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Report (03/29/1982-05/03/1982)

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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  
(03/29/1982-05/08/1982)

**FOIA**

M453

**Box Number** 7

SHIFRINSON

85

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
159100	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITIES <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	3	3/26/1982	B1
159101	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITIES <b>R 10/31/2022 M453/5</b>	4	4/9/1982	B1
159102	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITIES <b>R 10/21/2016 M453/5</b>	5	4/16/1982	B1
159103	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITIES <b>PAR 3/29/2018 M453/5</b>	6	4/23/1982	B1
159104	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITIES <b>R 4/17/2017 M453/5</b>	5	4/30/1982	B1
159105	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT ON DEFENSE ACTIVITIES <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	4	5/7/1982	B1

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 29, 1982

RW  
5/9/13  
~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: CAP WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT

Attached is Cap Weinberger's weekly report for week ending  
March 26, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver



~~SECRET~~

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159100

26 MAR 1982 29 P 7: 39

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

Legislative Issues: Primary attention this week focused on the Senate Armed Services Committee where subcommittees began markup of our FY 1982 authorization bill. A major disappointment was the action on Tuesday by the Strategic Subcommittee to put a hold on procurement and interim basing of the MX missile. We had discussed this important issue in advance of the markup with Subcommittee Chairman John Warner and several other Subcommittee members, to address their continuing concerns over our interim basing proposal. The Subcommittee wants us to deploy the MX missile directly in a permanent survivable basing mode, but declines to listen to the point that it will take a number of years to develop and build a survivable basing mode and that they cannot advance this date just by voting to do so, and that their decision will mean delays in the production and any deployment of the MX. In a 9-0 bipartisan vote, the Subcommittee recommended deferral without prejudice of production money for the MX and eliminated funds for interim silo deployment. In a press conference on Thursday, Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman John Tower voiced his public support for the Subcommittee action and indicated he would join in recommending this approach to the full Senate when the full Committee meets next week to complete their markup. This stems from John Tower's continuing attachment to the MPS (racetrack) method of the Carter Administration. We have been requested to provide the Committee with specific details of our tasks associated with selecting a permanent basing system. We will provide this to the Committee before next week's session. Our plan is much better than putting the MX in the warehouse or stopping production, and we hope the full Committee and the Congress will give careful consideration to our proposal. An effort is now underway to effect next week's full Senate Committee session. In the House, our plan appears to have a solid base of support, and we are working to prevent any deterioration of that position.

In other key actions related to the Senate markup, our defense program was basically endorsed with only slight alterations.

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NLRR M453/5 #159100

BY RW NARA DATE 1/25/16

Classified By Sec Def  
Review On 25 MAR 1988

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SEC DEF CONTR No. X19053



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The Committee is worried about the cost growth of the Army AH-64 attack helicopter and voted to defer production for one year. The Committee acknowledged that the aircraft has demonstrated excellent performance, and the outlook for the future of this program is good.

Also this week Deputy Secretary Frank Carlucci testified on Thursday before Bill Roth's Senate Governmental Affairs Committee on the Inspector General legislation. Chairman Roth has introduced the Administration bill, with several co-sponsors, which provides for an IG in the Department of Defense reporting directly to the Secretary. This is a provision which we strongly support. The Committee generally recognizes the unique situation of Defense in this matter because of national security interests and protection of the military command system. Frank's testimony was received very well, and several Senators complimented us on our appointment of an Assistant for Review and Oversight. Interestingly, it was Senator Tom Eagleton, ranking Democrat on this Committee who, although not in favor of the Administration's proposal, was most complimentary and contrasted our cooperation with the continued unbending opposition of the Carter Administration.

