Intelligence Agency and a myriad of subjects dealing with costs of government and military projects.

This proposal was distributed by one Ed Helm, 521B 2nd Street, N. E., Washington, D. C., 2002. His phone number was listed as (202) 544-6783. He also let it be known that he could be contacted at (202) 628-7061, extension 225. This individual's full name is Edward G. Helm. Helm is a graduate student at the University of Maryland and his home address is in care of his father, George E. Helm, 1145 Mid-Ocean Circle Drive, Sarasota, New York.

Helm also noted that one Marsha Scott could also be contacted for information regarding this proposal at telephone number 225-4846 or (202) 628-7061, extension 284.

It is noted that the telephone number 225-4846 is that of Senator J. William Fulbright, at the United States Senate. Telephone number 628-7061 is that of the Georgetown University Law School, 506 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It has been determined that Helm is not a professor or legal intern at this institution, but that calls have been referred to him at the Georgetown Law Journal office although he is not known there.

Proposal for a Weekend of National Reflection on:
"What is National Security", October 16-18, 1970

Regarding Marsha Scott, this individual may be identical with a person of the same name born on June 27, 1947, in Lake Village, Arkansas. She attended Colorado Woman's College, Denver, Colorado, from September, 1965, to May 27, 1966, at which time she was dropped from the roles for academic reasons. In 1968, she was employed as a clerk in the Little Rock, Arkansas, office of Senator Fulbright. As of December, 1968, she became an Assistant Clerk, United States Senate, Foreign Relations Committee, Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

September 17, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM KEOGH

The information enclosed here might be of some value to you and your people. I have more copies, if you want them.

Charles W. Colson

September 17, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR JEB MAGRUDER

This information might be useful. Do you have any ideas on distribution?

Charles W. Colson

September 17, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR PAT BUCHANAN

This might come in handy for some of the Vice President's speeches.

Chuck Colson

September 17, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR BRYCE HARLOW

This might come in handy for some of the Vice President's speeches.

Charles W. Colson

September 17, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR LYN NOFZIGER

This might come in handy as you try to identify the good guys from the bad guys.

Charles W. Colson

OPERATION ALERT - PHASE I

PURPOSE

The purpose of Operation Alert is to warn the American voters that the United States is now number 2 in strategic military power and that the 1970 elections may be the last chance they have to influence the outcome of the Soviet-U. S. confrontation.

The Soviet Union has at least 2416 strategic missiles (ICRMs, IR/MRBMs, SLBMs and SLCMs) carrying about 10,326 megatons. The United States has 1710 strategic missiles for a total of 1729 megatons. The Soviets are continuing to deploy missiles while the U. S. has not done so for at least three years.

President Nixon is greatly handicapped in trying to meet this threat because a large, highly organized coalition of Republican and Democratic Congressmen is working to reduce the U. S. defense budget and to surrender in South Vietnam.

For example, the "Members of Congress for Peace Through Law" has actively sought reduction of the defense budget and an "amendment to end this war" by unilateral withdrawal from Vietnam by June 1971. There are 28 Senate and 70 House members.

The "Amendment to End the War Committee" composed of 25 U. S. Senators is promoting the "Amendment to End the War" to terminate all U. S. military operations in South Vietnam by December 31, 1970 and full withdrawal by June 20, 1971.

This Committee has raised over \$500,000 for a nationwide radio-TV-newspaper advertising campaign to sell the surrender concept and to raise more money. It already has a staff of 40.

It is vitally important that the American voter be told both 1) how desperate our strategic situation is becoming and 2) which candidates for Congress in 1970 are working for unilateral disarmament and for surrender in Vietnam.

The American voter will not knowingly support either a second best military posture or surrender in Vietnam, but does not yet realize that these are at stake in the 1970 elections. This election may be the last opportunity for the American voter to influence the outcome of the confrontation with Communism.

The American voters would elect pro-preparedness men to the Senate and House if:

1. They understood that the U. S. is now number two.
2. They had a score card identifying which U. S. Senators and Representatives have voted against strategic preparedness.
3. Pro-preparedness candidates make "peace through strength" their major campaign issue.

VOTER EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

Operation Alert is planned as the means through which many national and local organizations cooperate to accomplish the above purpose.

