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Report (06/25/1982-07/31/1982)  
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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  
(06/25/1982-07/31/1982)

**FOIA**

M453

**Box Number** 7

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87

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions	
159127	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITES <b>PAR 2/6/2018 M453/6</b>	6	6/25/1982	B1	B3
159131	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITES <b>R 1/26/2016 M453/6</b>	5	7/2/1982	B1	
159132	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITES <b>R 1/26/2016 M453/6</b>	4	7/9/1982	B1	
159133	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITES <b>R 1/26/2016 M453/6</b>	5	7/16/1982	B1	
159134	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITES <b>R 1/26/2016 M453/6</b>	4	7/23/1982	B1	
159137	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITES <b>R 1/26/2016 M453/6</b>	7	7/30/1982	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.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

~~TOP SECRET~~-SENSITIVE  
CONTAINS CODEWORD ATTACHMENT

June 25, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report dated June 25, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver

*RW*  
*5/9/13*  
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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SI 433912/82

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159127

25 JUN 1982

82 JUN 25 P 3: 12

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities ~~WHITE HOUSE~~  
SITUATION ROOM

Legislative Issues: I joined Mac Baldrige, Jim Edwards and Joe Wright of OMB at Thursday's hearing before Bill Roth's Senate Governmental Affairs Committee to present your Department of Energy Reorganization Proposal. I was able to assure the committee that our vital national security related energy activities will in no way be impaired by the proposed reorganization, but they will in fact be strengthened.

We are continuing our efforts to convince the Congress to support our decision to acquire the C-5 as the only aircraft that can carry our urgent, large, defense airlift requirements. As you are probably aware, this issue was the subject of some unfair publicity this week by opponents of our airlift decision. The criticism was led by Democrat Representative Norm Dicks of Washington, an ardent foe of our C-5 decision and leader of the effort to require the Pentagon to purchase Boeing 747 commercial freighters.

The C-5 issue is one of many associated with consideration of our FY 1983 Defense Authorization which has been passed by the Senate and is expected to come up in the House following the Independence Day recess. We will continue to provide Congress with the legitimate information which they need to consider effectively our defense budget and program requirements. As a result of your leadership meeting this week with Congressional Republicans, I anticipate a similarly intensive effort in the House to secure approval of our MX missile program which was modified significantly in the Senate. Above all, I am assured there is no violation of the strengthened contractors lobbying regulation which I issued last year to prevent contractors from using Federal funds for lobbying purposes.

In follow-up to a meeting held this week by Jim Baker, I met on Thursday with Senator John Heinz and other Senators and Representatives from the Philadelphia area region to discuss their deep interest in securing the Navy contract to handle the IOWA battleship modernization. This has turned into a very politically competitive contest between Congressional delegations from New York, Philadelphia, Mississippi and Norfolk. Of course I have no discretion as to who gets the contract. It will go to the lowest responsible bidder. The competition is expected to be very keen, and we can be sure there will be several losers no matter who wins. A contract award announcement is expected for July 1982. (U)

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Review on 24 June 2002

See Def Cont Nr.

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BY *fw* NARA DATE 2/10/18

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Visit of Norwegian MOD: Thursday, I met with the Norwegian Minister of Defense, Anders Sjaastad. Our dialogue was extremely positive and helped to confirm the healthy relationship that exists between our two countries. Norway is one of our best friends in the NATO Defense Ministers' meetings. The initial item discussed was the suggestion, shared by Senator Jackson, that a great availability of Norwegian oil for other Europeans would reduce their dependence on the Soviets. Sjaastad indicated that, although there would be a few problems to overcome, as production increased by the 1990s the supply of Norwegian oil for Europe would increase.

Minister Sjaastad emphasized that there are no major problems in our bilateral relationship. He briefly reviewed several areas where we have been particularly successful, and a few issues that need some improvement but are moving toward resolution.

He also asked for my views on Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces and pending START talks. I stressed your basic premise that we must be able to negotiate from a position of strength to generate meaningful discussions resulting in verifiable reductions in nuclear and conventional arms.

The final item of discussion was an exchange of views on the Lebanon situation. I indicated that there were two keys to any successful final solution: (1) establishment of a strengthened and unified government in Lebanon to prevent future fragmentation and abuse of their territory by all forces in the region; and (2) a solution of the Palestinians' problem with a homeland for them. (C)

Evacuation of Americans in Lebanon: On Tuesday, our Ambassador to Lebanon, Robert Dillon, decided that we needed to evacuate Americans from the Port of Juniyah. We sent the order to the Marine Amphibious units and the Navy element standing by to evacuate American citizens from Lebanon late Wednesday afternoon.

Our Navy task force was already on alert in the Eastern Mediterranean, and the evacuation of Americans and others commenced Thursday morning, and was completed without incident. By Thursday evening Lebanon time 580 American citizens, third-country nationals, and "green card" holders were evacuated and enroute to Cyprus. If additional American citizens arrive in Juniyah they can leave Lebanon on commercial ships which continue to depart the port. Ambassador Dillon has released the Navy ships, and the evacuation is now complete. No incidents occurred.

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In an ancillary action, the only remaining State Department officer, and four Marine guards in the embassy in West Beirut, moved to the Ambassador's residence in East Beirut, which is now the temporary location of the embassy. (S)

The Begin Visit -- Assistance Request: Prime Minister Begin's visit on Monday was clearly a follow-on to Defense Minister Sharon's request for economic and defense trade assistance. His requests for increased U.S. purchase of Israeli military hardware, use of FMS funding for Israel's LAVI fighter and credit forgiveness at a level of \$850 million are significantly different from our current Administration positions and will present some new problems. My staff will work closely with State to examine them carefully so as to carry out your policies and decisions. (U)

Assessment of British Defense Report: The annual UK defense white paper was published Tuesday. Originally the document had been scheduled for release April 23, but it was delayed due to the Falklands situation. The only change from the originally prepared paper is a short foreword written by Defense Minister John Nott complimenting the British Armed Forces on their handling of the Falklands, but pointing out this is not the type of situation for which the UK defense policy was designed.

The paper stresses that the main threat still remains the Soviet Union and her Warsaw Pact allies; hence, the Falklands experience requires, in their view, no change in previously developed policy. The paper is consistent with what John Nott has told me and continues last year's program of spending cuts for the Royal Navy in order to maintain the new Trident program and to keep existing levels for British conventional forces. We anticipate that Parliamentary and public pressure rising from the Falklands-inspired conservative mood of the country may force concessions in this policy, but the white paper does not address this possibility.

Although not specifically stated, we understand the Defense Ministry will release an additional white paper in the fall covering lessons learned from the Falklands campaign. From other sources we have learned that the cost of the Falklands campaign's new garrison and replacement of losses will be borne by supplemental funding and should not impact on the UK's programmed three percent real defense spending increase. (C)

Perle Trip to Europe: Assistant Secretary Richard Perle has just completed a two week trip through Scandinavia, ending in Germany. In Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Norway he met with

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senior defense officials and visited military installations. In the course of his discussions, he explained our arms control policies, the necessity for increased defense spending, and the requirement for sensitive control of technology.

The trip ended with Perle's participation in a major defense symposium in Bonn. He used his attendance to push for follow-on measures to the NATO Summit. I will provide a full debrief next week. (C)

Meeting with Japan's Minister for Science and Technology: I met with Minister Nakagawa briefly on Wednesday. Although his Cabinet post does not relate directly to the Department of Defense, Nakagawa is a strong supporter of defense efforts within the Japanese Cabinet. He thanked me for the U.S. contribution to Japan's security and stated that he was doing his utmost to increase Japan's defense capability. He pledged continuing efforts. I told him this was in our mutual interest. I also applauded the defense goals which Japan has set for itself, and stated that we would continue to support Japan in any way we can. (U)

Japan - Commercial Satellite Technology: Recently, the Japanese have expressed a keen interest in getting into the commercial

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satellite business, but they lack the necessary technologies. To date, our space related assistance to Japan has been limited to the technology level of the late 1960s; however, two weeks ago a senior Japan Diet member met with members of my staff to press for cooperation on military satellites. He cited as rationale Japan's new mission of protection of sea and air lanes out to 1,000 miles from Japan.

