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**Collection:** Executive Secretariat, NSC:  
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**Folder Title:** Secretary Weinberger Weekly  
Report (02/27/1982-04/03/1982)

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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE

**Withdrawer**

RBW 5/9/2013

**File Folder** SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT  
(02/27/1982-04/03/1982)

**FOIA**

M453

**Box Number** 7

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
159093	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITIES <i>R 2/5/2019 M453/5</i>	6	2/26/1982	B1
159095	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITIES <i>R 5/21/2019 M453/5</i>	6	3/5/1982	B1
159096	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITIES [COPY OF DOC. 159095] <i>R 5/21/2019 M453/5</i>	6	3/5/1982	B1
159097	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITIES <i>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</i>	5	3/12/1982	B1
159098	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITIES <i>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</i>	5	3/19/1982	B1
159099	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITIES <i>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</i>	5	4/2/1982	B1

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

February 27, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly report for February 26, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
James Baker  
Michael Deaver

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

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DECLASSIFIED  
Sec. 3.4(h), E.O. 12958, as amended  
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008  
BY NARA RW, DATE 5/9/13

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159093



82 FEB 26 FEB 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

Legislative Issues: Congress opened detailed hearings on our FY 1983 Defense budget this week. I again warned that making cuts in our budget proposal would endanger the rebuilding of U.S. military strength, subject us to dangerous delays, increase the ultimate cost and send the wrong signals around the world. Prior to my two day session with the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I had a very productive Pentagon breakfast with members of the Subcommittee. This was very helpful in contributing to a moderate tone for the hearing. This Congressional group, more so than the average members, understands the fact that cancelling major weapons programs would not significantly reduce the deficit in the coming year, and any immediate outlay cuts would seriously damage readiness and sustainability. As a result, the hearing focused primarily on policy and specific weapons programs, and provided a generally calm atmosphere in which to present our programs. As we continue to defend our proposed budget, it is imperative that all members of the Administration follow your strong lead in refusing to offer to negotiate cuts which could encourage large and damaging reductions.

Following the all day public session on Wednesday, I testified again on Thursday in closed session to present further details on our request, and on the growing level of the Soviet threat. Prior to Thursday's hearing, I had breakfast at the Pentagon with Representative Dan Daniel (D-Virginia) and a group from the so called "Boll Weevils" to discuss the Defense budget request, and to present them with a brief version of our Soviet Military Threat briefing. While they all indicated that the briefing was useful, and in spite of their past support for both the Administration's defense and economic programs, they said they expect to come up with their own "alternative" budget.

Today I had breakfast in the Capitol with Ted Stevens. Ted was very helpful last year in supporting not only our budget but also our entire strategic program. His support for this year's effort is obviously crucial, and our private breakfast meeting came at an opportune time since I will testify next Tuesday before his full Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

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Review on 25 Feb 88

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He is very supportive, but he warns that the first attempt to cut our budget will come in the form of Amendments to the debt ceiling bill which will try to tie approval of a higher debt ceiling to defense cuts.

Next week will also be an active period for us on Capitol Hill. Tuesday I will be before the Senate Appropriations Committee all day. Wednesday I will be having breakfast with Pete Domenici and the Republican members of the Senate Budget Committee, and will then appear before that full committee in an open hearing. On Thursday I have a full hearing before the House Budget Committee, and I have invited the bipartisan Committee leadership to the Pentagon for a private breakfast prior to the hearing that day.

We face a tough uphill fight on the Hill, but I believe that if the entire Administration works together, we will succeed. Thus far, no one has proposed specific cuts. (U)

Black General and Flag Officers Banquet: Our military black general and flag officers will be honored at a banquet tonight at the National Guard Armory here in Washington. I have agreed to be the keynote speaker at this unique occasion, and will also read them your message. Also participating will be the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, the top leaders of all the Services and two members of Congress.

This is the first time in the history of our country that there is a black general or admiral in each of the Services. Significantly, there is also one black woman general. This event, sponsored by a civilian committee, has the support of the Department of Defense and is part of our Black History Month Observance. (U)

High-level Mission to Hanoi: The high-level PW/MIA mission to Hanoi, which you approved in November, returned to Bangkok Wednesday after two days of frank discussions. The head of our delegation, Deputy Assistant Secretary Richard Armitage, strongly emphasized your commitment to the fullest accounting possible of our missing and unaccounted-for men. There were a few reasonably hopeful signs resulting from the talks: (1) the Vietnamese agreed to accept our invitation to visit our identification facilities in Hawaii for further discussions; (2) they also agreed, in principle, to continuation of meetings, but declined to fix a regular schedule; and (3) they welcomed the initiative of using joint search teams to remove mines and explosives at crash sites.

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The Vietnamese reaffirmed their position that no U.S. prisoners were being held, and they reiterated their contention that the U.S. had conducted raids into Laos. We categorically denied this contention. Their other statements on the situation in Southeast Asia were relatively calm. However, they raised the issue of what they view as U.S.-PRC collusion, PRC-Thai collusion, and stated that the U.S. should contribute to the process of stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia. Our delegation stressed that the purpose of the visit was strictly limited to the PW/MIA question and attempted to avoid discussion of other issues.

Prior to their departure, our delegation was able to get Vietnamese Vice Policy Minister Liem to agree that the PW/MIA issue was a humanitarian one and that it should not be used as a political weapon by either side against the other. (S)

Lieutenant Cooke Spy Case: On Monday, the United States Court of Military Appeals held that the Air Force had violated due process of law by attempting to court-martial Lieutenant Cooke after offering him immunity from prosecution. The Court ordered the charges against him dismissed. The decision is not appealable to a higher court, and a request for reconsideration by the same court could not reasonably be expected to change the decision.

Unfortunately, the Air Force immediately discharged Lieutenant Cooke from the Air Force under "Other Than Honorable Conditions" on February 22, 1982 thus depriving us of trying to keep him in detention while we tried to get the Supreme Court to upset the military court ruling.

Cooke's lawyers may challenge the discharge, either administratively within the Air Force, or by a suit in the Federal courts. The Department of Justice could initiate a prosecution of Cooke in the Federal courts, and I have asked Bill Smith to try to do this. However, the prosecution may be barred for the same reasons military prosecution is barred. The U.S. District Court in Baltimore is currently reviewing the constitutionality of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, under which evidence against Cooke was obtained. Unless Cooke is prosecuted in the Federal courts, it is likely that the case will be dismissed as moot.

To preclude recurrence of the Air Force's premature and unilateral offer of immunity to Cooke, I have published a new directive which requires prior consultation with my office, and also with the Department of Justice, before any military authority grants immunity in significant cases. (U)

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Meeting with Israeli Ambassador: Last Friday, I met with Israel's new Ambassador, Moshe Arens. He expressed concern about the reported U.S. arms sales to the region -- especially Jordan -- claiming that Israel's quantitative and qualitative edge would be eroded. I assured him that the Administration had received no requests for new arms sales to Jordan, nor had we made any commitments to sell to them. I also noted that we have a commitment to keep Israel strong and we will honor it. I pointed out that in my opinion it is also important for us to build stronger relations with several moderate Arab states.

