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Report (01/09/1982-02/20/1982)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE

Withdrawer

RBW 5/9/2013

File Folder SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT
(01/09/1982-02/20/1982)

FOIA

M453

Box Number 7

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83

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
159050	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT <i>R 2/5/2016 M453/5</i>	5	1/8/1982	B1 B3
159051	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT <i>R 10/13/2017 M453/5</i>	3	1/15/1982	B1
159052	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT [COPY OF DOC. 159053]	5	1/22/1982	B1
159053	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT	5	1/22/1982	B1
159055	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT <i>R 6/19/2015 M453/5</i>	5	1/29/1982	B1
159059	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT <i>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</i>	3	2/4/1982	B1
159064	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT <i>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</i>	4	2/19/1982	B1

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

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

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

January 9, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for January 8,
1982.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

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

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

15905D

82 JAN 8 1982 8:10

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

SUBJECT: Weekly Report to the President

Meeting with French Minister of Defense: I met with French Minister of Defense Hernu on Thursday at the Pentagon for broad gauge and detailed discussions. We reviewed the situation in Europe, particularly Poland, where I noted our approval of the strong rhetoric Paris has used during the Polish crisis. I also carefully conveyed perceptions within the United States on world events and the NATO Alliance. With a view toward enhancing Alliance security, we also discussed possibilities for further U.S.-French arms cooperation. I mentioned our concern over increased transfer of high and mid-level technology to the USSR and the East, and I reminded Hernu that our concerns related not only to purely military technology but also to other technology transferred apparently for civilian purposes, but which ends up in sophisticated Soviet weaponry.

I was explicit about the Thompson CSF firm involved in providing Siberian pipeline software computer technology, and I expressed our concern over the potential such software has for Soviet military capability. Hernu outlined the attention and specific procedures used by the French government he thinks will protect vital technology. Agreeing with the dangers inherent in unrestricted flow of technology eastward, Hernu indicated France would join us in a special group to review quietly Coordinating Committee (COCOM) procedures and the list of special technology items desired by the East or planned to be provided by industry in the West to the USSR or Eastern European nations. He stressed, and I agreed, the need for such a group to be low-key and quiet. I believe we are well on our way to strengthening technology transfer procedures and restraints.

I discussed with him the reports we had of their arms sales to Nicaragua (at that time I did not know they had completed and have announced sales). I told him of our great displeasure with such sales. He said France thinks these sales will "wean Central America" away from the USSR. I think this is pure sophistry. (S)

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M453/5 #15905D

BY RW NARA DATE 2/5/16

Sec Def Cont Nr. X-17792

Classified by Sec Def

Declassify on 7 Jan 1988

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Portuguese Minister of Defense Visit: This visit scheduled for January was cancelled by the Portuguese because of the serious illness of his wife. (U)

Egyptian Minister of Defense: Abu Ghazala cancelled his planned January trip "because President Mubarak needs him in the country now." (U)

French Sale of the Mirage 2000 to Egypt: The Government of Egypt has announced their decision to purchase 20 French Mirage 2000 fighter aircraft at an estimated cost of one billion dollars. This reflects both the intention of the Egyptian Government to diversify its sources for procurement of military equipment to avoid a repetition of its earlier dependence on the Soviet Union, and an appreciation that the U.S. security assistance program cannot provide all of the items necessary to modernize its existing arms inventory. This purchase will not affect the desire of the Egyptian Government to buy additional F-16 aircraft from the U.S. nor does it mean the Egyptians will not continue to press for additional funds for the F-16 and other programs. They will. But this French sale will complicate Egyptian training and logistical support problems, which are already burdened by a mix of U.S., Western European, Chinese and Soviet weapons systems. (C)

Meeting with Chancellor Schmidt: I met with Chancellor Schmidt on Tuesday at Blair House. We began with a DIA briefing (featuring satellite photography) on the Soviet nuclear threat, which seemed to impress him. During the course of the briefing, he said that he doubted that all of the Politburo members were fully aware of the size of the Soviet missile buildup. He was also concerned that by our public references to this Soviet buildup we were "scaring" European, and particularly the FRG, publics. I pointed out that, in the absence of knowledge of the true facts, our democratic societies would be unable to secure the expenditures necessary to achieve true deterrence. I also pressed him to be more forthcoming on supporting the NATO infrastructure program, but he responded with his customary litany about German economic problems which, he insists, were caused primarily by high U.S. interest rates, and his usual rationalization that because we do not have the draft, he need not help with infrastructure funding. (C)

My Visit to Middle East: The planning for my February 4-14 trip to Saudi Arabia in response to their long-standing invitation, Oman, UK, and possibly Jordan, is proceeding. Objectives

