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Agency File
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Report (02/11/1983-03/03/1983)
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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE

Withdrawer

RBW 5/10/2013

File Folder SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT
(02/11/1983-03/03/1983)

FOIA

M453

Box Number 7

SHIFRINSON

94

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
159227	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES [COPY OF DOC. 159228]	5	2/11/1983	B1
159228	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	5	2/11/1983	B1
159229	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES R 10/19/2018 M453/6	6	2/18/1983	B1
159230	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES R 10/19/2018 M453/6	4	2/25/1983	B1
159231	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES PAR 12/15/2022 M453/6	5	3/3/1983	B1 B3

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

052

~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

February 11, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Casper Weinberger's Weekly Report for Friday,
February 11, 1983

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 34(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA RW, DATE 5/10/13

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Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE

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RB 5/10/2013

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SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT (02/11/1983-03/03/1983)

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE

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W

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SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT (02/11/1983-
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MEMORANDUM

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SECRET ATTACHMENT

February 19, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for February 18, 1983.

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. 11, 2008
BY NARA RW DATE 5/10/13



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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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159229

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NLRM 4536 # 159229

BY pu NARA DATE 10/14/88

03 FEB 18 P 8:38

February 18, 1983

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities

Legislative Affairs: This week I completed the fifth in a series of seven hearings presenting our FY 1984 Defense request to the Congress. On Wednesday before the House Budget Committee I received a very polite reception considering that the Committee had been stacked with liberal Democrats in the 98th Congress. However, Chairman Jim Jones, Majority Leader Jim Wright, and others referred throughout the hearing to a possible 5% real growth level for defense in FY 1984. This would be a reduction from your planned 9.8% real growth and would seriously jeopardize several major modernization procurement programs, many of which the Congress has already endorsed, such as the TRIDENT submarine, M-1 tank, C-5 cargo plane, fighter aircraft, and the PEACEKEEPER missile. Ranking Minority Member Del Latta was especially helpful at the hearing in discussing the growing Soviet threat and our need to rebuild defense following a decade of neglect in the 1970s. As has been our custom, I gave a private breakfast at the Pentagon for the members of the Budget Committee before our hearing.

On Tuesday I had breakfast at the Pentagon with four of the five new freshman Senators--Pete Wilson, Chic Hecht, Jeff Bingaman and Frank Lautenberg. Paul Tribble was unable to attend. We discussed a wide variety of defense and national security issues, which the Senators said they found very helpful. It was good to learn that Chic Hecht feels that his strong support of our defense program was largely responsible for his election in November. His voice will add significantly to our strong defense supporters.

Next week will complete our initial presentation of the defense budget to Congress. On Tuesday I will appear before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to discuss foreign policy aspects of our defense program and our foreign military aid program. I have been invited to breakfast with the full committee on the Hill prior to this hearing. On Wednesday, Senate Defense Appropriation Subcommittee Chairman Ted Stevens will begin his hearings on the FY 1984 budget. I hope Ted will be effective and helpful in providing a balance to his House counterpart, Joe Addabbo. I plan to meet with him privately prior to our Wednesday morning hearing. (U)

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Soviet Military Power 1983: We are currently planning public release of the second edition of Soviet Military Power about March 9. I plan to hold a press conference and personally announce the publication. You may recall that the first edition of the pamphlet was tremendously successful, with nearly 300,000 copies being distributed. It was also in great demand overseas and was translated into several foreign languages.

The new edition will identify significant Soviet military advances that occurred in 1982; for example, the increase in deployed SS-20 missile launchers from 250 to more than 330, forward deployment of the nuclear-capable Su-24/FENCER aircraft to Eastern Europe and the USSR's Far Eastern borders, flight-testing of the BLACKJACK strategic bomber, flight-testing of new ICBMs, deployment of the new T-80 main battle tank, and the continuing heavy production of new Soviet submarines and surface combatants. It will also put this Soviet military growth in clearer perspective by quoting from the 1982 NATO report, "NATO and the Warsaw Pact - Force Comparisons," in providing comparative NATO-Warsaw Pact data. It will also provide comparative data on major U.S.-USSR weapons systems.

