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Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE

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File Folder

SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT

FOIA

(12/14/1984-01/18/1985)

M453

Box Number

SHIFRINSON

	<u> </u>	117
ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Doc Date Restrictions Pages
159767 MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	4 12/14/1984 B1
	R 12/12/2018 M453/7	
159770 MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	3 12/21/1984 B1
1.	R 2/8/2016 M453/7	
159771 MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	3 12/28/1984 B1
	R 2/8/2016 M453/7	
159774 MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES [COPY OF DOC. 159771]	3 12/28/1984 B1
	R 2/8/2016 M453/7	
159776 MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES [COPY OF DOC. 159780]	4 1/4/1985 B1
	R 2/14/2019 M453/7	
159780 MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	4 1/4/1985 B1
	R 2/14/2019 M453/7	
159781 MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES [COPY OF DOC. 159782 PG. 1 ONLY]	
	R 6/17/2015 M453/7	

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]

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

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159782 MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES R 1/31/2019 M453/7		1/11/1985	B1
159784 MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES D 8/22/2016 M453/7	4	1/18/1985	B1

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WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



December 14, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Weekly Report of Defense Activities (U)

Visits to Key Members of Congress: This week I have been calling on various Senate and House Members in an effort to open and maintain good communications with them as we approach the important legislative issues for the next session. Thus far I have visited Congressman Bob Michel, Congressman Dan Daniel, Senator Alan Simpson, Senator Pete Wilson, and Congressman Mel Price, and I will be looking for other opportunities to make similar visits in the weeks ahead.

We will also resume our breakfasts with key members of all the Committees and Subcommittees to which we report.

Performance Review of B-1B Program: The B-1B program, which I reviewed yesterday, continues to progress well. We are still on schedule and on cost, although Congressional cuts during the FY 1985 appropriations cycle have resulted in an erosion of \$640 million in total obligation authority, and although we are now under Budget, we will require at least part of those funds from the original Budget for B-1 to complete the program as planned.

I was shown pictures of B-1B radar system displays that can only be described as stunning. This system uses something called "synthetic aperture technology" made possible by very-high-speed integrated circuits, and it produces radar displays of unbelievable detail. Apparently the Soviets are well behind us in achieving this capability.

We continue to experience minor difficulties with the engines, foreign-object damage (FOD) due to improperly manufactured fasteners, and software for certain avionics systems, but we have initiated aggressive management practices to overcome these difficulties.

I continue to be extremely impressed with the B-IB program, and I am confident of its ability to enhance greatly our deterrence posture. (S)

Performance Review of Cruise Missile Program: My regular review of the Cruise Missile Program on Tuesday revealed that both the Sea Launched Cruise Missile (SLCM) and Ground Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM) are progressing well.

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Deployment of the GLCM in Europe also is progressing well. We expect some delay in the completion of permanent facilities, but we are acting aggressively to ensure that temporary facilities will be available and all possible actions are taken to minimize delays. I have directed these steps in order to avoid giving any of our allies a pretext for having second thoughts about GLCM deployment.

In my October 5 report I described problems we were having with a new lot of valves that were being installed in the latest SLCM production models. In our latest test of the SLCM a redesigned valve was used, and we were extremely pleased with the results of that test. We are confident that the defective valves can be replaced without any loss in capability. (S)

Security Assistance Program Review: On Wednesday I held my regular review of our Security Assistance Program. The review indicated that security assistance has been vital in the resolution and containment of conflicts and the improvement of our relations with a large number of nations around the world.

I was pleased to note that we are making excellent progress in the programs that have been initiated or greatly expanded during your Administration. Of special note are the new programs for Pakistan, the large increase in funding for Egypt, Israel, and Turkey, and our vigorous response in Central America. In addition, our program in China is cause for encouragement, particularly since we have been able to maintain continuity in our program in Taiwan. The FY 1985 Continuing Resolution contains roughly 93% of our requests for security assistance; it also allows us to stop using a complicated and unfair three-tier price formula for training associated with foreign military sales.

As we look to the next six months, the case of Israel, with its enormous economic problems and its defense procurements in excess of its available credits, will demand increasing ingenuity.