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for my Saudi trip are: signing our AWACS information sharing agreement; ensuring that the Saudis live up to the various conditions attached to our AWACS sale to them; activation of a U.S.-Saudi Joint Military Commission; resumption of joint military cooperation planning; securing Saudi understanding of our interest in a Gulf Regional Integrated Air Defense and our respective roles; and discussion of Saudi defense needs. In addition I have been told they want to discuss with me Prince Fahd's trip to Washington, which, as you recall he postponed after he was scheduled to come here early in January. In Saudi Arabia I will see Prince Sultan, Minister of Defense; Crown Prince Fahd; and King Khalid. In Oman, I plan to see Sultan Qaboos and visit the U.S. Fleet; in London, I plan to see Minister of Defence Nott. Obviously anything else you think I might do along the way would be done. (S)

M-X Basing: I directed the Air Force on December 30 to proceed with development of the M-X missile and with plans to deploy initially 40 M-X missiles in existing Minuteman silos. Selection of the specific SAC base to receive these missiles will be made this spring. Because of Congressional direction, we cannot harden existing Minuteman silos any further; further hardening will take place only if some form of silo basing is approved as the permanent basing mode. The first ten M-X missiles will be deployed in 1986. Concurrently, the Air Force is to pursue R&D programs on two long-term basing options, Deep Basing and Continuous Patrol Aircraft. Finally, the Air Force is to work with the Army on a ballistic missile defense basing mode that may include consideration of some deceptive basing. The selection of the long-term basing mode is to be made by July 1, 1983. (U)

DoD Control of Technology Transfer: One of my principal objectives is to protect what lead we have in the application of advanced technologies to military use. We have four major initiatives underway to improve control of technology transfer from the West to the East.

The first initiative is the Militarily Critical Technologies List (MCTL). The MCTL is a technical reference and source document to support export control policy and specific proposals.

Our second initiative is the Coordinating Committee (COCOM) List Review. The COCOM membership comprises the United States, other NATO nations (excluding Iceland) and Japan. COCOM will review and revise the list of items and technologies now under international embargo to the Communist world.

As a third initiative, high-level representatives of COCOM-member governments will meet in Paris January 19-20 to consider general political and strategic aspects of COCOM controls and national control policies regarding enforcement and harmonization.

Finally, NATO has agreed to a Technology Transfer Study. We will look at the security implications of the transfer, by commercial and other means, of technology militarily useful to the Warsaw Pact. I hope these initiatives will help protect our vital lead in technology without unnecessarily stifling constructive scientific cooperation. (C)

FY 1981 - Small Business Goal Accomplishments: I am pleased to report that our Department achieved all of our small business; small, disadvantaged business; and women-owned small business contracting goals for FY 1981.

We awarded to small business concerns \$17.8 billion of prime contracts representing a \$4.2 billion increase over FY 1980. This is the greatest yearly dollar increase and highest dollar amount awarded to small business firms in the history of the small business program. In the small business subcontracting program, we awarded \$13.0 billion, representing a \$2.2 billion increase over FY 1980. This is the highest dollar amount of sub-contract awards ever made to small business concerns since the beginning of the program in 1961. Our Small Disadvantaged Business Program achieved its goal of \$2.4 billion, representing a \$700 million increase over the DoD total for FY 1980. We are the first Federal Department since the inception of the Small Disadvantaged Business Program to accomplish over \$2 billion in support of this program. In support of the women-owned small business program, we awarded \$336.1 million in prime contracts, a \$143.7 million increase over FY 1980.

In keeping with your desires that our small business community remain strong, healthy and viable, we have developed additional initiatives for FY 1982 to enhance their opportunities to receive a larger share of our procurements.

We are in the process of preparing a public affairs announcement of these accomplishments. (U)

Calendar Year 1981 Air Force Aircraft Mishap Experience: During Calendar Year 1981 the U.S. Air Force experienced the second lowest accident rate in history with 2.42 major mishaps per 100,000 flying hours. The Air Force's lowest rate was 2.37 in 1973. This rate continues a significant decrease from 3.16 in 1978, 2.92 in 1979, and 2.57 in 1980. The total number of aircraft lost was also the second lowest in history, a remarkable

achievement considering the past three years of low personnel retention that had dramatically eroded the experience of the Air Force's flying and maintenance force. The fighter/attack force, which has the highest mishap exposure, had a rate of 4.9 accidents per 100,000 flying hours. This was the lowest fighter/attack accident rate in history and a significant decrease from the previous all-time low rate of 5.5 in 1980. In addition, the Air National Guard rate of 1.7 was the lowest in their history. Over the past 30 years the USAF major accident rate has been reduced from approximately 36 per 100,000 flying hours in 1950 down to 1981's 2.42 figure. (U)

Decline in Military Absenteeism and Desertion: Military absenteeism and desertion declined in each of the Services during FY 1981. The number of absentees was nearly 7,000 less in FY 1981 compared to FY 1980, or a decrease of 8.5%. There were over 5,000 fewer desertions in FY 1981 compared to FY 1980, or a decrease of 16.9%. We attribute much of this success to the increased proportion of new recruits who are high school graduates. These individuals are twice as likely to complete a three-year tour than a non-graduate. Also contributing to this favorable trend is the emphasis commanders are placing on leadership and effective liaison with local civilian law enforcement agencies. We will be issuing a press release on this shortly. (U)

