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File Folder SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT
(11/10/1983-12/03/1983)

FOIA

M453

Box Number 7

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
159622	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES R 10/22/2018 M453/7	8	11/10/1983	B1 B3
159623	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES PAR 8/22/2016 M453/7	7	11/18/1983	B1
159624	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	5	11/23/1983	B1
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MEMORANDUM

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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November 10, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weeekly Report for Thursday,
November 10, 1983.

*sent to Tokyo
10/13*

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

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DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 3.4(h), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA *RW* DATE *5/20/13*

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

November 10, 1983



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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities

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NLRR M453/7 #159622

BY fw NARA DATE 10/22/18

Legislative Affairs: House and Senate conferees are expected to take up and complete final action on the FY 1984 Defense Appropriation Bill next week following Senate passage this week by a strong 86 to 6 vote.

The Senate, which worked all day Monday and Tuesday on the Defense bill, approved virtually all of our requested major weapons programs. An amendment to delete all procurement money for the PEACEKEEPER missile failed by a vote of 37 to 56. As expected, we faced a close vote on chemical weapons modernization, which was ultimately approved 47 to 46, with the Vice President casting the deciding vote. The many personal telephone calls made by you, the Vice President, Bud McFarlane, and me were crucial to our victory.

In conference next week we are strongly urging our bill be approved at the Senate level, which is \$5 billion higher than the House. We are expecting a major fight over the chemical weapons issue and have already started working with key House leaders to gain House approval of chemical modernization money.

Despite our constant effort to move the Congress on our Appropriation Bill, it now appears inevitable that we will be required to operate under a Second Continuing Resolution when the First Resolution expires on November 10. We will continue to work with the Appropriations Committee to make certain we get a final bill before next week's anticipated Congressional adjournment.

On Tuesday, General P.X. Kelley and I briefed the House Defense Appropriation Subcommittee on U.S. operations in Lebanon and Grenada. The session went well and members generally gave strong support to our action in Grenada. Many were very insistent that better security measures be taken in Lebanon to try to prevent another tragedy in Beirut. (U)

Beirut Terrorist Attack Commission: Retired Admiral Bob Long, whom I named as Chairman of the commission to investigate the Beirut tragedy, and the other members of his team departed Washington today for Beirut to inquire into the facts and circumstances associated with the attack on our Marine compound.

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I expect them to be there until early next week, when they will return and begin their deliberations and analysis. Other members of the commission are former Under Secretary of the Navy Robert J. Murray, Army Lieutenant General Joseph T. Palastra, Jr., retired Marine Lieutenant General Lawrence F. Snowden, and retired Air Force Lieutenant General Eugene F. Tighe, Jr., formerly head of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Meanwhile in Beirut, as a result of recommendations made by P. X. Kelley on his return from Lebanon, we have, as you know, moved "A" Company of the Marines away from the exposed position, in university buildings, and a Lebanese Armed Forces unit has taken over the position. The Marines are on shipboard from which they can deploy very rapidly to any area within their perimeter where they may be needed.

The field commanders have taken the following steps to improve the security of the Marine forces:

- Relocated MAU and BLT headquarters to field locations in the southwest area of the airfield. Specific positions were determined by the ground commander.
- Relocated all units currently in buildings to field positions.
- Reduced the number of MAU and BLT headquarters personnel ashore to minimum essential. Relocated nonessential personnel aboard MARG units.
- Redeployed Charlie Company to positions that provide for integrated and coordinated security of the MAU.
- Will redeploy Echo Company to CONUS not later than November 19, 1983.
- Reduced billeting concentration of Marines assigned to security of U.S./British embassy.
- Commanding General 22nd MAU retained all but forward command group from MAU/BLT headquarters aboard ship until satisfactory command post bunkers with overhead cover are constructed.

(C)

Grenada: Contrary to some media reports, our research indicates that no U.S. forces in Grenada were killed as a result of friendly fire. Twelve soldiers were wounded due to the inadvertent release of ordnance from a Navy A-7 jet. All other U.S. combat deaths and wounds were the direct result of combat operations. Also totally false was yesterday's BBC report that

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we lost 42 killed in action (KIA) in the operation and that 20 U.S. helicopters were destroyed. Actual casualty figures remain as previously reported to you, that is 18 KIA and 91 wounded. We lost five helicopters in the operation, one of them when a disabled helicopter crashed into one on the ground.

This week we began moving captured military equipment off Grenada. The majority of the weaponry is going to the Army's Aberdeen Proving Grounds, where it will be inventoried, cataloged, and studied for intelligence value.

As you know, the equipment bound for Aberdeen is being temporarily displayed at Andrews for Members of Congress, the diplomatic corps, the news media, and the general public. Included in the display are small arms, machine guns, ammunition, armored personnel carriers, and other military equipment of Soviet, Cuban, and North Korean origin. We will hold a public display on Veterans Day, Saturday, and if continued public interest warrants, the exhibit will remain open through Sunday. The display also includes photos of captured secret documents and videotapes of the military operation. U.S. Army Rangers who participated in the Grenada rescue mission are manning the exhibit. At the preview yesterday, the Vice President held a press conference and there were over 200 press in attendance. Congressmen, foreign dignitaries, and others were invited to the preview. The public, with appropriate safeguards, will be admitted today, Veterans Day, and over the weekend. (U)

Progress with the People's Republic of China: The Chinese have taken us up on our suggestion to use the I-TOW anti-tank and I-HAWK surface-to-air missile systems as test cases for working out a method to reach mutually agreeable levels of military technology transfer in a number of mission areas. Chinese representatives recently told our Embassy and Defense Attache officers in Beijing that they are very interested in expediting the acquisition of TOW. They added that they are also interested in I-HAWK, but indicated they would defer acting on that system until they see how we handle their request for I-TOW technology, which is their top-priority project. They have invited a team from Emerson Electric, which supplies the TOW launcher, to visit China in December for discussions.