I told him how erroneous the press reporting on the trip had been. We should anticipate strong pressure for major U.S. Government involvement in Israel's new domestic fighter program, that is, the Israelis will want our Government to help finance the new fighter they are building. (S)

JCS Reorganization: As reported in the media, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Dave Jones, has published an article in Boards and Directors magazine calling for substantial organizational and functional changes in the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The article is critical of the existing JCS "committee" process -- stating that it results in least common denominator compromises among each Service interest. To achieve more useful, sharply focused, joint military advice, and to obtain a more effective unified military effort in operational planning and execution, Dave recommends strengthening the role of the Chairman, and having the JCS focus on a much narrower range of issues. This would permit the Service Chiefs to concentrate more fully on managing their respective Services, and would allow field commanders to play a more active role in the decisionmaking process.

While little is new in the proposal, it is receiving emphasis at a much higher level than before. Past blue ribbon panels have made similar recommendations, and while most agree that change is overdue, it has been slow in coming. Many of these changes could be made without new legislation. A few, including strengthening the role of the Chairman, require legislative change and the specifics are still being discussed.

General Jones has not yet submitted to me a formal recommendation for change. When he does, I will provide you with an assessment of its value and a recommendation regarding the Administration's stance. (U)

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Aptitude Tests: During the last Administration, DoD began a study to determine the effect of the All Volunteer Force on the quality of recruits. Because of Congressional interest and premature knowledge by a member of the press, Assistant Secretary Larry Korb released the aptitude profile study at a press conference last Monday. He would have had to submit it to Congress shortly in any event. Approximately 30 members of the media attended.

The purpose of the profile study was to compare new recruits with the current youth population in areas related to aptitude for military service. There were two major findings. First, FY 1981 recruits compared favorably with contemporary young people. Military recruits scored higher on the enlistment test than did their counterparts in the civilian youth population. They also had a higher proportion of high school diplomas. This was true for both males and females and within the three racial/ethnic groups (whites, blacks, and Hispanics). Secondly, minorities scored considerably below whites. In addition, while not as sensitive as the minority comparisons, the results show differences by geographical region and level of education. (U)

MAVERICK Missile: This past week, The Washington Post published a series of articles on the Air Force MAVERICK air-to-ground missile. Currently, we have television (TV) guided MAVERICKS in the Air Force inventory, and we are working on an infrared seeker version of the same missile. This new seeker will provide the badly needed capability to destroy tanks at night and in battlefield conditions of smoke and haze. The Post article recounts many of the problems encountered in previous testings of both versions of the missile. While it is true that there have been some technical problems with certain components of the new system, most of the problems listed in the article have been or will be corrected soon.

The Air Force has been carefully reviewing the MAVERICK detailed test results for several months. They have adopted a plan to conduct additional testing and to phase-in the infrared MAVERICK production under strict management control in order to make sure the final product is as effective as possible for our forces.

Initial MAVERICK production has been reduced from 490 to 200 missiles. These missiles will be more representative of the normal manufacturing processes than the laboratory-built research and development units which were tested previously. The additional testing on these missiles will provide us better information about the reliability and operational suitability

of MAVERICK, and we will not proceed with full production until we are satisfied all problems are worked out.

A comprehensive reassessment of this missile program will be conducted in the March 1983 time period and, if results are positive, additional production, at a lower rate, will be authorized. Another reassessment will be conducted in the March 1984 time period and, if results are still positive, full production will be approved, building to an inventory objective of about 60,000. (U)

Impact Aid: We are continuing our efforts to ensure that school districts around the nation do not impose unfair and illegal tuition charges upon our military families. It now appears that both Virginia counties, York and Fairfax, have decided to withdraw tuition charges for dependents of military personnel to attend public school in exchange for FY 1982 impact aid payments. Justice is in the process of stopping the York County lawsuit and will stop the Fairfax County lawsuit upon receipt of proper documentation from Fairfax County.

In the meantime, many other jurisdictions around the country are considering tuition charges, redistricting to exclude military personnel from public school, or other negative actions in response to proposed FY 1983 impact aid funding levels. We are working closely with the Justice Department in order that this entire issue be resolved. (U)

Military Exercise KINDLE LIBERTY 82: This annual Panama Canal defense exercise was conducted February 10-19. The exercise successfully tested our ability to receive and employ augmentation and in-place forces to defend the Panama Canal. The exercise tested all major combined/joint training objectives including the joint emergency evacuation plan. Approximately 8,800 troops participated. This was the first combined effort with the Panama Guardia Nacional who actively participated in the planning and execution phase and provided 75 people for the exercise. Their level of interest was very encouraging and should provide opportunities for future cooperation. (S)

*Syp-*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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March 6, 1982

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report on Defense Activities dated March 5, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver

RW ~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

5/9/83

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9



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159095

5 MAR 1982

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M45315 # 159095

BY RW NARA DATE 12/19

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

Legislative Issues: Your many positive statements this week in support of our long-term program to rearm America against the growing Soviet threat helped greatly with my several appearances on Capitol Hill to defend our FY 1983 budget request. It is clear that you have made a very strong impression on the Congress over the seriousness of the need to rebuild our national defense. Nevertheless, I was continually told by members of both parties that "it was only fair to cut defense," and that, "big business favors defense cuts," etc.

On Tuesday I appeared before Ted Stevens' Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. I presented our defense request as the vitally needed second installment of our long-term efforts to erase the imbalance which has been allowed to develop between Soviet and U.S. defense programs. The Senators present expressed general support for our program and acknowledged the seriousness of the Soviet threat based upon the classified threat briefing which we provided to them. Ted Stevens expressed deep concern over what he considers to be an inadequate level of defense support from our European allies and their willingness to cooperate with the Soviet Union on the natural gas pipeline project. We reaffirmed the Administration's position on the pipeline, but indicated that any attempt to withdraw troops from Europe, which Stevens suggested, would be disastrous for the Alliance and for the United States.

Later that day I met with the House Republican Conference, with over 90 House Republican members in attendance. We presented our program and responded to numerous questions which reflected the difficult political decisions members are understandably facing in this election year. This session was very useful in reaching Republican House members outside our jurisdictional committees and in giving them ammunition to support our defense program when they go back to their districts during the Easter recess period. The meeting was very timely and the turnout demonstrated great interest in defense.

Prior to my hearing on Wednesday with the Senate Budget Committee, I had a private breakfast with Pete Domenici and other

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Review on 4 Mar 1988

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Republicans on his Committee in Domenici's office. Both in the breakfast, and in the public hearing, we demonstrated that we had already made significant reductions in our budget and further reductions would be unwise. The committee members on both sides of the aisle urged me to tell them where cuts could be made to reduce the deficit, suggesting that without these changes we face a strong fight this year. I declined, contending that any attempts to secure big outlay savings would be disastrous. We kept arguing that the defense budget must be determined by the size of the Soviet threat and that our rearming should not be curtailed just because other expenditures are being reduced. Despite the differing views, the committee reception seemed very warm and friendly.

Yesterday, following a private breakfast to which I invited the bipartisan committee leadership, I had a similar hearing with the House Budget Committee. Again, much of the political rhetoric was eliminated because of our earlier breakfast meeting. Most questioning focused on reducing defense to lower the deficit. I warned, however, that cutting the budget will delay and increase the cost of regaining our military strength.

A bright spot in our budget deliberations occurred Thursday when the Senate Armed Services Committee voted 13 to 3 to maintain the full amount you requested for our 1983 program. John Tower carried our banner and was extremely effective in defeating a last ditch effort by the Democrats to cut \$20 billion from our TOA request.

We have now completed our initial hearings before our six jurisdictional committees, and we have planned an intensive effort to follow up on securing Congressional approval for our defense program. Your continued outspoken support will certainly be a very persuasive weapon judging from the impact which has been registered thus far. (U)

The Effects of Defense Spending: In conjunction with our ongoing efforts within the Administration to evaluate the effect of the budget on our economy, I believe it is important that the public understand more clearly the positive effects of defense spending.