I have already encountered significant interest in the new edition both on the Hill and in other fora. In view of this, we will make appropriate briefings of the booklet available to interested audiences. I believe they will be a useful adjunct to the detailed and classified briefings we have already agreed to provide to various Congressional groups. (C)

Visit with Norwegian Prime Minister Kare Willoch: I met with Minister Willoch yesterday. We had a very cordial discussion on a broad range of bilateral and multilateral security issues, with primary attention devoted to INF negotiations and deployment issues. The Norwegian Government and the Conservative Party plan a major public information effort in Norway to maintain support for the NATO dual-track IRBM/cruise missile decision. We also discussed the U.S. strategic modernization program, the military situation in the Northern Flank region and the difficulties involved in defending the area from Soviet aggression, the status of the U.S. Marine Corps prepositioning program in Norway, and U.S.-Norwegian arms cooperation. Prime Minister Willoch asked what would be most helpful for him to say to U.S. Congressmen and Senators. I told him that he should point out Norway's very respectable contribution to the common effort and emphasize the importance of the NATO Alliance to both our countries. Minister Willoch is strongly supportive of the NATO Alliance and of U.S. efforts to strengthen the alliance. (U)

Meeting with Israeli Ambassador Moshe Arens: On Monday I met with Ambassador Arens in a meeting that had been arranged prior to his being nominated to assume the Minister of Defense position in Israel. We discussed the proposed exchange of information from the Lebanon conflict; I reaffirmed to him our position

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that we do not want a special agreement and that existing military-to-military data exchange agreements are sufficient to cover all areas of mutual interest. I also said that during the recent exchange with the British on the Falklands War there was no specialized agreement, in contrast to the far-reaching document the Israelis proposed.

We then discussed the Israeli request that we establish direct liaison between the U.S. Marine Multi-National Force (MNF) contingent and the Israeli forces outside the MNF command chain. I explained that the MNF chain-of-command must be maintained to ensure that the French, Italians, and, later, the British are kept abreast of developments and procedures.

I then raised the issue of the Israeli request for assistance in the LAVI aircraft program. I told him that we are not sure that FMS funding will be used most effectively in this program. Ambassador Arens said that the LAVI would be a high technology aircraft and, in many ways, the most advanced aircraft when fully developed. I was noncommittal regarding U.S. support for the program.

Later we gave him and his military attache a list of five separate incidents in which Israeli soldiers threatened, in one way or another, U.S. Marine units in the MNF.

Today Arens called me to express his apologies and his determination when he took office in Israel to stop these provocative incidents. I think things generally will go much better after he is in office. (C)

Multi-National Force in Lebanon: Marine Amphibious Ready Group (MARG) 1-83 left North Carolina late last month enroute to the Eastern Mediterranean to relieve MARG 3-82, currently serving as a part of the Multi-National Force in Lebanon. The rotation of personnel and ships is part of the normal pattern of deployment of forces in the Mediterranean.

MARG 1-83 consists of five amphibious ships with the 22nd Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU) embarked. The 22nd MAU is commanded by Colonel James M. Mead, who, you may recall, commanded our first Marine contingent in the Multi-National Force for Lebanon. Colonel Mead, incidentally, was recently selected for promotion to Brigadier General. (U)

Upgrading of Army Reserve and National Guard: In order to enhance further the capabilities of Army Reserve and National Guard units to perform their missions in our total force concept, we have taken a hard look at modernization efforts over the FY 1984-1988 timeframe and settled upon some significant distribution and redistribution decisions. The first line in the table below represents the estimated overall dollar value of equipment procurement that we project to issue to the Reserve Components,

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followed by examples of new equipment distribution to U.S. Army Reserve/Army National Guard (USAR/ARNG) units per year.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Millions of \$	900	900	750	1850	2450
M1 Tank		0/126	0/47	0/48	0/15
Bradley Fighting Vehicle		0/174	0/41	0/66	0/66
Battery Computer System	0/48	24/154	18/125	18/0	0/0
HMMWV*		0/300	300/300	600/600	600/1500
Improved TOW Vehicle	3/202	0/49	9/40	0/41	3/40

(The first figure is equipment going to the Reserve; the second is equipment to the National Guard.)

