

DDCI EXPENSE ACCOUNTING
 Pittsburgh, Pa. and Columbus, Ohio
 15-17 February 1975

15 February (Saturday)

| | | |
|------|---|---------|
| 0805 | Lv Fort Myer, Va. via QP vehicle | |
| | Snack - Howard Johnson's Restaurant | \$ 1.01 |
| 1300 | Arr Pittsburgh | |
| | Lunch - Pittsburgh Hilton | 4.75 |
| | Dinner - Stouffers Restaurant | 6.60 |
| | Lodging - Redwood Motor Hotel | |
| | (\$18.15 - paid by <input type="text"/>) | |

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16 February (Sunday)

| | | |
|------|--|------|
| | Breakfast - Redwood Motor Hotel | 2.85 |
| 1130 | Lv Pittsburgh via QP vehicle | |
| | Lunch - LK Family Restaurant, Buckeye Lake, Ohio | 3.00 |
| 1530 | Arr Columbus, Ohio | |
| | Tip to porter at Neil House Motor Hotel | 1.00 |
| | Dinner - no expense - paid for by hosts | |
| | Lodging - no expense - paid for by hosts | |

17 February (Monday)

| | | |
|------|--|------|
| | Breakfast - Neil House Motor Hotel | 3.00 |
| | Lunch - no expense - paid for by hosts | |
| | Tip to porter at Neil House | 1.00 |
| 1400 | Lv Columbus | |
| | Snack - Howard Johnson's Restaurant | 2.70 |
| | No dinner | |
| 2130 | Arr Washington, D. C. | |

TOTAL \$ 25.91

ADVANCE (14 February 1975): \$200.00



21 February 1975

Dear General Walters:

Don't believe I ever heard a more adroit address in my life than yours given on 17 February 1975 to the Rotary Club of Columbus. Too many of our people, as you know, live in a Hollywood-like world, the laws for which were once described by a one-time law teacher of mine - Section I - Everyone shall be good; Section II - Everyone shall obey this law.

We live in a world where weaponry has advanced to the point that at least two nations have the ability to destroy the world, and this number will be expanded by the turn of the century. We most certainly need to be leaders in the research and development of the weapons for our defense. Simultaneously, we need to know what is going on in the world. Your talk Monday last should have proved that to many of your listeners.

While there may be political justification at this time for volunteer Armed Forces, large standing Armed Forces have no place in our Republic, for the obligation to defend our country is the obligation of all persons and not just the ready and the willing. I have spoken and written many times on this subject and I feel even more strongly about it than I did when I first started writing on the subject 40 years ago.

Again, let me say that what you said at Rotary needs to be said in every populus center in the United States and by you. Would say every hamlet, but we can't spread you that thin. See enclosed excerpt from a talk of mine on universal service and military obligation.

Sincerely,

Approved For Release 2003/08/25 : CIA-RDP80R01731R002400200001-7

CSD/aj

Carlton S. Dargusch

REPORT TO THE ENGINEERING MANPOWER COMMISSION
OF ENGINEERS JOINT COUNCIL
16 JANUARY 1975

United States Active Armed Forces Preliminary Strength for 30 November 1974, as compared to that of 30 June 1974 was as follows:

| | <u>Preliminary Strength</u> <u>30 November 1974</u> | <u>Actual Strength</u> <u>30 June 1974</u> |
|----------------|--|---|
| Total DOD | 2,153,914 | 2,162,005 |
| Army | 780,220 | 783,330 |
| Navy | 551,602 | 545,903 |
| Marine Corps . | 191,992 | 188,802 |
| Air Force | 630,100 | 643,970 |

This approximates the programmed strength for fiscal 1975 established by the Congress in Public Law 93-365, which is as follows:

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Total | 2,149,313 |
| Army | 785,000 |
| Navy | 540,380 |
| Marine Corps | 196,398 |
| Air Force | 627,535 |

While the Active Armed Forces have apparently been meeting their recruiting quotas, there is still no assurance that the Armed Forces are securing the quality and mix of personnel they need. While all volunteer forces are often spoken of as a desirable objective in the United States, we must observe that government itself would not long endure if citizen participation

was on a voluntary basis. We have no illusion about what would happen to our tax system and support of government if the taxpayer was permitted to make a goodwill offering on a voluntary basis for the United States would not long endure. We are back then to our oft repeated theme that there is no substitute in this time of continuing international crises for a system of universal service patterned after that of the Israeli, Swedish and Swiss, for the security of our nation should not be the responsibility of the ready and the willing but must be the responsibility of all citizens if this nation is to survive.