Clearly, his pitch was a cover to gain access for Japanese companies to U.S. defense satellites technology -- applicable to commercial communication satellites. He dismissed out-of-hand other surveillance technologies more appropriate to sea and air lane protection, already available from the U.S. We pointed out that satellites cannot do the complete ocean/air surveillance job; [REDACTED] and the cost of such a project (\$10 billion) would hamper accomplishment of Japan's more important near-term defense program.

Dick DeLauer and Fred Ikle have been working with State to develop a policy on this, keeping in mind our objectives for a greater defense effort by Japan while protecting our lead in commercial space efforts. (U)

Military Manpower Task Force Report: I sent a draft of the final Military Manpower Task Force Report to the Task Force members for their review and comment. After receiving their views and comments next week, we will see if a final Task Force meeting is needed to resolve any remaining issues. We will send you a final report for your approval in the near future. (U)

MX Status: We have been working closely with Bill Clark to coordinate the Administration's position on the MX. We are drafting an MX white paper and a list of questions and answers that, after coordination with State and OMB, will become the basic reference document for the Administration during the forthcoming Congressional debate on MX. We are also working with Bill on your letter to Congress regarding the funding issues which will be completed soon. (U)

[REDACTED]

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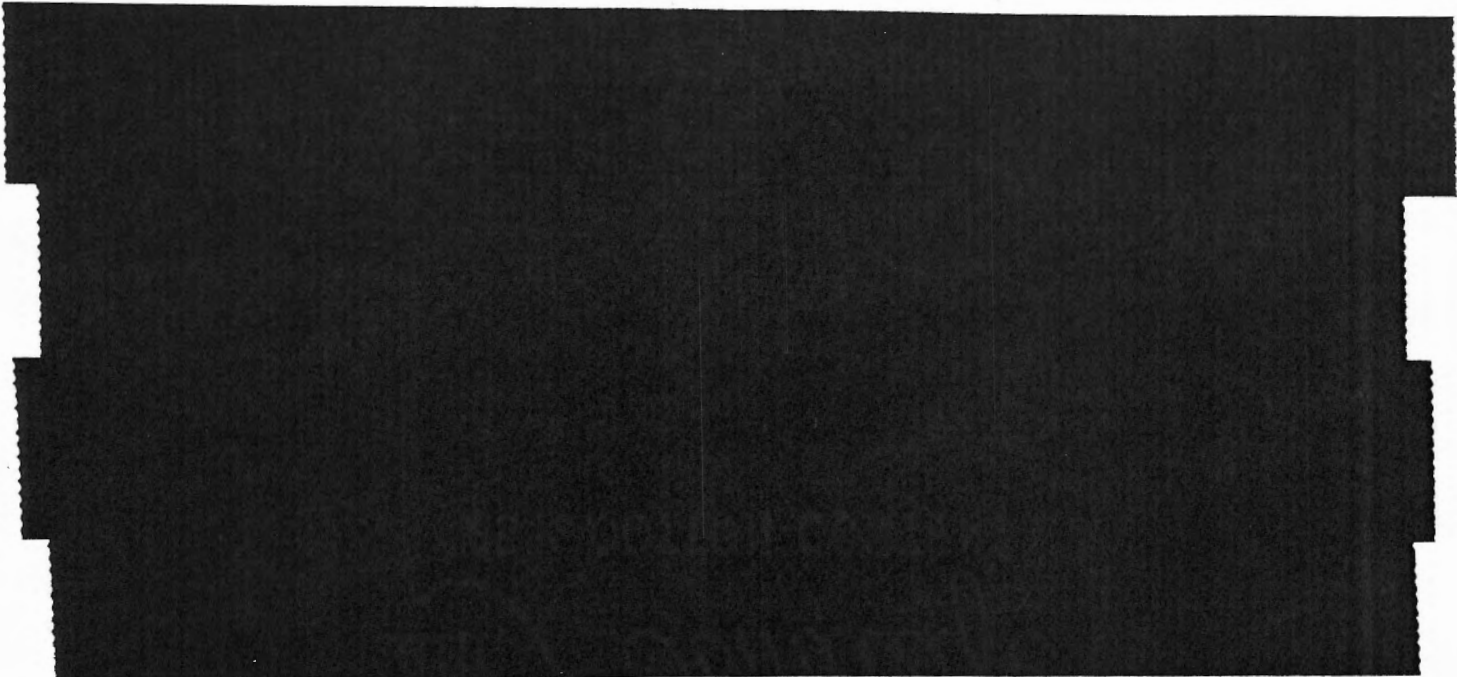


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Naval Incident in South China Sea: U.S. Navy ships were fired upon in international waters on Sunday in the South China Sea by small fishing vessels, one of which was flying the flag of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV). The U.S. Navy cruiser, STERETT, and the destroyers, LYNDE MCCORMICK, BENJAMIN STODDERT, and TURNER JOY were transiting in international waters enroute from a port visit in Pattaya Beach, Thailand to the South China Sea. At the time of the incident the ships were located about 70 miles off the southern tip of Vietnam and more than 20 miles south of the Vietnamese Island of Con Son. USS TURNER JOY was hit by four machine gun rounds, but no one was injured and no appreciable damage was done. USS LYNDE MCCORMICK returned the gunfire, intentionally directing its bullets over the firing vessel. USS STERETT was also fired at by small arms -- all rounds passing in front of STERETT's bow. After the incident the ships continued their transit through the South China Sea. The State Department, with our concurrence, forwarded a formal protest to the SRV through the U.S. Embassy in Paris on Wednesday. (U)

*Sep.*

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

*RW*  
*5/9/82*  
~~TOP SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

JULY 3, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinbergers Evening Report.

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Evening Report for July 2, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver



~~TOP SECRET~~  
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159131

2 JUL 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

DECLASSIFIED  
NLRR M453/5 #159131  
BY RW NARA DATE 1/26/16

Legislative Issues: In the only major Defense related activity on the Hill this week, the Senate, on late Wednesday night, passed the Senate Armed Services Committee's version of our Military Construction Bill by an overwhelming vote of 93-1. The one "Nay" was cast by Mark Hatfield. There were very few changes to the bill as it was reported out of the full committee.

As you will recall, Boeing lobbied the Senate successfully to force us to buy old 747s for additional airlift even though we told them that the 747s could not carry many of the very large items which we have to have and which the C-5 carries easily. In the House, there appears to be substantially stronger support for the C-5. As a result, Boeing is now using their legislative agents to demand "an investigation" of the Department's activities in supporting the C-5, the only plane that will accomplish our requirements.

At Senator Proxmire's request, the GAO will undertake shortly this kind of investigation and, while we will of course cooperate with the GAO, we have told Proxmire and others that we believe the entire charge stems from Boeing's highly questionable lobbying efforts to force on us a plane we do not want and cannot use. (U)

Security Assistance to Lebanon: We have been working closely with Bill Clark and the State Department to find ways to stabilize the situation in Lebanon through security assistance, and preparations are under way to expedite security assistance items to the Government of Lebanon. We are also completing contingency plans should they be needed to help carry out any agreement Phil Habib might secure, which, with your approval, would involve removal of PLO forces from West Beirut. (S)

Meeting with Germany's Manfred Woerner: On Tuesday, Frank Carlucci met with Manfred Woerner, the Christian Democratic Shadow Defense Minister, who would probably take office as Defense Minister if Schmidt's government falls. In assessing the Summit, Frank noted our disappointment with respect to Germany's failure to curtail credits to the USSR, and transfers of technology, stressing that we will continue your firm stance on the pipeline.