The first step in the campaign is the development of a compact folder which tells:

1. The current strategic military balance.
2. Poll results showing that the overwhelming majority of Americans want military superiority.
3. How members of Congress have voted on national security issues as compared to poll results.
4. Listing of members of Congress who belong to the "Members of Congress for Peace through Law" and the "Amendment to End the War Committee".

The campaign would be kicked off with the release of this folder. The press release will feature the National Security Issues Poll which the American Security Council has been conducting since March 1970. This Poll will show the national security views of:

1. Over 40,000 opinion leaders across the country who have joined the American Security Council's National Voter Advisory Board.
2. The readers of newspapers across the country. A total of 285 newspapers have accepted the American Security Council's invitation to run the National Security Issues Poll.
3. Americans who have participated in other public opinion polls - an analysis of these polls by pollster, Dr. Richard Smolka.

OPERATION ALERT will also reach and activate concerned citizens through:

1. Series of luncheons across the country featuring distinguished Americans who will "lay it on the line" as to our poor strategic posture and who is responsible for it. These luncheons would be organized by local chapters or affiliates of the cooperating organizations. As many as possible of these would be held on the same day, probably October 27.
2. Radio, TV and newspaper interviews of these distinguished citizens and other experts on national security.
3. Full page ads offering folder and seeking financial support.
4. Radio and TV spots telling of the threat, offering folder and seeking financial support.
5. Direct mail distribution of folder to politically aware citizens urging use and distribution of booklet and seeking financial support. The American Security Council's National Voter Advisory Board will be especially active in the distribution of the booklet. Target distribution via direct mail - 5,000,000 folders.

The American Security Council's experience has shown that the booklets can be distributed by direct mail on a self-supporting basis because Americans do respond to the Council's requests on issues like this. The American Security Council has both the expertise and the reputation to do this.

For example, the 1,000,000 letters the American Security Council sent out in 1969 with a summary of the National Strategy Committee's report on the ABM together with a "write your Senator and Congressmen" appeal, more than paid for themselves.

6. Distribution of booklet by cooperating organizations and through political party machinery target - 10,000,000 folders.
7. Urging political candidates to make "peace through strength" a key election issue.

It should be understood that this campaign is not intended as support of either the Republican or the Democratic party. The net effect will be to support the candidates of either party who are pro-preparedness and who are opposed by candidates who are weak on this issue.

The American Security Council's plan for a National Security Index on Senators and Congressmen has been a matter of great concern to the ultra left. For example, James Wechsler, Editor, New York Post, devoted a full column to attacking it.

The far left Institute for American Democracy devoted most of its May newsletter to an attack on the American Security Council's Poll and Index. It interprets the purpose of the Index to be the elimination of "seven liberal senators".

Here are a few quotes from the Institute for American Democracy blast:

"Incumbents getting a low 'Security Index Rating' from an outfit as prestigious as the American Security Council can find this a handicap."

"If any organization is the symbol of and spokesman for the military-industrial complex, it is the American Security Council."

"It pursues its propaganda objectives with advertising agency precision and, in the American competitive tradition, plays to win."

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT

All person contacted through operation alert will be asked to sign a petition to the President of the United States asking him to follow a policy of "Peace through Strength" and to regain strategic military superiority over the U.S.S.R.

Estimated Costs

Operation Alert - Phase I

A. Basic Coordination Costs

Directors of organizational relations*	\$4000	
Speech writers	5000	
Director of Press Relations*	4000	
Media Directors - ad promotion*	4000	
Secretaries	4200	
Rent	2000	
Telephone	5000	
Printing*	2500	
Travel	5000	
Office supplies, postage, miscellaneous office expenses	1500	
Furniture and equipment rental*	500	
Reserve for contingencies - 15% of above	<u>5655</u>	
		\$43,355

* Cooperating organizations will be asked to loan additional manpower, typewriters and office equipment and to do printing, etc.

B. Press Relations

In addition to the Director of Press Relations, it is recommended that a public relations firm be engaged	\$5000	
Computer letters to editors and publishers, printing of press releases, newsletter for editors, postage, etc	<u>\$5000</u>	\$10,000

The public relations firm will support the basic staff in arranging radio, TV and press interviews of key Operations Alert people.

