

Address at Pearl Harbor luncheon

Senator Hiram L. Fong Papers

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Address by Senator Hiram L. Fong, R. - Hawaii
Pearl Harbor Luncheon
May , 1975

Rear Admiral Paddock, Captain Hoffmann, Mr. Plimier,
Mr. Wong, and distinguished guests:

Aloha!

Before I proceed any further, I would like to share with you a news item that came over the Shipyard's Coconut Wireless just a little while ago. Since many of you live in the Kaneohe area, I know this news item will be of great interest to you. A wire dispatch out of Tokyo stated that the Mikimoto Pearl Company of Japan is making a serious bid to buy Kaneohe Bay. Apparently, the company wants to use the bay as an oyster farm for its rapidly expanding cultured pearl business. One Mikimoto executive was quoted as saying: "Tooday Kaneohe Bay; tomorrow Pearlu Harbah!"

Although this great Shipyard is considered the Pearl of the Navy's operations in the Pacific, I fear it may someday be converted into an oyster farm if the Congress and the Administration do not wake up to its strategic importance and treat Pearl Harbor as the most important Naval base in the most important and largest ocean in the world.

From Hawaii the Navy commands all Naval Forces in the Pacific and maintains a central Pacific support base for the

operating forces of the U. S. Pacific Fleet.

The Commander in Chief of all Naval air forces, ships, and submarines in the Pacific Ocean is located at Pearl Harbor. In addition, major logistical functions to support the ships, aircrafts and personnel include ammunition and fuel storage, supply, communication, repair and refueling, training, research and development, housing and community support.

All these critical functions and responsibilities are headquartered here at Pearl Harbor -- the heart of our vast operations in the mighty Pacific Ocean -- the largest body of water on the face of the earth.

Covering nearly 64 million square miles, the Pacific is twice as large as the Atlantic Ocean.

Between Panama and the China Sea, it is 11,000 miles wide. But between Alaska and the Soviet Union on the Bering Strait, it is only a few miles wide.

More than one-half of the world's population of 4 billion people live in the Pacific basin or in countries rimming the Pacific Ocean. These include the United States, with Hawaii in the middle of the Pacific Ocean 2,500 miles from the U. S. west coast. Also included among the nations in the Pacific or rimming the Pacific Ocean are the People's Republic of China, the Soviet

Union, Japan, Indonesia, the Republic of China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Korea, Australia, and various others.

From the time that men became waterborne on seagoing vessels, the oceans and the seas of the world have been of tremendous importance to their economic life and progress.

Because trade and commerce among nations are so vitally important -- indeed, they are the lifeblood of a number of nations such as Japan -- freedom of the seas has been a cardinal tenet of international relations. And a strong Navy is the only way we can be sure that the free world will continue to have freedom of the seas to carry on international trade and commerce.

Having spent over 15 years as your senior Senator in Washington, I want to spend a moment sharing with you the valuable lesson America learned about the importance of seapower over 160 years ago.

The War of 1812 was at its height and the British, backed up by their powerful Navy, decided on April 23, 1814, to extend a blockade along the entire American east coast.

As was expected, the small, weak, ill-equipped American Navy could do little to stop the menacing British Navy which was roaming the East Coast almost at will.

By August of 1814, our young Republic suffered the humiliation of an enemy attack on Washington, D. C., and the burning of the White House. In the century and a half since 1814 -- when we were helpless to even defend our own capital city -- we have been taught even more about the importance of seapower.

Perhaps Teddy Roosevelt summed it up best when he said, "A good Navy is not provocative of war. It is the guarantee of peace."

Today, even more than in the past, America is dependent on seapower. For one thing, we need free sea lanes and the fast merchant ships to maintain the crucial flow of raw materials and energy to the United States.

No one argues that the United States has been blessed with an abundance of material and human resources, rivalling if not surpassing those of any other nation in the world. But even the United States is dependent on many other lands for basic resources.

For example, despite large oil deposits, we import up to one-third of our oil and one-sixth of our basic energy requirements.

