



The Phyllis Schlafly Report



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Should We Build The Sentinel?

For the past month, the news has been filled with controversy and agitation over whether or not to build the anti-missile defense system which is now called the Sentinel. What are the facts?

The anti-missile is a fantastic achievement of American scientific and electronic genius which can shoot down enemy missiles hurtling through space at speeds up to 18,000 miles per hour. In a matter of seconds, the anti-missile can sort out real warheads from among clouds of decoys, and then destroy the enemy warheads before they can destroy us with blast, radiation or fallout. The anti-missile has only one objective: to save American lives against enemy attack.

The anti-missile is made up of three parts: the multi-function array radar, which is the radar-computer complex that identifies and tracks the attacking missile; the Spartan, which is the long-range anti-missile that destroys attacking missiles hundreds of miles out into space; and the Sprint, which is the higher-speed short-range anti-missile that destroys attacking missiles at the edge of the atmosphere.

Just as every football team needs both an offense and a defense, so our nation's military might needs both an offense and a defense. Everyone recognizes the need for defensive weapons such as anti-submarine and anti-aircraft weapons. But the principal weapon possessed today by our principal enemy, the Soviet Union, is the nuclear missile. Common sense and logic tell us that America *must* protect itself against the nuclear power of the men in the Kremlin who have vowed to "bury" us in a "rain-storm" of missiles.

For nearly four years, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff have unanimously and urgently recommended the building, or deployment, of an anti-missile system. During all this time, the building of the anti-missile was blocked by the stubborn opposition of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. In September 1967, apparently at the insistence of President Johnson and the Congress, McNamara announced that he would start building the Sentinel. Then McNamara stalled and delayed so that nothing was even started by the time President Nixon assumed office in January 1969.

Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird has made it clear that the Sentinel anti-missile is essential to U.S. defense and he wants to proceed with its deployment. He said on February 9: "If any errors are made by me, they will be made on the side of the safety of the people of the United States." But suddenly he is confronted with noisy protests from liberal Congressmen and pacifist scientists.

In the last eight years, the Soviet nuclear striking power has increased 300%. In the last two years, the Soviet missile force has nearly quadrupled. Yet, in the face of such enemy power, we are treated to emotional outbursts against a weapon whose sole purpose is to save American lives. Let us examine the false arguments being made against the Sentinel anti-missile.

Too Costly?

False Argument #1: "The anti-missile costs too much and those billions should be spent on urban problems, etc."

Answer: If we fail to repel or deter a nuclear attack, most Americans won't be alive to enjoy any money

spent on other projects. Our most urgent objective must be to enable America to survive as a nation. The anti-missile could be the cheapest life and property insurance you ever bought. It will be a bargain if it only saves our lives once! Furthermore, the lives we save may be our own.

Former Secretary of Defense McNamara used to give a more sophisticated version of this argument. He alleged that it isn't "cost-effective" because it costs the United States more to build an anti-missile system than it costs the Soviets to build additional offensive nuclear missiles. This is a typical egghead argument, totally lacking in common sense. It is just like saying that we should not spend money for fire departments because it costs us more to build and maintain them than it costs the arsonist to buy matches and gasoline. Most people recognize that we must spend money to protect our lives and property from the damage criminals may do.

Actually, it is no longer true at all that an anti-missile system would cost us more than additional offensive weapons would cost the Soviets. The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions (which is opposed to the anti-missile) has conceded that "offensive and defensive cost factors have been balanced out, at least for the past four years."

Provocative?

False Argument #2: "The anti-missile is provocative."

Answer: This argument is just mischievous doubletalk originated by Jerome Wiesner and Roswell Leavitt Gilpatric. A weapon such as a rifle can be offensive or defensive depending on how it is used. But an anti-

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missile system is purely defensive; it cannot kill a single Russian or Chinese.

There is nothing any more "provocative" about an anti-missile system than there is about a burglar alarm system. The only one who thinks the burglar alarm system is "provocative" is the burglar. A burglar alarm system is purely defensive, and never goes into action unless and until the burglar is on your premises. Likewise, the anti-missile would never go into action until enemy missiles were already streaking toward America.

General Austin Betts, the man who conducted the long series of tests which proved that the anti-missile is reliable, stated that an anti-missile system is no more provocative than putting seat belts in your automobile. Just because you have seat belts installed, this does not mean that you intend to drive down the highway and crash into another car. They are a sensible safety precaution which may save your life. So is the anti-missile.

Escalation?