Total Federal spending for FY 1983 will be about \$758 billion. Nearly two-thirds of that goes to transfer payments--expenditures for which no goods or services are received in return. These payments deal with a variety of social needs, but they do not result in new economic activity. Another 13 percent is for compensation of Federal employees, which also does not go

directly into the private sector. The remaining portion of the budget, about 23 percent, does go directly to the private sector in return for the production of new goods and services. This is the portion of the Federal budget that directly stimulates the economy and about 80 percent of it is defense spending. There are also other benefits from these defense expenditures, since many of our projects induce investment growth in new technologies or productivity enhancements for other industries. As a result, most economists agree that increases in the level of defense expenditures have a more stimulative impact on our GNP than non-defense expenditures. Also cutting our big procurement items would mean a loss of 350,000 jobs. (U)

Additional Attempts to Secure Support for Our Budget: On Tuesday evening I held the first of what will become a continuing series of dinners with U.S. business leaders, academics and opinion makers. We want to discuss defense issues with these people who can influence public and Congressional support of our programs. I believe we were successful in helping our guests gain a better appreciation of the enormity of the threat we face and the justification for our defense program. Our guest list included a cross-section of business, labor, foreign policy institutions and the media. (U)

Exercise TEAM SPIRIT: TEAM SPIRIT 82 is an annual United States/Republic of Korea joint/combined military exercise. Among other things, our purpose is to improve our capabilities to deploy and redeploy selected forces using the new Joint Deployment Agency; to improve our planning and execution of joint/combined ground, air, and naval operations; and to improve our logistics and personnel support in joint/combined tactical operations. We will also evaluate our defenses against chemical/biological attack.

TEAM SPIRIT will be conducted in three phases: Phase I (Deployment) February 13 - March 20; Phase II (Employment) March 21 - April 6; and Phase III (Redeployment) April 3-26. This is one of our major exercises involving approximately 25,000 United States Army, 10,000 Navy, 14,500 Air Force and 7,000 Marine Corps personnel along with 100,000 Republic of Korea forces. I tentatively plan to participate in and observe the exercise during my upcoming visit to the Far East for the 14th Security Consultative Meeting in Korea at the end of this month. (S)

Redesign of the M1 Tank: There have been some recent inaccurate media reports which imply the Army is initiating radical changes to the M1 tank design. The fact is that the M1 tank being fielded now after 20 years of development will stand up to the current threat from the present Soviet tanks. Like any tank, the M1 is not invulnerable, but it does do the job it was designed to do against today's threat.

We recognized from the outset that improvements would be required to enable the M1 to keep up with changes in the threat. For example, the Soviets are already developing a next generation tank, the T-80. As a result, we have developed improvement programs which, among other things, will equip the M1 with a 120mm main gun and improved armor protection so that it can match the Soviet T-80. Looking further into the future, we saw trends toward an even greater anti-armor threat in the 1990s and, consequently, the Army is investigating other ways we can modify the M1 to meet future threats.

Contrary to the press reports, there is no half-billion dollar program to redesign the M1, nor are any of these efforts short notice responses to recently revealed threats. Both programs are part of the evolutionary development of this tank. (U)

Frank Carlucci's European Trip: Frank Carlucci will visit Europe during the period March 6-13. The major purpose of the trip is to visit U.S. forces and installations in the United Kingdom, Germany, and Iceland. He will also stop briefly in Italy and Spain to meet with their Defense Ministers. (C)

War Reserve Stocks for Allies: We informally notified the Congress of our intent to negotiate an agreement with the Republic of Korea providing for reimbursable transfer, during a contingency, of War Reserve Stocks for Allies and other defense articles and services with a value up to \$2 billion. War Reserve Stocks for Allies consist principally of U.S.-owned ammunition which is stored on the Korean Peninsula and in the region. There was objection to the inclusion of other defense articles and services by House Foreign Affairs Committee staffers; hence, the formal notification sent to the Hill on Monday did not include that phrase. A Memorandum of Agreement will now be negotiated with the Koreans which will provide a framework for the timely transfer of the assets in an emergency. (U)

Israel: Resumption of Ship Visits: In coordination with State, we have agreed to proceed with U.S. Navy ship visits to Israel currently scheduled for March (USS MILWAUKEE to Ashdod March 14-18; USS EISENHOWER and USS NICHOLSON to Haifa March 15-19; and USS CONCORD and USNS SIRIUS to Haifa March 24-28). We have also agreed to reinstitute planning and notification of routine naval ship visits to Israel after March, but will reevaluate this with State after two months. (C)

Bases in Latin America: As part of our continuing efforts to maintain stability in the region and improve our ability to respond to crises in our hemisphere, we are evaluating several options for Latin American bases. The Air Force 1983 budget proposal contains \$21 million for base improvements in the

Western Caribbean. The original proposal was to offer Jamaica and Colombia \$5 million each for improving their airports at Montego Bay and San Andres Island. Honduras would receive \$11 million to improve La Mesa airfield at San Pedro Sula and Goloson airfield at La Cieba. In return, we would be granted access to these fields under terms of agreement to be negotiated with each of the countries.

Jamaica rejected the offer because of its delicate internal political situation. Colombia initially showed some interest, if the arrangement could be kept confidential because of the upcoming national elections; however, they have now lost interest because of the disclosure in The Washington Post of the countries involved, and confirmation by State on Wednesday. Honduras responded enthusiastically.

The proposal now is to expend the entire \$21 million in Honduras. An Air Force technical survey team is presently in Honduras to determine the type of projects required. State will send a team to Honduras on March 27 to negotiate an access agreement. Once signed, design work will commence. Projects under consideration include overlaying the present runways with asphalt, expanding parking ramps and increasing fuel storage capacity. (S)

Jordan: During my visit to Jordan, I discussed Jordan's role in the security of the greater Middle East. With respect to arms requirements, King Hussein said he would gladly transfer to Iraq the Soviet mobile air defense weapons he has ordered if we could work out a new air defense package for him. Jordan also is interested in eventually acquiring a mix of F-16s and F5G fighter aircraft, and additional mobile I-HAWK missiles to fill gaps in their fixed site air defenses. Jordan would have to secure financing for this and would like more military credit assistance from us. Hussein understands our assurances to maintain Israeli qualitative and quantitative superiority, but seeks for Jordan an adequate deterrent force against threats he sees from Syria and Iran. I made no commitment to sell anything and King Hussein specifically said he would not want to order anything unless reasonably assured it would go through. I deferred all discussions of arms sales and aid levels to the U.S.-Jordan Joint Military Commission which will next meet in Amman in late April. This gives us time to consider appropriate policy decisions on equipment releases and timing in light of political, security, and financial considerations. Press reporting on the trip was distorted and very unfortunate, as was the Israeli perception of my visit. I have reassured the new Israeli Ambassador that our programs with moderate Arab states will never be undertaken at the expense of Israel. (S)

Senator Jepsen's Former Spouse Bill (S. 1814): On June 26, 1981 the Supreme Court ruled in McCarty v. McCarty that military retired pay may not be divided as marital or community property under state law in the event of divorce. The Jepsen bill introduced in Congress would overturn much of McCarty by allowing state courts to apply their own laws to determine whether military retired pay may be considered a community property asset upon divorce, as it is for civilian employees and Foreign Service officers. The bill would also require the Military Departments to enforce final court orders that recognize a spouse's interest in retired military pay. After careful consideration, the Department is recommending support of the Jepsen bill if it is substantially modified to achieve a reasonable and equitable balance between the interests of the military members and their spouses or former spouses. This will be the subject of a Congressional hearing on March 10th. (U)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jepsen".