The United States must import 100 percent of its chrome and tin; 90 percent or more of its cobalt manganese, nickel, and

platinum; 80 percent or more of its asbestos, bauxite, and alumina; and large quantities of its zinc, tungsten, potassium, iron ore, and lead.

Therefore, one can fairly ask: If we reduce further America's presence and commitments in Asia and the Pacific, what will happen to our vital sea lanes in our trade and commerce with countries in that region? -- an area where, according to William J. Casey, Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank, "America's two-way trans-Pacific trade amounted to \$34.8 billion in 1973. That was \$2.6 billion more than our trade with the European Community."

In view of the above picture, the obvious questions that pop to mind are: What is the state of American seapower today? What will it be in the future?

Unfortunately, since 1968, the size of the Navy has been cut literally in half. Today, our fleet of 500 ships is the smallest since 1939, two years before the bombing of Pearl Harbor. And it is, regrettably, still shrinking.

In fact, the Navy's active fleet will be down to 490 ships by June 30, 1976, five days before we celebrate our 200th birthday as a free and independent Nation.

Fortunately, everything is not negative. There is also

a positive side to the current status of our proud Navy -- it has some tremendous assets.

Our aircraft carriers and their air groups are very potent weapons systems. These outstanding tactical forces contribute immeasurably to making our overall strike forces the very best in the world.

Our nuclear-powered submarines and nuclear-powered surface ships are the finest in the world. We have more of them than any other country.

The United States Marine Corps is unrivaled as a combat force. And the spirit and the morale of the Marines -- especially following their magnificent rescue of the Mayaguez and her crew -- are as high as they have ever been.

In fact, the entire Navy-Marine Corps team has these very important and vital ingredients for success: combat-proven strength, dynamic leadership, and dedicated professionalism.

Nevertheless, if both the Navy and the Marine Corps are to maintain the same high standards for the days ahead, we must take into account some dramatic changes in the global balance of power.

From the end of World War II until the 1960's, the United States maintained virtually unquestioned naval supremacy. The

Soviet Navy -- except for submarines -- generally ranked fourth, after the United States, British, and French Navies. And because of the lack of a far-ranging naval fleet, the Soviet Union was unable to influence the Anglo-French Suez expedition in 1956, the U. S. naval forces landing in Lebanon in 1958, and the U. S. naval quarantine of Cuba which forced the Soviets to withdraw strategic nuclear weapons from that country in 1962.

Since then, the Soviet Union has made prodigious efforts to remedy its deficiencies on the high seas. In mid-1964, Soviet warships were ordered out of their traditional coastal areas and they established a continued presence in the Mediterranean Sea.

The situation is not limited to the Mediterranean alone. For example, just last month, elements from all four fleets of the Soviet Navy completed their global maneuvers.

More than 200 Soviet ships deployed in all of the oceans of the world participated in the exercise.

More than 50 Soviet ships were deployed in the Atlantic, extending their maneuvers to the Norwegian Sea and southwest of the British Isles.

Soviet reconnaissance aircraft, operating from Cuba and Guinea, conducted ocean surveillance over wide areas of the Atlantic Ocean.

The Soviet Navy was also active in the Mediterranean, the Pacific and the Indian Oceans.

There is no doubt in my mind that the Russians understand the importance of seapower -- they have built up their Navy while we have permitted ours to shrink.

As a member of the Defense Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I here and now pledge to you that I will not stand idly by and allow the Soviet Union to surpass our country's naval power -- I will continue to work vigorously with President Ford, Secretary of Defense Schlesinger, Secretary of the Navy Middendorf, Admiral Holloway, and all of you for the kind of America that has been good -- not only for us -- but for all mankind.

My fellow Americans, we cannot -- and we dare not -- allow our defense strength to diminish while our potential adversaries build up their forces. It is the obligation of each of us -- the Administration, the Congress, and every American -- to keep our country strong and militarily viable.

A great hero -- who led our country in its quest for independence and peace -- George Washington, once declared: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving the peace."