False Argument #3: "The U.S. anti-missile system will escalate the arms race."

Answer: It is utterly ridiculous to say that the U.S. will "escalate" the arms race by building an anti-missile system — when for the past three years the Soviets have been deploying their own anti-missile system!

Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird gave the figures to demolish this myth when he appeared on *Face the Nation* on February 9. He said that the Soviets are presently spending \$3.70 on defensive nuclear weapons for every \$1 the U.S. is spending. He went on to say that, since the gross national product of the Soviet Union is only half that of the U.S., the Soviets are thus devoting seven times more of their national product to defensive nuclear weapons than the U.S.

These figures make it completely obvious *which* nation is "escalating" the arms race. Secretary Laird added that, in offensive nuclear weapons, the Soviets are outspending us at the ratio of \$3 to \$2.

The myth persists among some people that, if the U.S. would just "show our good faith" by disarming, or by not building additional weapons, the Soviets would reciprocate with some

kind of nuclear "noblesse oblige." The upper-echelon liberals refer to this as U.S. "unilateral initiative" followed by Soviet "reciprocal action."

The 1967 Report of the House Armed Services Committee called *The Changing Strategic Military Balance, U.S.A. vs. U.S.S.R.* proves that since 1962 the U.S. has engaged in "unilateral initiative" to the extent of scrapping 50% of our nuclear striking power. During this same period, the Soviets "reciprocated" by increasing their nuclear arsenal 300%. The Soviets are "escalating" the arms race just as fast as they can bleed the rubles out of Russian and satellite economies.

May Not Work?

False Argument #4: "The anti-missile may not work."

Answer: Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford, in his last Statement to Congress before leaving the Pentagon, gave a complete answer to this argument. He said that 23 million Americans would be killed by a nuclear attack from Red China; but if we have the Sentinel in operation, 22 of those 23 million Americans would be saved. This means that the Sentinel is so effective that it would save 95% of the Americans who would otherwise be killed.

During World War II, anti-aircraft weapons were considered valuable and necessary even though they were able to shoot down less than 10% of the attacking enemy planes. A defensive weapon which is 95% effective must be the best defensive weapon ever invented, and we should waste no time in building it.

Unnecessary?

False Argument #5: "The anti-missile is unnecessary because the Soviets are deterred from attacking us by the assured destruction capability of our offensive nuclear forces."

Answer: Since the Soviets already have an anti-missile system, we have no "assured destruction capability" against the U.S.S.R. But, so long as we have no anti-missile system, the Soviets definitely do have an "assured destruction capability" against us. In an official Statement to Congress, former Secretary McNamara conceded that the Soviets are capable of killing 160,000,000 Americans in a nuclear attack. Doesn't it make good sense to deprive the Soviets of their capability to destroy us by installing a defensive weapon which is 95% effective?

A Danger?

False Argument #6: "The anti-missile is a danger to the people living in the area of the installations."

Answer: The danger from accidental explosion of the anti-missile is non-existent. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird pointed out on February 13 that, in handling about 15,000 nuclear weapons all over the world, the United States has never experienced an accident which resulted in a nuclear explosion. In mid-February, the Pentagon also disclosed that it had atomic warheads on Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft missiles stationed around 85 metropolitan areas from 1958 to 1968 — and there was never a single accident or near-accident.

The most ridiculous part of this false argument is the emotional claim that the Soviets might deliberately target their nuclear missiles at the locations where we had installed anti-missile defenses. There is no logic to this argument. The likelihood is that the Soviets have already targeted our large cities because they are heavy population centers. But, if a choice were to be made, why would the Soviets waste their missiles on a well-defended area when they could do more damage on an undefended area? Thus, if Chicago were defended by an anti-missile system, but St. Louis were not, the Soviets would stand to gain more by targeting St. Louis.

Something Better?

False Argument #7: "It would be a waste of money to build the anti-missile because we might have something better in ten years."

Answer: If anyone can look into a crystal ball and tell us the precise moment when the Soviets or Chinese Reds will attack, then we could build weapons for exactly that date and not waste earlier preparations. In the absence of such precise knowledge of the future, the only sensible policy is to follow the advice of President George Washington who said: "If we desire to secure peace . . . it must be known that we are *at all times ready* for war."

America cannot be protected by weapons which are on the drawing board — only by weapons which we actually have. At the time of Pearl Harbor, the Pentagon knew that in three or four years we would build a better airplane than the B-17 and B-24. The improved, larger B-29

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What To Do About Campus Rioters?