Jays

MEMORANDUM

The President has seen _____

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~TOP SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

January 16, 1982

DR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for January 15, 1982.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

~~TOP SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

RW
5/9/13

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MR. DEWANE
17A BORO
RD 10000
CC: THE ATCE President

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Agreement to the... (mirrored text)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
SUBJECT: ... (mirrored text)

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January 16, 1985

~~TOP SECRET - VLLYCHWENI~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

88

~~TOP SECRET~~

15 JAN 1982

8



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

RECEIVED

159051

15 JAN 1982

82 JAN 16 AM 12

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

China's Reaction to the FX Decision: The Chinese apparently have decided to react in a controlled and pro forma manner regarding your decision on replacement aircraft for Taiwan. My representative on the Holdridge delegation reports that the Chinese plan to emphasize, for internal consumption, the decision not to provide FX rather than to focus on extension of F-5E coproduction. We can expect protests of our "unilateral action" but such rhetoric would not hamper continued discussions. However, it seems that development of the U.S.-PRC defense relationship is temporarily stalled on the whole Taiwan question, that is, who owns Taiwan. In separate talks with the PRC Defense Ministry, we were given a clear indication that our military-to-military exchanges will not proceed until the entire Taiwan arms sales issue is worked out. (C)

U.S.-Egyptian Joint Military Commission: The first meeting of the U.S.-Egyptian joint military commission, called the U.S.-Egyptian Military Coordinating Committee, was held in the Pentagon this week to discuss security assistance. The major concern of the Egyptians was that their Soviet-made arms are aging fast. They are requesting additional funding and faster U.S. deliveries to replace old Russian equipment in order to meet the regional threat. We stressed that we have already provided massive amounts of funds, hardware, and training to improve the security of Egypt. In addition, we explained to the Egyptians our overall global security assistance responsibilities and discussed the five-year arms procurement plan. (S)

Japan -- Coproduction of the M110A2 Howitzer: We have been developing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Japanese coproduction of the eight-inch Howitzer in which all the major components except two would be produced in Japan; the exceptions are the howitzer gun tube (produced at the Watervliet Arsenal, NY) and the engine (produced by Detroit Diesel Allison). However, the Congress has now passed an amendment to the FY 1982 Defense Appropriations Act which precludes us from authorizing Japan to coproduce some additional components of the cannon assembly. Despite these additional restrictions, the Japanese are pleased with the terms of the MOU.

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NLR M453/5 #159051

BY RW NARA DATE 10/13/17

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Review on 14 Jan 88

COPY 1 OF 9 COPIES.

Sec Def Cont Nr. X-17901

Presently, however, Congressional opposition to the MOU has surfaced, led by Republican Representative Bill Goodling of Pennsylvania, who believes that many of the other components should also be manufactured in the U.S. If this opposition results in legislative action, such a restriction would virtually rule out a cooperative agreement, and the Japanese have indicated that if the coproduction program is not approved, they will not buy the howitzer (or any major parts) from the United States, but would possibly develop their own. A turndown of the coproduction agreement, therefore, probably would neither benefit U.S. industry nor protect our cannon production and technology base, and would hamper our defense relationship with Japan. While the dollar value of the coproduction program is small -- about \$80 million -- there are two issues: strengthening relations with our close Allies without weakening the U.S. industrial base, and improper legislative interference with Executive Branch responsibilities. We think it is the proper course to oppose these Congressional restrictions. (C)

Status of Dozier Kidnapping: The Italian efforts to locate General Dozier, though massive, have developed few substantial leads. Our support of Italian investigative and operational activities has included: training assistance in special demolitions; temporary assignment of two intelligence analysts to our Embassy in Rome; deployment of a Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC) team to provide demolitions, medical, and communications support; conduct of hypnosis of U.S. personnel (e.g., Mrs. Dozier) in an effort to elicit additional information on the incident; and JSOC liaison with Austrian counterterrorist elements. We are also making a major effort to enhance the security of senior U.S. military people and our installations in Italy through temporary assignment of special agents and coordination with the Italian Government.

The informer, on whom some hopes were pinned, proved to have no worthwhile information. (TS)

Actions on Leaks: We are taking firm action to stop the leaks of classified information. Four investigations are in progress, two of which involve the use of the polygraph. We intend to continue this approach and will ensure that your recent directive on classified NSC matters and intelligence information is implemented within the Department of Defense.

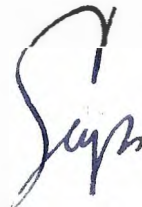
As you of course know, there is bound to be much adverse press about our efforts, but the press has a built-in conflict of interest on this subject which makes an objective report quite rare. (C)

AT&T Antitrust Suit Settlement: While this settlement appears to have addressed many of our defense related concerns, it is still difficult at this point to predict the consequences of last Friday's settlement. Until AT&T submits its detailed plan for the Department of Justice to review, we can only speculate about what Congress, the FCC, and the States will do. We are developing, as best we can now, a detailed analysis of how the settlement affects us. We will attempt to identify the actions we need to take, and whether those actions will require us to challenge the terms of the settlement.