After all, peace is what we are really talking about -- the building of peace and the preserving of peace. And only a strong America can build a strong and durable peace.

In this regard, I am confident that the people of Hawaii, especially those who are so intimately connected with the naval activities at Pearl Harbor, will do all they can to keep America -- the defender of freedom and the preserver of peace -- strong and second to none in its military strength.

Your responsibility at Pearl Harbor is immense and critical to the overall defense capability of our country.

This is especially so since the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard is our only shipyard located outside the continental United States. Since there are no significant commercial shipyard facilities in Hawaii, the Navy must rely completely on this Shipyard for servicing the ships stationed in the area.

We all know that the drydocks in this Naval Shipyard are the only facilities that can handle large ships -- and they are put to frequent use in providing emergency repairs for all types of ships transiting to and from the Far East. The Shipyard's repair basin has the capacity to handle conventional and nuclear-powered submarines, destroyers, destroyer escorts, and large auxiliaries.

Although one of Pearl Harbor's more important assets is its strategic location -- putting service for the Fleet 2,500 miles closer to the areas of potential conflict -- I firmly believe that its most important asset is the people that work here: People who believe in what their great country stands for; people who have dedicated their lives and talents to keeping America strong and vigilant; people who are determined to leave for the generations to come, all that we have achieved together in two centuries of struggle.

As we look forward to our Nation's bicentennial celebration, I pledge to you as solemnly and as strongly as I can that I will do my part and I am sure each and every one of you will do your part to keep America strong.

MAY 28 1975

SENATOR HIRAM FONG'S VISIT

(THURSDAY, 29 MAY 1975)

- 1000 Philip Ho & Al Wong leave Shipyard.
- 1030 Leave Finance Factors with Senator Hiram Fong and party.
- 1100 Arrive Landing "C". Greeting party to include:
- Captain Henry Hoffmann
 - Captain Kenneth Brooks
 - Jack Wheat
 - Robert Paddock
 - Jerry Lee
 - Charles Kester
- 1105 Board CINCPACFLT Barge for Harbor Tour/briefings.
CAPT Hoffmann & CAPT Brooks talk on charts (on easel)
and passing points of interest on shore:

- Senator Hiram Fong
- Herman Fong
- Captain Henry Hoffmann
- Captain Kenneth Brooks
- Jack Wheat (Coxswain Director)
- Al Wong
- Robert Paddock
- Jerry Lee
- Charles Kester

In the event of foul weather, briefing will be held in Code 100's Conference Room.

Barge leave Landing "C" and cruises parallel to shore. Captain Hoffmann announces sequence of events for the cruise. (Captain Hoffmann talks while cruising along Shipyard area. Captain Brooks talks while cruising along Naval Base area.) See attached map for route.

- 1150 Dock at GD-1 and immediately board sedans for lunch at Executive Dining Room.

Sedan #1

- Senator Hiram Fong
- Herman Fong
- Captain Henry Hoffmann (Drives)
- Al Wong

Sedan #2

Jerry Lee
Jack Wheat
Robert Paddock
Charles Kester

Sedan #3

Captain Kenneth Brooks - Depart group

1200 Arrive Executive Dining Room for lunch with Shipyard Management Group. Head table to include:

Senator Hiram Fong
Captain Henry Hoffmann
Captain T. R. Hendershot (Supply Officer)
Bessie Fong (Receipt Control Branch Supervisor)
Herman Fong

Table #1

Al Wong
Wallace Choi
Robert Paddock
Philip Ho

Table #2

Jack Wheat
Dave Plimier
Brian Ho
Jerry Lee

1230 (Approx.) Captain Hoffmann introduces Senator Fong and Herman Fong. Gives biography of Senator Fong. Turns podium over to the Senator. Dave will assist Senator in attaching mike. Question/answer session conducted by Senator Fong. Captain Hoffmann to present Senator Fong with plaque.