Here is the bill which patriots in Illinois are trying to pass in the Illinois Legislature. Do you have similar bills up for passage in your Legislature?

Senate Bill 47

An Act in Relation to the Dismissal or Expulsion of Students from State Supported Institutions of Higher Learning.

1. Any person enrolled in a state supported institution of higher learning shall be immediately dismissed and expelled from that institution up-

on a finding in an informal hearing before an administrative official of the institution that the person participated in:

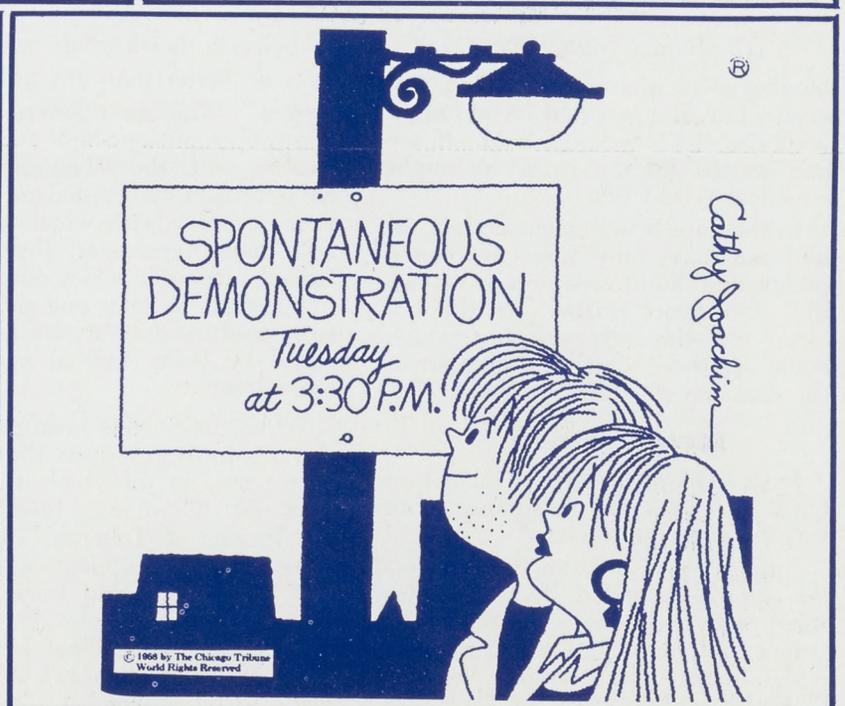
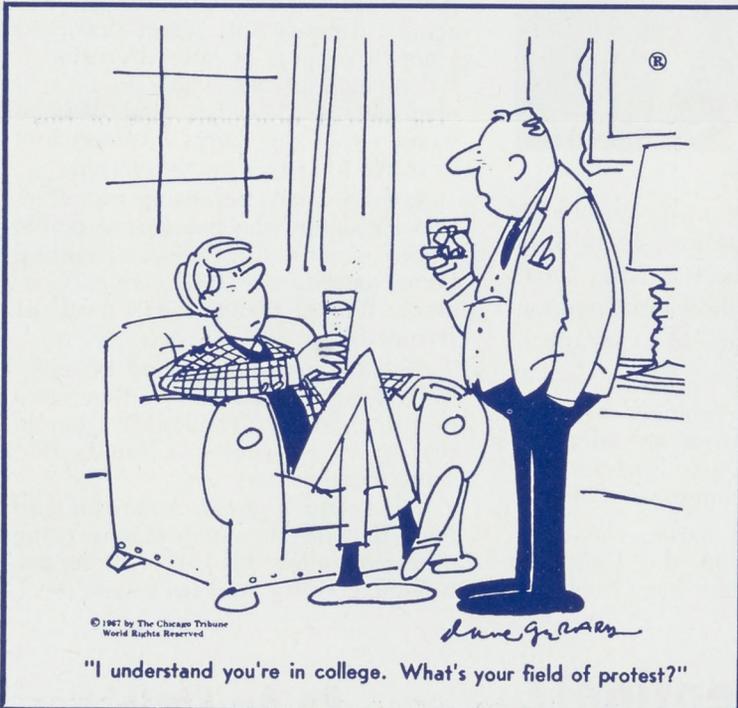
- (1) An act or acts of vandalism resulting in damages in excess of \$50;
- (2) A riot or unlawful assembly;
- (3) The unauthorized appropriation or occupation of any building of the institution;
- (4) The deliberate forcible and unlawful interference with the freedom of movement of any person at the institution; or

- (5) Any other unlawful act directed against the institution.