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Woerner said he saw serious differences between us that could not be papered over. He agreed, however, that the West should not help the Soviets in developing their technology and strengthening their Western currency accounts, and that any future credits must be made realistically as part of a political-economic package.

Frank described the growing Congressional criticism that Germany was not bearing its fair share of the defense burden and suggested that Germany could best respond by increasing its defense budget, providing more host nation support, supporting the master restationing plan, providing adequate NATO infrastructure funds, as well as cooperating with us against the pipeline.

Woerner seemed impressed by Frank's arguments, particularly about infrastructure. We are supplying him a paper for his use with the budget people in Bonn. (C)

Falkland Island War - Future British Actions: Our preliminary assessment of the situation in the Falklands indicates that the British intend to maintain a military presence in the Islands for sometime, in the absence of any firm agreement with Argentina ending the war. The British are rejuvenating the airfield at Stanley, and they are continuing to outfit a naval task force that they intend to deploy to the Falklands.

At this point, we believe they are planning to base about 26 fighter, attack, tanker and aerial surveillance aircraft at Stanley. They will have to extend the existing runway to accommodate these aircraft, as well as improve the ramp space and fuel storage facilities over the next three months. Any British F-4 fighters deployed to the South Atlantic will likely come from resources presently allocated to NATO. (TS)

U.S.-Spanish Negotiations: After protracted and most difficult negotiations, we have reached agreement with the Government of Spain on the text of a five-year successor to the 1976 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation. The agreement was signed on Friday.

The new agreement, which on our side is an executive agreement not requiring Congressional approval, provides the foundation for all aspects of our continuing bilateral security relationship with Spain. Ratification by the Spanish Parliament is necessary. Thus, presuming this will be the case, we still do not expect the agreement to enter into force until at least early September. In the meantime, our Spanish bases continue to be governed by the 1976 Treaty. (Technically, since last May 21 we have been within the one-year withdrawal period as provided in that Treaty.) (C)

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U.S.-Portuguese Negotiations: We began negotiations on defense cooperation with Portugal last April to renew the agreement which provides for use of facilities in the Azores and to gain new access to bases on the mainland. Our two sides have not met since then, and the Portuguese are extremely displeased over our stated intention to eliminate annual grant military assistance and substitute credits instead. The Portuguese were emphatic that they would accept our "best efforts" pledge for future security assistance only if accompanied by a concrete program at the start of a new agreement. They expect this program to include military grant aid and increased economic assistance for the Azores, as part of the "rent" for the bases.

We do not believe that a new agreement with Portugal is possible without a continuation of grant assistance. This view, along with our specific recommendations for FY 1983 and 1984, was forwarded to Bill Clark on Wednesday. (C)

Airlift Enhancements: I am pleased to report that our C-141 aircraft modification program has been completed ahead of schedule and under budget. The final "stretched" C-141B transport aircraft was delivered to the Air Force on Tuesday by Lockheed. The program was completed with a \$25M saving from the budgeted amount of over \$512M. The stretch modification added 23.3 feet to the cargo compartment (30 percent increase) and provided an aerial refueling capability to each of our 270 C-141s. This is an extremely cost effective program which, at the low average cost of \$1.84M per aircraft, gives the Air Force the equivalent of 90 additional C-141A aircraft.

Under a separate program Lockheed is modifying our C-5A aircraft with new center, inner and outer wing boxes to extend the service life of these valuable aircraft by 30,000 flying hours. A prototype of the modified aircraft has flown over 1,600 hours with no problems. Additionally, our test aircraft has completed its testing ahead of schedule and under budget. This testing has validated that the new wing design is capable of reaching the 30,000 hour goal. There are currently three C-5s in Lockheed's production line which are on budget and slightly ahead of schedule. The new wing design will also be included in the new C-5Bs we propose to buy as part of our airlift enhancement program. (U)

Dr. Stanford Case: As you will recall, some months ago I reported that we had begun to investigate the allegations presented on CBS's 60 Minutes concerning the competency of an Air Force cardiologist, Dr. Stanford, and other possible management malpractices at the Air Force's Wilford Hall Medical Center. Conduct of the initial investigation was assigned to the Air Force Inspector General whose report, backed up by about 2,000 pages of testimony and exhibits, was recently completed.

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Because I do not want to leave any stone unturned, a team headed by the Assistant Secretaries of Health Affairs, and Review and Oversight was formed to evaluate the Inspector General report (and go beyond it, where appropriate, to ensure that the matter has been completely investigated) and to provide me with recommendations for corrective action. I have also brought in an expert consultant, who is eminent in the field of medicine, to assist the team.

Presently, the team is reviewing all reports, testimony and exhibits. We expect additional field work will be required before they have the complete information needed to render an assessment. The seriousness of the allegations and the level of interest in the matter demand deliberate and careful consideration. As soon as the facts are available, I will report to you on any management and personnel actions I might take. (U)

Report of the Atlantic Council on Military Service: On Tuesday the Atlantic Council, a private group, released its policy paper on the experience of the All Volunteer Force and its future prospects. We were pleased that the policy paper called for stronger conventional forces, noted the solid improvements in the past two years in the number and quality of military recruits and reenlistees, and supported your decision to continue peacetime registration as well as other Administration military manpower policies.

The paper is, however, very pessimistic about the future of the All Volunteer Force, and is essentially draft oriented. Many groups, such as the Council, simply refuse to accept the fact that the All Volunteer concept is working. (U)

Navy Retention Figures: The Navy has some good news to report in the manpower area. They believe that much of it can be attributed to your efforts to increase awareness among both Navy officers and enlisted people that the American public appreciates and is willing to support the uniformed Services. This has done much to bolster morale. Similarly, the combined effect of two military pay bills and a renewed emphasis on "pride and professionalism" throughout the Department of Defense has had gratifyingly positive effects. The improvement in morale is indicated by both a 16.1 percent decline in unauthorized absences and an 11.4 percent reduction in desertions since 1980. In addition, sea duty extensions increased by 58 percent in 1981 over 1980 and requests for sea duty as a reenlistment incentive rose 33 percent. Finally, in the area of enlisted retention, perhaps the single best indicator of personnel trends, improvement has been steady and substantial. For example retention among First Termers has increased from 36.7 percent in FY 1980 to 56.3 percent in FY 1982. Total career retention has increased from 67 percent in FY 1980 to a current 81.1 percent. (U)

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JCS Exercise UNITAS XXIII: UNITAS XXIII is a series of combined/joint operations that began in Colombia last Friday and involve naval and air forces of the U.S. and the major maritime nations of South America.

This annual exercise, which has proved so very successful in the past, unfortunately has been cutback this year due to fallout from the Falkland crisis.

Originally, the planned participating countries included: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados. To date, Venezuela, Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, and Argentina have officially withdrawn from the exercise. Uruguayan participation is questionable. This primarily naval exercise is scheduled to end November 29, 1982. (C)

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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July 10, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

The attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for July 9, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
James Baker  
Michael Deaver

*RW*  
*5/9/83*  
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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159132

9 JUL 1982

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

Legislative Issues: We are facing a potentially severe budget situation as a result of Congressional delay in considering our FY 1982 pay supplemental appropriations legislation, still pending in committee. This legislation is necessary to fund the pay raise and other manpower incentives which we succeeded in having passed last year. We have advised the Appropriations Committees about the urgency of the situation and the injustice which would be done if they did not promptly appropriate money for military pay raises. If necessary, the Committees may be willing to provide a separate pay supplemental if the omnibus supplemental bill is bogged down because of unrelated issues.