We have been working with Hughes, the prime contractor for I-TOW, and Emerson, which supplies the launchers, to encourage them to explore the possibility of marketing I-TOW to China. They had been discouraged by the previous Administration's policy on arms transfers to China. We have been coordinating among the PRC Embassy, Hughes and Emerson, our Departmental review personnel, and State to develop commonly agreed transfer guidelines on the U.S. side while ensuring the Chinese are

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getting the same information from everyone involved. We are expediting the necessary license for Hughes (Emerson already has one) and seeking to arrange a visit to China by Hughes and Emerson next month, followed as soon as possible by a Chinese visit to Hughes, Emerson, and appropriate Defense agencies. While we realistically do not expect a signed contract anytime soon, we are hopeful that some important preliminary steps will have been taken before Defense Minister Zhang Aiping's visit in February or March. (S)

PERSHING II Deployment Update: With one month to go until initial operational capability (IOC), we are on schedule with our deployment of PERSHING II support equipment to Germany. Almost 100 percent of this equipment (less missiles and warheads) is in place, and in-country facilities are ready. Components for 12 of the 13 missiles have been accepted (the 13th is undergoing acceptance inspection now) and 6 of 10 PERSHING I erector launchers required for IOC have been modified for the new missile. The transportation planning to move the missiles to Germany is complete. Training activities for PERSHING II personnel are underway with most completed, and security consciousness is high at all levels. In short, we will meet our advertised IOC with adequately supported, ready missiles with warheads in place and manned by proficient personnel. The schedule is tight but great effort is being exerted to make good on the U.S. promise to our NATO Allies, and to improve our bargaining position at Geneva. (S)

B-1B Bomber Program Update: The Air Force has received a firm proposal from General Electric on the multi-year or advanced buy of engines for the B-1B. We had hoped for a 7 percent savings on the expected total engine cost, but actual savings turned out to be 23 percent. This translates into a cost reduction of \$473 million on the engines alone, which is almost 50 percent of the total savings advertised to Congress as the expected benefit of multi-year funding for all systems. General Electric was able to take advantage of a \$9.00 price per pound for the titanium in all the engines, instead of the \$60.00 cost that has been the market price.

In addition, multi-year provisioning of engine spares has come in with a reduction of \$17 million from our projected cost. Savings on avionics spares are projected to be 20 percent of the total forecast cost, or a savings of between \$100 million and \$300 million. Our decision to buy these spares during production for the first four years of operation could increase this savings to more than \$400 million. These contracts are still being negotiated.

Aircraft and production development are on-schedule and under-cost. Production pace is accelerating to meet the projected 4

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per month delivery rate in FY 1985-1986, and system performance is exceeding specifications. For instance, while most new aircraft tend to get heavier during development as more things are added, the B-1B has actually become lighter. This factor, plus better than expected engine and avionics performance, will provide us with a better aircraft, with longer range and higher payload capabilities. Additionally, aircraft avionics (radar, electronic-countermeasures, etc.) have experienced far fewer problems than are typically found, and almost all discovered to date have been resolved.

All-in-all, the B-1B report card is very good, and I would like to invite you to attend the B-1B roll-out ceremony at Palmdale, California next October 6. This will be five months earlier than our March 1, 1985 original projection. (U)

Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) White Paper 83: We have recently received a West German Ministry of Defense information booklet that summarizes the new FRG White Paper and provides key extracts from that report. The White Paper, the first since that of the Schmidt Government in 1979, is designed to clarify the current security situation in West Germany and Western Europe for the general public.

The White Paper reaffirms West Germany's commitment to the Atlantic Alliance, the strategy of flexible response and, where feasible, Ostpolitik or improved relations with the USSR and Warsaw Pact nations. The document is particularly emphatic concerning the threat and INF deployment. The statistical analysis of the growth of the Warsaw Pact's nuclear and conventional forces compared to that of NATO clearly identifies Moscow as the primary menace to West European security. It reasserts the necessity for the 1979 "dual-track" decision, and underscores Bonn's resolve to proceed with initial INF deployment in November, absent agreement in Geneva.

Reaction to the White Paper has predictably been split along partisan lines. Christian Democratic spokesmen have termed the document an "important and informative contribution to securing policy assessment." The Social Democrats have criticized it as a "link to the Cold War" and a "script for arming." Although hardliners in the peace movement are unlikely to be swayed, we believe the White Paper's concise security assessment should bolster the Kohl Government's position on INF with the German public prior to the Bundestag debate on the missile program. (C)

Competition in Air Force Spare Parts: I am pleased to report that the Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) has significantly increased the extent of competition in purchases of replenishment spare parts (RSP). In FY 1983 AFLC awarded 30 percent of

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its RSP dollars competitively, compared to less than 21 percent in FY 1982. The amount of dollars awarded through competition increased from \$800 million in FY 1982 to \$1.1 billion in FY 1983, despite a decrease in total RSP dollars awarded (\$3.6 billion in FY 1983 vs. \$3.95 billion in FY 1982). (U)

Air Force Minority and Small Business Contracts: Preliminary results, subject to audit, indicate that the Air Force exceeded their FY 1983 goal in contract awards to minority firms. The goal was \$552.9 million and it appears they will exceed that by \$35 to \$40 million. They also exceeded their goal for the award of prime contracts to women-owned businesses by a substantial amount--the goal was \$86 million and they achieved \$118 million.