The key problem of 1984, El Salvador, has now become "routine" in the sense that we have established a viable program and secured the necessary political support. But this support cannot be taken for granted, and Congress will remain sensitive to our actions and those of the Salvadoran Armed Forces and the Government of El Salvador.

The Philippines presents a most intractable economic, political and military problem, and I will be following it closely.

The FY 1986 budget request for security assistance presents no radical departures from FY 1985, but it will be worked in a





Congressional atmosphere made uncertain by changes in chair-manship of important committees. However, we will work hard to continue these programs because of their extreme importance in helping us to mitigate or avoid crises. (S)

<u>Visit of President of Niger</u>: Following your Tuesday events for the President of Niger, we held a full honors arrival ceremony and a working luncheon for him on Wednesday.

During our meeting in the Pentagon President Kountche reviewed the instability in his region, with emphasis on the Libyan threat. He also discussed the Moroccan-Libyan agreement and Qadhafi's designs on a post-Bourguiba Tunisia. He said that Niger is developing an adaptable force with easily maintained equipment needed to work closely with the U.S. He added that Niger also needs to improve its military infrastructure. Specifically, he would like to improve the airfield at Dirkou (in the remote northeastern region most immediately threatened by Libya) and construct new facilities at selected military posts. He believes this can be done with engineers from Niger and security assistance from the U.S.

I agreed in principle with President Kountche on the need to upgrade Dirkou airfield and advised him that we wanted to be helpful because we have our own interests to protect. A preliminary review by a working group following the luncheon indicated that the proposed programs merit our support. However, they would require the use of security assistance funds for offshore procurement—a practice traditionally frowned upon by Congress and avoided when possible. (C)

Defense Cooperation With China: In my October 26 report to you I described a planned visit to China by a site survey team for the F-8 interceptor avionics modernization program. visit took place between November 14-29 and was highly success-The 19-man U.S. Air Force team's objective was to conduct a site survey to lead to a Statement of Work for the modernization effort within the Foreign Military Sales system. Chinese provided full support for the survey and permitted a degree of access to data and facilities believed unprecedented in the history of U.S.-PRC military relations. The Chinese will provide an engineering mockup for the F-8 to the U.S. Air Force in 1985 and two flying aircraft later in the program for avionics kit installation and flight test. The Chinese officer responsible for drafting the PRC status report expressed satisfaction with the visit and stated his report would be forwarded to Chinese Minister of Defense Zhang Aiping. (S/NF)

Deputy Secretary Taft's Visit with Italian Ambassador Petrignani: Ambassador Petrignani requested a meeting with Will Taft late last week to discuss the 9mm pistol selection program. He made the usual points about the defense sales imbalance (quoting 4.7 to 1 in favor of the U.S.) and the fact that





European Allies accuse the Italians of cooperating too closely with the U.S. He also pointed out that it would be easier to implement an increased infrastructure budget if the imbalance in U.S.-Italian defense sales were reduced. Mr. Petrignani seemed to believe that the Swiss were being favored in the 9mm pistol selection program and observed that a NATO country should have greater weight in the process than a neutral country. Will said that we understood his position, but that the decision would probably be delayed, possibly for several months, because companies that had been dropped from competition have filed claims with the GAO and various courts. He also pointed out that, overall, the U.S. balance of trade is in substantial deficit. (C)

Update on Contamination Problem at Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia: As a follow-up to my November 23 report, we recently briefed the Boy Scouts 1985 Jamboree Steering Committee on the contamination problem at Fort A.P. Hill. The Army outlined the limited extent of the known contamination in and around the old pesticide storage shed and its plans to complete additional surveys of that site and the entire Jamboree area. We intend to clean up the affected areas before the 1985 Jamboree. Boy Scouts are also conducting their own survey in coordination with the Army. Preliminary results should be in by mid-December, thereby allowing further assessment of the situation. A press conference is planned for sometime after December 21, when the final survey results will be in. The Jamboree Steering Committee appointed a five member subcommittee to review the survey results and make a decision on whether to go ahead with the Jamboree; this decision will probably be made after January 1. (U)