* High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicle

In addition to this distribution of new procurement, we project a several-fold increase in redistribution of existing equipment from Active to Reserve and National Guard units in the next five years. This will include several hundred M113 TOW Carriers, Vulcan Air Defense Guns, and M60 Series Tanks.

We will continue to examine the integration of Reserve Components into our overall force structure, with a view toward modernization of units force-wide that would be called upon, in order, in the case of a call-up for national emergency. (C)

Washington Post Article on "Stealth" Cruise Missile: George Wilson's article in Wednesday's "Post" inaccurately suggests that your decision to move from the current air launched cruise missile (ALCM-B) toward a more capable advanced cruise missile (ACM) is a deliberate departure from previous Administration positions. In fact, we have identified a requirement for a stealthy ACM capable of defeating the projected Soviet threat through the 1990s as our current ALCM becomes increasingly vulnerable to Soviet radar and air defenses, and so, less effective.

Our current plan is fully consistent with your strategic modernization program and will result in an orderly transition to a cruise missile force mix of over 3000 upgraded ALCM-B's and more capable ACMs. This action will take advantage of state-of-the-art technologies and result in continued effectiveness of the B-1B bomber and the ACM well into the 1990s, despite the large and growing Soviet investment in air defenses.

It will also mean more competitive bidding and, I hope, better prices as a result. (S)

Aircraft Sales to Turkey: For some time the Government of Turkey has been seeking to purchase Italian-built Agusta helicopters, which are equipped with U.S. AVCO Lycoming engines,

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but funding problems precluded early signing of a contract. Recent discussions with Turkish military and Government representatives resulted in successful resolution of the funding issue. Turkey's contract with AVCO Lycoming has now been signed, and arrangements are being made to ensure delivery of aircraft on schedule. The funding issue was resolved through Turkish agreement to use national funds to purchase engines already produced or being produced for Agusta helicopters earmarked for Turkey, and Foreign Military Sales credits for engines yet to be produced.

On several occasions in the past two years, Turkey has also made high level requests for 40 F-4E fighter and 18 RF-4C reconnaissance aircraft. The Turks are currently in the process of negotiating with Egypt for 35 F-4Es, but even if agreement is reached they will be short 5 planes to replace two squadrons of aging F-100 aircraft. At the recent NATO Defense Planning Committee meeting in Brussels, Minister of Defense Bayulken again characterized the aircraft shortfall as the most critical near-term defense issue facing Turkey.

There is little question that providing F/RF-4 aircraft to Turkey would be in our best interest. While availability of FMS or Turkish funds to pay for this equipment continues to be a problem, we nevertheless are seeking to be forthcoming with the Turks. If we are successful in arranging such a sale, I believe we will gain considerable leverage in resolving ongoing issues with the Turkish Government. (S)

Shelter for the Homeless: We have made good progress in implementing our program to provide shelter for homeless people. I understand that other agencies are now using our Department directives on program implementation as models for developing their own.

There have been worries expressed by some members of Congress that some people might take advantage of the shelter program, and that eventually we might have to refuse lodging to some unfortunate people who have come to depend on our facilities. I believe our procedures will minimize or preclude this happening. Anticipating this as a possible problem, our guidance suggested that local commanders license facilities to local charities and religious organizations between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., in keeping with the existing pattern for providing shelter. Under our procedures, we will provide the shelter space to private sector organizations, and they will assume responsibility for the individuals they shelter. While it is likely we will still encounter some problems, I believe we have minimized them, to the extent that we can, through the procedures we have adopted. I have had several letters, including one from Governor Cuomo of New York, praising your program on this subject. (U)

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Exercise WINTEX-CIMEX 1983: On Wednesday we began the pre-exercise period for this worldwide, procedural, general war command post exercise. The actual exercise will begin next Thursday and run for a two week period, and it will involve participation of all NATO member nations except France and Iceland. Canada will play a bilateral role as well, as we implement the Canadian-U.S. Defense Plan for North America and exercise consultative procedures between Canada and the U.S.