For small business firm awards, the goal assigned was 12.4 percent of their contracts and they actually achieved 11 percent. Despite the fact that the goal was not met, they actually increased such awards by \$480 million over last year's awards to small firms. Many Air Force awards in FY 1983 were for the B-1B strategic bomber and the PEACEKEEPER missile. Neither is particularly susceptible to contracts for small business firms. Thus, while the total dollar value of contracts went up, the percentage that could be allocated to small firms fell below the goal. This is the third year in a row, however, that the Air Force increased small business prime contract awards by approximately one half billion dollars a year. (U)

Fire Aboard Aircraft Carrier USS RANGER: Final statistics on casualties from the fire suffered in the Arabian Sea by the RANGER are 6 fatalities and 43 minor injuries. Repair and clean-up efforts are now in full force. All combat systems are operational with the exception of one of four catapults, which is available only for contingency operations because its steam drains lead through the fire-damaged main machinery room. A team has been sent to the ship to investigate the cause of the fire and determine the extent of repairs.

The Fleet Commander has determined that RANGER is capable of completing her deployment. In view of the situation in the eastern Mediterranean, which could delay USS KENNEDY's arrival in the Indian Ocean, a contingency plan is now in effect that will have RANGER remain on-station until relieved by KENNEDY, or alternatively, by USS MIDWAY when required. USS MIDWAY has just completed an extended shipyard availability and is conducting at-sea workups in the Philippine Operating Area. (S)

All-Volunteer Force Conference: Last week Assistant Secretary Larry Korb and Naval Academy Superintendent Rear Admiral Charles Larson jointly sponsored the conference, "The All-Volunteer

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Force After a Decade, Retrospect and Prospect." As you know, the all-volunteer force (AVF) has been the subject of continuing debate since its inception in 1973. This 10th anniversary conference addressed the AVF decision and experience to date and considered policies for manning the military in the years ahead.

The conference participants were a bi-partisan mixture of key figures involved in the setting of military manpower policy from the Nixon, Ford, and Carter Administrations, as well as your own. They included past members of the Gates Commission, the Defense Manpower Commission, your Military Manpower Task Force, Presidential Advisors, various Defense and Service Assistant Secretaries responsible for manpower over the past 10 years, and past and present Directors of the Selective Service System. Other participants were uniformed military manpower leaders ranging from the recruiting commanders to the deputy chiefs of staff for personnel; key Congressional staffers; representatives from the Government Accounting Office, Congressional Budget Office, and Office of Management and Budget; and the leading scientific researchers in the field.

As part of the conference, I addressed the Brigade of Midshipmen with the conclusion that we have shown that the AVF as a concept is workable and sound, and that it has been an enormous success. The experiment is over, and from now on, the Department of Defense will no longer speak of our military as "all-volunteer armed forces." They are just our "armed forces"--and the finest this country has ever fielded. (U)

Medical Related Services for Handicapped Army Dependents:

Efforts in recent years have resulted in significant improvements in the Army Exceptional Family Member Program. The needs of handicapped dependents are now examined carefully in relation to prospective overseas duty assignments, and every effort is made to ensure that required services are available.

As late as December 1981, only limited health related services could be provided to handicapped dependents by the Army Medical Department (AMEDD) in Europe, Korea, and Panama. Since that time, such capabilities have increased as additional health professionals have been assigned. Specific improvements in Europe include:

- A complete, 30-member, multidisciplinary diagnostic team in Frankfurt. The responsibilities of this team include: establishment of diagnostic capability in the health care area of responsibility of the 7th Medical Command (MEDCOM); serving as consultants to the Commander, 7th MEDCOM, and other AMEDD health

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professionals in the command; establishing ongoing working relations with Defense Dependents Schools (DODDS), Germany; and advising on expansion of diagnostic and treatment resources in the command.

- Four, six-person treatment teams in Landstuhl, Heidelberg, Stuttgart and Nueremberg, Germany.
- Twenty-six school-based pediatric physical and occupational therapists to provide treatment in schools identified by DODDS, Germany.

Similar types of improvements are being made in Korea and Panama, and significant manpower and fiscal resources have been programmed over the FY 1984-1988 period to improve related services even further. (U)



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MEMORANDUM

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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November 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE *John* *RR*
SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

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

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

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Sec. 34(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA, RW, DATE 5/20/13



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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159623

November 18, 1983

13524
E.O. 11700
As Amended
Sec. 3.3 b(2)(4)(6),
6.2(a)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities

Legislative Affairs: After months of hearings, mark-up, and floor debate, the Congress is preparing to give final approval of our FY 1984 Defense Appropriation Bill. A joint House-Senate conference committee completed two days of intensive work on Thursday by cutting \$12 billion in budget authority from your amended request of \$260.8 billion, which will provide only a 3.2 percent increase in real budget authority over FY 1983, the lowest such increase since FY 1980. When combined with the Military Construction Act, already signed into law, the Congress will provide a total of \$255.5 billion for defense in FY 1984, \$5.9 billion below the level set by Congress in its First Concurrent Resolution. A brief comparison follows:

	<u>DoD Budget</u> <u>Budget Authority</u> <u>(\$ Billions)</u>	<u>FY 1984 Dollar</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Percent Real Growth</u> <u>Over FY 1983</u>
Amended Request		268.5	8.2%
First Concurrent Resolution		261.5	5.4%
Congressional Approval		255.5	3.0%

The performance of Congress throughout their consideration of the FY 1984 request demonstrates that the procedures established by the Budget Impoundment Control Act of 1974 have completely broken down. The dollar levels established by the conference committee simply do not meet the resource requirements for our security. Therefore, it would be reasonable to consider pursuing an FY 1984 supplemental to restore funding for many necessary programs cut by the Congress.