In all candor, I have to say that there is no way the proposed settlement will improve the quality of our present network of communications with our strategic and other commands. Further, it will almost certainly result in substantially higher rates for consumers. So, it still seems to me, as it did when the suit was first filed, that it was not only a useless but actually a harmful proceeding that should have been dismissed. However, we will, of course, make the best of the settlement unless, on more careful examination of the full plan, we find it would be actually harmful to our national security command and control operations. (U)

Surplus Federal Property: We have started work on the Sale of Federal Property Program outlined in last week's Cabinet Meeting. We are reviewing our policies on property management to identify opportunities to dispose of property we hold, and to improve the management of properties we need to retain. The Services are compiling lists of properties which may be considered surplus to their needs. Our Defense Auditors are also reviewing all other properties, that the Services believe they need, to see if we cannot dispose of at least some of those large holdings. While it is difficult to estimate our needs in the future, because of uncertain world conditions, our ability to acquire what we do need in the event of any mobilization should enable us to dispose of many pieces the Services may feel they have to retain. (U)

Women in the Military: Because of a number of conflicting and potentially damaging reports on the Department's position on the role of women in the military, I sent policy guidance letters to each of the Military Department Secretaries. These letters emphasize that I expect renewed emphasis on removing any remaining institutional barriers which might preclude women from reaching their full career potential in the military. I also asked the Services to review their recruiting policies to ensure that we are taking full advantage of the pool of talent women can provide in support of national defense. (U)



~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

January 23, 1982

PC

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

Received 22 January 1982, 7:55 p.m.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA *RW*, DATE *5/9/13*

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE

Withdrawer

RB 5/9/2013
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File Folder

SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT (01/09/1982-02/20/1982)

FOIA

M453
SHIFRINSON

Box Number

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83

<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i>	<i>No of pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restrictions</i>
<i>Document Description</i>				
159052	MEMO	5	1/22/1982	B1
CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT [COPY OF DOC. 159053]				

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

17

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

January 23, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

RW
5/19/83
~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

Received 22 January 1982, 7:55 p.m.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE

Withdrawer

RB 5/9/2013
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SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT (01/09/1982-02/20/1982)

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

January 30, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

RW
5/9/13

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159055



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

82 JAN 29 1982 47

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

Legislative Issues: In preparation for presentation of our FY 1983 budget and defense program, I have initiated a series of meetings with Congressional leaders. On Wednesday I had lunch with Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman John Tower to present an overview of our program and discuss other issues of concern to him prior to his scheduled meeting with you. Tower will continue to be an effective leader for our program, and we will continue to lean on him heavily.

On Thursday morning I invited the entire Senate Armed Services Committee to an informal breakfast prior to my scheduled hearing before the SASC next Tuesday. I reaffirmed our strong management initiatives and our successful efforts to produce substantial savings in the defense budget through these reforms and elimination of waste, fraud and abuse.

As requested by Ken Duberstein, in both sessions this week I also discussed the Administration's plan to reorganize the Department of Energy (see separate item below). While Senate reaction to the original announcement was very hostile, I believe that so long as we are able to provide assurances that critical defense nuclear programs will continue to receive priority attention at Commerce, and that the head of the Nuclear Weapons Program will report to you, the committee will go along with our proposal, albeit with some reluctance. I intend to discuss these same issues with the leadership of the House Armed Services Committee, whom I have invited for breakfast next Wednesday prior to my hearing with the HASC that same morning.

My hearings next week will kick-off a major effort to present our defense program to the Congress, which will consist of nine separate appearances before Congressional committees by myself and Frank Carlucci during the next four-week period. In each instance, I will be having private breakfasts with the members before each initial committee hearing. These informal sessions have been extremely productive, and we look forward to continuing this open, frank discussion with the members of our key Congressional committees. (U)

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NLRR M453/5 # 159055

BY RW NARA DATE 6/19/15

Classified by SecDef
Review on 28 Jan 88

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General Dozier: We are, of course, extremely pleased about the heroic rescue of Brigadier General Dozier, and I believe it was a fine gesture on your part to phone him. I, too, spoke with General Dozier by phone Thursday morning expressing my good wishes, and found him in good health and excellent spirits. I also telephoned my thanks and sent a message to Italian Minister of Defense Lagorio. The Italian Government has been extremely cooperative throughout this entire episode, and our nation owes them a real debt of gratitude. I think this incident, and the way it was handled and concluded, dealt a serious blow to international terrorism. We have learned some important lessons from the Dozier kidnapping and we have taken some major steps to increase security and prevent similar incidents. (S)