Exercise FULL PLATE 84: On Monday we began FULL PLATE 84, a command post exercise and map exercise in Honduras. The purpose of this exercise is to prepare U.S. and Honduran Command and Staff personnel for participation in future, more complex exercises; anti-armor and counterinsurgency procedures will be emphasized. The first phase of this exercise ends today, and another phase will be completed during the week of January 14. (S)

Launch of Attack Submarine PITTSBURGH: Last Saturday we launched the attack submarine PITTSBURGH at General Dynamics Corporation, Groton, Connecticut. George A. Sawyer, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was the principal speaker. Mrs. George A. Sawyer is the ship's sponsor. PITTSBURGH's primary missions will be anti-submarine and anti-ship warfare. (U)









WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

December 21, 1984

12/24/84

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities (U)

Best Wishes for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year: All of the men and women of DoD join me in wishing you and Nancy the very best for Christmas and the New Year. Our nation has much for which to be grateful, particularly including the fact that we will have the inspiration of your leadership for four more years. That gives us all much comfort and hope as we pause to celebrate all that the holiday season represents. (U)

Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) Speech: On Wednesday I gave a long SDI talk at the USIA Foreign Press Center. The speech was covered by over 150 overseas television stations and newspapers and also received good coverage here in the United States. I emphasized the fact that SDI is a very high Administration priority and is a vital part of our strategic deterrence plans (the other two essential legs being your strategic modernization program and our arms reduction efforts). I also emphasized the fact that SDI is not an "America only" program; rather it is an integral part of our effort to defend both the United States and our European Allies by nonnuclear means. I believe it is very important during the next several weeks, prior to the Geneva talks, to continue to emphasize the role that SDI plays in our strategic deterrence plans and the very high importance you and all of us attach to it. It might be particularly helpful for you to make that point to Prime Minister Thatcher during your conversations with her on Saturday and to schedule a major SDI speech soon, as well as including mention of it in the Inaugural and State of the Union addresses. (U)

Visits to Key Members of Congress: In my report last week I mentioned several Members of Congress I had visited. I continued those visits this week and was able to meet with Senator Gore, Congressman Price, Senator Dole, and Senator Nunn. I am pleased with the results of these meetings, and I hope they will provide a good foundation for our Congressional relations over the next year. More will follow after January 2. (U)

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Visit of Admiral Liberal, Chief of the Spanish Defense Staff: When Admiral Liberal visited here on Monday he told me that he wanted to learn as much as possible about how we exercise command and control over both our own national forces and the NATO forces entrusted to our dual-hatted commanders. expressed some satisfaction that Prime Minister Gonzalez had brought the Socialist Party of Spain to a helpful plank on staying in NATO. I told Admiral Liberal that we wanted to be helpful in resolving problems preventing full participation in NATO in ways Gonzalez and Minister of Defense Serra thought appropriate. Admiral Liberal gave me a letter from Minister of Defense Serra that again asks for our help in expanding the Spanish Air Defense Warning System and our understanding for the necessity of making some public comments about the possibility for future modification of the U.S. presence in Spain. I had told Serra at our meeting in Brussels that the ambiguities in our relationship caused by Gonzalez's statements regarding the U.S. presence in Spain would make it exceedingly difficult for us to be helpful with funding the Air Defense Warning System with them. (C)

Off-Base Dispersal Exercise of Ground Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM) in United Kingdom: The GLCM unit at RAF Greenham Common successfully conducted another three day off-base dispersal training exercise December 11-14. The exercise, nicknamed "OPERATION ROGER," went well and without incident. This is the second consecutive off-base exercise in the United Kingdom that was conducted without incident. As a result, the United Kingdom may now be amenable to scheduling off-base exercises on a more routine basis, starting in January. In related activity, we successfully tested a GLCM on December 14. The missile was launched from Dugway Proving Grounds, Utah, and flew for approximately two hours, covering 850 nautical miles. Preliminary reports indicate that the flight met all test objectives. (U)