The FY 1983 Military Authorization Bill, approved by the House Armed Services Committee, should be coming to the House floor soon. The measure is expected to clear the Rules Committee next week and could be scheduled anytime thereafter. As you know, we are preparing for major floor amendment battles on several key issues including the MX missile, the B-1 bomber and, of course, our C-5 airlift program. The Senate passed its bill May 13, which means the measure will go directly to conference after House passage. (U)

Lebanon: Preparations are underway to carry out your decision to use U.S. forces in Lebanon to assist the Lebanese Armed Forces and France in overseeing the orderly and safe departure from Beirut of PLO personnel and other armed elements should all the safeguards you require be achieved by an agreement we hope Phil Habib can secure. The U.S. task force is now in position to execute immediately any final decision you make. (S)

CINCs attend DRB: The eight Commanders-in-Chief of our Unified and Specified Commands and the Commander of the Rapid Deployment Force participated in the Defense Resources Board FY 1984-1988 Program Review this week. All nine briefed the DRB on their views concerning the threat, strategy, the FY 1984 Secretary's Defense Guidance, and proposed Service programs and resources needed to meet that Guidance. This is the second meeting of this group for this purpose.

You may be interested to know that your Administration is the first to invite the operational commanders to provide

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BY AW NARA DATE 1/26/16

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their views in these critical areas on a regular basis. The CINCs are providing a valuable input to our strategic planning and our program proposals under the new leadership of General Vessey. All the CINCs reported their great appreciation of the new procedure and expressed their beliefs that it is a very valuable change. (U)

POW/MIA Recognition Day: This morning I spoke to the National League of POW/MIA Families' Congressional Breakfast. Later in the morning, I presided at a Pentagon military parade and ceremony honoring our former POW/MIAs. Senator Jerry Denton was the guest speaker. Both occasions were fitting reminders that these Americans and their families have sacrificed much for our country. (U)

Space Shuttle: As you know, the fourth flight of the Space Shuttle carried the first Department of Defense payloads: the Cryogenic Infrared Radiance Instrumentation for Shuttle (CIRRIS), which was to collect earth infrared emission data and help us track any missiles that may be fired; the Space Sextant, an experiment for an autonomous and highly accurate navigation and reference system for spacecraft; and the Secondary Experiments Test Set (SETS), which contained five small scientific experiments. The Sextant and SETS were successful; however, I am sorry to have to report that the primary experiment, CIRRIS, failed. The cover over the infrared telescope could not be removed. The cause of the failure is currently under investigation, and I will advise you of our findings. We will, of course, try the experiment again at the first opportunity.

While CIRRIS failed to provide data as planned, it did provide an opportunity to evaluate the planning, processing, and flying of a classified payload within the NASA Shuttle program. This is a vital aspect of future Shuttle operations, and we were pleased at least with the NASA/DoD procedures and cooperation. (S)

Military Recruiting and Retention: The military recruiting and retention results for the first eight months of Fiscal Year 1982 continue their steady (and I might really say spectacular) improvement, month after month since February 1981. In terms of quality, over 80 percent of our non-prior service (NPS) accessions had high school diplomas compared with 75 percent for the comparable period last year, and last year was far ahead of 1980. Approximately 88 percent of the enlistees scored average or better on the enlistment test compared with 83 percent for the same period last year. All four Services reenlisted a larger proportion of those eligible and a greater absolute number than during the same period last year.

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In summary, FY 1982 promises to be even better than FY 1981, which was one of the best recruiting years under the All Volunteer Force. Moreover, the quality of our recruits in FY 1982 compares favorably with that of the general youth population. (U)

Meeting with German CDU Leader: I met today with Dr. Werner Marx, Chairman of the Bundestag Defense Committee and a senior CDU leader. He informed me of some most disturbing news -- that the new German defense budget for FY 1983 contains no funds for NATO infrastructure, wartime host nation support or the Pershing Ib mid-range missile. Marx also reported that the Schmidt government was not taking the necessary steps for deployment of Ground Launched Cruise Missiles and Pershing II in Germany in accord with the agreed NATO Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) modernization schedule.

It is true that our Embassy in Bonn reports they have no signs that Bonn will not take the next steps needed to implement GLCM deployments and that Hans Apel, Defense Minister, plans to contact the state governments involved before the end of July. Despite these assurances to our Embassy from the Schmidt government, I remain very concerned that the reported budget shortfalls inevitably will erode Alliance cohesion.

The West German Defense budget is a great disappointment with only a 4.1 percent increase before inflation and thus there will be negative real growth. Defense Minister Apel had assured me that German support of NATO infrastructure would be found in the 1983 budget. Without adequate infrastructure funding and host nation support, our six division reinforcement forces will be without adequate reception/staging facilities. Marx allowed that there was an outside chance that the budget could be supplemented by parliamentary action, but much of the harm to the Alliance will occur nonetheless with other allies possibly following the German example. Also, additional ammunition will be given to those, such as Senator Stevens, who want to pull all our troops out of Europe. Marx also said the CDU was looking for an electoral victory to come to power in 1984, but does not foresee forming a new coalition with the Free Democrats before that time.

It seems to me the German Defense Budget violates the assurances and agreements of the Schmidt government given to you at the NATO Summit. (S)

Increased Navy Readiness: There is much good news about Navy readiness. During the period June 19 to July 4, the Navy supported the deployment of four combat ready aircraft carrier battle groups in the Mediterranean, one in the Western Pacific

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and one in the Northern Arabian Sea. While one of the Mediterranean carrier battle groups provided contingency support for the very smooth and well conducted evacuation from Lebanon of American, Lebanese and other third country nationals conducted by SIXTH Fleet amphibious units, the other three carrier battle groups participated in a major NATO maritime exercise.

Simultaneously, in the Eastern Indian Ocean, a SEVENTH Fleet Amphibious Ready Group (comprised of an amphibious assault ship with Harrier and helo aircraft embarked, an amphibious transport (dock), amphibious landing ship (tank), and 1,747 Marines) commenced a scheduled presence mission. This operation will culminate in a combined exercise with Australian forces in Western Australia commencing July 13. The Navy is currently maintaining two carrier battle groups in the Mediterranean, one in the Western Pacific and one in the Northern Arabian sea.

The capability of the Navy to meet its extensive overseas commitments and maintain readiness to respond to contingency situations has been significantly enhanced by a steady increase in the number of ships and aircraft rated combat ready. On July 1, 1981 there were 309 combat ready ships, but by July 1, 1982 the number had increased to 335. Similarly, during the same period, the number of combat ready air squadrons rose from 98 to 118. It is particularly worthy of note that aircraft carriers operating in the Mediterranean during the current Middle Eastern crisis have maintained gratifyingly high daily aircraft mission capable rates of 80 to 84 percent. (U)

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

July 17, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for Friday,  
July 16, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

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DECLASSIFIED  
Sec. 34(b), E.O. 12958, as amended  
White House Guidelines, Sept. 14, 2006  
BY NARA *RW* DATE 5/9/13





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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159133

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

Legislative Issues: We are continuing preparations for House floor action on the FY 1983 Defense Authorization Bill next week. We expect proposals for numerous amendments which could weaken our defense program, particularly amendments on key parts of our strategic program -- especially the MX missile. Your letters to the Congressional leadership reaffirming our urgent need to move ahead on the MX and supporting our plan to purchase additional Lockheed C-5s to meet our pressing outsize airlift requirements will be very timely and should be extremely helpful in the debate.