We have grave reservations of a constitutional and political nature concerning the long time maintenance of large professional military forces by the United States, for the very minimum professional military forces, augmented by citizen forces, are best suited to our Republic for there is no place in America for large professional standing Armed Forces, for our Republic would not long survive the permanent establishment of such a system. It should be observed that prior to 1945, it was United States policy to demobilize its Active Armed Forces immediately following each major war and that since 1945 this nation, for the first time in its history, has maintained large active Armed Forces when it was not at war. This undoubtedly led to our unfortunate involvement in Viet Nam during the Kennedy Administration, which involvement mushroomed under President Johnson, and could lead to future foreign involvements. Conversely,

the smallness of our Armed Forces undoubtedly kept us out of many foreign entanglements prior to 1940. Am not questioning the immediate necessity for the continued maintenance of large Armed Forces after World War II in view of the cold war that followed on the heels of that war, since the nation had refused to adopt Universal Military Training, but do question now the policy of maintaining permanent large professional military forces in non-war time, and believe that universal service is the only effective answer to our constitutional and security problems, for we must maintain adequate Armed Forces during the foreseeable future if this nation is to survive.

We turn now to the second most urgent problem facing the nation (the first being our military security) - namely, the economy and inflation, and note the continued downward trend in the nation's economy which is accompanied by continued inflation. It should be observed that other industrial nations face similar problems.

When we reported last, we stressed the necessity for a balanced budget. This, however, in the present state of the economy cannot be attained without a huge reduction in public spending, which, in turn, is virtually impossible and we may expect huge federal deficits in fiscal 1975, in fiscal 1976 and possibly thereafter, all of which, of course, will lead to further deficit financing with all of its attendant ills. As the expression goes, the time has come to bite the bullet and face up to our many responsibilities, both domestic and foreign. We do not solve the gasoline energy crisis, for example, by

such dubious devices as closing filling stations on Sunday and serving even number licensed cars on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday and odd number licensed cars on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This is political squirrel cage stuff - lots of activity and no results, which is too often the case.^{1/} If the energy problem is to be solved and we are to avoid reliance on unreliable energy sources and avoid excessive costs, we must now turn to the only sufficient energy source we have - namely, coal - and learn to synthesize that for all of our energy needs. This will not be accomplished overnight but it is time we stopped talking about the energy crisis and started doing something about it. All other energy sources should be fully explored and utilized, but we need to concentrate now on our only known and reliable domestic source for energy - namely, coal.

So it is with many of our other problems - if we would maintain detente with the Soviets and the Mainland Chinese, it will only be because we are strong enough to insure detente for there is no doubt as to the avowed and continuing purposes of the Communists. They will destroy the free world if they can and only a strong United States can prevent that.

In this time of financial stress and huge deficits, there will be even greater pressure on the reduction of defense expenditures and for a further reordering of the priorities,

^{1/} The rationing of gasoline in the U.S. in non-war time would make the noble experiment, called prohibition, look like a Sunday school picnic and could be the step which leads to complete national disintegration.

which, in the last analysis, is a sophisticated way of justifying a further reduction in military expenditures but make no mistake a strong United States military establishment is the only thing that will insure the preservation of the free world and prevent the destruction of our country. Defense spending, of course, must be scrutinized and reduced wherever possible but our national security must not be jeopardized in the reordering of the priorities.^{2/}

As I reported in November, 1974, the Department of Defense appropriation for fiscal 1975 is 82.57 billion. This may be compared with the estimated Soviet military budget of 96 billion. 56% of the U. S. defense budget goes for personnel costs as compared to but 27% for the Soviets much larger forces. This leaves 36 billion for the U.S. and 70 billion for the USSR, or twice as much, for research and development, armaments and military operations. In 1945, the United States had nuclear supremacy but just 30 years later that supremacy has passed to the USSR, which now has nuclear first strike ability and whose strength will continue to grow while ours continues to decline.