Reductions in C-5B Program Costs: Since award of the C-5B contract in December 1982, the C-5B program costs have been reduced by \$1.0 billion (10.5 percent). Almost half of this amount (\$440 million) is the result of contract changes related to economic price adjustments. Initially the C-5B program was submitted in your FY 1983 Budget at a cost of \$8.9 billion based on unsolicited proposal data. Since then, program costs have changed as a result of programmatic and Congressional adjustments. Program costs increased to a total of \$9.5 billion in your FY 1984 Budget, but we estimate the FY 1986 Budget will contain costs that reduce the C-5B program to \$8.5 billion. The net effect of these actions on total procurement average unit cost has been a reduction of \$20 million per unit since your FY 1984 Budget. (U)





Deputy Secretary Taft's Meeting with Panamanian Foreign Minister: On Tuesday Deputy Secretary Will Taft received Panamanian Foreign Minister Fernando Cardoze for a courtesy call. Minister Cardoze cited Panama's goal of strengthening democratic institutions, but recognized that this was easier said than done, particularly because the Panamanian Government lacked experience in the democratic process. An integral part of Panama's recovery is stimulating the economy; Minister Cardoze stated that this can only be done through private investment, which Panama is trying to attract, but first Panama needs to restructure its debt.

Will stressed that Panama was better off than some countries and agreed that democratic institutions need economic well being; he also stressed the need for security. Minister Cardoze responded that he was not unaware of Panama's dependence on the United States for security, and he was here to emphasize the coincidence of U.S. and Panamanian interests. He emphasized Panama's role in the Contadora process, as well as its moderating and pacifying role in the region. Will responded that we in Washington have seen much support for democracy in the Central American Isthmus and further south, but that many in the region are not interested in democracy, and they need to be resisted. Minister Cardoze concluded by saying that his government needs time to build confidence and eliminate despair. He added that he looked to the future with optimism but that when he examined the lessons of history, he was pessimistic (a reference to the historic lack of U.S. long-term involvement in the region). (U)







THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE



WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159771

December 28, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities (U)

Meeting with Egyptian Ambassador El Reedy: Yesterday I met with the new Egyptian Ambassador, Abdel Raouf El Reedy. I had met him before at our Embassy in Cairo, so the meeting was a renewal of acquaintanceship. The meeting was quite substantive. We exchanged views on Egypt's economic and military assistance request for FY 1986, and the Egyptian-Israeli dispute over Taba. Ambassador El Reedy asked my advice on the most likely scenario regarding their aid request. I responded by briefly relating the normal budget procedures and added that the most productive thing he could do would be to hold individual meetings with various Congressional leaders to explain Egypt's position and importance to U.S. interests. Concerning the Taba issue, the Ambassador mentioned that Egypt will bring up their recommendation that the Multinational Force and Observers provide security in Taba, as provided for in prior agreements with the Israelis, at their next session with the Israelis. He further stated that the Egyptians would like the issue to be resolved by international arbitration since they are so confident of their claim that the prior boundary law put Taba on the Egyptian side.

He spoke of how much President Mubarak is looking forward to his coming visit with you. (C)

Achievement of HARPOON Initial Operational Capability: This month we achieved an initial operational capability with the HARPOON antiship missile. This event is the most recent in a series of Air Force and Navy joint programs and reflects a growing spirit of cooperation between the two Services. The HARPOON, a U.S. Navy antiship missile that has been in production since 1976, is now operational with air, surface, and subsurface launch platforms. In an unprecedented ninemonth joint effort, the HARPOON system was integrated into a configuration suitable for B-52 operational employment. The B-52 HARPOON program is an outstanding example of joint Service cooperation in achieving a much needed enhancement to our nation's maritime objectives. (U)

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Assimilation of F-16 into Pakistan Air Force Operational Inventory: The Pakistan Air Force (PAF) is making exceptional progress in assimilating the F-16 aircraft into its operational inventory. In-country deliveries for the 40-aircraft program will be completed in one year. The 25 aircraft presently incountry are flying approximately 15 hours per month and maintaining an operational-ready rate of roughly 85 percent. Spare parts and support equipment inventories are 90 percent filled, and PAF maintenance technicians have assumed almost all organizational maintenance tasks. U.S. contractors are engaged in maintenance management supervisory roles, which PAF personnel are scheduled to assume. In view of the fact that the Letter of Offer and Acceptance for this program was signed only 36 months ago, the progress of this effort to increase the capabilities of the PAF has been remarkable. (U)

Safety of Modern Fighter Aircraft: In light of the controversy that always surrounds the procurement of new weapon systems, particularly the reliability of modern aircraft, you may be interested in the following.