My Trip to the Middle East: The plans for my February 4 through 13 trip to Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan are nearly complete. I sincerely appreciate your permitting my appearance before the Congress to discuss the budget in advance of your budget submission. As you know, John Tower was delighted with your decision. I will be in Saudi Arabia February 6-8 to meet with Prince Sultan to activate the U.S.-Saudi Joint Military Commission, and to accomplish a number of other important objectives concerning U.S.-Saudi cooperation. While in Saudi Arabia, I will also see Crown Prince Fahd, King Khalid, and Prince Abdullah. I will be in Oman February 9-10 to meet with Sultan Qaboos. I will discuss U.S.-Omani military cooperation, and then visit the fleet in the Indian Ocean. While in Jordan February 10-12, I will meet with King Hussein and General Bin Shaker. I plan to return to Washington on February 13. I will, of course, send you regular reports on the trip. (S)

West Siberian Pipeline Alternatives: I wrote Bill Clark suggesting that events in Poland have created our best opportunity since this Administration took office to derail the West Siberia to Western Europe natural gas pipeline project. The Soviets recently threatened the Allies with the loss of "trade benefits," such as the pipeline project, if they joined in our sanctions against Moscow.

I recommended that a special NSC group with membership from various agencies develop a convincing package of energy alternatives to the pipeline project. Without such alternatives our strategic arguments against the pipeline would be of little avail. I also suggested we examine how we can improve our international economic strategy to respond more effectively to challenges posed by the Soviets like the pipeline project and the Polish crisis. (S)

Chrysler Defense Industries: Over the past two months, Chrysler has been attempting to sell its tank manufacturing subsidiary, Chrysler Defense Industries (CDI), to raise cash. This is in spite of the fact that the vast majority of the plant and facilities are owned by the U.S. Government. Chrysler owns the manpower and about \$160 million worth of work in progress. Almost all else is a function of Army contracts. Because the Army is CDI's only customer and depends on CDI and Chrysler for production of the M-1 tank, we have taken an active interest in the proposed sale, the capabilities of any potential purchasers, and the terms under which the contracts for producing the M-1 would be assigned by Chrysler. In view of Chrysler's past performance on the contract and its precarious financial circumstances, the proposed sale is not in itself unwelcome. We are insisting, however, that the terms of any sale be approved by us to ensure that tank production will be improved and that the government's costs for obtaining tanks would not be increased as a result of the sale. Terms could be agreed upon in the course of the next ten days.

(U)

Recent Chemical Weapons Activities: A number of reports on our chemical weapons modernization program have appeared in the press, both here and in Europe. To set the record straight and to lay down the Administration's rationale, I am issuing a written press statement, which I believe shows that we have a good solid case for modernization to deter the Soviets from using their vast arsenal of those weapons. Additionally, I have sent you the "certifications" required by the Senate and House to show that production of binary chemical weapons is essential to the public interest. We have also made it clear we do not plan any deployment of these weapons in England or Europe. (S)

Colonel Stanford/Air Force Health Care: The Air Force Inspector General has undertaken a number of significant actions with respect to resolving the Colonel Stanford/Air Force health care controversy, recently highlighted on a "60-Minutes" program.

Prior to the "60-Minutes" program telecast, the Air Force had already formally asked the Society of Thoracic Surgeons to review the surgical case histories involving Doctor William Stanford, from January 1, 1974 to December 30, 1977. The Air Force is also investigating the alleged signature forgeries relating to Colonel Stanford's Officer Effectiveness Report. Further, an Inspector General (IG) Special Inquiry is underway into the administrative practices and personnel management procedures of the Cardiothoracic Surgical Service, Wilford Hall Medical Center, during 1977. Additionally, the Air Force is doing an in-depth comparison of the "60-Minutes" tape and their own documented action in this case.

Per the request of HASC Chairman Mel Price, the IG will consolidate all the documentation and conclusions reached as a result of those investigative initiatives outlined above. Additionally, the House Armed Services Subcommittees on Military Personnel and Compensation, and Investigations have requested a comprehensive "review and evaluation" of the entire Air Force Health Care System. This will be the subject of hearings this spring. (U)

DoE Dismantling: I was encouraged by the proposals put forward at the recent Policy Group meeting, chaired by Ed Meese, on the reorganization of the Department of Energy (DoE). If the management arrangements outlined in the current proposal are realized, and if a few other matters not requiring legislation can be worked out, I believe that the nuclear weapons program and other defense-related programs currently in DoE can be effectively administered under the new plan.

The new structure being proposed for the new Energy Research and Technology Administration (ERTA) should be quite effective in carrying out the nuclear weapons program (and energy R&D) since it will be devoted solely to pursuit of technical, rather than policy-related, matters, and its management can be tailored accordingly. Within ERTA, I am particularly pleased to see that the nuclear weapons program will continue to be managed in a unified way by a single person. I am glad to hear that person will be reporting to you and that the responsibilities of the Director of Military Applications will be preserved.

In my view, there are only two issues that remain to be resolved relating to ERTA and the nuclear weapons program, neither requiring specification in the legislation. Because of the special nature of the nuclear weapons program, ERTA should be provided with many of its own organic administrative functions, including personnel and contracting, so that these functions can be tailored to carry out the required missions. Also, we still need arrangements to prevent inappropriate budget tradeoffs between the nuclear weapons program and other activities in the Department of Commerce.