^{2/} Informed sources report that the Defense Manpower Commission ~~is ready to recommend~~ elimination of the civilian secretary, under secretary and assistant secretary positions in each of the services. According to the commission proposal, the service Chiefs of Staff would become the sole boss in their service and would report directly to the Secretary of Defense.

We face not only tremendous problems at home, but there is a continued threat to the peace of the world in the Far East where the confrontation between the Mainland Chinese and the Soviets grows day by day with frequent clashes along their common border in Siberia. The Soviets are said to have 60 divisions poised along the China frontier with about half of them in Outer Mongolia and these Soviet troops have the most modern Soviet arms, including nuclear weapons. A conflagration which might engulf the world could break out on that extended frontier overnight, for there is great pressure in the Soviet Union for a preventive war against the Mainland Chinese for the purposes of destroying the nuclear ability of the Mainland Chinese.

No less serious is the continuing confrontation between the Israeli and the bordering Arab nations. A third war here, which is in the offing unless steps are taken towards a durable peace in the Near East, could set off a worldwide conflagration. The real question here is how many wars of attrition the Israeli can stand and how long the United States can continue to supply the Israeli with arms in these wars, when our own military ability is being reduced on every side. Indeed the time is not far off when the United States will no longer be able to assist the Israeli with war materiel.

Then, too, there has been a veiled threat in the media of action by the oil consuming nations against the oil producing nations (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries - OPEC).^{3/} This is just another instance of where the use of force by the oil consuming nations might produce a third world war, for such an action would involve areas in which the Soviets have a direct strategic interest. We have said many times that the Soviets would not risk major involvement in a war over Cuba, noting that they would fight to the death for Russia or any of its buffer states. It is one thing to supply armaments to a belligerent; it is something else to commit large numbers of man in a military effort far away from home, but rest assured the Soviets would feel compelled to intervene militarily in any war involving the U.S. and the crude oil producers of the Middle East. An outbreak in any of the above areas could bring a United States Armed Forces mobilization and will require the activation of Selective Service, which must be kept on effective standby. This, then, requires local boards, state headquarters and national headquarters in being and the continued training of the required National Guard and Reserve military personnel.

^{3/} Algeria, Ecuador, Kuwait, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

We have reported many times to the Engineering Manpower Commission over the last 25 years on the inordinate growth in power and size of government (federal, state and local) in the United States. This growth is reflected in the huge increase in the number of public employees of all governments in the United States. There are approximately 11,300,000 civilian employees in state and local government. To this must be added the civilian employees of the Federal Government, including DOD, who total 2,500,000 plus 2,150,000 active military, or a total of approximately 16,000,000 public employees - both civilian and military, of all governments in the United States. This staggering total does not include the civilian employees of government contractors. The total labor force of the United States as of November 1974, was approximately 94,000,000 so that one out of every six persons in the United States labor force was employed by federal, state or local governments and they and their families could control this country. We are not opposed to government work programs in times of depression, but we do say that the government labor force is top heavy and should be trimmed to the bone. Big government in the United States has not resulted in better or more efficient government but rather less efficient and responsive government. We should turn the

whole thing around, for the least government consistent with the public good is the best government. Private enterprise with all of its faults will always be more effective than government. We must learn to ask for less from government and do more for ourselves as citizens. The public purse is not bottomless for there are limits to government spending which must be observed if we are not to impoverish our people through taxes. The best way to increase the income of our people is to decrease their taxes which are pretty well concealed through the withholding thief device, for wage earners no longer speak of true wages but only take home pay, i.e. that which they get in their hand.

Some will surely ask what concern the Engineering Manpower Commission has with the economy and national security, and the answer is that it has everything to do with those problems like all other interested groups, for if the U. S. goes down the drain, and it is headed in that direction, the EMC can forget all about the problems of supply, training and utilization of engineers, and other manpower problems as well. Perhaps some do not know that public finance has been my primary civilian interest and manpower has been my military specialty.

To repeat, the first step to survival is the renewal of our faith in Divine Providence. The second is the revival of

our faith in the United States of America and the American way of life, and the third is a resumption of our faith in ourselves.

There is still time but it is running out, America must act affirmatively and make the hard choices on both the domestic and foreign fronts for we are engaged in wars. We know full well that there is no substitute for victory.

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