On Wednesday, I hosted a breakfast to discuss general defense issues with several Senators who are not members of defense-related committees. Senators Lugar, Rudman, Simpson, Hatch, Bradley, Boren, Brady, Chafee, and Heinz attended. I emphasized the urgent need to proceed with our strategic program, especially as we begin the START talks with the Soviets, and pointed out that, contrary to press reports, the B-1 is ahead of targets in both cost and production schedule. The Senators were very interested in Middle East events and I found encouraging support for the limited U.S. participation you have mentioned to help resolve the Lebanon situation.

The House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee took the important first step on Wednesday in moving our FY 1982 pay supplemental request through the Congress. It is urgent that we get this legislation as soon as possible to avoid having to hold back pay and other incentives which are due our military personnel. Steps have been taken to assure prompt Senate consideration of this bill as soon as it is passed by the full House. No action was taken by the subcommittee on our supplemental program request. (U)

Meeting with Doctor Roberto Suazo Cordova, President of Honduras:  
On Tuesday I met with President Suazo of Honduras. He told me his first priority is to achieve an across-the-board improvement in Honduran military capabilities through more and better trained officers, pilots, mechanics, and electronic specialists. This is essential due to the rapidly growing threat in Nicaragua. His second priority is air defense. Honduras needs an early warning radar system, modern communications equipment to tie the defense forces together, and a network of anti-aircraft systems to attack any invader.

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Review on: 15 July 1988

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President Suazo also noted that he is faced with a credibility problem within his government because of the continuing flow of military aid to Nicaragua from its Cuban and Soviet friends, while Honduras experiences a great deal of difficulty in receiving even small amounts of aid from the United States despite the fact that he backs the U.S. I assured President Suazo that aid to Honduras has a very high priority in your Administration. I informed him that we are putting together an immediate \$20 million package for military assistance and will make every effort with the Congress to obtain approval for additional funds.

I also told him that we are prepared to begin training programs for his forces and that we are ready to send a team to work out the specific details. Finally, I told President Suazo that we could work out the installation of the radar system he asked for and that I would direct my staff to initiate appropriate action.  
(S)

Meeting with Mexican Secretary of National Defense: Yesterday, General Vessey and I met with the Secretary of National Defense of Mexico, LTG Felix Galvan Lopez. General Galvan has been the Secretary of National Defense throughout the Lopez Portillo Administration and has been the driving force in both the modernization of the Mexican Armed Forces and the development of closer military ties with the U.S. I reminded him of the special interest you have in fostering closer U.S-Mexican Relations.

We also reviewed their F-5 purchase program, and I complimented him on the skill and professionalism of Mexican Air Force personnel training in this aircraft program. The first 7 of the 12 aircraft purchased will be delivered prior to Mexican Independence Day, September 16. General Vessey and I referred to our strategic defense program, and General Galvan responded that he hoped his successor would be able to expand the ongoing modernization of the Mexican Armed Forces, to include the development of an air defense system, for which they would look to the United States for assistance.

LTG Galvan will turn over his portfolio on December 1, when the De La Madrid Administration comes into office. His probable successor, LTG Victor Manuel Ruiz, accompanied General Galvan on this trip. (U)

Buy-American Concerns Regarding Coal and Iceberg Lettuce Procurement: In our efforts to reduce costs and improve services for our overseas Servicemen, we are encountering pressure from Congress and local officials regarding our recent decisions to purchase

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foreign coal and lettuce. For the first time last year, under the Trade Agreement Act ground rules, we purchased coal from foreign producers for U.S. military bases in Europe. This year, a glut of coal in Europe makes dumping by European producers likely. Anthracite interests want to exclude coal from the Trade Agreements Act; we could find no basis to do that. Instead, we will evaluate U.S. bids using foreign flag instead of U.S. flag shipping rates. This can lower U.S. bid costs by \$15-\$20 per ton. We are also asking Bill Brock to intervene with European countries to discourage dumping. Anthracite interests still are trying to get a Buy-American restriction in our appropriations act; we will oppose this provision.

Another action which has generated some news stories is our recent decision to purchase iceberg lettuce from European rather than domestic sources (primarily New Jersey) to meet some of our troop feeding and commissary resale needs in Europe. The shelf life of lettuce is 15 to 21 days and has almost expired by the time U.S. shipments are distributed in Europe; losses are excessive, quality is poor, and transportation costs are high. Our decision reduces acquisition, transportation, and spoilage costs by six to seven hundred thousand dollars and provides our military personnel and dependents a fresh, high quality product. (U)

B-1 Cost: I thought it might be timely to mention to you that the B-1 program is ahead of cost and schedule. The GAO implication that the B-1 could cost more than our estimate of \$20.5B in FY 1981 dollars has created an impression that the cost will, in fact, be greater. As you know, I review the program every two to three weeks, and I can assure you the program is ahead of schedule and below programmed cost as of this time. Dick DeLauer, my Under Secretary for Research and Engineering, recently conducted an extensive review of the program at Rockwell and reached the same conclusions. (U)

MX White Paper: We have been working with the NSC staff, representatives of the State Department, and OMB to put together a White Paper on the MX. This could be used as a guideline for answering questions to present unified support for the MX in the House debate and Congressional conference that lie ahead. I feel the White Paper should emphasize the need for the missile while adequately describing basing modes now under study. The final draft should be available next week in time for the House floor debate. (U)

Impact Aid: Recently, three school boards approved resolutions purporting to deny a free public education to specified military dependent children living within their jurisdictions. The Onslow

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County, North Carolina, Board of Education voted to impose a \$245 tuition charge for on-post military dependent students beginning with the 1982-83 school year and to refuse to admit students whose tuition has not been paid by October 1, 1982; the Pemberton Township, New Jersey, Board of Education decided to deny schooling to students living on federal property in the Pemberton school district, which includes Fort Dix; and the Virginia Beach, Virginia, School Board announced its intention to charge tuition to residents of military reservations if impact aid funding drops below 50 percent of total per capita educational costs, less capital outlay and debt service. Children living at Fort Story and various naval installations currently attend the Virginia Beach Public Schools.

I continue to believe that tuition plans and exclusionary policies such as these are illegal. My staff has forwarded the Onslow County, Pemberton Township, and Virginia Beach resolutions to the Civil Division, Department of Justice, so that they will be challenged in court. (U)

Exercise GLOBAL SHIELD 82: The Strategic Air Command (SAC), in conjunction with forces from other USAF major commands, U.S. Navy and Marine Corps units, and Canada, is conducting the fourth annual GLOBAL SHIELD Exercise. Called GLOBAL SHIELD 82, this major SAC command-wide exercise will include extensive command post and field training activities for U.S. units in the U.S., Guam, and Japan, including Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard units. Over 150,000 personnel will be involved in efforts that will enhance readiness and the ability of the command to carry out orders which support United States national policy should deterrence fail. The exercise will provide SAC aircrews realistic flying training missions. Approximately 700 B-52, FB-111, and KC-135 sorties will fly over 5,000 flying hours during the exercise. The exercise will test the ability of SAC to meet the challenges of keeping aircraft flying under realistic wartime conditions simulated during the exercise. Also the exercise will be an extremely valuable training experience for the missile crews and support personnel as it will test SAC plans and procedures for the employment of SAC missile forces. SAC will retain its ability to meet day-to-day alert commitments and other national command authorities' tasking throughout the exercise. (U)

Award of Battleship 61 (IOWA) Contract: On Tuesday, Ingalls Shipbuilding, Pascagoula, Mississippi, a division of Litton Industries, and Avondale Shipyard Inc., of New Orleans, Louisiana, were selected as the contractors for the modernization and reactivation of the Battleship IOWA (BB 61). Ingalls was awarded a \$4,521,397

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cost plus fixed-fee contract for the planning phase of the modernization and reactivation. Avondale Shipyard will be a subcontractor to Ingalls for the drydock related work at its facility beginning October 1982, while the remainder of the work will be done at Ingalls. The Ingalls planning contract will eventually lead to a total modernization and reactivation job totaling approximately \$150-\$200 million. There were four other contractors competing for this job. They were Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Virginia; Norfolk Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Norfolk, Virginia; Penn Ship, Chester, Pennsylvania; and Coastal Dry Dock and Repair Corporations, Brooklyn, New York. The New York and Philadelphia delegations and business communities have been particularly active in trying to obtain this job for their areas. However, the Navy system for judging bids includes many factors such as cost, required numbers of skilled workers, a shipyard's experience, etc. I am told that at all critical stages of the decision process there were unanimous recommendations of the boards for the ultimate winners of the contract. Of course, we cannot dictate where a contract goes, nor can we "give points" to one bidder because there is high unemployment in his area, nor can we allow political factors to enter the process. As a result of the Navy's consideration of all bids, the capabilities and facilities of Ingalls/Avondale were determined to be superior to all other yards competing and were therefore the unanimous choices of the Navy Source Selection Advisory Council.