I believe that, with the proposed arrangements, we will continue to have an effective development and production of nuclear weapons, and that the relationship for sharing and separation of responsibility between DoD and the nuclear weapons developer, as wisely laid out in the Atomic Energy Act, can continue. (U)

Media Reaction to Airlift Announcement: Wire services and many newspapers reported Tuesday's Air Force press conference on our

decision to procure Lockheed C-5N cargo planes and McDonnell Douglas KC-10 tanker/cargo aircraft. Overall, the media reaction was favorable and accurate. The Air Force was successful in assuring the press that the decision was made for legitimate national security reasons and not for reasons of domestic politics or Administration pressure, and that the Air Force itself supported this option. The media had been pressing for an official announcement or confirmation in the wake of statements by Georgia and Missouri Congressmen the previous week. We also understand that McDonnell Douglas, the potential manufacturer of the competitive C-17 cargo plane, has given up any idea of legal action to challenge our decision. (U)

High Level Coordinating Committee for Strategic Exports (COCOM):
 Senior DoD policy officials, led by Under Secretary Fred Ikle, attended the High Level COCOM meeting in Paris January 19-21. This meeting constituted the first broad reconsideration of our technology control system in nearly thirty years. We obtained a commitment from COCOM members to address a number of major gaps in the coverage of the COCOM strategic list. While all our technical proposals may not be adopted, COCOM members pledged to review Soviet and Warsaw Pact defense priority industries in order to improve existing export controls. In addition, the COCOM members agreed to both strengthen enforcement of our regulations against member nations, and take action to control the transfer of technology by non-COCOM members. While we did not succeed in gaining approval for our initiative to develop a military subcommittee, COCOM did agree to convene special sessions to hear presentations from defense specialists and exchange information on strategic and other special subjects. We will convene such a session in the U.S. prior to the October 1982 four-year review of the COCOM strategic list.

These agreements were an important first step, but much remains to be done to curb this unnecessary loss of our qualitative edge. We recognize the importance of East-West trade; however, any economic gains that result are of little consequence if we fail to protect our national security. (U)

Says.

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ML

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

February 5, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for February 4, 1982.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
James Baker
Michael Deaver

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

~~SECRET~~

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



~~SECRET~~

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159059

82 FEB 4 FEB 8 1982 27

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

Legislative Issues: By your agreement to allow me to testify in closed session with the Armed Services Committees prior to the release of the budget, we have gained additional goodwill with members on these key committees. The committees were extremely pleased and commented very favorably on your cooperation and unfailing commitment to strengthening our defense posture. And, perhaps more importantly, we have now recruited some strong support for our Defense plans for FY 1983.

On Tuesday before the Senate Armed Services Committee, we were extremely well received. In my opening statement I reaffirmed to the committee that the size of our budget request is in direct response to the level of the Soviet threat, and that our budget is totally justified and not extravagant in light of the threat. I also stressed our vigorous efforts to bring about management reforms which are producing significant efficiencies and economies.

Several Committee members expressed deep concern over talk of cuts in defense, particularly in view of the fact, as I pointed out, that in the Defense budget a \$1 billion cut in outlays generally requires a much larger, \$3 1/2 billion, reduction in total obligational authority. Overall, the questioning was friendly and the hearing was very productive.

On Wednesday we began the day with a Pentagon breakfast for 15 senior members of the House Armed Services Committee prior to our all day hearing before the full committee later in the day. The breakfast was a warm, friendly get together. In the privacy of the breakfast, however, several members pointed out the serious damage being done to the Defense budget by talk from Congressional leadership of both political parties suggesting sizeable Defense cuts. To counter such criticism, bipartisan HASC leadership urged a strenuous Administration effort including your involvement in support of the Defense budget. At the hearing, the questioning went very well and there were no surprises. Questions covered a broad range of issues and demonstrated no major concerns.

DECLASSIFIED

NLR# M46315 #159059
BY RW NARA DATE 1/25/16

Classified By Sec Def
Review On 3 FEB 1988

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SEC DEF CONTR No. X18222

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Next week Frank Carlucci will appear before the same two committees following public release of the FY 1983 budget. It will be interesting to observe any change in Congressional reaction once the hearings are public and the TV cameras are turned on.
(U)

Mubarak Visit: My meeting at Blair House with President Mubarak was cordial. Mubarak again raised the cost escalation of I-HAWK air defense missiles, and I explained that the new cost was an estimate based on having to shut down and then later restart the production line, due to lack of orders before the Egyptians could order their next HAWKS. I then raised our two-year-old request for transit of the Suez Canal by U.S. nuclear powered warships. Mubarak pleaded that the situation with his military was such that he needed \$400 million forgiven, vice \$200 million, in FY82 Foreign Military Sales credits, since Israel receives at least \$550 million forgiven. He offered us the option of constructing U.S. military facilities at Cairo vice Ras Banas, presumably hoping there would be economic spillovers benefiting the Egyptian economy. We will examine the idea very carefully. It was a very friendly talk. (S)