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CLASSIFICATION

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PRIORITY

DEX #

1982 MAR 26

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ROUTINE

TTY #

FROM/LOCATION/

1. WH SITUATION ROOM

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

- 1. MIL AIDE FOR THE PRESIDENT / RANCH <sup>TOA</sup> 09 060457Z MAR 82
- 2. MR. MEESE / S. BAR. DAC 72 060515Z MAR 82
- 3. MR. DEEVER / S. BAR. 060515Z
- 4. ADM POINDEXTER FOR JUDGE CLARK, ADM POINDEXTER / S. BAR

INFORMATION ADDRESSEES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

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- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

FOR DELIVERY WITH A.M. MATERIALS

— WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT —

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RW 5/19/83

CLASSIFICATION

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~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

MODE

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ROUTINE

TTY #     

FROM/LOCATION/

1. WH SITUATION ROOM

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. MIL AIDE FOR THE PRESIDENT / RANCH 09

2. MR. MEESE / S. BAR.

3. MR. DEEVER / S. BAR.

4. ADM POINDEXTER FOR JUDGE CLARK, ADM POINDEXTER / S. BAR

INFORMATION ADDRESSES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

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FOR DELIVERY WITH A.M. MATERIALS

— WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT —

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RW 5/9/13

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OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

March 6, 1982

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report on Defense Activities dated March 5, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver

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DECLASSIFIED  
Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended  
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006  
BY NARA rw, DATE 5/9/13

~~SECRET~~

18

159096



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

5 MAR 1982

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M453/5 #159096

BY RW NARA DATE 5/21/19

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

Legislative Issues: Your many positive statements this week in support of our long-term program to rearm America against the growing Soviet threat helped greatly with my several appearances on Capitol Hill to defend our FY 1983 budget request. It is clear that you have made a very strong impression on the Congress over the seriousness of the need to rebuild our national defense. Nevertheless, I was continually told by members of both parties that "it was only fair to cut defense," and that, "big business favors defense cuts," etc.

On Tuesday I appeared before Ted Stevens' Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. I presented our defense request as the vitally needed second installment of our long-term efforts to erase the imbalance which has been allowed to develop between Soviet and U.S. defense programs. The Senators present expressed general support for our program and acknowledged the seriousness of the Soviet threat based upon the classified threat briefing which we provided to them. Ted Stevens expressed deep concern over what he considers to be an inadequate level of defense support from our European allies and their willingness to cooperate with the Soviet Union on the natural gas pipeline project. We reaffirmed the Administration's position on the pipeline, but indicated that any attempt to withdraw troops from Europe, which Stevens suggested, would be disastrous for the Alliance and for the United States.

Later that day I met with the House Republican Conference, with over 90 House Republican members in attendance. We presented our program and responded to numerous questions which reflected the difficult political decisions members are understandably facing in this election year. This session was very useful in reaching Republican House members outside our jurisdictional committees and in giving them ammunition to support our defense program when they go back to their districts during the Easter recess period. The meeting was very timely and the turnout demonstrated great interest in defense.

Prior to my hearing on Wednesday with the Senate Budget Committee, I had a private breakfast with Pete Domenici and other

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Republicans on his Committee in Domenici's office. Both in the breakfast, and in the public hearing, we demonstrated that we had already made significant reductions in our budget and further reductions would be unwise. The committee members on both sides of the aisle urged me to tell them where cuts could be made to reduce the deficit, suggesting that without these changes we face a strong fight this year. I declined, contending that any attempts to secure big outlay savings would be disastrous. We kept arguing that the defense budget must be determined by the size of the Soviet threat and that our rearming should not be curtailed just because other expenditures are being reduced. Despite the differing views, the committee reception seemed very warm and friendly.

Yesterday, following a private breakfast to which I invited the bipartisan committee leadership, I had a similar hearing with the House Budget Committee. Again, much of the political rhetoric was eliminated because of our earlier breakfast meeting. Most questioning focused on reducing defense to lower the deficit. I warned, however, that cutting the budget will delay and increase the cost of regaining our military strength.

A bright spot in our budget deliberations occurred Thursday when the Senate Armed Services Committee voted 13 to 3 to maintain the full amount you requested for our 1983 program. John Tower carried our banner and was extremely effective in defeating a last ditch effort by the Democrats to cut \$20 billion from our TOA request.

We have now completed our initial hearings before our six jurisdictional committees, and we have planned an intensive effort to follow up on securing Congressional approval for our defense program. Your continued outspoken support will certainly be a very persuasive weapon judging from the impact which has been registered thus far. (U)

The Effects of Defense Spending: In conjunction with our ongoing efforts within the Administration to evaluate the effect of the budget on our economy, I believe it is important that the public understand more clearly the positive effects of defense spending.

Total Federal spending for FY 1983 will be about \$758 billion. Nearly two-thirds of that goes to transfer payments--expenditures for which no goods or services are received in return. These payments deal with a variety of social needs, but they do not result in new economic activity. Another 13 percent is for compensation of Federal employees, which also does not go

directly into the private sector. The remaining portion of the budget, about 23 percent, does go directly to the private sector in return for the production of new goods and services. This is the portion of the Federal budget that directly stimulates the economy and about 80 percent of it is defense spending. There are also other benefits from these defense expenditures, since many of our projects induce investment growth in new technologies or productivity enhancements for other industries. As a result, most economists agree that increases in the level of defense expenditures have a more stimulative impact on our GNP than non-defense expenditures. Also cutting our big procurement items would mean a loss of 350,000 jobs. (U)

Additional Attempts to Secure Support for Our Budget: On Tuesday evening I held the first of what will become a continuing series of dinners with U.S. business leaders, academics and opinion makers. We want to discuss defense issues with these people who can influence public and Congressional support of our programs. I believe we were successful in helping our guests gain a better appreciation of the enormity of the threat we face and the justification for our defense program. Our guest list included a cross-section of business, labor, foreign policy institutions and the media. (U)

Exercise TEAM SPIRIT: TEAM SPIRIT 82 is an annual United States/Republic of Korea joint/combined military exercise. Among other things, our purpose is to improve our capabilities to deploy and redeploy selected forces using the new Joint Deployment Agency; to improve our planning and execution of joint/combined ground, air, and naval operations; and to improve our logistics and personnel support in joint/combined tactical operations. We will also evaluate our defenses against chemical/biological attack.

TEAM SPIRIT will be conducted in three phases: Phase I (Deployment) February 13 - March 20; Phase II (Employment) March 21 - April 6; and Phase III (Redeployment) April 3-26. This is one of our major exercises involving approximately 25,000 United States Army, 10,000 Navy, 14,500 Air Force and 7,000 Marine Corps personnel along with 100,000 Republic of Korea forces. I tentatively plan to participate in and observe the exercise during my upcoming visit to the Far East for the 14th Security Consultative Meeting in Korea at the end of this month. (S)

Redesign of the M1 Tank: There have been some recent inaccurate media reports which imply the Army is initiating radical changes to the M1 tank design. The fact is that the M1 tank being fielded now after 20 years of development will stand up to the current threat from the present Soviet tanks. Like any tank, the M1 is not invulnerable, but it does do the job it was designed to do against today's threat.