In WINTEX-CIMEX 83 we will exercise our Departmental Crisis Management Center as we did in PROUD SABER last fall. As a result of that exercise, we have refined the operations of the Management Center and believe it will enable us to improve our capability to respond to exercise developments in a more timely manner. (C)

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MEMORANDUM

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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February 25, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

Attached is Casper Weinberger's Weekly Report for Friday,
February 25, 1983.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2009
BY NARA RW DATE 5/10/13



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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159230

83 FEB 25 P 7:40

February 25, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities

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NLR 11453/6 #159230
BY fw NARA DATE 10/1/88

Legislative Affairs: I completed our series of Defense budget hearings this week before seven separate Congressional committees. On Tuesday before the House Foreign Affairs Committee I discussed our needs for security assistance and its relation to our overall national strategy and Defense program. I specifically stressed the importance of the FY 1983 supplemental, the need to vote the full FY 1984 request, and the immediate need for funds for El Salvador. Prior to the public hearing I had a very helpful private breakfast on the Hill with the full committee. In this more informal setting I think I reassured them of our strong commitment to arms reduction talks. I also discussed the dangers associated with nuclear freeze proposals and the damage they would create for our negotiating position with the Soviets.

On Wednesday I testified before Senator Ted Stevens' Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, covering the need to continue to rebuild our defenses to make up for past neglect, and to respond to the increasing Soviet threat. Ted Stevens continues to be concerned over the cost of U.S. participation in NATO relative to other nations' support. We will need to continue to work with him on this important issue to avoid repetition of problems encountered last year both in the Congress and in the perceptions of our allies.

This completes 35 hours of testimony on the Defense budget.

Next week I will continue our breakfast sessions to discuss the Defense program with small groups of Members of Congress. On Tuesday and Wednesday I have invited the 57 House Democratic freshman members for an informal breakfast meeting.

As a footnote I would add that since Senator Riegle's attack on me at the Senate Budget Committee hearing (about which you were kind enough to call me), I have received about 300 very favorable letters. I attach three of the funnier ones. (U)

Military Recruiting and Retention: With the results in from our first quarter FY 1983 recruiting and retention efforts, I am pleased to report that we surpassed the results of the same

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period in FY 1982. As I previously reported, FY 1982 was the best year since the beginning of the All Volunteer Force.

Each of the Services met or exceeded its first quarter recruiting objectives with almost 83,700 enlisted accessions entering active duty. Of these, 87 percent had high school diplomas, which compared to 78 percent in the same period in FY 1982. Additionally, 89 percent of the new recruits scored average or above on the enlistment test. The overall reenlistment rates were slightly higher than those of the same period last year.

The Services are also continuing to recruit and retain representative proportions of the minority population, with almost 25 percent being Black, Hispanic, Native American, Asian or Pacific Islander, compared to 23 percent of those categories in the nation's overall 18 to 24 year old population.

We are extremely pleased with the results of the first quarter, FY 1983, but we also recognize that we face an increased challenge in FY 1983 due to desired strength increases, a declining youth population, Congressionally imposed quality constraints, and expected improvement in the economy. (U)

Meetings with Philippine Defense Minister Enrile: As a result of an agreement I made last September with Philippine President Marcos, which he repeated on his State visit to you last fall, I met with Defense Minister Enrile on Wednesday and Thursday. He discussed the Philippines' defense problems, concentrating on his desire to have specific assurances that U.S. forces would be available for contingencies in the Philippines. I told Minister Enrile that we certainly would honor our mutual defense pact with the Philippines, but that our global strategy demanded a flexibility that precluded the permanent assignment of particular forces to specific contingencies. He restated the familiar apprehension about expanded Japanese military capabilities and the possible shifting of U.S. forces from the Western Pacific, but I think I persuaded him that Japan is only considering self defense forces and not enough of those. I indicated that increasing Japanese self defense responsibilities would allow U.S. forces to be more active in securing the sealanes to Southeast Asia, and that we had no intention of reducing our commitment to the security of our friends in East Asia as a result of the strengthened Japanese self-defense force. I believe that our talks were productive and hope that they may have improved the climate for the upcoming U.S.-Philippine Military Bases Agreement Review in April.

