

Washington, D.C.: Public Relations: Press Releases, Chronological: 1967 November

Senator Daniel K. Inouye Papers

Administrative Files, Washington, D.C., Public Relations, Press Releases, Chronological,

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NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE HEAVENLY BODIES
 2, November 1967

The Coast Guard will reduce the number of buoy tenders serving Hawaii from four to three, Senator Daniel K. Inouye was advised today.

CGC

The buoy tender/Blackhaw (cq) (WLB-390) will be transferred from Honolulu to Sangley Point in the Philippines. She has a complement of four officers, two warrant officers and 47 enlisted men.

The buoy tender CGC Nettle (WAK-169), now in the Philippines, will be transferred to Honolulu for decommissioning. She carries a complement of four commissioned officers, two warrant officers and 31 enlisted men.

Buoy tenders remaining in Hawaiian waters are the Plaintree, Burtonwood and Ironwood.

A Coast Guard spokesman said every effort will be made to avoid a major dislocation of families.

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	DATE	TIME	
OFF	11/8/67	P.M.	} Page
RF	u	Received	
H. W. L. E. T. T.	u	2:30 p.m.	

NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
 8, November 1967

Attached is a copy of a letter sent today to The Honorable Alexander B. Trowbridge, Chairman of the President's Review Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, by the four members of the Hawaii Congressional delegation -- Senator Hiram L. Fong, Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Representative Spark M. Matsunaga and Representative Patsy T. Mink.

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NINETIETH CONGRESS

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House of Representatives, U.S.
Committee on Rules
Washington, D.C.

November 8, 1967

Laurie C. Battle, Counsel
Mary Spencer Forrest, Asst. Counsel
Robert D. Hynes, Jr., Minority Counsel

The Honorable Alexander B. Trowbridge, Chairman
President's Review Committee for Development
Planning in Alaska
3109 Commerce Building
Washington, D. C. 20230

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As members of Hawaii's congressional delegation, we respectfully suggest that trade between Alaska and Hawaii is a profitable area of study by your Committee as well as by the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska.

Legislation recently introduced in the Congress would free Alaska-Hawaii trade from the limitations of section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, and permit the use of foreign flag vessels in the proposed commerce between the two overseas States. U. S. flag vessels are presently unavailable to carry on this domestic waterborne trade.

Despite the present lack of trade between the two States, it is clear that the petroleum, chemical, mineral and lumber resources of Alaska would satisfy Hawaii's needs, and the agricultural, industrial and scientific resources of Hawaii would fill Alaska's requirements. The need for Alaska-Hawaii commerce was dramatically told during a recent visit to Hawaii by Governor Hickel of Alaska and members of an Alaskan trade group.

We would appreciate appropriate consideration by your Committee of this aspect of Alaska's economic and development planning.

Aloha and best wishes.

Respectfully yours,

Hiram L. Fong
United States Senator

Spark M. Matsunaga
Member of Congress

Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senator

Patsy T. Mink
Member of Congress

Releant AP 315
UPI 310
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S-B Direct 310

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Office of the Secretary of the Army
Washington, D. C. 20310

INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS:

15 November 1967

SENTINEL SYSTEM POTENTIAL SITES TO BE SURVEYED

Attached is the substance of a news release to be made later today on the above subject.

Also attached for your convenience are an information sheet describing this Communist Chinese oriented antiballistic missile system and a copy of a previous news release announcing its name as the SENTINEL SYSTEM.

FURNISHED BY:
Office, Chief of
Legislative Liaison

442 Old Senate Bldg

SENTINEL SYSTEM POTENTIAL SITES TO BE SURVEYED

The Department of Defense today identified the first ten geographical areas to be surveyed as possible site locations for the SENTINEL System, the Communist Chinese oriented anti-ballistic missile system recently approved for deployment.

The Sentinel system is an area defense system. Because of the long range of the Spartan missile, a relatively few batteries can protect the entire country against the kind of light and relatively unsophisticated attack that the Communist Chinese may be capable of by the mid-70s. The system will give protection to all U. S. cities, not only those near missile site locations. The potential areas which will be studied now are among those which will probably provide optimum locations for the area-defense weapons and their radars. It should be emphasized that those areas are not final choices and that this list is not complete. In some cases, even the preliminary potential areas have not yet been determined.

Initial areas to be surveyed are in the vicinity of:

- Albany, Georgia
- Chicago, Illinois
- Dallas, Texas
- Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota
- New York, New York
- Oahu, Hawaii
- Salt Lake City, Utah
- Seattle, Washington
- Boston, Massachusetts
- Detroit, Michigan

Rights of entries to affected properties will be obtained for site selection surveys of possible feasible sites. Surveys will include topographic surveys, foundation explorations and radio frequency interference measurement tests. These surveys and tests will be conducted over a period of several months depending upon results obtained and other factors such as weather and ground conditions.