The IOWA is the second of the battleships to be reactivated. The first, the NEW JERSEY, is currently undergoing reactivation and modernization at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard and is expected to be completed the end of this year. (U)

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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July 23, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK  
SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report dated July 23, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver



~~SECRET~~  
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

July 23, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

Legislative Affairs: It has been a very busy week on the Hill.

The House of Representatives approved our plan to continue production of the MX missile and to go ahead with purchase of the C-5B and the B-1. Unfortunately, the House, on Thursday, defeated the authorization for production of binary chemical weapons. As you know, binaries are simply a method of more safely storing and transporting these weapons, which unfortunately are necessary because the Soviets have them. The binary authorization will be decided in the Conference Committee because the Senate adopted our version.

The House turned back an effort on Wednesday to block production of the MX missile by a close 212-209 vote. As you know, production of the MX had been one of our top priorities because of the need to protect a conference position with the Senate, which had previously cut out all MX production funds. Your strong endorsement of the MX in personal meetings and in letters to Members of Congress in the past few days was a major factor in the victory.

By a wider margin, 289 to 127, the House soundly rejected efforts to substitute Boeing 747 jets as military cargo planes for our plan to buy the Lockheed C-5B cargo plane. This issue had become hotly debated with charges and countercharges on numerous unrelated issues. Representatives Sam Stratton and Bill Dickinson were very influential in presenting our case for the C-5, which is the only plane capable of handling outside cargo which is often required in emergency airlifts. This issue will be decided in conference because of the Senate decision to purchase 747s. Again, your letter was exceptionally helpful. The B-1 authorization was retained by a vote of 257 to 141. Two attempts to defeat the new aircraft carriers were defeated by a very large margin. (U)

Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew Visit: On July 19, I met with Singapore's Prime Minister Lee for an extended discussion of U.S.-Singapore defense relations and other general defense matters, and I was struck again by his remarkable grasp of all these global matters. In response to his request, I told him we approved in principle his desire to acquire E-2C

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early warning aircraft. The Navy will work out details of the sales package for Singapore. He expressed his strong admiration for you and your Administration's philosophy. (C)

Security Assistance for Somalia: In order to support our interests in Somalia and assist her in defending against recent Ethiopian incursions, I authorized, on July 15, an expedited equipment airlift. Specific equipment authorized and enroute includes 3,000 M-16 rifles; 1,000,000 rounds of M-16 ammunition; 5,010 rounds of 106mm recoilless rifle ammunition; 100,100 rounds of .50 caliber spotter ammunition for the recoilless rifles; and some 71 tactical radios which constitute part of a \$3 million communications package. In view of the criticality of the military situation there, we are pursuing this effort with all due urgency. The first plane carrying those arms left yesterday and there will be further shipments of 60 jeeps, 5 items of engineer construction equipment, and 10 direction finding radios. Marine Brigadier General Ray M. Franklin, of the RDJTF, will meet the shipment in Somalia. (S)

Post Article, "Army Would Like Advance Authority to Use A-Weapons": Walter Pincus wrote an article that appeared in the July 21 Washington Post which indicated that the Army is seeking "pre-clearance" for using nuclear weapons in Central Europe in the event of war. In writing this article, Pincus again has made misleading and erroneous statements. There is no substance in the statement that the Army is suggesting that you delegate authority to release battlefield nuclear weapons for use in Europe and, of course, I would strongly oppose any such recommendation if it ever were made. The Department of State has issued press guidance for use by our Embassies when Europeans react to the Pincus article. We will be contacting Congressman Dicks, who is also quoted in the article, to set him straight, if possible. (U)

Service Life Extension of USS INDEPENDENCE: This week we assigned the aircraft carrier, USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62), to Philadelphia Naval Shipyard for the so-called service life extension program. This major industrial effort is scheduled to be completed in August 1987, and is designed to add 15 years of useful service to the nominal 30-year life of this class ship. INDEPENDENCE will be the third carrier to have its service life extended at Philadelphia, following the ongoing work on SARATOGA, which is nearly complete, and work on the FORRESTAL, which starts in January 1983. The work on INDEPENDENCE represents an estimated 1.6 million man-days of industrial work and will provide continued employment for more than 3200 employees who have been added to the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard workforce since the inception of the program.

As I noted in my report last week, the Pennsylvania and New York delegations were very disappointed at seeing the Battleship IOWA contract go to Mississippi. I hope this award (which is

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larger than IOWA) will serve to demonstrate to these delegations that our shipbuilding/conversion contracts are made strictly on merit and that Northeastern yards are competitive. (U)

Exclusion of Iranian Crude Oil From Strategic Petroleum Reserve Purchases: Because the recent announcement that we had bought some Iranian oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve caused such unfavorable mail and comment from Oman and Jordan, I have been researching how we can legally exclude Iranian oil from purchases for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. I wrote to Jim Edwards suggesting two procedures through which this can be accomplished. The Emergency Economic Powers Act (PL 95-223) clearly provides a legal basis to preclude purchases of Iranian oil.

An alternative approach would be for the Secretary of State to declare purchases of Iranian oil to be detrimental to U.S. foreign policy interests. We expect to receive new offers of Iranian oil now that Iran is pursuing a more aggressive marketing policy. I sent copies of my letter for Jim Edwards to George Shultz and Bill Clark as well. (C)

Increased Air Force Capability: Having advised you of Navy readiness improvements in last week's Activities Report, I thought you may wish to learn of similar improvements in the other Services. During the past two years, the Air Force has achieved improvements in readiness/sustainability, maintenance, and personnel.

Air Force units participated in 124 joint exercises during this period, including BRIGHT STAR 82, the largest JCS exercise in 20 years. These exercises provided aircrew and support personnel with realistic training and enhanced their ability to sustain combat. Flight training hours increased 4 percent in FY 82, most significantly for the tactical forces, which were modernized through procurement of F-15s, F-16s, and A-10s. Air defenses were improved with the F-15 and Airborne Warning and Control aircraft. Strategic airlift modernization has been enhanced with an improved C-141. These actions all represent significant improvements in both operational and maintenance capabilities, and efforts are being expended in developing stockpiles of aircraft parts, munitions, and aviation fuel necessary for sustained operations.

Readiness has been further enhanced by improvements in personnel factors. Last year's catch-up pay increase improved both recruiting and retention and, while overall recruiting goals for FY 81 and FY 82 were met, shortfalls still exist in pilot, navigator, engineer, and medical specialties. Increases in first- and second-term enlistments are progressively building an experienced NCO management structure. Transfers are being held to a minimum, which provides a greater degree of stability. Hazardous duty pay and individual insurance policy increases are helping attract and keep skilled people.