C. Newspaper ads

Target: full page ads in 200 newspapers

Ad preparation	\$1500	
Direct mail promotion to:		
1. newspaper publishers urging them to carry ads on cooperative basis - i.e. getting paid for the ad out of receipts from ad only. (They will probably get less than their usual page rates)		
2. key individuals urging them to sponsor ads in their local papers	\$2500	

Cost of servicing replies from cooperative ads		5000	
Ads at regular rates			
New York Times	8400		
Los Angeles Times	5424		
Chicago Tribune	5160		
Washington Evening Star	3070		
Washington Post	3831		
Washington Daily News	<u>1200</u>		
		<u>32,065</u>	
			\$41,065

D. Direct Mail

Target: 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 computer letters to alert concerned citizens

Cost: about \$170 per thousand depending upon list rental
\$850,000 to \$1,700,000

Committments have already been made for printing, list rentals, etc at the 2,000,000 level.

Contributions and loans will be sought so that the additional 3,000,000 to 7,000,000 can be financed.

Since it is expected that these letters will pay for themselves* the loans will be made on the basis that all money returned from the mailing paid for by a loan will first be applied to repaying the loan. But, the person making the loan will expect payment only from the returns. Since there is a risk involved, the loaner will be paid a 10% bonus for the use of his money when enough money comes back to do so. This is equivalent to an interest rate of 120 percent because the turn around time for the money will be only 30 days.

Also since this makes the loan a strictly business deal, any loss can be treated as a business loss.

* assuming a 2 percent return with an average contribution of \$12.00, the returns will be \$240 per thousand, or \$70 per thousand above the cost.

E. Television Spots

Development of 90 second spot commercial featuring a nationally known personality such as Bob Hope 10,000

Tests of spot on local stations. If spots pay for themselves, major money will be sought to finance very intensive use of spots with money being repaid from returns. 10,000

\$20,000

February 8, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ROB ODLE

FROM:

CHARLES W. COLSON

Is there anything that you can quietly do about the attached?

I have not and will not acknowledge the letter.

Attachment

Am - Security Council letter

February 8, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: ROB ODLE
FROM: CHARLES W. COLSON

Is there anything that you can quietly do about
the attached?

I have not and will not use the letter.

Attachment (American Security Council ltr 1/30/71)

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*am
Security
Council*

December 10, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. COLSON

FROM

ROBERT C ODLE, JR

R

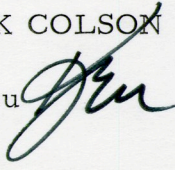
Post Office has promised to keep us up-to-date on the ASC problem.
They will be as kind as they can within the context of the law.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 9, 1970

MEMO FOR CHUCK COLSON

From: Ken BeLieu



This is the letter we discussed on the phone today. Suggest you may wish to follow up with Fisher and also with the Vice President (if you think such is appropriate.)

Attachment

*Scan - file
w/ American
Security Council
X file with ABM*

February 9, 1970

Dear John:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of February 6.

Your help on ABM was vital last session and we will need it again.

I'll see what we can do to follow up on your request to the Vice President.

Sincerely,

Kenneth E. BeLieu
Deputy Assistant to the President

Mr. John M. Fisher
President
American Security Council
1101 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036



AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND RESEARCH CENTER: 123 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606 — 312-263-2784
WASHINGTON BUREAU: 1101 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 — 202-296-4587

JOHN M. FISHER
PRESIDENT

February 6, 1970

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President, University of Plano

DR. NICHOLAS NYARADI

Director, School of International Studies

Bradley University

Mr. Ken BeLieu
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Ken:

We are most grateful for President Nixon's kind letter regarding our support of the Safeguard ABM.

I am grateful for the role you must have played in generating this exceptional letter

It appears that the ABM issue will be fought again and that other basic elements of our national security posture will be seriously threatened in the months and years ahead.

Accordingly, we plan a small seminar of the key financial supporters of the American Security Council and the Institute for American Strategy to discuss major programs to better carry out our "historic role" during the 1970's. This will be held at the Freedom Studies Center March 12-14, 1970.

I have invited Vice President Agnew to speak to these financial leaders on their responsibilities in the field of national security. I've enclosed a copy of my letter.

We'd appreciate any help you can give us in getting the Vice President or some other administration spokesman for this important occasion.