We recognized from the outset that improvements would be required to enable the M1 to keep up with changes in the threat. For example, the Soviets are already developing a next generation tank, the T-80. As a result, we have developed improvement programs which, among other things, will equip the M1 with a 120mm main gun and improved armor protection so that it can match the Soviet T-80. Looking further into the future, we saw trends toward an even greater anti-armor threat in the 1990s and, consequently, the Army is investigating other ways we can modify the M1 to meet future threats.

Contrary to the press reports, there is no half-billion dollar program to redesign the M1, nor are any of these efforts short notice responses to recently revealed threats. Both programs are part of the evolutionary development of this tank. (U)

Frank Carlucci's European Trip: Frank Carlucci will visit Europe during the period March 6-13. The major purpose of the trip is to visit U.S. forces and installations in the United Kingdom, Germany, and Iceland. He will also stop briefly in Italy and Spain to meet with their Defense Ministers. (C)

War Reserve Stocks for Allies: We informally notified the Congress of our intent to negotiate an agreement with the Republic of Korea providing for reimbursable transfer, during a contingency, of War Reserve Stocks for Allies and other defense articles and services with a value up to \$2 billion. War Reserve Stocks for Allies consist principally of U.S.-owned ammunition which is stored on the Korean Peninsula and in the region. There was objection to the inclusion of other defense articles and services by House Foreign Affairs Committee staffers; hence, the formal notification sent to the Hill on Monday did not include that phrase. A Memorandum of Agreement will now be negotiated with the Koreans which will provide a framework for the timely transfer of the assets in an emergency. (U)

Israel: Resumption of Ship Visits: In coordination with State, we have agreed to proceed with U.S. Navy ship visits to Israel currently scheduled for March (USS MILWAUKEE to Ashdod March 14-18; USS EISENHOWER and USS NICHOLSON to Haifa March 15-19; and USS CONCORD and USNS SIRIUS to Haifa March 24-28). We have also agreed to reinstitute planning and notification of routine naval ship visits to Israel after March, but will reevaluate this with State after two months. (C)

Bases in Latin America: As part of our continuing efforts to maintain stability in the region and improve our ability to respond to crises in our hemisphere, we are evaluating several options for Latin American bases. The Air Force 1983 budget proposal contains \$21 million for base improvements in the

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Western Caribbean. The original proposal was to offer Jamaica and Colombia \$5 million each for improving their airports at Montego Bay and San Andres Island. Honduras would receive \$11 million to improve La Mesa airfield at San Pedro Sula and Goloson airfield at La Cieba. In return, we would be granted access to these fields under terms of agreement to be negotiated with each of the countries.

Jamaica rejected the offer because of its delicate internal political situation. Colombia initially showed some interest, if the arrangement could be kept confidential because of the upcoming national elections; however, they have now lost interest because of the disclosure in The Washington Post of the countries involved, and confirmation by State on Wednesday. Honduras responded enthusiastically.

The proposal now is to expend the entire \$21 million in Honduras. An Air Force technical survey team is presently in Honduras to determine the type of projects required. State will send a team to Honduras on March 27 to negotiate an access agreement. Once signed, design work will commence. Projects under consideration include overlaying the present runways with asphalt, expanding parking ramps and increasing fuel storage capacity. (S)

Jordan: During my visit to Jordan, I discussed Jordan's role in the security of the greater Middle East. With respect to arms requirements, King Hussein said he would gladly transfer to Iraq the Soviet mobile air defense weapons he has ordered if we could work out a new air defense package for him. Jordan also is interested in eventually acquiring a mix of F-16s and F5G fighter aircraft, and additional mobile I-HAWK missiles to fill gaps in their fixed site air defenses. Jordan would have to secure financing for this and would like more military credit assistance from us. Hussein understands our assurances to maintain Israeli qualitative and quantitative superiority, but seeks for Jordan an adequate deterrent force against threats he sees from Syria and Iran. I made no commitment to sell anything and King Hussein specifically said he would not want to order anything unless reasonably assured it would go through. I deferred all discussions of arms sales and aid levels to the U.S.-Jordan Joint Military Commission which will next meet in Amman in late April. This gives us time to consider appropriate policy decisions on equipment releases and timing in light of political, security, and financial considerations. Press reporting on the trip was distorted and very unfortunate, as was the Israeli perception of my visit. I have reassured the new Israeli Ambassador that our programs with moderate Arab states will never be undertaken at the expense of Israel. (S)

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Senator Jepsen's Former Spouse Bill (S. 1814): On June 26, 1981 the Supreme Court ruled in McCarty v. McCarty that military retired pay may not be divided as marital or community property under state law in the event of divorce. The Jepsen bill introduced in Congress would overturn much of McCarty by allowing state courts to apply their own laws to determine whether military retired pay may be considered a community property asset upon divorce, as it is for civilian employees and Foreign Service officers. The bill would also require the Military Departments to enforce final court orders that recognize a spouse's interest in retired military pay. After careful consideration, the Department is recommending support of the Jepsen bill if it is substantially modified to achieve a reasonable and equitable balance between the interests of the military members and their spouses or former spouses. This will be the subject of a Congressional hearing on March 10th. (U)

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

President has seen

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

March 15, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *wpc*

*SR*

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

Attached is Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report on Defense Activities, dated March 12, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver

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*5/19/83*  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1982

~~CONFIDENTIAL - ATTACHMENT~~

cc

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM F. CLARK

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

Attached is Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report on Defense Activities, dated March 12, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver

~~CONFIDENTIAL - ATTACHMENT~~

cc  
John

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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82 MAR 12 P 6: 35

12 MAR 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

Legislative Issues: We continued our intensive effort this week to present the justification of our FY 1983 defense budget request. Your comments have been extremely helpful in maintaining public understanding of the Soviet threat to our national security. The results seem to be showing in the Congress as indicated by the strong voice vote out of the House Armed Services Committee, which this week made a preliminary endorsement of our \$263 billion request. The vote came as part of the panel's recommendation to the Budget Committee on the recommended level for the first FY 1983 budget resolution. Coupled with the Senate Armed Services Committee's similar action last week, we now have a strong nucleus of support in both Houses of Congress for our strengthened defense program despite any other public indications to the contrary.

On Tuesday morning I had a breakfast at the Pentagon for the California Republican Congressional Delegation. The Members showed great interest in the Soviet threat and expressed the hope that the briefings could be made available to a wider public. They also praised our management initiatives. The Members, for the most part, expressed willingness to support our program both in the Congress and with their constituents.

On Wednesday, at the invitation of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I testified at their hearing on the importance of enacting the second installment of our long-term program to strengthen our defenses. The hearing focused on the level of defense expenditures against the background of the Soviet threat, but most Members expressed heavy interest in the El Salvador/Central American threat and the outlook for that difficult situation. The tone of the questioning was not hostile since we substantiated our case with intelligence information on the military buildup in Nicaragua, which was publicly released the day before my hearing.

Once again, prior to the public hearing, I hosted a private Pentagon breakfast with the bipartisan committee leadership. The breakfast was extremely cordial and productive. (U)

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NLRR M453/5 #159097

BY RW NARA DATE 1/25/16

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SEC DEF CONTR No. X18784

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Reactions to the Vessey Nomination: The public, the media and the defense community have been overwhelmingly supportive of your choice of General John Vessey, Jr., as the next Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. General Vessey has great appeal to members of all four branches of the Service, both officers and enlisted alike. He is regarded as a "soldiers' general," much like Omar Bradley was, and has been branded a "mud soldier" by the press. His opposition to both SALT II and the withdrawal of our troops from Korea has made him popular with many of the conservative elements whose support we must maintain. But most important, he is a man of wisdom, integrity and vision who, in this era of managers, is a proven leader. While John Tower has registered some minor irritation about not having been able to influence the choice to the extent he would have preferred, General Vessey faces no known opposition to his confirmation. Also, I believe your phone call to Senator Tower helped greatly.