U.S. Security Assistance Strategy for the Government of El Salvador: We have in hand \$55 million of the \$75 million Grant Aid budgeted for FY82. This will be used to replace the aircraft destroyed in the recent attack on Ilopango Air Force Base, for on-going training, and for implementation in priority order of requirements identified by the report of the U.S. National Military Strategy Assistance Team. This leaves \$20 million in Grant Aid for later emergency use, if needed. The Joint Chiefs of Staff had previously developed several funding level packages before the Ilopango attack. Priorities for the entire \$55 million Grant Aid request were prepared subsequent to the attack. In addition, a priority listing had been prepared for a proposed supplemental appropriation embracing the entire Caribbean Basin, \$35 million of which is targeted for El Salvador. (S)

Exercise IVY LEAGUE 82: During the period March 1-5, we will be conducting exercise IVY LEAGUE 82. This is a JCS-sponsored command post exercise which will test our procedures in the event of nuclear conflict. Specifically, we will look at our continuity of government plans and civil defense procedures, as well as our plans and procedures under the Single Integrated Operations Plan (SIOP). IVY LEAGUE 82 will be held in conjunction with the North American Air Defense Command's exercise VIGILANT OVERVIEW 82-2 and FEMA's continuity of government exercise REX 82 ALPHA. All Unified and Specified Commands, the Services, the Canadian National Defense Headquarters, the State Department and the NSC will participate, and I am particularly pleased that you have agreed to observe portions of the exercise.
(S)

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Military Manpower Task Force: The Military Manpower Task Force met last Friday to discuss a number of issues. We believe our retention improvements are a direct result of the recent pay increase. We expect career force strength will continue to grow in the 1980s, which will go a long way toward reducing our NCO/Petty Officer shortage. The Task Force also discussed how drug and alcohol abuse are increasingly serious problems among junior enlisted personnel, and how we must develop better options for coping with these dangerous trends.

The Task Force also covered civilian manpower problems. We have been shifting certain functions to private contractors to save money and plan to do more of it in the future; however, we noted a major problem in that civilian manpower ceiling controls duplicate financial controls and inhibit substituting civilians for military personnel in support activities. The final two items the Task Force discussed were living and working conditions, and previous retirement studies.

The Task Force was commended for our report on Selective Service Registration. Ed Meese asked that we advise him on release of the report to Senator Hatfield. I will send him a recommendation shortly. The next Task Force meeting is scheduled for March 10.
(U)

M-X Funding Issues: As you know, the FY 1982 Authorization and Appropriation Acts and related Committee Reports contain specific restrictive language regarding the funds provided for the M-X missile system. I will begin informal discussions shortly with the Congress to ask for relief from two of these restrictions. First, I plan to request that we be authorized to spend up to \$10 million dollars to study the Continuous Patrol Aircraft (CPA) as a candidate basing mode for the M-X. This is now precluded in the Authorization Conference Report. Second, I will ask for authority to spend up to \$28.5 million on studies of deep basing. The Senate Appropriations Committee placed a \$10 million ceiling on the deep basing funds. I am optimistic that the deep basing issue will be resolved expeditiously. The CPA issue may, however, become an issue for FY 1983 as well as FY 1982 due to strong opposition in both the House and Senate.
(U)



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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

February 20, 1982

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

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

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
James Baker
Michael Deaver

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
Ex 34(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA *rw* DATE 5/9/13

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

82 FEB 19 9 8: 15

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159064

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

19 FEB 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

Legislative Issues: Intense efforts are underway to preserve our FY 1983 Defense budget request before Congress, which is starting out in a rather hostile mood toward the whole budget, including Defense. My initial hearings two weeks ago, and Frank Carlucci's hearings last week before the usually friendly Senate and House Armed Services Committees went well, but there appears to be an uninformed attitude growing in the Congress, including critical parts of the Republican leadership, that Pentagon spending cuts will erase the large federal deficit, and that it "is only fair that Defense be cut," etc. This idea, of course, wholly overlooks the size and nature of the Soviet threat.

We must reverse this trend. I will be testifying several days before Congress to reaffirm: (1) the seriousness of the threat to which we are responding, (2) that the U.S. response requires sustained defense growth, and not a get well quick approach, and (3) that we are intent on savings and have instituted good and tight management controls in spending limited resources.

In the next two weeks I will be appearing before five major Congressional committees to present our new budget and our justification. I will also be having private Pentagon breakfasts with the leadership of the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee and the Senate and House Budget Committees prior to our hearings. (The Chairman of the Senate Defense Appropriations Committee, Ted Stevens, declined our invitation.) These sessions will provide a special opportunity to deliver our message and to warn against undermining the breakthrough we have realized in establishing a trend for increased defense spending.