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NLRR M453/7#159623

BY RW NARA DATE 8/22/16

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As finally approved, the Defense bill approves the PEACEKEEPER missile, the PERSHING II missile, multi-year procurement of the B1-B bomber, and the TRIDENT submarine. Despite a major effort, the conferees adopted the House position and refused to approve funds for production of chemical weapons. Earlier in the week the House had voted 258 to 166 to instruct its conferees to insist on the House position in opposition to chemical weapons modernization. With the Senate having approved this program on the tie-breaking vote of the Vice President, our conference effort was very much up hill.

The conferees approved a 4 percent military and civilian pay raise beginning in January 1984; however, funding for the pay increase is to be obtained from a supplemental appropriations bill. Conferees also approved funds for covert activity in Nicaragua as House conferees compromised by providing \$24 million in resolving the issue, which threatened to tie up the conference and possibly kill chances of getting a bill approved before the recess.

Although we have just completed the action on our FY 1984 Appropriation Bill, I initiated a series of meetings this week with key Members of Congress to receive Congressional views on the makeup of the fiscal 1985 defense rebuilding program. I met first with Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman John Tower. John suggested that we express frustration with Congressional handling of the FY 1984 Defense budget and encouraged us to consult widely with Senate and House members on the FY 1985 budget. Also this week I met with Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete Domenici, who seems receptive to the need to continue our modernization and rebuilding program, which is so critical to our national security. I have an appointment next week to meet with Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker to get his views on the FY 1985 budget and our program to improve our military readiness.

Finally, I had breakfast this week with members of the bi-partisan group whose support was important in getting the PEACEKEEPER missile approved by the Democratic controlled House. Included in the breakfast were Congressmen Les Aspin, Vic Fazio, and Norm Dicks. I thanked the entire group for their efforts in support of our bi-partisan national defense policy and assured them that we would continue to consult with them closely as we pursue our policy of negotiating with the Soviets from a position of strength rather than one of weakness. (U)

Visit with Canadian Minister of Defense Jean-Jacques Blais:
I met on Wednesday with newly-appointed Minister Blais. The meeting was wide ranging, both from a geographic perspective and on specific issues. At his request I reviewed our position

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on the situations in Lebanon, Grenada, and the Central Americas as well as the INF deployments. I assured him of our commitment to the NATO dual-track decision and told him we need NATO solidarity in proceeding with the deployments of PERSHING II and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles (GLCM), as well as their support in seeking reductions to equitable, verifiable levels.

Minister Blais expressed some concern regarding our plans for continued procurement of the Canadian-produced Light Armored Vehicles (LAV) (these incorporate about 65 percent U.S.-produced components), and about sharing defense technology. I reassured him of our commitment to continued LAV procurement and to improving technology sharing arrangements. In turn, I asked for greater Canadian support in COCOM. We also discussed the Canadian Defense Budget which, although improving, is still low in terms of the Canadian Gross National Product. (S)

ASAT Program Update: On Tuesday, I reviewed our anti-satellite (ASAT) program. This system involves a modified F-15 fighter aircraft-launched two-stage missile that lifts a maneuverable object into space that is designed to track and collide with an orbiting Soviet satellite. The kinetic energy involved in the collision is sufficient to destroy the target satellite. The program is progressing well, with the first major test scheduled for next month. This test will involve launching and maneuvering the miniature vehicle (MV) into a point in space. Other, more demanding tests are scheduled for next year.

However, before we can intercept another object in space, the Tsongas Amendment to the FY 1984 Defense Authorization Act requires you to certify that we are endeavoring in good faith to negotiate with the Soviets a ban on anti-satellite weapons and that, pending such a ban, the testing is necessary to avert clear and irrevocable harm to the national security. As you know, the Soviets already have an operational anti-satellite capability that can intercept our low altitude satellites. Additionally, they are developing high energy jamming and ground-based lasers that could also make our satellites inoperable. We cannot afford thus to have our eyes put out. We must also consider that the Soviets are developing satellites that will permit real-time targeting of our forces.

In sum, our national security requires that we develop such a capability now; negotiations to ban anti-satellite systems have been proposed unsuccessfully in the United Nations. I am thus confident that when we are ready to test ASAT against an object in space, you will be fully justified in making the certification required by the Tsongas Amendment. (S)

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Cruise Missile Update: We were very pleased to be able to deliver the first Ground Launched Cruise Missiles (GLCM) to [REDACTED] a day earlier than we had promised two years ago. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The next and last step prior to going operational is completion of nuclear safety inspections and certifications. They will be completed by December 1.