We hope to have nominations for both the new Chief of Naval Operations and Chief of Staff of the Air Force to you early next week. (U)

Savings on Construction of New Ships: We have some good news about our shipbuilding program. Since the beginning of February, we have had several new ships come in early and under cost. The nuclear carrier CARL VINSON, built by Newport News Shipbuilding, was 31 days early and \$20.3 million under cost. The frigate STEPHEN GROVES, constructed by Bath Iron Works, was 85 days early and \$6.5 million under cost. The guided missile destroyer CHANDLER was completed on time as the last of a four-ship contract that was \$50 million under cost. Finally, the National Steel and Shipbuilding Company completed the destroyer tender CAPE COD on time and \$11 million under cost.

These excellent statistics come at a very opportune time for us since many of our critics are pointing out past cost overruns as evidence of extravagant waste in the Defense Department. We hope our efforts to publicize these savings as evidence of our strong management initiatives and our desire to save taxpayers' money will be printed by someone. (U)

Drug and Alcohol Abuse in the Military: While the use of most drugs (opiates, barbiturates, etc.) has been steadily declining among military personnel over the last several years, alcohol abuse and marijuana use have not been declining. I have recently reemphasized the DoD goal to be free of drug and alcohol abuse. Although 66 percent of high school seniors (class of

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1981) have used illicit drugs, and many elements of our society accept such use, we will not tolerate drug or alcohol abuse in the military.

Now that favorable court decisions and new techniques for detecting marijuana use, such as urinalysis, have provided us with better detection and prosecution tools, we have launched a new program. However, because of the size of the marijuana using population, the newness of these detection techniques, and on-going litigation over the use of urinalysis results for disciplinary purposes, we want to avoid endangering the gains the court decision and new technology have given us.

We are also toughening our policies on drunk driving. Although drug and alcohol abuse problems are very difficult to solve and require continued attention, I hope for significant improvement in the next year, particularly with regard to the use of marijuana. (U)

Visit of Somali President: I called on President Siad at Blair House Wednesday afternoon. President Siad expressed his appreciation for our previous support, but reiterated his position that Somalia is desperately in need of much more. He emphasized the inability of the Somali armed forces, in their present state, to defend against the threat from Ethiopia. He believes that behind the Ethiopian threat lie Soviet designs on Africa, with its strategic minerals, and on the oil fields of the Middle East. I assured him of our interest in the situation in the Horn of Africa, and of our commitment to Somalia's welfare and security. I told him we would do the best we could, but that we would need more Congressional and public support for our security assistance program in order to be fully responsive. (C)

Inspector General Bill: It appears that the Inspector General legislation, which we have so closely followed, will soon be introduced by Senator Bill Roth with our key provision to establish an IG under the direct authority of the Secretary of Defense, so as not to erode the normal military and civilian channels of reporting responsibility. We are extremely pleased with initial Senate response to this proposal, and we intend to follow-up with Frank Carlucci's testimony before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee to reemphasize our position. (U)

NATO Nuclear Planning Group Ministerial: On March 23 and 24, the United States will host the Spring 1982 meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group. Attending will be the Ministers of Defense of all NATO Allies except France and Iceland, together with the Secretary General and the major NATO commanders. In order to be able to conduct the entire meeting in one facility, I selected Colorado Springs, Colorado, after the San Francisco city government persuaded the Army at the Presidio (our first choice) that there would be inevitable clashes of large groups of demonstrators and the police and Army. Extensive use will be made of the U.S. Air Force Academy and Peterson Air Force Base for the social aspects of the meeting. The U.S. Army, as my executive agent for the meeting, is providing excellent arrangements for our foreign visitors. I hope the communique, which will issue from the meeting, will express strong Alliance support for our NATO nuclear force modernization efforts and for your Intermediate-range Nuclear Force negotiating proposal in Geneva. (C)

Visit to the Far East: Following the Nuclear Planning Group Conference in Colorado Springs, I will go from there to the 14th U.S./ROK Security Consultative Meeting in Korea. As you will recall, we restarted those meetings last year after a Carter-ordered suspension. While in that area, I will also meet with senior U.S. and foreign officials and visit U.S. forces and installations in Japan and the Philippines. I plan to stop overnight in Hawaii on the return leg to confer with our Pacific Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Long, and visit with the Marines at Kaneohe, returning on Saturday, April 3. (C)

Leaks: As part of our continuing efforts to stop leaks of classified information, we started the lengthy removal process on one of the individuals who was involved in an unauthorized disclosure. Mr. John Tillson was served a notice of removal by Assistant Secretary Larry Korb Tuesday afternoon. This action was based on our investigation from which we concluded that Tillson had made disclosures of classified information from a Defense Resources Board meeting to unauthorized individuals. We have chosen not to publicize this action; however, we expect Tillson may attempt to do so. In any event, we believe we have a strong enough case against him to justify his removal, and a case which will stand up to all the usual challenges that can be made to it. (U-SENSITIVE)

Military Manpower Task Force: The Military Manpower Task Force held its sixth meeting on Wednesday and covered the following

topics: Draft Registration Compliance, Characteristics of the Armed Forces, Education Benefits, Alternative Compensation Systems, Women in the Military, Manning in Enlisted Skills, and National Service and Draft Options. These were the concluding task force topics. A total of eighteen topics have been addressed by the Task Force, covering the entire spectrum of military manpower issues. Ed Meese commented at the Wednesday meeting that he was extremely satisfied with the accomplishments of the Task Force. The Task Force staff will now begin preparing the final report which you should have shortly. (U)

National Press Club Luncheon: On Monday, I appeared before a National Press Club luncheon here in Washington. In my speech, and during the question and answer session which followed, I defended "the most important social welfare program for which our Federal government must be responsible," -- Defense. Answering critics who say that cuts in our program must be made to reduce the deficit, I emphasized the fact that a single year cut in our long-range program imposes greater costs in the long-term and would compound the unemployment problem. More than 350 members of the National Press Club heard the talk, which is also carried on National Public Radio over their more than 200 NPR stations and 900 cable satellite stations. I hope it will do some good. I do far more of this kind of thing than I'd like because I think we need to gain and hold as much public support for the budget and your whole program as possible, and also because many of these forums, which are offered to us, will be filled by our opponents if we decline. (U)



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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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5/9/13

~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

March 20, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for  
March 19, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159098

82 MAR 9 MAR 1982: 59

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

Legislative Issues: As part of my continuing efforts to meet with Members of Congress to discuss our FY 1983 defense budget request, I had a breakfast on Wednesday for 12 Members of the House Armed Services Committee. These Members represented the mid-level on the seniority scale and were very anxious to discuss the justification and purpose of our long-term defense rebuilding program.

We are making every effort to point out to the Congress the seriousness of the Soviet threat. This week we presented our Soviet threat briefing to the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. On Friday, with the help of Paul Laxalt and John Glenn, our briefing was made available to the entire Senate. Next week, we have invited all House Republicans to hear the briefing. The response following the briefing has been very positive and has resulted in renewed support for our program. Your own efforts in your meetings with Members of Congress are helping greatly, and additional urging for them to see our highly classified briefing would be extremely helpful.