Throughout the budget process, we intend to follow-up your strong leadership in defending the defense budget, and we may need your further personal involvement. Many members of Congress have commented very favorably on your straightforward statements in support of defense. This type of sustained effort will be immensely helpful in maintaining and continuing the rebuilding of our defenses as one of our highest priority programs. (U)

DECLASSIFIED

NLRN M453/5 #159064

BY RW NARA DATE 1/25/16

Classified By Sec Def
Review On 18 FEB 1988

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SEC DEF CONTR No. X18444

Public Appearances: In addition to our efforts to garner support for the Defense Program in the Congress, Frank Carlucci and I have stepped up our public appearances in support of the budget in speeches, television appearances, interviews and new conferences. It is time consuming but there is so much erroneous matter being put out by the other side I felt it necessary to keep up some counterfire.

Both Frank and I perceive a clear lack of public appreciation for the extent of the Soviet threat. Many of the questions we are asked, following our presentations, demonstrate a low level of public awareness about Soviet capabilities and intentions. Our book Soviet Military Power, based on the Hughes briefing you had earlier this week, has helped but it remains very difficult to get those points over to non-military audiences.

We continue to stress in those speeches and public appearances that our Defense Program is necessary to protect this nation from an ominous and growing threat. I believe that public perception of the Soviet threat was one of the major factors bringing this Administration into office with a mandate to strengthen our defenses. We must now convince the public that our Defense Program responds to that mandate. (U)

DoD Practices Regarding Birth Control: As a result of one of the last questions at your press conference yesterday, I thought you might want to know that on birth control information and practices, active duty military under the age of 18 are considered "emancipated" when they enter military service. We do not seek parental consent for, or provide parental information on, any medical care or treatment which our people may need or request. So far as military dependents under the age of 18 are concerned, we believe that the right to privacy and the confidentiality of the doctor-patient relationship are the governing factors in the provision of medical services to these beneficiaries.

We in DoD set our own medical policy. Although we certainly note very carefully what policy DHHS sets for its programs, it does not automatically apply to us nor is it always appropriate to our requirements. One very important difference between the basis of medical benefits for DoD and DHHS beneficiaries is that DoD medical care is an earned benefit while that of DHHS is a social benefit program. (U)

Leaks: We are conducting an investigation to determine responsibility for the unauthorized disclosure of highly sensitive information about the deliberations of the Defense Resources

Board which appeared in The Washington Post early last month. Polygraph examinations were administered voluntarily to those who had access to the compromised data. Deception indicated in the case of two employees was confirmed by follow-up polygraphs, and one employee has admitted discussion of the classified subject matter with at least five unauthorized persons (although not George Wilson, the author of the Post article) at a social gathering and on other occasions. His admission and a professed unwillingness to accept official classification determinations may lead to his dismissal if technical legal requirements can be satisfied to sustain that action. The second employee will be reassigned to duties not involving access to classified material unless doubts concerning his knowledge of the course of the disclosure to Mr. Wilson can be resolved satisfactorily. (S)

Procurement of 9mm Pistol: The Army has completed an extensive test and evaluation of a number of candidates for obtaining a new standardized 9mm pistol for use by all Services and the Coast Guard. This pistol would replace our 70 year old .45 caliber pistol.

As a result of the tests, it now appears that the commercially available 9mm pistols, and those with minor modifications, which were submitted for the competition, do not meet all of the essential requirements established by the Army. The Army has now concluded that its only course of action under our acquisition regulations is to cancel the procurement and proceed with a new acquisition plan designed to obtain weapons which meet fully the military service requirements.

This decision will be particularly disappointing to the Italian Government, especially Defense Minister Lagorio, who felt their Italian-made candidate (Beretta) had an excellent chance of winning the competition. (U)

Visit of Foreign Minister Flesch: On Wednesday I met with Colette Flesch, the Luxembourg Foreign Minister. Luxembourg, as you know, while a very small nation, has traditionally been a strong influence in the Alliance. Its leaders, like Flesch who may be the next Prime Minister, have been quite supportive of U.S. policies and generally have been a positive influence in keeping NATO strong. Among the many topics discussed were pacifism in Europe, NATO Infrastructure, and security prospects in the Middle East, Southwest Asia and Latin America.

On pacifism in Europe, Flesch said it is not a problem of sharp urgency since its development has been somewhat set back by your arms reduction proposals, and by events in Poland. She expressed concern, however, about pacifism's growing influence on Luxembourg's neighbors, particularly Germany. She stressed we needed to be seen as negotiating in good faith on arms control measures in order to counter pacifist sentiments in the Alliance. The Geneva negotiations on intermediate range nuclear forces and accompanying regular consultations on those negotiations with the Allies in NATO were cited as two necessary ingredients for garnering public support against pacifism. She also stressed that while the Soviets support some pacifist groups and exploit all of the publicity, the pacifists are a mixed set of groups with church-affiliated groups particularly troubling.

Flesch will approach the Germans on increasing NATO Infrastructure funding after we pointed out how the funding shortfalls adversely affected projects in support of our reinforcement programs.

She also inquired about our assessments of the situations in the Middle East, Southwest Asia and Latin America, noting in particular that Europe needed more information on El Salvador. (C)

Syp-