On Wednesday our Soviet threat briefing was made available to all House Republican members of Congress. Despite the early hour, we had a very good showing of 55 members. Throughout the briefing the members expressed great concern over the level of the Soviet buildup which has been confirmed and documented. Once again, there were very strong pleas to declassify major portions of this material so that the American people can understand the seriousness of the Soviet threat. The members unanimously felt they could make extensive use of such material in informing their constituents of the justification for our long-term program to rebuild our defense posture. (U)

Nuclear Planning Group Ministerial: The 31st meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group was held on March 23-24 in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The meeting was highly successful; the press widely reported the major themes we were pursuing: rejection of Brezhnev's recent moratorium proposal, and an affirmation of NATO's decision to deploy Pershing II and GLCM while pursuing arms control of longer-range missiles. However, in an unusually long final meeting characterized by highly political exchanges, the Danes, on instructions from Copenhagen, formally reserved on a communique paragraph dealing with the Soviet moratorium statement. (The Danes were apparently trying to cover for the Prime Minister, who had "welcomed" the Brezhnev

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proposal in a statement in Copenhagen prior to the NPG.) The Greeks, who had blocked a NATO communique at the November Ministerial, took a new tack, adding a line to the communique stating that they had made known their views during the meeting. This was an improvement, but we still have a continuing problem with Greece in their support of NATO.

This was the first NPG meeting since your November 18 speech, and it demonstrated again the profoundly helpful effect your zero option proposal has had. (S)

Meeting with Belgian Defense Minister: The Belgian MOD Freddy Vreven met with me on Monday just before our departure for the Nuclear Planning Group Meeting in Colorado. Vreven is fully supportive of our position on the Siberian pipeline and had issued a statement just before leaving Belgium rejecting the Brezhnev proposal.

Vreven's main thrust was to urge greater development of the two-way street in armaments cooperation. I noted our interest in a number of proposed projects, within Congressional restraints, including U.S.-Belgian cooperation on naval frigate production, artillery modernization, and the Belgian-Dutch-French mine-sweeper. He asked for assistance in rescheduling payments to Pratt and Whitney for the F-16 engines and for Belgian participation in producing F-16s for U.S. sales to Third Countries.

He closed by noting the importance of the political and economic aspects of programs like NATO AWACS and GLCM basing. If our decision was to be made on where to locate the European repair facility to maintain GLCMs before the Belgians announced their basing decision, Vreven thought it might be very helpful in generating popular support. I said Belgium has been most helpful on this issue and was a leading contender. I told him I was hopeful that when the Air Force surveys were done we could locate the facility in Belgium. (S)

Far East Trip: I will be reporting to you separately at the conclusion of my meetings in Japan, Korea, and the Philippines. (U)



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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

~~TOP SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

April 10, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for Friday,  
April 9, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver

~~TOP SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED  
Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended  
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006  
BY NARA RW, DATE 5/9/13



~~TOP SECRET~~

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159101

9 APR 1982

82 APR 10 A 5: 18

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

Legislative Issues: The Senate and House Armed Services Committees have both given strong endorsement to your defense budget. The full Senate is now tentatively scheduled to consider our authorization bill the week of April 19. In order to sustain the favorable momentum which has been created on both sides of the Hill, it is essential that we continue to speak with a single voice in resisting cuts in the defense budget above and beyond those programs that have already been cancelled and the savings which have already been budgeted. Our Senate Chairman, John Tower, met last Friday with Frank Carlucci and reaffirmed his strong intent to get our defense request through the Senate as soon as possible. He indicated that your unwavering support for defense was critical to his success in producing a bill that was approved by a strong 16 to 1 majority.

We are continuing to focus on the MX missile basing question. The Senate is firmly against any interim basing program and there are growing signs that the full House may follow the Senate lead. I would like to meet with you early next week to respond to your questions in your memo to me on the MX, and to get your decisions on some proposed plans to save the MX.

Frank Carlucci has been asked to testify next week before the Senate Armed Services Committee on the entire subject of military airlift capabilities and our recent decision to purchase additional aircraft.

Also, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has asked me to testify on April 29 at a series of hearings they are having on military commitments as part of U.S. foreign policy. My testimony will follow that of Al Haig who has already testified before this Committee. (U)

AFL-CIO Briefing: The AFL-CIO has been one of the staunchest and most consistent supporters of our defense program, despite

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BY fw NARA DATE 10/31/2002

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Review on 8 April 1988

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the differences they have with us over tax policy. At a luncheon last month I offered Lane Kirkland any information or assistance needed to sustain labor's support. In response, the AFL-CIO Committee on Defense requested a comprehensive briefing on our defense proposals. This briefing will take place on April 14th. Key Defense officials and I will cover the major aspects of the threat, our policy and our programs. Frank Carlucci will host a luncheon and deliver the concluding remarks. I plan to stress the need for labor to stay informed on the issues, and to speak out in support of what we are doing and why we are doing it. The meeting will give us a unique opportunity for a frank discussion with labor leaders. Incidentally, I hope this meeting will help gain support for the entire Administration program. (U)