There is increasing interest by some Senators and Representatives to declassify much of this material, beyond what we have published in our booklet "Soviet Military Power," so that the Members can share this information with their constituents. Ted Stevens has been very vocal on this subject and, as Chairman of our Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, his sharp remarks have been widely publicized. I have promised to discuss this sensitive matter with Bill Casey. (U)

Public Appearances: Last week, I made several public appearances in California in support of our defense program.

On Thursday, I addressed the Monterey World Affairs Council on our budget. Questions from the audience reflected dissatisfaction over our nuclear arms policies and our involvement in El Salvador.

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BY RW NARA DATE 1/25/16

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On Friday, I met with four groups at Stanford University. I had a spirited exchange with the students focusing primarily on El Salvador, nuclear weapons and registration. The Hoover Institute provided an intellectual forum for discussion of the Soviet threat and how your budget meets that threat. At the Northeast Asia Forum (a group of prominent West Coast businessmen and academics), I discussed technology transfer and gains that have accrued to the Soviets in that area. I also met with the Stanford Committee for Political Education (largely a student group) and spoke on our relationships in the Far East.

This past Tuesday, I addressed the Texas Daily Newspaper Association in San Antonio. Again, I spoke in support of our program. I stressed that our defense program must be measured against the threat rather than against arbitrary limits or other government programs. The Texas audience was more supportive of our policies than were the students in California.

Last night I spoke at the NAM Convention on the importance of not cutting the defense budget. They received the talk most cordially. (U)

Deputy Secretary Carlucci's European Trip: You may have already reviewed Frank's trip report; however, I want to highlight some of his major points. Frank visited U.S. troop units in the UK, Germany, Spain and Iceland during the period of March 6-13. As an adjunct, he stopped in London, Bonn, Rome and Madrid for discussions with senior defense and other national officials. Throughout the trip, he sensed the need for a clearly articulated long-term Alliance strategy -- "a Reagan policy for peace." Such a strategy would provide a basis for the Allies to rally their lethargic publics and parliaments. In short, I believe Europe is waiting and hoping for a talk by you comparable to your November speech on Intermediate Range Weapons which electrified Europe and led to the Geneva talks.

Frank also noted that the living and working conditions for our troops in Europe are still bad. However, he reported that he was impressed with the morale and enthusiasm of the troops, and he confirmed our commanders' reports that the "All-Volunteer" troops are good and getting better. Additionally, the new M-1 tank is coming into the units in Europe, and the operators are very enthusiastic about its capabilities.

Frank noted that the Italians are extremely supportive of NATO and U.S. policies, and that Defense Minister Lagorio was critical

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of the Germans and the Soviet pipeline. We think it is important that we find a way, possibly through our Foreign Military Sales program, to demonstrate our appreciation for their fine support. (U)

Woerner Visit: Manfred Woerner, German Bundestag Deputy and defense spokesman for the Christian Democratic opposition, met with me on Monday to discuss East-West developments and their effect on Germany, on U.S.-German bilateral relations, and on NATO. Woerner, like his party, is highly supportive of U.S. security policy and has high hopes for your June visit to Germany. He urged that you accept the invitation to address the Bundestag and the German people via live TV, as it offers an excellent opportunity to explain U.S. policies on a variety of East-West issues as well as to demonstrate firm support for the NATO Alliance.

I agree this presents us an attractive forum for articulating our positions and responses, and I recommend you give it serious consideration. Another advantage, of course, is that the German public can get a fully accurate version of your position instead of having it filtered through a reporter's version. (C)

Visit of Bavarian Minister-President Strauss: Franz Josef Strauss, candidate of the 1980 Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union's unsuccessful campaign to unseat Schmidt, met with me on Wednesday.

Strauss saw the April caucus of Schmidt's Social Democrats as an attempt to postpone reaffirmation of the deployment decision on Intermediate Range Nuclear Weapons because of growing opposition within his party. While recognizing that their party caucus is analogous to our party platform discussions, I told Strauss that any indication that the Germans were not firmly supporting the deployment decision would make things easier for the Soviets at Geneva.

Strauss drew an analogy to the late 1950s when he served as Adenauer's Defense Minister and overcame the opposition (including Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg) to the stationing of nuclear arms in Germany. Strauss feels his party must overcome the ignorance of a generation of Germans who are unfamiliar with the Soviet threat and reestablish the historical identification of the U.S. with freedom and the Soviets with slavery.

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I discussed the dangers of U.S. public and Congressional perceptions of inadequate German defense budgets and soft policies toward Moscow. Strauss agreed that the Germans needed to do more. He has called for doubling the number of German anti-submarine warfare frigates, increasing their ammunition stocks, increasing Host Nation Support, and developing a long-distance air transport capability.

Strauss is a political conservative who repeatedly stated his intention to end Schmidt's government and seek closer cooperation with the U.S. once the change of government has taken place. (C)

Master Restationing Program: On Wednesday and Thursday, we hosted a delegation of German subcabinet-level officials for the first formal meeting on the Army's European Master Restationing Plan. This is our plan to base our troops in more favorable tactical locations to defend the Central Front. Our representatives, including a contingent from State, reached an agreement with the Germans to form a joint group of experts to work out some of the major issues, and signed an informal paper to that effect. Although it is only a first step, we consider it a significant one, which should help to reduce Congressional pressure on our European construction program. (U)

Korb Trip to Australia/New Zealand: Assistant Secretary Larry Korb headed a delegation of Defense officials on a recent visit to Australia and New Zealand. The purpose was to prepare Memoranda of Understanding for providing logistic support to ANZUS in the event of war needs.

These memoranda will demonstrate the importance we place on our Alliance in the Southwest Pacific. The Australian and New Zealand government leaders can use these MOUs as evidence of U.S. support of their security interests.

Dr. Korb noted that Australia has some valuable production capacity that we need in forgings and castings, jet engine blades, and ammunition projectiles. They also produce sonobuoys that are superior to ours. We intend to investigate how we might better use Australian capacity in these four areas.

Our relationship with Australia and New Zealand benefits us more than them. That area of the world has a vast amount of untapped strategic raw materials and excess production capacity. While they are nations whose geography places them in the "Third World," their philosophy and goals parallel our own. It is important that we continue to bolster our relations with these fine Allies in every way we can. (U)

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Governor Connolly Visit: Governor Connolly called on me on Wednesday to say that the high interest rates are causing businessmen to hold off new investments in job producing activities. I suggested he tell his business friends that they ought to recognize that the tax cut is ample reason for confidence, and that they should start making investments now and stop complaining and undermining the confidence of others.  
(U)

*Sap.*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

April 3, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*

SUBJECT:

Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for  
April 2, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver

*RW* ~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

*5/9/83*



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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159099

2 APR 1982

82 APR 2 P 6: 59

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

Legislative Issues: A united Administration position resisting major cuts in the defense budget was responsible for a significant Congressional victory this week. A key Senate committee took the first major step toward giving nearly unanimous endorsement of the Administration's FY 1983 defense budget request. On Wednesday, the Senate Armed Services Committee under the tight direction of Chairman John Tower, approved \$254 billion in defense spending authorization, \$2.8 billion below our total request. In approving our strengthened defense plan, the Committee did, however, reject a key portion of our strategic modernization proposal announced last October. Despite our efforts to turn the issue around, the Senate Committee unanimously adopted a subcommittee recommendation made last week cutting off funds for MX missile procurement and interim basing until after a decision is made on a permanent survivable basing program. This was in the face of our strong protests. We have some hopes for a better MX result in the House.