He also asked if we could agree to President Marcos' being able to say that he (Marcos) had an understanding with the U.S. about U.S. nuclear weapons and the Philippines, but, for security reasons, Marcos could not discuss it. We agreed such a statement might be offered to President Marcos--you may hear from him about this. (TS)

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Air Force Acquisition Study: Based on early, unapproved drafts of a recent Air Force Systems Command (AFSC) study given without authorization to people outside the Department, several newspapers stated we could not afford the numbers of aircraft we have programmed within our budget. It implied that historical program cost problems would continue in the future. These reports were based on incomplete information, and were not accurate. The study group's charter was to examine historical trends and derive recommendations for improved weapons acquisition management. I forwarded the final AFSC report, which is significantly different from the earlier draft, to Congress last week.

It is clear that the Defense Acquisition Improvement Program (DAIP) has made major strides in enhancing our management of new systems and reducing the possibilities of big cost overruns. This program was developed from the results of similar studies and addresses most of the problems raised in the Air Force analysis. This latest study does, however, include useful suggestions for implementing and furthering our goals, many of which suggestions have already been adopted.

One of the improvements implemented is an Air Force technology modernization program. In this program, both the contractors and the Air Force are investing money programmed for specific weapons systems "up front" in modern assembly line equipment, and achieving significant mid- and long-term savings. For example, \$70 million of our FY 1983 and FY 1984 funds for the B-1B and the overall Air Force technology modernization program and \$150 million of Rockwell's money will be invested on robotics and other technology for the B-1B line. The savings potential for the government over full program production is in the order of \$250-\$500 million with a combined Air Force/Rockwell savings approaching \$1 billion. This enhances our attainment of the \$20.5 billion program baseline cost for the B-1B, that many said we could not attain.

We estimate an overall return for us on similar investments in other weapons programs to be between \$5 and \$20 on each dollar invested. In addition, such investment will result in a more modern and efficient industrial base to produce savings in follow-on weapons programs. I fully endorse such early investments because they produce greater efficiency and gain a greater return on the Defense dollars we spend. (U)

Army Achievements in Controlling Weapons Cost Growth: I am very pleased to report a most encouraging trend in the control of Army weapon systems cost growth. In a review of the Selected Acquisition Reports on 12 major Army systems reported for FY 1979 through FY 1982, the total reduction in cost growth per year was indeed impressive. Between FY 1979 and FY 1980, the total program cost of the twelve systems increased from \$52,034 million to \$71,828 million, a combined systems growth of \$19,794

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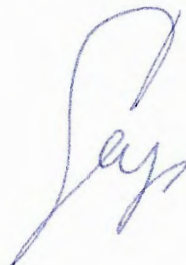
million. This combined systems growth between FY 1980 and FY 1981, however, fell to \$8,177 million; and between FY 1981 and FY 1982, the combined systems growth decreased again to \$68.3 million.

I believe these achievements are directly attributable to the aggressive pursuit of our management initiatives by both our civilian and military leaders in the Department of the Army. (U)

U.S.-Egyptian Military Coordinating Committee Meeting: Our American delegation headed by Assistant Secretary Bing West met with the Egyptians in Cairo this week to discuss a range of issues including security assistance, nuclear power warship transits of the Suez, joint exercise planning, an Egyptian contingency program, and prepositioning of U.S. equipment. The delegation is also stopping in Lebanon and Oman before returning. I will provide a report of their activities and the talks when they return. (C)

Prioritization of Management Initiatives: You may recall that shortly after we took office, as a result of a detailed review of management practices, we developed 32 specific management initiatives that we have since pursued. I believe that we have succeeded largely in improving our management practices overall as a result of these efforts, and that we have achieved very significant cost savings in the process. I also believe, however, that we can make even greater management improvements through more complete implementation of the initiatives and by emphasizing those that we feel will maximize efficiency and cost savings.

Therefore, while we will still pursue all the initiatives vigorously, we will concentrate on increasing competition, multiyear contracting, program stability, and ensuring proper emphasis on the transition from research, development, testing and evaluation to the production phase in weapons programs. I believe that, through this effort, we will be able to focus on our highest priority military programs and to produce the weapons we need most at the best possible price. (U)



Attachments

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

24
1983 FEB -8 PM 3: 20

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

370 Woodside Ct.
Rochester, MI 48063
February 5, 1983

Mr. Caspar W. Weinberger:
US Secretary of Defense
Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301

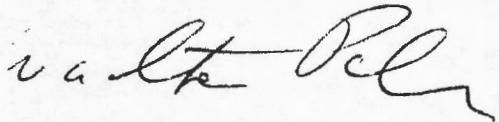
Dear Mr. Weinberger:

Although I never voted for Senator Riegle, I feel obliged, as a Michiganian, to apologize for his idiotic attack.