Despite press fanfare, the demonstrations around [REDACTED] have been basically non-violent. The one exception occurred when a man drove his car onto the airfield and attempted to ram a C-5 aircraft. Alert Air Force Security Police (SP) reacted quickly, with one SP crashing his car into the side of the intruder's car as another crashed into him head-on. This incident occurred very soon after the vehicle bombing of the Marines in Beirut so tensions among our people were high. Fortunately, no explosives were in the car and no injuries were sustained. To prevent a recurrence, the base is being closed during all aircraft offloading operations. The next critical phase in the demonstrations against GLCM will most likely occur when we begin off-base dispersal training. The training vehicles that will actually depart [REDACTED] are low-cost dummies. No missiles or firing circuitry will be on them.

[REDACTED]

We have also resumed in earnest testing of Sea-Launched Cruise Missiles (SLCM). In the last month, six have been launched with no failures, the most recent of which occurred Monday. This test was our first nuclear TOMAHAWK missile launch from a ship. It flew two hours and achieved all objectives. We have now been successful on 15 of 16 completed SLCM test flights.

The Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM) program is proceeding smoothly with production deliveries ahead of schedule by 40 missiles. Strategic Air Command base activations are also continuing on schedule with the third base, Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota, completed as scheduled on October 31. Flight test activities are also satisfactory with nine of the last ten flights fully successful. More operational flight tests will be conducted in late November. (S)

Damage Repair/Civic Action Efforts on Grenada: Actions are in progress to repair damage, and improve generally, facilities and services infrastructure on Grenada. Specific actions underway or completed include:

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- Emergency repairs on water and electrical systems have been completed, and systems are functioning.
- Emergency repairs are in progress on public and private buildings. Buildings destroyed included the Governor General's residence, two radio stations, and approximately 50 private residences.
- Emergency repairs have been made on three bridges that were damaged (none were seriously damaged).
- Additional damage that was due mainly to heavy traffic on roads, which were already in poor condition, is being repaired.
- A MASH unit is currently operational and providing medical/civic action support.

(C)

Shipbuilding Contract Performance: I was pleased to receive a report at my staff meeting on Wednesday from Navy Secretary John Lehman that the guided-missile frigate, USS DE WERT (FFG 45), was delivered to the Navy last week by Bath Iron Works 25 weeks ahead of the original contract schedule and substantially under the contract target cost. This is the 15th straight FFG delivery Bath Iron Works has made ahead of contract and below cost. This is a fine example of contractor efforts to assist us in rebuilding our defenses as efficiently and economically as possible and the kind of performance we are seeking to elicit from all our Defense contractors. (U)

Naval Ordnance Station Cited for Savings: We were pleased this week to cite the Naval Ordnance Station, Louisville, Kentucky, for cost savings gained through initiation of competitive procurements. More than \$9.4 million dollars was saved by opening previously sole-source contracts to competitive bidding. In one such example, material that strengthens the weather shield and eliminates leaks in a shipboard gun mount was competitively acquired at a savings of over \$2.5 million. Cost analysis of the sole-source supplier price for this material indicated that this price was excessively high, and ordnance station personnel developed a new competitive procurement plan that "broke out" the various components of the required material. Invitations for bids for the components were then sent out to all potential suppliers and, based on the competitive bids, the unit price for the required 46 alteration kits dropped from over \$179,000 each to less than \$124,000 each.

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In another example, ordnance station personnel were responsible for saving \$6.9 million by successfully challenging a sole-source justification for the procurement of 60 sets of flight retarding equipment used in air-dropped mines during high speed, low altitude drops. By seeking competition for this procurement, the \$6.9 million lower bid than the previous sole-source price was received. (U)

Memorandum of Understanding with the United Kingdom on JTIDS:
Under Secretary Dick DeLauer and U.K. Chief of Defense Procurement David Perry recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding to formalize British participation in the Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS) acquisition program.

This is a joint-Service program to provide a high-capacity, secure, jam-resistant, digital information exchange system for tactical forces. Capabilities include data and voice communications, position location/navigation, and cooperative identification among system users. All Services are currently pursuing related activities involving full scale development and system introduction.

Since the United States' first offer of JTIDS to NATO in 1976 as part of the NATO AWACS program, the United Kingdom has led the way as the strongest supporter of JTIDS for the Alliance. In 1979, we and the United Kingdom signed an agreement to cover U.K. project definition activities to evaluate JTIDS for U.K. air defense. During the past four years the United Kingdom has increased its participation in JTIDS by acquiring terminals for their own suitability and electromagnetic compatibility testing, and they recently announced approval of acquisition of terminals for their force of Tornado interceptors. Continued cooperation with the United Kingdom on JTIDS conforms with our long-established policy in supporting improved inter-communications systems within NATO, and the United Kingdom's planned equipment acquisition and deployment is a significant step in introducing this essential improvement in tactical communications within NATO. (U)

Army Absenteeism: I was pleased to learn this week that for the third consecutive fiscal year, Army absenteeism has declined. The absent without leave (AWOL) and desertion rates for FY 1983 are the lowest on record. The FY 1983 AWOL rate of 19.6 per 1,000 average enlisted strength is 28 percent lower than that for FY 1982; the FY 1982 rate, 27.3 per 1,000, had been the lowest since the Army began keeping AWOL data in 1952. The FY 1983 desertion rate, 7.1 per 1,000, is 35 percent lower than the FY 1982 rate and the lowest since World War II. The FY 1982 desertion rate per 1,000 was 11.0.