With a fleet total of 500,000 flying hours, the Air Force's F-16 has the best overall mishap rate of any Air Force single engine fighter in history at the same level of maturity. The cumulative rate of aircraft destroyed per 100,000 flying hours for the F-16 is 8.2. Previous rates at the 500,000 hour milestone ranged from 10.7 on the F-106 to 33.6 on the F-100. The yearly rate for the F-16 has decreased from 14.9 in 1982 to 6.0 in 1983 to 5.0 through November 1984. (U)

National Award to Army Contract Specialist: As you know, we are constantly looking for new ways to improve our procurement practices and to get the entire Department of Defense involved in this effort. Frequently we see signs that this program is paying off. For example, recently the National Contract Management Association selected Ms. Judy M. Bechtler, an Army Contract Specialist from Rock Island, Illinois, to receive the 1984 Blanche Witte Memorial Award. The national award recognizes mid-level procurement individuals in industry and government for excellence in government contracting. Ms. Bechtler was responsible for eliminating a sole source procurement situation for power supply units, which resulted in immediate savings of over \$700,000 and additional savings projected for the future. (U)

Rescue Mission Activity: As you know, DoD is frequently involved in various rescue efforts throughout the world. This involvement results from the unique skills possessed by service members and organizational structures within the Services that permit the coordination required for such rescue





attempts. For example, last month Air Force rescue coordination centers (RCCs) around the world participated in 224 search and rescue (SAR) missions resulting in 78 saves and 127 persons located. Forty-five of the saved were within the Continential United States and 33 were overseas. The Search and Rescue Satellite Aided Tracking System (SARSAT) was credited with five saves. A total of 2,041 flying hours were flown in support of these operations by the Civil Air Patrol, active duty forces, and reserve forces. As of the end of November, 1,208 saves were coordinated by worldwide RCCs in 1984. (U)

Shelter for the Homeless: In my November 23 report I described the reorganization of our Shelters for the Homeless program. We are beginning to see the results now, and I am pleased to report that shelters are presently being developed in 11 cities, in presently available military facilities, with the promise of more to come as we continue our efforts. We provide the shelter spaces and lend some equipment, such as cots and blankets, to the operators of the shelters, who, typically are city governments or private charitable organizations. (U)

Supercomputer Research Center: Recently we announced the establishment of a new Supercomputer Research Center (SRC), which will be managed by the National Security Agency and operated by the Institute for Defense Analyses, a non-profit federal contract research center. This facility will be located at the Maryland Science and Technology Center between Washington, D.C. and Annapolis on land provided through the assistance of the Governor of the State of Maryland. The purpose of the SRC is to ensure that the United States continues to have the very high speed computing capabilities that are essential to our national security. (U)





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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA





.December - 28, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities (U)

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SEC DEF CONTR No. X33493

NLRRM453/7#159774 LW NARA DATE 2/8/16



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WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



January 4, 1985

159776

RIS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities (U)

Visits to Key Members of Congress: Since I last reported on these visits, I have called on Senator Lugar and Senator Stennis; the latter visit occurred when Senator Stennis was in the hospital. I am finding these visits to be extremely useful for maintaining good communications and explaining our position on many issues. They are also helpful in gathering information of value for our upcoming Congressional activities. (U)

Trial Use of Polygraph Examinations: We announced yesterday that, in response to Congressional direction, we will test on a limited basis the use of polygraph examinations to strengthen our screening of certain employees to determine their eligibility for access to highly classified projects. In our announcement we emphasized that the sole purpose of the examinations is to deter and detect espionage in the most sensitive national security programs. These changes in the current policy are not directed at "leaks." This one-year trial program will be limited to a maximum of 3,500 persons and will be carried out under a series of strict rules and safeguards. As I said, all of this is by Congressional direction.