Interim basing of the MX also received a hostile reception this week from Ted Stevens and the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. In an important MX hearing this week, Stevens indicated his Committee may withhold funds for MX until a decision on a basing mode is made and approved by the Congress. Although we feel this is still winnable in the full Committee, it does indicate the seriousness of the problem which lies ahead for the MX.

In both Committees, this latest action on MX represents a complete reversal of a position approved as late as last December. While it is clear that the Congress has retained its bias toward some type of racetrack basing for the MX, it is also clear that the growing public discussion over the nuclear freeze issue is causing political repercussions and reconsideration of past positions. Your forceful statement of Wednesday night should be very helpful in stemming this tide.

We are carefully watching the MX issue in the House Armed Services Committee which will complete its markup of our FY 1983

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bill today. Based upon our numerous contacts with members and Committee staff, we are reasonably certain that the House Committee will support our MX basing program. This action, if endorsed by the full House, will ensure that the issue will go to conference which provides our best opportunity to turn the Senate around.

A potentially explosive Senate hearing this week on civil defense and the consequences of nuclear war came off with only minimal repercussions. Under hostile questioning in a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee, Defense officials left the message that, as terrible as nuclear war is, the United States could significantly better prepare its citizens through an expanded civil defense program. Furthermore, such action would only be prudent in light of the extensive level of Soviet civil defense preparations. We do not anticipate any further confrontations on this sensitive issue.

Although the start of FY 1983 is still several months away, there are increasing signals coming from the Congress that there will be no FY 1983 Defense Appropriations Bill passed before Congress adjourns for the November elections. This is becoming almost the normal condition, but one which we are preparing to deal with now in anticipation of DoD being forced to operate under a Continuing Resolution, which could hold us to FY 1982 spending levels and prevent starts on important new programs in FY 1983.

Overall, we can be pleased with the actions on the Hill this week. It is apparent that the mandate to strengthen our national defenses is still alive in the Congress despite the rumblings of a minority of members. If we continue our united efforts, I believe we will succeed. But if, through uncertainty caused by conflicting statements or hints by various people, we, in effect, tell the Congress we are not certain how solidly, or even whether, we are supporting this Defense request, we will lose a lot more very quickly. (U)

Blue Angel/Thunderbird Flight Demonstration Program: As I reported earlier this year, because of the two tragic accidents encountered by our aerial demonstration teams, we have taken a very hard look at these programs. As a result of our investigations we have directed some major safety improvements for these important and highly beneficial teams.

The Navy Blue Angels program has undergone two separate high level reviews this year. Every maneuver has a carefully validated "no maneuver" point. All criteria for a given maneuver

must have been met by this point or it is aborted. All formation maneuvers have redundant safety monitoring provided by the lead and the slot pilots. The leader strives for consistency and safety, and the slot pilot acts as a safety monitor. To extend further the margin of safety for the opposing solos, their "floor" was raised to 300 feet above ground level. Because of possible fatigue, if the return flight from a performance exceeds one leg, the team will remain overnight for adequate rest.

With respect to the Thunderbirds, a highly qualified board of Air Force experts is carefully analyzing the findings of the most recent accidents as well as the entire Thunderbird demonstration profile. The F-16 has been selected as the new Thunderbird aircraft. A front-line fighter, the F-16 will enhance safety through increased reliability, maneuverability, turn rate, and power response. Also, the planes and the pilots can contribute to our wartime readiness since they will be combat ready to deploy with a regular F-16 squadron in the event of mobilization. Demonstration maneuvers will be designed to reflect the F-16 performance capability with special emphasis on safety. Minimum altitudes and airspeeds, over water demonstrations, takeoff and landing parameters, and weather minimums for both high and low demonstrations are being carefully scrutinized.

These actions will greatly improve safety for the Blue Angels and the Thunderbirds, so that they can continue to provide their important service. (U)

EXERCISE TEAM SPIRIT: Our joint U.S.-Korean military exercise TEAM SPIRIT 82 is progressing well. The deployment of forces from the States and Hawaii by air and sealift to Korea was extremely successful. Approximately 56,500 U.S. and 100,000 Korean forces are participating in numerous air, sea, land, and amphibious operations.

On Wednesday I observed the exercise personally with South Korean President Chun as I reported to you by separate cable. Our forces performed flawlessly in securing their exercise objectives. The exercise terminates April 26. (C)

Exercise GALLANT EAGLE 82: On Tuesday an airdrop of the 82d Airborne Division was conducted at Fort Irwin, California, for GALLANT EAGLE 82, a joint exercise involving the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force. Some 60 C-141 and 30 C-130 aircraft dropped more than 2,200 paratroopers and approximately 270 tons

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of heavy equipment. Although it appears that all normal peacetime safety precautions were followed, there were five fatalities and over 100 injuries, 20 of which required hospitalization. Two of the fatalities occurred when individual parachutes functioned improperly; one when a parachutist landed on a piece of heavy equipment; and one when a parachutist was dragged along the ground; a fifth died in the hospital several days after the drop. Our investigations are still ongoing. If we should find any commanders at fault, I would take immediate and strong action. (C)

Korean Visit: My separate cables have reported on my trip to the Republic of Korea (ROK).

I believe it was a successful visit. The Koreans at all levels pressed hard for increased Foreign Military Sales credits, extended credit terms, and concessional interest rates in order to speed up the acquisition of hardware needed to improve the current military imbalance on the Peninsula. I will have my staff look at various options and see what we might do to assist them. They also raised the issue of blanket approval of third country sales of ROK manufactured military equipment of U.S. design. I told them that in accordance with U.S. law such sales had to continue to be considered on a case by case basis. They were uniformly supportive of you and the U.S. (C)

Visit of Pakistan Ambassador: Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States, Ejaz Azim, called on Deputy Secretary Frank Carlucci on Tuesday to ascertain whether we have decided to approve the sale of various sophisticated military equipment to Pakistan. Frank informed the Ambassador that, subject to some specific conditions, we were prepared to make the Harpoon anti-ship missile system available. However, at this time we could not agree to provide a sophisticated radar warning receiver which Pakistan wanted to install in its new F-16 fighter aircraft. Frank explained that we considered this radar to be too sensitive (because of its associated electronics intelligence data base) to release. As a substitute, we were ready to provide the less advanced model which is still widely used in the USAF and, we believe, adequate for Pakistan's purposes.

Ambassador Azim remarked that denial of the advanced radar would pose "political problems" in Pakistan and noted that President Zia has previously expressed his personal interest in obtaining this item. (S)

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Visit of Egyptian Defense Minister Abou Ghazala: Frank Carlucci met with Abou Ghazala on Tuesday. Ghazala discussed the Egyptian Armed Forces and his plans for the next several years. He stated that one Egyptian armored division had already started transition to M60A3 tanks and that a second division would be converted by the end of 1983. In addition, he outlined some of his force structure plans for 1982-83 to include reducing the Armed Forces by 150,000 men (down from current estimates of 467,000) and a reduction in the number of operational Air Force bases from 18 to 12.

Ghazala told Frank that the F-5G co-assembly program was of highest interest, and that he intended to cancel the follow-on buy of I-Hawks and sell some F-4 aircraft to help finance the start of the F-5 co-assembly scheme. We consider this a positive development.

He also discussed Iranian successes against Iraq and felt that strong efforts should be undertaken in order to find ways to settle the conflict so that the region would not be further destabilized. (S)

*Says*

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