I don't think the guy is more fit for the job of a US Senator, than John Hinckley would be fit for a job of a Secret Agent in charge to protect the President!

But then, he always can come out clean by pleading insanity, which I would accept.

Sincerely



Walter Palic

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1983 FEB -8 AM 10: 33

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

STANLEY E. BERG
108 ROSSLYN ROAD
CARNEGIE, PENNSYLVANIA 15106

February 4, 1983

The Honorable
Caspar Weinberger
The Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

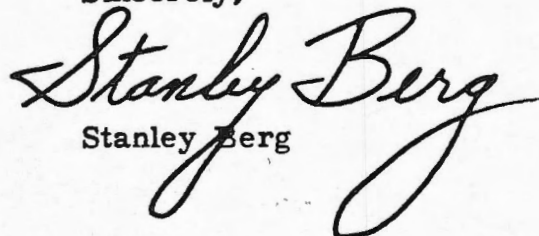
Dear Sir:

I thank you for all your efforts in trying to
help the United States maintain it's sovereignty.

I have sent a perhaps intemperate telegram
to Senator Donald Riegle, but I do not believe
he understands anything less.

Thank you for all of your efforts on our behalf.

Sincerely,


Stanley Berg

SB/lp

Enc. cp/tlx

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ATTN SEN DONALD RIEGLE

2-4-83

YOUR ARROGANT, RUDE ATTACK ON OUR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SHOULD QUALIFY YOU FOR THE SOVIET LEGION OF MERIT.

WHY DON'T YOU GO TO MOSCOW TO COLLECT IT?

STANLEY BERG

103 ROSSLYN ROAD

CARNEGIE PA 15106

S BERG CO PGH

NNNN

ACCEPTED

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1-PC

February 4, 1983

1983 FEB -8 AM 11: 26

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Mr. Caspar Weinberger
Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C. 20301

Dear Sir:

I watched on television when Senator Reagle of my state of Michigan had his tantrum in the hearing on Feb 3. I want to apologize for his trouble for the state of Michigan and in particular for sending such an idiot to Congress in the first place. as you may have guessed Sen Reagle has no hemorrhoids or, in other words, he is a perfect asshole. (To whoever is reading this, excuse the graphic term but it's the way I feel about him.)

It's his type (like McGovern, Church, Jimmy Carter etc) that got us in the situation we're in and I agree with you and President Reagan in what you are trying to do. I've called his office in Flint to express my disgust with him and I'm going to write a letter ~~too~~ ~~to~~ to him, also.

Sincerely,

Bill Sacksteder
1165 S. GRAHAM RD.

28560

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

AW
5/10/13
~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

March 3, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Caspar Weinberger's Weekly Report for Friday,
March 4, 1983.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver



~~SECRET~~ NOFORN
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159831

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March 3, 1983

SECURITY ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities

Legislative Affairs: Having completed our initial Congressional hearings on the FY 1984 budget, our legislative effort this week focused on building support in Congress for our defense program. On Tuesday and Wednesday, I hosted a breakfast at the Pentagon for 33 House Democratic freshmen. For most, this was their first opportunity to hear directly about our long term program to rebuild America's defenses. At both sessions I emphasized that our program is the minimum necessary following a decade of neglect and steadily expanding Soviet military strength. I assured the members we would spend no more money on defense than what was absolutely necessary for our national security and that the money will be spent wisely and efficiently.

On Tuesday, I was at the Capitol for a lengthy meeting to consult with John Tower. We discussed a wide range of current military and political issues. As a member of the Senate Budget Committee, John will be a critical factor in our efforts to minimize defense reductions that might be proposed by Chairman Pete Domenici in the First Concurrent Budget Resolution for FY 1984. Mark-up in the Senate is tentatively scheduled to begin next week. It has become increasingly important that we have a number in the Senate budget resolution as close to your budget request as possible because the House Budget Committee is evidencing growing support for a 4-5 percent real growth for Defense or less than half of your proposed increase.