Persons who may undergo polygraph examination under the test program include those:

- requiring access to highly sensitive classified information protected within "special access programs;"
- being considered for employment, assignment, or retention in critical intelligence positions in the Defense Intelligence Agency;
- requiring interim access to Sensitive Compartmented Information before their background investigations can be completed and who voluntarily agree to such examinations.

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Following current operating plans, some of the submarines will exhaust their remaining reactor core lives well before entering the shipyard in FY 1987. To ensure that these ships remain available in crises, we plan to adjust operating procedures; we will continue normal SSBN operations as long as possible, and then cut back to the minimum operating schedule needed to maintain crew proficiency. During the period of reduced operating tempo, missiles will be retained on board, and the SSBNs will be ready to deploy in a crisis to augment our nuclear reserve forces.

In order to preserve another option, that is to dismantle POSEIDON submarines, we are also coordinating advanced planning for the possible dismantlement of SSBNs. (S)

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The Algerians indicated they intend to request a large training program in the near future to train each year 50 pilots, 100 maintenance technicians, 30 air traffic controllers, 20 instructor pilots, 10 C-130 aircrews, 10 airdrop cargo riggers, and 30 to 40 management personnel in various fields.

Although the Algerian Air Force has some U.S. and European aircraft, it is largely Soviet equipped and trained, so this could be a reasonably significant development. (C)

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The 17th in the series, REFORGER 85 is sponsored by the U.S. European Command and is designed to test and evaluate plans and support capabilities. REFORGER also tests the ability of European-based units to assist the reinforcing units in linking up with their deployed or prepositioned equipment. REFORGER 85 is being conducted in January and February to assess the effect of winter weather on deployments in central Europe. It was last conducted as a winter deployment exercise in 1979.

After arriving in Europe, REFORGER units will participate in a Corps-level Field Training Exercise in Germany. (U)

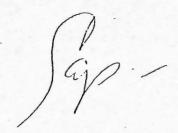
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The largest part of the exercise, involving brigade-size units, will take place in the Fort Wainwright/Blair Lakes area between January 30 and February 5. The remaining portions will involve small numbers of people at remote locations in the western, Brooks Range, southern, and Kodiak Island areas of Alaska. Headquarters of major participating units will be located at Fort Wainwright, plus Elmendorf and Eielson Air Force Bases, Alaska. About 190 aircraft and 840 vehicles will be used in the exercise area. (U)







THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE





WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

January 4, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities (U)

Visits to Key Members of Congress: Since I last reported on these visits, I have called on Senator Lugar and Senator Stennis; the latter visit occurred when Senator Stennis was in the hospital. I am finding these visits to be extremely useful for maintaining good communications and explaining our position on many issues. They are also helpful in gathering information of value for our upcoming Congressional activities. (U)

Trial Use of Polygraph Examinations: We announced yesterday that, in response to Congressional direction, we will test on a limited basis the use of polygraph examinations to strengthen our screening of certain employees to determine their eligibility for access to highly classified projects. In our announcement we emphasized that the sole purpose of the examinations is to deter and detect espionage in the most sensitive national security programs. These changes in the current policy are not directed at "leaks." This one-year trial program will be limited to a maximum of 3,500 persons and will be carried out under a series of strict rules and safeguards. As I said, all of this is by Congressional direction.

Persons who may undergo polygraph examination under the test program include those:

- requiring access to highly sensitive classified information protected within "special access programs;"
- being considered for employment, assignment, or retention in critical intelligence positions in the Defense Intelligence Agency;
- requiring interim access to Sensitive Compartmented Information before their background investigations can be completed and who voluntarily agree to such examinations.