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Factors contributing to the favorable absenteeism rates include improvements in selecting volunteers for service in the Army (e.g., high school diploma graduates), emphasis on preventing absenteeism through leadership, unit cohesion, and the economy. We believe that continued emphasis on recruitment of quality volunteer soldiers will result in annual absenteeism rates below earlier periods and that they may even decline further. (U)

Exercise PRESSURE POINT 84: This Joint Chiefs of Staff-sponsored worldwide crisis command post exercise began Wednesday and will run through next Tuesday. A major portion of the exercise concentrates on sustaining a war effort in Korea and developing and approving options regarding events in the Caribbean, Central America, and Africa.

PRESSURE POINT 84 is designed to exercise and evaluate command, control, and communications policies, plans, and procedures in command posts worldwide for conducting multi-theatre land, sea, and air warfare operations and support functions. We expect PRESSURE POINT 84 to reveal shortcomings and procedural difficulties that can then be corrected to improve our ability to respond in the event of a crisis. (S)

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ROUTINE

1. THE SITUATION ROOM

1. MILAIDE FOR THE PRESIDENT /RANCHO DEL CIELO / DAC # 08 / TOR: 2411252 NOV83

2. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE / SANTA BARBARA /DAC # / SITTO # 013/ TOR: 2408403

3. EDWIN MEESE / SANTA BARBARA /

INFORMATION ADDEES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. _____

2 _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS: ATTACHED: Weinberger Weekly Report

For A.M. Delivery

~~Secret~~ - No forw

CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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November 24, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's weekly report for Wednesday, November 23, 1983.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

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DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 34(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA *rus* DATE 5/20/13



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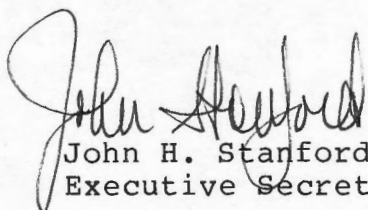
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

November 23, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE ROBERT MACFARLANE
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: SECDEF Weekly Activities Report to the President

Secretary Weinberger has asked that the attached Weekly Report of Defense Activities be transmitted to the President in Santa Barbara.


John H. Stanford
Executive Secretary

Attachment

Upon Removal of Attachments
This Document Becomes
Unclassified

057/11/13

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SEC DEF CONTR No. X28180

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

November 24, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's weekly report for Wednesday, November 23, 1983.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

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DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA RW, DATE 5/20/13

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SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT (11/10/1983-12/03/1983)

FOIA

M453

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Box Number

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ID	Document Type	No of pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
	Document Description			
159624	MEMO	5	11/23/1983	B1
	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES			

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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December 3, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for Friday, December 2, 1983.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

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Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA PW, DATE 5/20/13



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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159625

December 2, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities

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NLRR M453/7 #159625

BY RW NARA DATE 1/31/99

Legislative Affairs: We continued to make progress this week with the Congress on the make-up of the FY 1985 Defense Budget. As a follow-up to my meeting last week with Howard Baker, I had breakfast at the Capitol on Wednesday with Howard, John Tower, Ted Stevens, Pete Domenici, and Mark Hatfield. We had a good discussion and exchange of views on the 1985 Defense request. I indicated that while the Congress made significant cutbacks in our FY 1984 request, our request for 1985 will be based upon the threat to our security, and that the threat has not lessened.

The group was favorably disposed to prompt passage of a FY 1984 pay supplemental to give us funds for the January pay raise. Congress approved a 4% pay raise but did not appropriate the necessary funds. We also discussed a program supplemental request that would offset additional operating costs related to Grenada and recover some of the operations and maintenance funds that were cut in the FY 1984 request that adversely affect readiness. In discussing the FY 1985 request, I have tried to steer away from percentages and concentrate on specific responsibilities and programs. Although there was no solid consensus among this group, there appeared to be support for some real growth, but not enough to make up for the FY 1984 cuts or to enable us to carry out your planned improvements for the armed forces.

Based on our discussions so far, I am convinced we must try to persuade the Senate Republican leadership and membership to support strongly our FY 1985 Defense budget request. I believe the people expect us to request a funding level that will adequately ensure the protection and defense of the nation's security. (U)

Visit with Israeli Minister of Defense Moshe Arens: Minister Arens and I met Tuesday for a working breakfast with Paul Thayer, General Vessey, Director General of the Israeli Ministry of Defense Meron, and Israeli Major General Simhony, Defense Attache. Our discussions centered on U.S.-Israeli political-military cooperation. We discussed a two phase, institutionalized framework for political-military planning, and I told Minister

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Arens we will be prepared to start talks here in January. We also discussed the concept of prepositioning and agreed it will be addressed in the talks between our military personnel.

We also talked about several security assistance issues. I told Minister Arens that the FY 1985 foreign assistance package was designed to meet their needs. We discussed your decision to allow Foreign Military Sales (FMS) financing in offsets in commercial contracts, the lifting of suspension on cluster munitions, and the deferring of a decision on the release of wing and tail composite technology. Minister Arens stressed that they do not agree with the delay in technology release or the restrictions on expending FMS funds for research and development only in the United States.

He also reiterated their opposition to our military help to Jordan or other Arab countries and their continued opposition to our efforts to help Jordan's logistical program.