On Wednesday I met at length with Howard Baker who is still insisting on more cuts above the \$8 billion we already agreed to in January. He thinks "\$3 to \$5 billion more might do it." I did not offer anything. I told him I would give you his views but that we were convinced your budget request was needed and fully justified. (U)

Lebanese Security Assistance Update: During the past few weeks, we have made significant progress on the Immediate Term (LAMP I) and Near Term (LAMP II) phases of the Lebanese Army Modernization Program. In-country deliveries have included all armored personnel carriers (APCs), two M48A5 tanks (for training), nearly 500 wheeled vehicles, all uniforms and tentage, all telephone equipment and most other communications equipment

BY DU NARA DATE 12/15/00

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they requested. An additional 32 tanks and 300 wheeled vehicles will be shipped later this month.

Fifteen LAMP II Letters of Agreement for additional material and training were accepted and implemented in February and formal notification for delivery of 107 additional APCs was forwarded to Congress. These deliveries will begin in July. Total value of LAMP II is \$55 million.

We now have nine Mobile Training Teams and Technical Assistance Teams approved. By the end of March, eight of these teams will be deployed and we will have a total of 81 security assistance personnel in Lebanon. We have been able to expand our training efforts much more rapidly than our original plan. Each training team is urgently needed and fully justified. In addition, the U.S. Marine Corps is successfully providing small unit training to the Lebanese Army under our foreign military training program.

At this point we have met our projected schedule for LAMP I and LAMP II to upgrade five of the seven Lebanese Army brigades. The success of the effort now depends on the effectiveness of the Lebanese Army in organizing, recruiting, and training forces to be able to use this material. We continue to work with them to help them on these next steps. (C)

Net Decrease in Systems Cost Growth: Last week I reported an extremely significant reduction in cost growth of twelve major Army weapon systems. I am pleased this week to add the bit of good news that our preliminary estimate of cost growth in the December 31 Selected Acquisition Report (SAR) summary is a net decrease in 52 SAR programs of almost one percent from September 1982. This is the first decrease in cost growth in the December quarter since 1972.

We are required to submit SARs to the Congress that reflect the estimates for major systems acquisitions. The final copies of these reports will be submitted March 17, and the figures may change slightly from the preliminary data. The advance figures for the 52 SAR programs, however, show a net decrease of approximately \$5.9 billion (nearly 1% of the previous quarter cost).

These favorable results are largely attributable to the lower defense commodity inflation index and are a tribute to the success of your anti-inflation program. It also reflects, however, some success in implementation of cost growth reduction efforts through management actions we have taken since 1981. These signs are indeed encouraging, and we hope to see continued improvement in this area.

We have put out press releases on this, but I do not expect to see much space devoted to this good news! (U)

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Renewed Patriotism in the Military: Whenever I have gone to inspect and visit with our military personnel around the world for the past two years, I have sensed a clear renewal of patriotism and dedication to duty in virtually every unit I have visited, which I attribute to your unwaivering support for the military. I have often asserted this impression in various public appearances. Now I am pleased to report that we really have proof of this rebirth of patriotism.

Reviewing the responses of U.S. Army enlisted personnel to a poll question as to whether they strongly agreed or disagreed with the proposition that, "Everyone should have to serve his or her country in some way," in a survey administered over the period 1974-1981, we found that 62.6 percent of first term and 85.1 percent of career personnel agreed in 1974, compared to 78.1 percent first term and 89.7 percent career in 1981. Percentages each year of those agreeing strongly with the statement follow:

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
First Term	62.6	64.2	62.5	64.9	59.4	65.6	68.4	78.1
Career	85.1	82.5	81.1	83.9	81.5	80.1	84.6	89.7

I found most interesting the percentage increase between 1978 and 1981 among first term personnel--18.7 percent. I believe this reflects pride in performing military service and bodes well for our efforts to recruit and retain qualified personnel in the months ahead. (U)

U.S.-Egyptian Military Coordinating Committee (MCC) Meeting: Assistant Secretary West and the U.S. delegation have just returned from the MCC meetings in Egypt, with stops in Lebanon and Oman.