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

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January 11, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities (U)

Visits to Key Members of Congress: This week I called on Senator Gordon Humphrey and Representative Les Aspin. I considered the latter visit to be especially timely in light of Mr. Aspin's recent election to the chairmanship of the House Armed Services Committee, and I was pleased with its results. He made no promises on the MX, but I am hopeful he might be as helpful as he was last year. In any event I think we have established a very good working relationship for the year. (U)

U.S.-Bahama Cooperative Drug Interception Effort: Under OPERATION BAT, a cooperative drug interception effort involving U.S. and Bahamian agencies, two specially equipped UH-IN helicopters from the Military Airlift Command's 20th Special Operations Squadron located at Hurlburt Field, Florida, operate from the Nassau Police College to intercept aircraft and surface vessels transporting illegal drugs bound for the United States. The helicopters typically fly missions under cover of darkness, using night vision goggles, to insert special teams of Bahamian law enforcement officials into known drug transfer sites. This program, operating with a minimum of assets, has produced dramatic results.

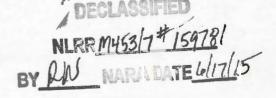
In 1984, we flew 992 sorties totalling 1,153 hours and seized over \$85 million in cocaine and over \$41 million in marijuana. In addition, a considerable amount of equipment was seized and 64 individuals were apprehended. (U)

DoD Productivity Week: As you know, the Senate designated this week as National Productivity Week. In a ceremony held at the Pentagon on Monday I emphasized our goals for increased productivity and presented some facts you may find interesting.

As a result of the Defense Acquisition Improvement Program, our annual cost growth on selected major weapon systems, running at 14 percent in 1980, has all but been eliminated. In addition, multi-year procurement and increased competition

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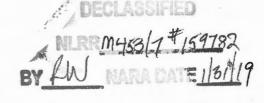
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are saving us billions, and we are winning our war on spare parts overpricing. We have collected over \$2.1 million in refunds for spare parts overcharges from 250 contractors, and we have suspended or debarred over 400 irresponsible contractors in the past year, more than five times that of 1980.

Since revitalizing the DoD Hotline in June 1981, we have received over 23,000 calls or letters, of which more than 7,500 merited in-depth inquiry. Since May 1982, we have documented \$3.5 million in savings from Hotline suggestions.

Our Beneficial Suggestion Program has been a great contributor to our efforts. During FY 1984 we adopted almost 34,000 suggestions from this program, which resulted in first-year savings of \$210 million. Since November 1983, I have had the pleasure of recognizing 49 individuals whose contributions as individuals or members of groups resulted in annual savings of over \$1 million.

Our DoD people are also becoming more involved through Quality Circles. The first Quality Circle, started in 1979 at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, kicked-off a movement that has resulted in 1,800 circles operating in the Department today. The only U.S. Senate Productivity Award to a Federal activity was presented to the Norfolk Naval Ship yard this past year, and the competition included some very good private firms.

Technology allows us to make the most of the increased involvement of our people and the renewed emphasis on quality. This emphasis on technology through our productivity enhancing capital investment program is paying top dividends; our productivity investment fund is returning \$20 for each \$1 invested and promises to save \$2.5 billion by 1990. For example, the DoD-wide universal bar coding system for identifying material and equipment will pay back its \$67 million costs in its first full year of operation. As we build on our own efforts, we also look to tap the ingenuity and experience of our partners in industry. Thus, as a parallel to our internal efficiency review program, one of our top priorities in the coming year will be the whole area of "overspecification"--reducing excessive and inappropriate defense contract requirements.

We are also seeking to help industry acquire the tools needed to improve productivity and quality, particularly through the industrial modernization incentives program. For example, the Air Force has helped Westinghouse build an electronic assembly plant in Texas that will use the most advanced robotic and computer-aided assembly technologies in the world. Both DoD and Westinghouse will share in the savings from increased productivity.





These are some good examples of the productivity improvement we are experiencing. I am extremely pleased with the results of our productivity efforts, and I anticipate even greater benefits to come. (U)

FY 1984 Small Business and Disadvantaged Business (Minority)
Goal Accomplishment: Last week I reported on the Navy's
FY 1984 results in awarding contracts to qualified small and disadvantaged business. The overall statistics for the Department also indicate we had a banner year in accomplishing our small business, disadvantaged business, and women-owned business prime contracting goals in FY 1984.