Sincerely,

John M. Fisher
President

DR. STEFAN T. POSSONY

Director of International Studies,

Hoover Institution, Stanford University

GENERAL THOMAS S. POWER,

USAF (Ret.)

Former Commander, Strategic Air Command

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USAF (Ret.)

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Former Chief of Naval Material

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Headmaster, The Graham-Eckes Schools

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Vice President, Research,

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Nuclear Scientist

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USN (Ret.)

Former Judge Advocate General, U. S. Navy

DR. KENNETH WATSON

Professor of Physics,

University of California at Berkeley

GENERAL ALBERT C. WEDEMAYER, USA (Ret.)

Chief U. S. Strategist, World War II

DR. EUGENE P. WIGNER

Physicist, Princeton University

MAJOR GENERAL W. A. WORTON, USMC (Ret.)*

Retired President,

American Library of Information

*Members of the policy board representing member companies.



FREEDOM STUDIES CENTER
OF THE INSTITUTE FOR AMERICAN STRATEGY
BOSTON, VIRGINIA 22713

703-825-1776

February 6, 1970

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*Officers and Members of the Executive Committee

The Honorable Spiro T. Agnew
Vice-President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

My dear Mr. Vice-President:

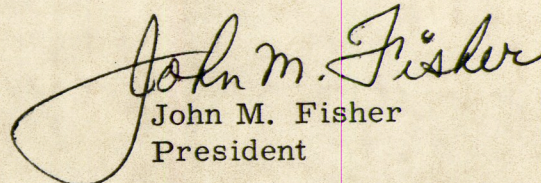
Our key financial supporters are joining with their counterparts in the American Security Council for a March 12-14 planning session to finalize the broad outlines of our programs for the 1970's. We've timed it to follow the March 11 Republican Congressional dinner because some of them will also be attending that function.

We invite you to address these financial leaders on the responsibilities of the private sector in the field of national security.

It would be most appropriate for you to address them because 1) you serve on our Advisory Board and 2) President Nixon has just commended the American Security Council for its "historic role" in this field.

I've enclosed a copy of President Nixon's letter, a brochure describing the Freedom Studies Center (its old enough that you are still listed as Governor of Maryland) and a copy of a recent Washington Evening Star article on the Freedom Studies Center which was picked up by the Associated Press and printed by many other newspapers.

Respectfully,


John M. Fisher
President

JMF/rbu

Enclosures



AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

123 North Wacker Chicago, Illinois 60606

Mr Ken BeLieu
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

HAND DELIVER

such regulation for six years; the Senate bill would bar it indefinitely.

The Tobacco Institute would have preferred a voluntary withdrawal of cigarette commercials on radio and television, Kloepper said, rather than the prohibition on such ads beginning Jan. 1, 1971, as specified in the Senate version of HR 6543. The cigarette manufacturers had requested an antitrust exemption to allow them to withdraw all broadcast advertisements simultaneously (1969 Weekly Report p. 2616, 1056, 441)

Toy Manufacturers of America. (Represents 325 manufacturers.) The group concentrated in 1969 on the Toy Safety Act (S 1689—PL 91-113), signed Nov 6. The Act was designed to increase protection for children from toys which contained thermal, electrical or mechanical hazards. The group asked that specific standards be set as a guide for industry. (1969 Weekly Report p. 2183, 586)

United States Savings and Loan League. (Represents 5,000 savings and loan associations.) The league was successful in lobbying efforts for two major pieces of legislation passed in 1969. The mortgage credit bill (S 2577—PL 91-151) supported by the league included a provision to increase to \$20,000 the savings and loan insurance accounting ceiling, a provision adjusting the cost of account insurance to the same cost level as that of bank, and a provision to make available \$4 billion in backup support for the Treasury Department to support mortgage lending. The league failed in its attempt to have approved a Federal Home Loan Bank secondary mortgage market authority and failed to obtain for savings and loan associations trustee power in handling estates. The group also lobbied successfully for provisions in the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (HR 13270—PL 91-172) including a measure maintaining special bad-debt deductions and liberalizing rules for savings and loans desiring to qualify for those deductions. A league representative said the group had not prevented higher taxes from being imposed on savings and loans, but that taxes under the proposal adopted were not as high as those under some other proposals would have been. (1969 Weekly Report p. 1721, 1493, 1491, 1340, 1135, 1130, 434)