1300 Board sedan to go on Shipyard tour. Party to include:

Sedan #1

Senator Hiram Fong
Captain Henry Hoffmann (Drives)
Captain Ted Hendershot
Robert Paddock

Sedan #2

Jerry Lee
Herman Fong
Jack Wheat (Drives)
Charles Kester
Bessie Fong

See attached map for route.

Stop but not walk through at: X31
X51

Stop and walk through at Quality Assurance Office and
Chem Lab.

Stop and visit at Supply Department with Captain Hendershot
narrating.

1400 End of visit. Al Wong drive Senator and party directly
back to Finance Factors from Supply Building 167.

Approved.

[Signature]
(102)



1976 MAY -9 PH 1: 05
COMMANDER
PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SHIPYARD
BOX 400
FPO SAN FRANCISCO 96610

5 May 1975

May 29, 1975

*Mr Larry
what subject
to bring up
112*

Dear Senator Fong:

Mr. Philip T. S. Ho of my staff recently contacted State Senator Wadsworth Yee with regard to participation in a program to improve and strengthen the ties between the Pearl Harbor Shore Establishment and the community-at-large. Senator Yee has expressed interest in accepting an invitation to visit the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and meeting with our key management officials. Further, Senator Yee has suggested that you may find it possible to honor us with a visit on one of your trips home to the Islands. On behalf of Rear Admiral Richard A. Paddock, USN, Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District, I am pleased to extend an invitation to you and your staff to visit with us in the near future at a date convenient to your schedule. I anticipate that the tour, discussions, and luncheon would require about three hours of your time.

The luncheon will be attended by my key managers as well as some union officials. We would appreciate a fifteen-minute talk regarding your views of our Shipyard/State relationships or any other subject you may wish to discuss. Our members would also appreciate the opportunity to establish a dialogue with you and your staff during a fifteen-minute question and answer period.

I have designated Mr. David T. Plimier and Mr. Alfred Y. K. Wong to work with your staff in the detailed development of plans for your visit should you honor us by acceptance of our invitation. You may reach Mr. Plimier and/or Mr. Wong at 474-9131, 474-7106, 474-4179 or 474-6191.

Sincerely,



H. A. HOFFMANN
Captain, U. S. Navy

The Honorable Hiram L. Fong
United States Senate
2121 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Copy to:
Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District
Senator Wadsworth Yee

(Senator, I am not comparing strategic forces, such as MIRV's etc. as that is a whole complicated field. Of course, in either strategic force comparison or conventional force comparisons, the numbers game is not necessarily valid. What counts is how the forces are destined to be used; what are the respective geographic problems; what are the military concepts involved, etc. As for example, in case of carriers, Taft points out that antiship missiles (which Soviets can launch from other ships or from aircraft) could render our carriers incapable of launching or receiving aircraft, should Soviets launch a preemptive strike)

Further comparative data from Guy McConnell, data as of mid-1975 (calendar year)

LET US COMPARE SOVIET-U.S. MILITARY STRENGTH

	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Soviets</u>
ICBN launchers	1,054	1,590
Sub Launcher Ballistic Missiles	656	700
ICBM Bombers	498	160

Tactical Forces:

Major Operational Combat surface ships	195	220
Cruise missile subs & attack submarines	95	250
Tactical aircraft	550	5,000
Tanks	9,000	40,000
Artillery pieces	6,000	20,000
Helicopters	9,000	2,000

PAU ALYCE

FRIDAY MAY 23, 1975

SENATOR - Additional Material on Defense Budget (from ALYCE)

This year,

1. During FY 76, national defense has the smallest share of the Federal budget since 1940 -- the year before Pearl Harbor. *you had*

This year

2. During FY 76, defense will have the lowest manpower levels since 1950. *when the Korean War broke out & you had low ill prepared as well as that war came.*

3. Our Navy has the smallest number of ships since 1939 -- two years before Pearl Harbor.

And we know how unprepared that left us when war broke out in 1941.