I reiterated our commitment to the security of Israel, that we consider Israel a critical ally in the Middle East, and again expressed our hope for a withdrawal of all foreign forces in Lebanon and establishment of a lasting peace throughout the area. I believe our talks were useful. It remains a continuing disappointment that they will not agree to anything we want. (S)

Recruiting and Reenlistment Results for Fiscal Year 1983: As you know, Fiscal Year 1983 was one of the best recruiting and retention years for our Services in the past decade, better than any year under conscription, and surpassed the excellent results of last year. Each of the Military Services met or exceeded its overall recruiting objectives, enlisting nearly 293,000 men and about 37,700 women. These objectives were achieved prior to year's end and, as FY 1984 begins, many people are making commitments for new Service openings as they occur. In terms of quality, 91 percent of new recruits had high school diplomas. This is the highest proportion ever achieved and compares favorably with the 75 percent of the total youth population with high school diplomas. Additionally, 92 percent of the new recruits scored average or above on the enlistment test. Forty-one percent were in the top two (above average) categories, compared to 37 percent in the total youth population. The Services have continued to recruit and retain representative proportions of the population and the geographical distribution of the FY 1983 accessions closely parallels that of the by-state youth population.

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The Department's reenlistment rate remained near last year's high levels resulting in continued improved levels of manpower readiness. Both the Navy and Air Force, the Services with historically the greatest reenlistment difficulties for highly skilled individuals, had record high reenlistment rates of 68 and 79 percent, respectively. The Army's 64 percent rate was lower than last year as part of its planned effort to control overall strength and career force size. Overall, the number of people in operating units, the number of career enlisted personnel, and the number of mid-level leadership and critical skill jobs that are filled by experienced personnel have increased dramatically.

These successes prove the soundness of the all volunteer force concept, but we need continued Congressional and public support. With this support, I am convinced we will be able to attract and retain the required numbers of qualified personnel in the future. (U)

USS NEW JERSEY Deployment: The battleship NEW JERSEY departed the U.S. to go on her current deployment June 9. It was supposed to be a short post-shakedown cruise. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have reviewed the circumstances of the continued uncertain situation in Lebanon and recommend we retain the NEW JERSEY in the Mediterranean for the immediate future. I support that recommendation.

To minimize adverse impact on crew morale due to this extended deployment, Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Jim Watkins, is implementing an innovative personnel leave program. This program will relieve some of the crew and get as many personnel home as possible. Plans call for the establishment of three leave periods each consisting of 30 days. The Navy leave plan includes temporary assignment of selected personnel now training on our next battleship, USS IOWA, to the NEW JERSEY for training and replacement action.

In order to provide operational flexibility sooner, should a battleship continue to be required in support of Lebanon operations, Admiral Watkins is also accelerating the USS IOWA overhaul. We hope to have it ready in the spring rather than the originally scheduled summer date. (S)

U.S. and Allied Performance in Implementing NATO Force Goals: We have recently completed a review of U.S. and allied performance in implementing NATO force improvement goals. U.S.-planned efforts for most of the major functional areas examined meet the objectives established by the 1983-1988 force goals. The allies are making good progress in meeting modernization

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goals, but at the expense of readiness, sustainability, and additional ground combat forces. Progress toward achieving objectives is summarized as follows:

- Allies plan a significant modernization of combat aircraft, while increasing total aircraft inventories. In 1988 "new" generation aircraft will account for about 50 percent of total allied holdings, vice 16 percent in 1982.
- Good progress is evident in allied modernization of a number of major ground force equipment items (e.g., main battle tanks). In many instances, however, this progress is largely attributable to efforts by the Center Region nations.
- Short range air defense systems (e.g., ROLAND and RAPIER) show significant non-U.S. shortfalls. The force goals call for about 890 launchers by 1988; responses to the 1983 Defense Planning Questionnaire indicate that the non-U.S. nations will achieve only about 40 percent of this total by that time.
- Among all of the major categories of non-U.S. NATO naval forces, the best progress is in principal surface combatants. The most neglected non-U.S. NATO naval category is mine countermeasures (MCM) ships and craft. This category is particularly important since allied MCM forces have the wartime mission of clearing European harbors and surrounding coastal waters for U.S. reinforcement shipping.
- Allied ammunition continues to be an area of major concern; 155mm artillery ammunition merits special attention, with significant shortages of this ground munition for every nation except the United States (and to a lesser degree, the United Kingdom). Further, we see relatively little progress in allied planned acquisition of "precision guided" and "improved" air-to-surface munitions (e.g., Maverick).
- Most allies are meeting or exceeding SHAPE requirements for tank gun ammunition; also noteworthy are surprisingly large increases by the Center Region allies in planned holdings of air-to-air missiles (e.g., Sidewinder).

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- Additional critical problem areas identified are: low annual flying hour levels for air force combat aircraft; uncertainties regarding introduction of PATRIOT; and lack of progress in implementing force goals calling for additional ground combat units.

I will be addressing a number of these issues in my forthcoming NATO meetings. Of course our argument for greater effort on their part was weakened by Congressional cuts in our own budget. (S)

Productivity Enhancing Capital Investment: Over the past five years, Defense has sponsored a "set aside" of productivity investment funds to finance selected productivity improvements in the Services and Defense Agencies. Selection of 46 projects for the FY 1985 budget has been made that are expected to produce lifetime savings of about \$22 for each \$1 invested for the total \$91 million to be invested over the next three years. Since 1981, we have approved \$558 million in these productivity investments, from which we expect to receive over \$2 billion in returns by the end of FY 1989. We also expect to recover over 11,000 equivalent manpower spaces from these investments that can be employed to accommodate valid staffing shortfalls.