Citizens

American Association of Retired Persons. (Represents 1.8 million retired persons.) The association was concerned primarily with Social Security legislation in 1969. It supported successfully the 15-percent increase in Social Security included in the Tax Reform Act (HR 13270—PL 91-172), as well as additional measures which were eliminated by Congress from the final legislation. The association unsuccessfully sought an updating of retirement income tax credit authorization included originally in S 2968, introduced by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D Conn.), and another Ribicoff bill (S 2969), to enable elderly persons who had not qualified for Social Security by January 1969 to receive Medicare benefits. Also unsuccessful was a campaign to have the cost of prescription drugs included in Medicare expenses and to increase the minimum Social Security premium to \$120 a month. The association also supported a provision permitting FHA financing of mobile homes, included in the mortgage credit bill (S 2577—PL 91-151) cleared Dec. 19 for the President's signature, and an extension (HR 11235—PL 91-69) and amendments to the Older Americans Act

of 1965 (PL 89-73), cleared by the House for the President's signature on Sept. 3. (1969 Weekly Report p. 1784, 1253, 1188, 555)

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). (Represents 90,000 members.) The ACLU opposed provisions of most of the crime bills to be presented by the Nixon Administration or in Congress; none cleared Congress in 1969. Specifically, it opposed the organized crime bill (S 30), the "no knock" provision of the drug control bill (S 3246), and the District of Columbia crime bills concerning preventive detention and criminal law changes (S 2600, S 2869). The group favored extension of the existing Voting Rights Act (PL 89-110) over the Administration's bill (HR 4249), although it backed several of the positions in the President's voting rights package. The group also opposed various bills and amendments dealing with campus demonstrations. The group opposed a provision added by the House to the military construction authorization bill to bar demonstrations on federal property (HR 13018—PL 91-142); the Senate dropped the section, and conferees upheld the Senate position. (Weekly Report p. 51, 36; 1969 Weekly Report p. 2693, 2613, 1181)

American Security Council. (An independent organization sponsored by business and private contributions and interested in a strong military and foreign policy.) The council in 1969 was in the thick of the Congressional debate over the antiballistic missile (ABM) system (S 2546—PL 91-121). The organization had supported a ballistic missile defense for several years and in 1969 issued a widely discussed book, *The ABM and the Changed Strategic Military Balance*, which supported the ABM. Some 20,000 copies of this publication were distributed to Members of Congress, journalists, Pentagon officials and council members. The contents of the book were widely used in the Congressional debate and quoted in full-page newspaper ads supporting the ABM during the debate. The council also supported the project and other military programs on a daily radio program it distributed. A leading commentator on the radio show was former Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn. 1943-63). (See 1969 Weekly Report p. 845.)

Americans for Democratic Action (ADA). (Represents 75,000 members.) Although the ADA did not succeed in freezing funds for the antiballistic missile (ABM) system in the military procurement authorization bill (S 2546—PL 91-121), its spokesmen felt that the ABM battle served as the opening wedge in "unmasking" military spending to Congressional criticism. The ADA supported the two-year authorization for the Office of Economic Opportunity (S 3016—PL 91-177) and the national commitments resolution (S Res 85). It opposed the nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. to the Supreme Court and the Administration voting rights bill (HR 4249). (1969 Weekly Report p. 2682, 2613, 2608, 2310, 1432)

Citizens Committee for Postal Reform. (A new group formed in 1969 to press for postal reform as embodied in the Administration bill (HR 11750).) The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted in October against the corporation plan, but by the end of 1969 had not completed marking up another reform bill (HR 4). A spokesman for the committee said the group was "not unhappy" about the reform bill even though the corporation section was not included in it. (1969 Weekly Report p. 1992)

Dear Mr. Fisher:

In surveying the events of the past year it is clear that the passage of the legislation authorizing a Safeguard ABM system was of monumental importance in maintaining our vital national security posture. The American Security Council played a major role in achieving that victory.

It was altogether in keeping with the historic role of your organization in supporting programs which assure an adequate defense for the nation. I want you to know that your group's understanding, commitment to the national security and its active support are sources of great strength to me as Commander-in-Chief. I am deeply appreciative of the important work which you have done.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. John M. Fisher
Executive Director
American Security Council
1101 Seventeenth Street, NW.
Washington, D. C. 20036