4. We have fewer aircraft and Air Force personnel now than at any time in the last 30 years.

5. ~~We have only 13 divisions of Army personnel -- we need a minimum of 16.~~

6. In FY 1976, defense share of the following is lowest since 1950 (and we were certainly unprepared then, when the Korean war broke out):

<i>THIS year</i>	<i>Defense</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>is only</i>	
	Lowest share of Federal Budget	26.9 %	<i>the lowest since 1970</i>	
	Lowest share of Gross Natl Prod	5.9 %		
	Lowest share of U.S. Public Spending (net)	15 16.6 %		

that's when the Korean War broke out & we were unprepared

7. ~~Military and civil service manpower is at level of less than 3.1 million.~~

This is 635,000 less than pre-Vietnam level in 1964
This is lowest manpower level since 1950.

3

FRIDAY MAY 23, 1975

~~SENATOR~~ ~~Data Comparing Soviet and U.S. military strength~~ -- ALYCE

Navy: . . . According to Senator Robert Taft, Cong. Rec. 4-29-75, p. S 6916:

Soviets have	1,062 naval vessels in commission
U.S. has	514 naval vessels in commission

Soviets have	387 submarines
U.S. has	117 submarines

Soviets have	54 major fleet units built since 1960 in commission (excluding submarines & amphibious)
U.S. has	66 major fleet units built since 1960 etc.

(But Taft says our slight numerical edge is offset by fact that their major units are equipped with ANTISHIP MISSILES, "a potent armament not one of our major units presently carries.")

Taft says "Type for type, their ships clearly outclass our equivalents: There KARA class cruiser, armed with three separate missile systems, is the most powerful cruiser in the world,"

"Similarly, the Soviet KRIVAK class destroyers possess comprehensive antiship and antiaircraft missile systems."

Soviets have	1 aircraft carrier (1 more soon to be commissioned)
U.S. has	15 in service (although we have numerical superiority, the question is could these quickly be put out of service by soviets with their nuclear and other submarines and their ships with antiship missiles)

Manpower.. According to Guy McConnell, Chief Clerk, Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee 5-23-75 (figures verified in other sources)-

At present, total manpower is:	Soviets 4,200,000
	U.S. 2,100,000

(In terms of Army, Soviets have twice as many as the 785,000 U.S. has)

(MORE)

(Senator, I am not comparing strategic forces, such as MIRV's etc. as that is a whole complicated field. Of course, in either strategic force comparison or conventional force comparisons, the numbers game is not necessarily valid. What counts is how the forces are destined to be used; what are the respective geographic problems; what are the military concepts involved, etc. As for example, in case of carriers, Taft points out that antiship missiles (which Soviets can launch from other ships or from aircraft) could render our carriers incapable of launching or receiving aircraft, should Soviets launch a preemptive strike)

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	Lowest share of U.S. Public Spending (net)		16.6%	

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At present, total manpower is:	Soviets	4,200,000
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(In terms of Army, Soviets have twice as many as the 785,000 U.S. has)

(MORE)

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Friday, May 23, 1975

FOR SENATOR FONG (from Alyse)

Facts and Figures on National Defense

Defense Outlays as % of Total Budget Outlays

FY 1976	26.9 %
FY 1966	41.5 %

% Increase in Defense Outlays vs. Other Government Outlays

Defense Increase FY 66 to 76 = 68 % (\$55.9B to \$94B)
Other Govt. Outlays Increase = 224 % (\$78.7B to \$255.3B)

Comparison of Defense Outlays vs. Nondefense Outlays as % of Budget

	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>FY 1966</u>	
Defense	26.9 %	41.5 %	(down 14.6%)
Nondefense	73.1 %	58.5 %	(up 14.6%)

Defense and Nondefense Outlays as % of Gross National Product

	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>FY 1966</u>	
Defense	5.9 %	7.7 %	(down 1.8%)
Nondefense	16.0 %	10.9 %	(up 5.1%)

Comparison on Increase in Outlays Over Past 10 Years (FY66-76)