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These trends all indicate that we have come a long way in the past two years. With the continued support of the Congress and the public, I think we will continue to see improvements in these factors in all the Services in the future. (U)

Marine Corps Special Programs: An item of particular note was reported in the July 17 Los Angeles Times regarding special programs implemented by our Marine Corps to improve the morale of married personnel through increased attention to their personal needs. I believe this is significant in that it reflects a trend toward improving personal services to personnel in all our Services which is having an increasingly positive impact on retention of trained personnel.

The primary vehicles for these efforts are Family Service Centers which the Corps has established at major bases around the world. The Centers offer a broad range of services from counseling on financial matters and family loneliness during periods of separation, to assistance with physical and emotional problems. The first Center was established in mid-1980, at Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, and the number has steadily increased to the present seventeen. This means an even greater number of Marine families are afforded these services. During the period October 1981 to March 1982, the Family Service Centers, worldwide, responded to some 18,000 requests for assistance. (U)

Coordination of 1984 Summer Olympics: Assistant Defense Secretary for Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics, Larry Korb, attended Mike Deaver's initial coordinating meeting on the 1984 Summer Olympics on Monday. We fully recognize the importance of the Olympics and the fact the Summer Games will be held in the United States this year. We believe it is incumbent upon us to present U.S. planning and participation in the best possible light. I know of your personal interest in the Games, and I plan to do everything possible to see that the Department of Defense makes the maximum possible contribution to their success. (U)

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## 1. The SITUATION ROOM

1. DAVE FISCHER for the PRESIDENT / CAMP DAVID TOR 240623Z

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# WEINBERGER WEEKLY REPORT

for AM PACKAGE

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## CLASSIFICATION

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OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

July 31, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Evening Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly report for Friday,  
July 30, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
James Baker  
Michael 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



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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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July 30, 1982

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

Legislative Affairs: In a major Administration victory, after two weeks of debate and rejecting numerous amendments, the Democratic House has endorsed nearly everything we requested as they passed the \$177.1 billion FY 1983 Department of Defense Authorization Bill by a big margin. The bill is expected to go to a House-Senate Conference Committee next week, and I am meeting with Senator Tower Monday to be sure a good fight is made to get the best possible result.

Major attention in the Conference Committee will focus on protecting funds for the MX missile. Production money and R&D funds for the MX were approved by the House, subject to a final basing mode decision. The Senate, however, cut \$1.2 billion to build MX missiles as part of its effort to expedite our decision on our choice of a permanent, survivable basing mode.

We will also attempt, in conference, to eliminate a House-passed amendment requiring special certification of funds used on programs which would violate "existing strategic arms agreements." This amendment was accepted in the House on a voice vote to deflect tougher nuclear freeze amendments, but it is disturbingly close to enacting SALT II by indirection. We expect to have the support of the House Armed Services Committee and John Tower in the Senate for having this item dropped in conference.

In other action on our bill this week in the House, numerous amendments were considered. In major items, the House rejected an attempt to deny R&D money for the deep underground MX basing by a vote of 66-140, but passed an amendment, over our opposition, to limit studies on contracting-out of commercial functions. The committee had reported a one year moratorium on contracting-out to which we also objected. The Senate will vigorously support us in conference.

The House also passed a Stratton amendment by 237-170 to extend the test program for providing price differentials to firms located in labor surplus areas. (This was predominantly a regional battle with representatives from the Northeast-Midwest tangling with Sun Belt legislators.)

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Additional actions included passing an amendment 303 to 95 to prohibit young men who fail to register from receiving federal education assistance. The House, by voice vote, passed a Brooks Amendment to establish an Independent Inspector General for the Department of Defense. We prefer a Senate version of this amendment which maintains control of the IG under the Secretary of Defense for national security reasons. We will oppose the Brooks Amendment in the conference.

Every other crippling amendment was beaten by wide margins. The amendment to cut 1% in authority, which passed, should have little effect on outlays and may be eliminated in conference anyway.

After reading the remarks of some GOP Senators and Congressmen about your statement that your February FY 84 and FY 85 Defense budget figures still stood, I called several to remind them that you had specifically, and twice in my hearing in meetings with them, told them that you reserved the right, as of course is entirely correct, to submit the figures for 84 and 85 that you felt were required by the situation and the threat facing us then, and could not be bound by the non-binding Concurrent Resolution of the Congress.

Your May 9 letter to John Tower makes this same point. (U)

Security Assistance Funding--Trouble with Congress: While steady growth in security assistance funding is essential to complement our defense build-up, we have been largely unsuccessful in gaining the support of Congress, the media, and the public in this regard. We are in trouble with respect to the FY 1982 Security Assistance Supplemental--George Shultz and I discussed this on July 29. If we look ahead to next year, the picture does not improve. Our best case estimate for FY 83 is no increase from 1982. Even that is not likely under the restraints on security assistance of the First Budget Resolution. As it stands now, we will not be able to meet many commitments that stem from your discussions with foreign heads of state or from treaty obligations:

	<u>Off-budget Grants</u>	<u>On-budget Grants</u>	<u>Total</u>
Egypt	\$200M	\$200M	\$ 400M
Israel	300M	-	300M
Pakistan	275M	-	275M
Spain	275M	-	275M
			<hr/>
			\$1,250M

We also will come up short for at least fourteen other countries--including our friends in Central America, East Africa and the NATO Southern Flank. I think we made a good case for more and better security assistance in our strategic review, but we still must convince the Congress and the public. George

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and I think that we will need your help in this connection. Then it will be up to us to deliver the package. However, we may still need an "AWACS-level" effort to get what we need. (U)

Improvements in U.S. Army Capabilities: As I indicated in last week's report, I will report on improvements in our Services' force readiness from time to time; this week I have examined Army force improvements and am pleased with the progress I see.

All of our efforts in doctrine, manning, and equipment reflect initiatives to meet the increasing threat of the 1990s and beyond. We now have underway the most extensive equipment modernization program in 40 years. It includes the fielding of such major systems as the M1 Abrams Tank (387), Bradley Fighting Vehicle (88), Apache Attack Helicopter (4 prototypes), and Black Hawk Utility Helicopter (284).

The new, advanced technology National Training Center at Ft. Irwin, California is providing heavy combat battalions with a relatively unconstrained battlefield training environment, closely mirroring their wartime mission. Ten battalions have completed this training thus far; ultimately, 16 battalions per year will use this center. We have started a new physical fitness program emphasizing the need to improve soldiers' stamina, confidence and discipline. This means improved readiness and reduced health care costs.

We are taking maximum advantage of favorable recruiting and retention conditions to improve the quality of our active and reserve Army components. We have exceeded active Army recruiting goals and improved the high school diploma graduate enlistments from 54% (FY 80) to 80% (FY 81), and to 87% thus far in FY 82. Of significant note has been the improvement in enlistments in the combat branches (infantry, armor and artillery)--31.1% more high school diploma graduates in FY 81 than in FY 80 and another 12.8% increase in FY 82. This upgrade will result in a more stable force and an even higher degree of readiness. Retention also has improved. Reenlistment in the combat arms skills has been the greatest success--more initial-term soldiers in the combat arms have been retained thus far in FY 82 than during all of FY 81. Army Reserve and National Guard recruiting and retention have enjoyed similar success.

These trends are further reflective of cross-Service improvements, and reinforce my belief that we are well on the road to rebuilding the military strength our security demands. (U)

Visit of Ambassador Burns: I met with Arthur Burns last Friday for a general review of German relations. Arthur believes strongly in the importance of restricting credits to the Soviet Union, but he fears our export sanctions on the pipeline were viewed as a challenge to European sovereignty and that the Europeans were offended by the lack of prior consultation. I

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told him there was no attack on sovereignty at all, but only an attempt by U.S. companies to enforce their contracts with their wholly-owned subsidiaries.