In the small business program, DoD awarded \$23.8 billion to small business concerns out of a total contracting base of \$124.9 billion for a 19.1 percent accomplishment, surpassing our goal of 17.9 percent. Awards made under the small business set—aside program reached \$12.4 billion and represented 10.0 percent of total DoD procurements. This represents the highest level ever achieved under this program in terms of both dollars and percentages. Our success here reinforces the fact that the set—aside program is the underpinning of the small business program.

DoD large business prime contractors reported awards of \$18.0 billion to their small business subcontractors. While this amount did not represent a record percentage level, it did represent a \$2.4 billion increase over our FY 1983 accomplishment.

DoD surpassed the FY 1984 goal of \$3.255 billion for awards to disadvantaged business concerns by \$267 million. Our \$3.255 billion accomplishment represents a \$480 million increase over our FY 1983 result.

The percentage of awards to disadvantaged business under the 8(a) and prime contracting program, as compared to total DoD awards, increased to 2.2 percent from 2.0 percent in FY 1983. This represents the highest performance percentage ever attained by DoD and, more importantly, reverses the decreasing percentage trend of the last two years.

DoD awarded \$719 million to women-owned small businesses during FY 1984 compared to \$527 million in FY 1983. Our success in this program area represents the largest year-to-year dollar growth since this program's inception.

Our success in all of the aforementioned areas represents a sustained effort on the part of the Service Secretaries, Directors of Defense Agencies, Commanders, and particularly



the small business specialists throughout the DoD procurement community. (U)

DoD Assistance Following Crash of Eastern Air Lines Aircraft in Bolivia: As you know, the recent tragic crash of a Boeing 727 operated by Eastern Air Lines in Bolivia occurred in extremely high and inaccessible mountain terrain. Following the crash, DoD provided an Army team to act as a focal point for advice and assistance in the search-and-rescue (SAR) efforts. In addition, a helicopter capable of operating at high altitude was flown in by a Military Airlift Command C-141 to be used as needed. The SAR attempt has ended pending further decisions to be made in the spring. (U)

Delivery of F-15s and F-16s to Israel: Last month we delivered the first four Israeli Air Force (IAF) F-15s under the current Foreign Military Sales (FMS) agreement. This agreement, valued at \$472 million, will provide 11 F-15s by May 1985, bringing the total IAF inventory to 50. The F-15 FMS program for Israel began in calendar year 1978. Israel's purchase of 75 F-16s began in January 1980 and was completed in October 1981. (C)

Decrease in Flight Accident Rates: In my December 28 report I discussed the decreasing accident rate of the F-16 fighter. The Services have completed their mishap rates for all aircraft combined for 1984, and the results indicate a continuing downward trend. For example, the Navy's class "A" mishap rate (mishaps per 100,000 flying hours) has decreased from 4.83 in 1981 to 3.31 in 1984. Similarly, the Air Force's rate has decreased from 2.44 in 1981 to 1.78 in 1984. Finally, the Army's rate decreased over the same years from 2.68 to 2.64. This trend coincides with our emphasis on readiness through enhanced training, better spare parts availability, improved maintenance practices, and increased pay for flight and maintenance personnel. (U)

National Guard Participation in Exercise BLAZING TRAILS 85:
Approximately 1,600 Army National Guard members will have
deployed to Panama by tomorrow to begin Exercise BLAZING
TRAILS 85. The deployment is part of a combined task force
engineer exercise involving elements of the Army National
Guard from 10 states, the Active Army, and Panama Defense
Forces. The combined task force will perform construction or
maintenance work on approximately 42 kilometers of roadway in
the isolated area between Llano de Mariato and Arenas in
Veraguas Province. The overseas exercise will provide valuable
deployment and operational training in a tropical environment
for National Guard members. It will also be a unique
opportunity to provide a humanitarian by-product to the





residents of this remote area. This is the second such exercise by the military engineers of the two nations on the Azuero Peninsula. These exercises provide valuable experience in the conduct of U.S./Panamanian military operations with respect to the protection and defense of the Panama Canal. (U)

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SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT (12/14/1984-

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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]

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