Defense	Up	38.1 %
Federal aid to Education, man- power, & social services	Up	257 %
Public assistance	Up	440 %
Social security & Other Retirement & Disability Programs	Up	247 %
Health Services, Inc. Medicare & Medicaid	Up	963 %
Interest on National Debt	Up	205 %

Source: Senator McClellan, Congressional Record, February 11, 1975
pp. S 1738 - S 1739



1976 MAY -9 PM 1:05

COMMANDER
PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SHIPYARD
BOX 400
FPO SAN FRANCISCO 96610

5 May 1975

Dear Senator Fong:

Mr. Philip T. S. Ho of my staff recently contacted State Senator Wadsworth Yee with regard to participation in a program to improve and strengthen the ties between the Pearl Harbor Shore Establishment and the community-at-large. Senator Yee has expressed interest in accepting an invitation to visit the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and meeting with our key management officials. Further, Senator Yee has suggested that you may find it possible to honor us with a visit on one of your trips home to the Islands. On behalf of Rear Admiral Richard A. Paddock, USN, Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District, I am pleased to extend an invitation to you and your staff to visit with us in the near future at a date convenient to your schedule. I anticipate that the tour, discussions, and luncheon would require about three hours of your time.

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1/2 *2/2*
what subject
to bring up
1/2

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Sincerely,



H. A. HOFFMANN
Captain, U. S. Navy

The Honorable Hiram L. Fong
United States Senate
2121 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Copy to:
Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District
Senator Wadsworth Yee

Let us compare our military strength with our strongest adversary
the Soviets & you can readily see we need a lot more muscle.

1975 AUG 21 AM 11:51

FRIDAY MAY 23, 1975

~~SENATOR - Data Comparing Soviet and U.S. military strength -- ALYCE~~

① ~~THIS YEAR FY 76 OUR NAVY HAS THE SMALLEST NUMBER OF SHIPS SINCE 1939 -~~
~~THIS YEAR FY 76 DEFENSE WILL HAVE THE LOWEST~~
 According to Senator Robert Taft, Cong. Rec. 4-29-75, p. 5 6918: 2 years

Soviets have	1,062 naval vessels in commission	- twice	before Pearl Harbor & you know how unprepared we were when we were hit.
U.S. has	514 naval vessels in commission	OURS	
Soviets have	387 submarines	- more than twice our	
U.S. has	117 submarines		
Soviets have	54 major fleet units built since 1960 in commission		
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MUST HAVE STRONGER DEFENSE PROTECT OUR SAFETY - KEEP PEACE - WHO TAKE OUR ORPHANS

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U.S. has	15 in service	(although we have numerical superiority, the question is could these quickly be put out of service by Soviets with their nuclear and other submarines and their ships with antiship missiles)

Manpower. According to Guy McConnell, Chief Clerk, Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee 5-25-75 (figures verified in other sources)

② THIS YEAR DEFENSE WILL HAVE THE LOWEST MANPOWER LEVELS SINCE 1970 - THAT'S WHEN THE KOREAN WAR STARTED.

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 Lowest share of Federal Budget, 26.4% - lowest since 1950
 Lowest share of Gross Natl Prod, 5.4% - " " " " " "
 Lowest share of ... 1966 was 7.7%

① *First let us compare*

SENATOR - Soviet-U.S. Military Strength Compared, Contd. Page 2

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①

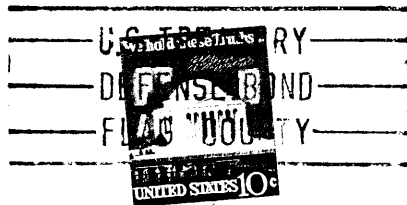
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ICBM Bombers	498	160
Tactical Forces:		
Major Operational Combat surface ships	195	220
Cruise missile subs & attack submarines	95	250
Tactical aircraft	550	5,000
Tanks	9,000	40,000
Artillery pieces	6,000	20,000
Helicopters	9,000	2,000

PAU ALYCE



ISLAND MARINA

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Senator Hiram Long
U.S. Senator
Washington DC