He also expects that the Germans will urge us to give way on the "zero option" on the Intermediate Range Missiles negotiations and urge us to accept some Soviet counter-offers such as withdrawing SS-20s to east of the Urals (from which, of course, they can still hit European targets). I think it very important to stay with your original proposal under these circumstances. (S)

Japanese Five Year Defense Plan: Japan's National Defense Council (NDC) approved the Defense Agency's 1983-1987 defense spending estimate on July 23. The plan is somewhat of a disappointment in that it calls for nominal spending increases of only seven percent per year (about \$1 billion per year or less) as opposed to at least ten percent real growth each year which Japan needs in order to provide for their self-defense. Such required growth would still keep Japanese defense spending below two percent of their GNP in 1990. Even ten percent real growth would be extremely modest. I believe we must continue to impress upon the Japanese quietly, but effectively, the importance of raising their defense spending level in the years ahead. (U)

Indonesian Minister of Defense Mohammad Jusuf Visit: The Indonesian Minister of Defense, General Mohammad Jusuf, has completed his visit to the United States as my official guest. Our White House meeting with you on Monday was an important matter of protocol to Minister Jusuf and set the stage for substantive discussions at the Pentagon covering the Middle East, Afghanistan, developments in Southeast Asia, and Security Assistance. Separate meetings also were arranged for Minister Jusuf with George Shultz and General Vessey. High ranking Indonesian officers accompanying Minister Jusuf were afforded the opportunity to hold detailed discussions on Security Assistance issues with officials from the Services, as well as from my staff. The visit was highly successful and set a positive tone for the official state visit of President Suharto in October. (U)

Defense Resources Board Progress: Shortly after assuming office, we organized the DoD Defense Resources Board (DRB) to involve more fully the top level Defense managers in the Defense planning, programming and budgeting system, and to include the three Service Secretaries as full members. The Board has met regularly at key decision points and, I believe, contributed significantly to reaching the right decisions through participatory management.

The Board has just finished its first phase review of proposed Service programs for FY 84-88. Over 40 major issues regarding Strategic, Conventional, Modernization, Readiness, Intelligence, Procurement and Economies have been reviewed by the top 16

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managers in DoD, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The DRB now moves into its final decision phase for the proposed FY 84-88 national defense program. (U)

GLOBAL SHIELD 82: GLOBAL SHIELD 82, the Strategic Air Command's annual command-wide readiness exercise, was executed during the period July 15-23, 1982. The exercise objective was enhancement of strategic readiness by practicing in-being Emergency War Order (EWO) plans. Specific areas emphasized included the employment of all Strategic Air Command (SAC) Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) assets, dispersal of aircraft, implementation of airborne alert (without weapons on board), launch and simulated execution of missions by SAC aircraft, and implementation of post-attack recovery and reconstitution plans. Results of the exercise were extremely favorable with a 98% planned sortie execution rate. During the flying phase, the only aborts were for peacetime safety considerations. In a wartime situation, all aircraft would have flown their EWO missions. I believe this clearly demonstrates that SAC remains capable of employing their airborne SIOP-committed forces. (S)

Exercise FREEDOM PENNANT 82: This month-long U.S. Navy and Marine Corps strategic mobility training operation, conducted in the Pacific, Indian Ocean, and Australia, will terminate Saturday, July 31. It has been a highly successful exercise and has involved U.S. Seventh Fleet units and Royal Australian Navy, Army, and Air Force personnel. Participating in FREEDOM PENNANT 82 is a four ship amphibious force with 2,900 marines embarked and, from the Near Term Prepositioned Force at Diego Garcia, two Military Sealift Command ships.

Phase One of the exercise involved the movement of U.S. Navy and Marine Corps forces from the vicinity of Diego Garcia and the U.S. West Coast to the Western Australian exercise area. Phase Two has included joining the Marines with prepositioned equipment and supplies carried in the two prepositioned ships, followed by a helicopter-borne amphibious assault in the training area opposed by the Australian forces.

The significance of FREEDOM PENNANT 82 is that it is the first time that USMC equipment stored in the ships of the Near Term Prepositioned Force at Diego Garcia has been delivered, offloaded and used by Marines in a realistic operational environment. We were extremely pleased with the condition of the equipment, and the speed with which we were able to off-load it. The exercise has provided us with useful and very positive information regarding the operational condition of equipment stored in the Near Term Prepositioned Force, and has reinforced our confidence in this concept for application in remote operational environments. (U)

Defense Criminal Investigative Service: About a year ago I established the Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Review and Oversight) to put some teeth into your

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commitment to crack down on fraud, waste and abuse in the Government. My intent was to create a focal point at the highest level of the Department to oversee our activities. To provide some muscle in this new office I simultaneously created the Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS), an organization that would concentrate on the detection and prevention of "white collar" crimes and fraudulent procurement activities.

I am pleased to report that, since its establishment, the DCIS has fully staffed its 100 person organization and is operational at 17 separate field locations. Its investigative workload has grown significantly during the past year with a corresponding increase in attaining positive results. During July we had 4 convictions, 6 indictments and have 14 cases before grand juries. DCIS investigative efforts also have resulted in recoveries and restitution of \$5 million and fines of \$200,000. The following cases are summaries illustrative of active DCIS cases:

- An individual was indicted recently by a Federal grand jury in Memphis for submitting fraudulent bids for surplus industrial equipment. His scheme involved the use of several fictitious personal and company names, bid depot checks drawn on closed or insufficiently funded accounts, and the cashing of bid deposit refund checks drawn on Government accounts. The individual netted \$200,000 over a two-year period before being caught.

- A contractor allegedly concealed the delivery of defective parachute cord to the Department of Defense, a matter of particular concern because of the potential threat to personnel safety. It appears the contractor dyed and spruced up 25 year old cord. An alert was issued to all consumers who may still be using or stocking this "LIFELINE" product. This case is before a grand jury. An interesting note is that as a former U.S. Army paratrooper, the Assistant U.S. Attorney, Western District, Illinois, showed great interest in prosecuting this case. (U)

Upgrading of Army National Guard Unit: This month marks the distribution of the advanced version of the M60 Tank (M60 A3) and TOW anti-tank missile vehicles to a National Guard unit, the 48th Brigade in Georgia. This is the first, and a major, step in making Guard units more compatible with active Army units. I visited this Brigade at Fort Stewart on Wednesday, July 28, and must say that I was most pleased with what I saw. This is indeed a very impressive unit, with obviously high morale and enthusiasm for assigned tasks. The 48th Brigade is the reserve, "round-out" brigade of the 24th Mechanized Infantry Division, which is designated as part of the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF). When employed within the concept of the RDF, the 24th Division (with its reserve brigade) would be embarked in the new, fast SL-7 sealift ships and transported to the contingency environment.

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I also saw the Ranger training at Fort Stewart and was very encouraged with the high caliber of their morale and performance. These Ranger units are an elite group of crack troops with fine and mostly new equipment. (U)

Visit of Deputy Minister of Defense of Spain: Yesterday, Frank Carlucci met with Spanish Deputy Minister of Defense Serra. Minister Serra delivered a letter from Minister Alberto Oliart Sausol that announced Spain's intent to purchase 84 F-18A aircraft from us. He explained the critical political situation facing the Spanish Government and the need for the U.S. to be as forthcoming as possible in waiving R&D recoupment costs, asset user fees and rate benefits in the total purchase of the F-18A aircraft. Frank explained the legal restraints and congressional attitudes affecting such waivers, indicated the willingness of the U.S. to do what it could to be helpful, and promised an early response to the letter from Minister Oliart. (S)

*Jays -*

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