A person dismissed under this section shall not be reinstated.

2. This act does not preclude criminal or civil action against any persons participating in any of the acts set out in Section 1 of this act.

3. The administrative authorities of each state supported institution of higher learning shall give notice of the substance of this act to all persons now enrolled therein as soon as possible and to prospective students prior to their enrollment.



Richard Barnes: Outstanding Christian Statesman

"You cannot protect the criminal and retain law and order.

You cannot have freedom for nothing.

You cannot maintain a Republic without an alerted, informed, dedicated and activated citizenry.

You cannot scoff at National heroes and retain patriotism.

You cannot deficit spend yourself rich.

You cannot destroy initiative and remain creative.

You cannot dirty yourself clean.

You cannot usurp constitutional powers and retain constitutional government.

You cannot build a life for yourself, your family, your nation, without help from God."

This is the personal creed of one of the outstanding Christian statesmen in America: E. Richard Barnes — Chaplain, Soldier, Teacher, Patriot, and Legislator. His career is an inspiration to all Americans.

After starting out as a high school teacher and Methodist pastor, Richard Barnes was a Navy Chaplain from 1941-1961. He served in combat areas in the Pacific during most of World War II, taking part in the original battle of Guadalcanal. He was again in combat during the Korean War, serving as senior chaplain on the aircraft carrier, *U.S.S.*



Philippine Sea, which covered the famous Inchon Landing. In 1954, he was chaplain for the U.S. Navy forces which helped a million anti-Communist North Vietnamese to escape to South Vietnam.

Following his retirement from the Navy, Captain Barnes served as director of the San Diego Branch of the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade.

In 1962 Captain Barnes was elected Assemblyman in the California Legislature, and has been reelected

by increasing margins ever since. Assemblyman Barnes' legislative goals are protecting California against the subversive Communist conspiracy, preserving the free enterprise system, strengthening narcotics laws to assist police in securing convictions of violators, strengthening anti-obscenity laws, maintaining local control in government and schools, eliminating welfare frauds, and prohibiting trade with all countries which send supplies to the Reds in Vietnam.

In discussing statewide issues during his 1968 campaign, Assemblyman Barnes said: "I take an absolute stand against campus riots, street riots, and I am in support of law enforcement. I denounce anyone who says he will obey only the laws he likes." It is no wonder that the voters returned him to office by a two-to-one margin.

Assemblyman Barnes is an effective legislator who has a remarkable record of authoring bills and getting them passed. In 1967 alone, Governor Ronald Reagan signed 31 Barnes bills.

Assemblyman Barnes and his wife, Marvel, are the parents of four wonderful children. They are a family that prays together — a family that stays together.

We salute a great American and hope that his story will inspire many others to follow his career of service to God, country, and his fellow men.

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bomber went into action in 1945. But meanwhile, the war had to be fought with the B-17 and the B-24. If we had waited for the B-29, we might have lost World War II.

In the case of a nuclear attack, we will not have any time to reopen plants and build weapons — as we did after Pearl Harbor. In the nuclear age, the only weapons which count are those which are on alert at the moment of attack.

More Treaties?

False Argument #8: "Our best hope for peace lies in signing more treaties with the Soviets."

Answer: The delusion that America can be defended by treaties instead of by weapons is the most persistent and pernicious of all the liberal fallacies. For example, William C. Foster said on *Meet the Press* that

he believes that a treaty with the Soviets is "better than any anti-ballistic system." Well, most Americans don't. We cannot put our hope for peace in treaties with the Communists who have broken their pledged word to every country with which they signed a major agreement. Just as a confirmed alcoholic is not cured by being invited to take one more drink, so a confirmed treaty-breaker is not cured by being invited to sign one more treaty.

When the Soviets invaded Czechoslovakia in August 1968, they violated 17 treaties, one of which was only 17 days old. Those who failed to learn the lessons of Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam, Panmunjom, Geneva, Budapest, and Vietnam, should learn from the invasion of Czechoslovakia that the Communists still follow Lenin's dictum: "Promises are like piecrusts, made to be broken."

Be An Eagle

Here are the words of Richard M. Nixon, quoted in the *Chicago Daily News* of December 29, 1968:

"I am neither a hawk nor a dove, but I suggest that we better be eagles today. The eagle does not attack, but the eagle always defends."

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