A static level of funding over the five program years and improvements in project identification and selection have resulted in a steady increase in the level of returns. Internal rates of return on selected projects have grown from 31 percent in the 1981 selection to 85 percent for FY 1985 projects. Lifetime savings to investment ratios have similarly increased from just over \$2 for each \$1 invested in 1981 to about \$22 to \$1 for 1985.

The program provides a very positive "self help" plan to assist Service and Agency managers in coping with continuing resource shortfalls. Unfortunately, at levels that we can currently afford, it can finance less than 25 percent of known productivity improvement opportunities with the result that we incur significant lost opportunity costs in both dollar and manpower resources. Nevertheless, it is still a remarkable success story. (U)

Possible Repair of Soviet-Origin Equipment in Sudan: For some time now we have been studying the possibility of repairing and maintaining Soviet-origin equipment in selected countries. We have undertaken several limited country initiatives on a case-by-case basis, using security assistance program funds. Repairs

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to Soviet radars and guns have been accomplished in Somalia, and we are examining the possibility of making similar repairs in Sudan. Two areas under consideration are radar repair and helicopter repair.

A recent survey of Russian radar equipment in Sudan was highly encouraging. The system would provide the Sudanese with early warning and air-to-air vector capability and provide for air traffic control in dense air traffic areas such as Khartoum. We believe that \$50-\$60 million would be required to repair Sudan's Russian radar system, provide for a state-of-the-art command and communications system, and train the necessary technicians and operators. This program could be accomplished in approximately three years. By contrast, Sudan's request for three U.S. radars would be more expensive and would not include communications, command, and control equipment. We hope to persuade the Sudanese to include this Soviet-equipment repair initiative in their five-year plan. Of course we would learn some useful things about Soviet radars in the course of this project.

Sudan has major requirements for troop lift and fire support helicopters for use in deploying troops to remote border areas. Currently it has a mixed fleet of helicopters, including Russian MI-8 HIPs (6 of 18 operational), BO-105 armed helicopters (7 of 9 operational), 6 Agusta Bell, and approximately 10 new Puma helicopters (from Romania and France); they are looking at the acquisition of additional Puma aircraft. If a substantial number of the 12 inoperable MI-8s could be put back in service this would add greatly to the Sudanese lift capability. Previous attempts to have these helicopters repaired in other countries have been unsuccessful, so we are looking at the possibility of providing some assistance in this area. (C)

Exercise CODE JADE 84-1: This exercise began Wednesday in South Korea and the southern air approaches thereto and will run through the end of the week. The exercise involves large scale, short duration, conventional air employment operations. The exercise was initiated by a sequenced launch of all available Pacific Air Force, Strategic Air Command, and selected Military Airlift Command aircraft in the Far Eastern Theatre. Round-robin missions are being flown from Clark Air Base, Philippines; Kadena Air Base, Japan; and Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. A mass composite strike force of Korean-based and out-of-country USAF forces will conduct near simultaneous strikes against selected simulated targets in Southwest Korea. Republic of Korea Air Force units are simulating an enemy force.

The exercise will demonstrate our commitment to the defense of South Korea and provide us an opportunity to evaluate tactics

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and employment methods for penetrating high threat environments and destroying high value targets. Over 270 USAF aircraft and 3,200 personnel will participate in the exercise, and we expect some 80 South Korean tactical aircraft to participate. (S)

Fuel Oil Assistance for the Philippines: Earlier this month our Embassy in Manila relayed a Philippine request to help meet the country's basic requirements for fuel oil. Current Philippine stock levels would satisfy approximately 10-20 days demand from power plants and other key industries. The Philippine Energy Minister has proposed that we loan 250,000 barrels of fuel oil (approximate value \$8-\$10 million) from U.S. Navy stocks to the Philippine National Oil Company and accept repayment in-kind after 90 days. Primary needs are for low grade fuel for electric power generation.

U.S. military stocks in the Philippines and at other Western Pacific locations could meet Philippine needs. Legal authority for such a loan appears to be adequate, and we have developed alternatives for transferring the oil. These alternatives address the problems of reimbursement, statutory authority, and the impact on our own strategic fuel reserves. We are coordinating these options with USCINCPAC, the Joint Staff, and the State Department, and we expect to be in a position to approve the Philippine request. We have been working closely with State on this and also with Treasury and Embassy Manila on the timing for notifying the Philippines. (C)

Southwest Border Initiative Update: Department efforts in the Vice President's Southwest Border Action Group program have been to:

- Organize procurement conferences in the region under Small Business Administration (SBA) and Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (SADBU) sponsorship;
- Establish regional procurement outreach centers;
- Identify and help implement economic adjustment opportunities in Border cities;
- Plan six procurement conferences for Border cities between November 21 and early February 1984;
- Identify candidate locations for several procurement outreach centers (El Paso and Harlingen, Texas; Tucson, Arizona; and Las Cruces, New Mexico) along the lines of our guidance manual on Defense Procurement and Economic Development;

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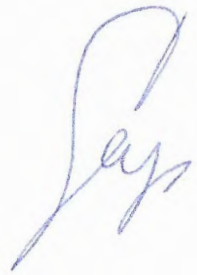
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- Ask the Services to intensify their support for Border businesses at regional installations and other Defense buying activities (SBA has forwarded profiles of regional 8(a) minority companies to us, and we have asked our small business specialists to assure that these firms are screened against our requirements); and
- Set up an interservice working group to facilitate keeping affairs on track.

(U)

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