In Egypt, the impression was gained that President Mubarak wants to distance himself from the U.S. in public and play to diverse Arab and "non-aligned" audiences. In private, he seeks the U.S. security umbrella and more U.S. aid. His behavior in the recent AWACS--Qadhafi--Sudan episode was not reassuring. When Qadhafi sent a Soviet-made bomber 600 miles inside Sudan on a practice mission on February 17, our AWACS immediately reported this, but it took over three hours for the Egyptian chain of command to reach a decision. By then the bomber was back in Libya. Instead of publicly decrying the incident, President Mubarak inferred that the AWACS and 700 U.S. military personnel were not in Egypt and that he would not fight a "fellow Arab." He was of course understandably angry over the leak and publication of our plans.

In Lebanon, the situation is a little brighter. General Tannus, the new commander of the Lebanese Army, is strong, shrewd, and

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very pro-American. He is ready to deploy his forces when we urge him to do so. The Lebanese love the U.S. Marines, both for their conduct (our ambassador notes they are a "role model" for the Lebanese soldiers) and because they represent America. Tannus strongly doubts there is any military need for U.S. troops along Israel's border.

3.3(b)(1)

[REDACTED] Tannus admits that while there is a chance of an occasional suicidal effort by terrorists infiltrating from Syria, Israel is now secure against any serious threat along its northern border.

In Oman we are stockpiling equipment for a U.S. tactical fighter wing to move into Oman in a crisis. The Sultan of Qaboos supports the Camp David Agreements, supports your Mid-East Peace Initiative, and supports us in the U.N. Oman is working with the other Arab states along the Persian Gulf, including Saudi Arabia, to develop a "Rapid Movement Force" to reinforce each other in case of armed subversion; but in a real crisis the Gulf states would still need us or Jordan. Nevertheless, it is encouraging to see their fledgling efforts to take one of our ideas and build on it as their own. The Sultan will visit with you next month. He is a young man who is intelligent, well-mannered, candid, well-informed, and a bit shy. He is also one of our strongest supporters in the Mid-East. He is eager to support you in the Mid-East and to gain some stature as a mature leader in the Arab world. He is also the only Arab to employ British officers to command the military and some of them will accompany him on his U.S. visit. We will be cautious here in Defense not to give too much emphasis to the British officers who accompany him, for the sake of the Sultan's image in the Arab world. (S)

Arrest of Suspects in Terrorist Bombings: As you know, last December three terrorist car bombing incidents in the vicinity of our units near Frankfurt resulted in serious injury to two U.S. Army personnel. These incidents, which were clearly designed to do bodily harm, represented a serious escalation of the terrorist campaign against the U.S. military presence in Germany. Last week, our Defense Intelligence Agency reported the arrest of far right-wing German Neo-Nazi terrorists in Germany and England who have been linked directly with the car bombings last December. We also expect additional arrests of members of this Neo-Nazi group who may be responsible for numerous other bombings in the Frankfurt area. Our assessment of these events is that not all past and present members of the Neo-Nazi group are accounted for, and the potential terrorist threat to our interests in Germany from rightist, as well as far leftist elements, though temporarily diminished, still remains. (S/NF)

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U.S./Australia Talks on Mutual Logistics Support: Our Defense delegation, led by Assistant Secretary Larry Korb, to review our mutual logistics support agreement, returned from Australia last week. The discussions covered a broad range of topics, but several specific issues that have proved nettlesome in the past were resolved positively and decisively.

Since our last discussions with the Australians, we gained statutory authority to enter into cooperative airlift agreements with allied nations. Australia has shown a strong interest in reciprocal airlift services and, as a result of the latest talks, will be the first country covered under the new procedure. Australia agreed to examine the International Logistic Communication System (ILCS), which we are pushing as a standard system for all our allies as a means of transmitting Foreign Military Sales (FMS) information. They also officially recognized and endorsed the Pacific Contingency Acquisition Program, the CINCPAC plan for gaining indigenous industrial support in contingencies. We reached additional agreements on reciprocal fuel exchange and fuel storage, as well as on specific arrangements for support of joint exercises in Australia.

I believe the talks were very productive and that, as a result of them, our ability to employ forces in the Southwest Pacific and Indian Ocean arenas will be easier should we ever need to do so. (C)

Lay

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