In most cases, sites being considered are located on government-owned lands.

Announcements regarding the identification of other areas to be selected for a detailed survey will be made at a later date.

15 November 1967

INFORMATION SHEET

COMMUNIST CHINESE ORIENTED ANTIBALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEM

On September 18, 1967, the Secretary of Defense announced a decision to produce and deploy an antiballistic missile system oriented toward a possible future Communist Chinese threat.

The SENTINEL System plan provides for the deployment throughout the United States of from 15 to 20 SPARTAN batteries. The SPARTANS will provide area coverage for the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii against a Communist Chinese attack for many years to come. The current plan also provides for the use of SPRINT missiles to further defend radar sites and certain MINUTEMAN missile sites, but it is not necessary to make the decision on whether to implement this section of the plan at this time.

Cost of the program is estimated at \$5 billion. Break-out of funds for specific components has not yet been determined. Cost of the missiles is classified, in order to prevent premature release of exact numbers of missiles in the system. However, on the average, missiles will cost roughly \$1 million each. SPARTAN and SPRINT will not cost the same.

Each of the radars will cost in the neighborhood of \$100 million.

Year-by-year funding has not been determined. It will be over a 5 to 6 year period. The \$5 billion production and deployment figure does not include operating costs, which will be about \$500 million a year. Contracting for the system will begin in about four months.

It is expected that the system will have the first battery operational in the early 1970's. The entire system will be operational in five or six years.

The R&D program on ABM components of the Nike-X system, as contrasted to this ABM deployment program, will continue, with tests being conducted at Kwajalein. Exact nature of the tests and the time schedule for them is classified.

Generally, the system will work as follows: If missiles are launched against the U. S., the radars will locate, track, and provide discrimination data for the system. As this information is fed into the computers, intercept times will be determined and defensive missiles will be fired at the appropriate time. The SPARTAN will engage targets generally outside the earth's atmosphere at several hundred miles range; the SPRINT will engage generally within the earth's atmosphere at a range of about 15-25 miles. Both missiles will be armed with nuclear warheads. When intercepts are

made, the ground effects of these detonations will be negligible for blast and radiation. Lethal fallout will not be produced by these air bursts. Volume of fallout will be less than that produced by previous U. S. and Soviet nuclear testing in the atmosphere.

Throughout the operation, the radars provide information on targets and command guidance for defensive missiles; computers operate the radars, compute trajectories of incoming missiles, sort out the threat, and provide guidance for defensive missiles; the missiles intercept the in-coming offensive missiles at long ranges for the area defense and at both long and short ranges for the areas defended by SPRINT and SPARTAN.

END



NEWS RELEASE

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. - 20301

PLEASE NOTE DATE

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 3, 1967

NO. 1059-67

OXford 5-3176 (Info.)

OXford 7-3189 (Copies)

NEW ANTIBALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEM NAMED AND SYSTEM MANAGER DESIGNATED

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara announced today that the Communist Chinese oriented antiballistic missile system recently approved for deployment will be named the SENTINEL SYSTEM.

Lieutenant General Alfred D. Starbird, USA, has been named as the U. S. Army's System Manager for the Sentinel System. General Starbird is currently serving as Director, Defense Communications Agency, Washington, D.C. He will assume his new position on November 15, 1967.

The System when deployed will provide a defense against the Communist Chinese ICBM force of the mid-1970's. As System Manager, General Starbird will be responsible for Sentinel's development and timely deployment.

General Starbird's organization will have three main elements. The first will be the Sentinel System Office in the Washington, D.C., area, an element of the Office, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army. The second will be the Sentinel System Command, at Huntsville, Alabama, which will develop, procure, and install the Sentinel System. Third element, the Sentinel System Evaluation Agency with headquarters at the White Sands Missile Range, will provide General Starbird with independent evaluation, review and testing.

The Sentinel System organization will be supported by existing Army agencies such as the Corps of Engineers, the Army Materiel Command, the Strategic Army Communications Command, the Continental Army Command, and the Army Air Defense Command.

The existing NIKE-X organization will continue separately from the Sentinel System. It will carry on research and development on systems, the objective of which would be to protect against large-scale attacks. The NIKE-X program will also design equipment to be used for tests of the penetration capabilities of our offensive missiles. Lieutenant General Austin W. Betts, Army Chief of Research and Development, will continue to be responsible for the NIKE-X program.

- END -

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NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
 17, November 1967

Senator Daniel K. Inouye will return to Hawaii Saturday, December 2 for the first time since March, 1967. He will be accompanied by his wife and son, Daniel K. Inouye, Jr., 3.

The Senator and his family will arrive at Honolulu International Airport at 12:20 p. m. (PAA #817).

He will remain in Hawaii for the month of December and will return to Washington only if his presence is required.

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