U.S.-Jordan Joint Military Commission: We are proceeding well with the organizational planning for the biannual Joint Military Commission for Jordan which will be held in Amman April 28 and 29. Our delegation will be led by Assistant Secretary Bing West. The discussion topics are near final definition and will be coordinated fully with the other agencies. Our Embassy in Amman is being kept abreast of developments and has been in on the planning from the beginning. Al Haig and I forwarded a policy memo to you on Monday which asked for your approval to delay, but not terminate, sales of F-16 fighter aircraft and mobile I-HAWK air defense missiles to Jordan. We also asked for your approval to agree now to sell F-5G fighters, STINGER air defense systems and laser guided bomb systems if the Jordanians want them -- which we think they do. (S)

South Florida Crime Task Force: Our efforts continue on behalf of the Task Force on South Florida Crime. To date we have provided sophisticated aerial surveillance support and high speed helicopters to the Operation Florida enforcement team. We are finalizing arrangements to increase Navy support to the Coast Guard's surface interdiction effort, and are pursuing a number of initiatives aimed at increasing the contribution that our resources can make to the law enforcement intelligence data base. We are also attempting to assist the civilian authorities in their need for more detention and courtroom facilities. (U)

Impact Aid: We have been approached by many members of Congress and the superintendents of more than a dozen school districts with large military populations seeking our assistance in

getting Impact Aid funding restored. We have been informed that seven school districts in Virginia will attempt to impose tuition charges if Federal funding above the present FY 83 budget levels is not available. The legislatures of New Jersey and Hawaii are considering statutes along the lines of the Delaware law (no state or local funds will be used to educate children living on Federal property). While we firmly believe such proposals are unconstitutional, if any should become law, the Federal government may be forced to assume the full cost of educating Defense dependents living on Federal property in these states. I remain committed to having the Justice Department initiate all legal action necessary to declare any such statutes unconstitutional so as to guarantee uninterrupted education for DoD dependents. (U)

Rossi v. Weinberger: The Supreme Court recently decided the case of Rossi v. Weinberger in favor of the Government by a unanimous decision. This case involved a suit brought by former U.S. civilian employees in the Philippines against the United States for reemployment by the Navy. Specifically, the plaintiffs challenged the portion of our Base Labor Agreement with the Philippines which requires us to give preferential treatment in hiring to Philippine nationals at local U.S. military installations. By upholding the Agreement, the Court precluded serious adverse consequences to our treaty arrangements and military operating rights with the Philippines and other countries, such as Germany, where we have similar agreements. (U)

Press Reports on Soviet SALT II Violation: Several press reports appeared this week alleging that the Soviets have deployed the mobile SS-16 ICBM -- an act which would constitute a violation of the unratified SALT II agreement.

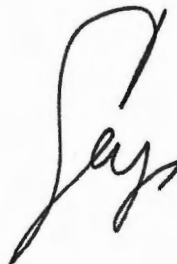
There is substantial but indirect evidence that the Soviets have maintained over the past 5 years a small number of SS-16 missiles at the Plestsk Missile and Space Center which we believe could be readied for launch in 4-6 hours or more at best from their normally low state of readiness.

While we believe that SS-16s are maintained at Plestsk, we have no good evidential basis for establishing the number of SS-16 missiles or launchers at Plestsk, nor does our intelligence information substantiate any conclusion that the SS-16 is operationally deployed as part of the Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces.



While it is fair to say that the press reports (Evans and Novak and others) exaggerated the implication of the Soviet SALT violation, this episode illustrates the inadequate verifiability of the prohibition of mobile SS-16 ICBMs in the Carter SALT Treaty -- an important lesson for your approach to START. (TS)

Article by McNamara, et al: On Tuesday, Bob McNamara gave me a copy of an article he co-authored with McGeorge Bundy, George F. Kennan, and Gerard Smith in the Spring Issue of Foreign Affairs. The authors propose that the United States move decisively towards a policy of no first use of nuclear weapons. Although the authors note that this would be a major change in the assumptions of the Alliance and would require strengthened confidence in the adequacy of Alliance conventional forces, they say that their idea would improve the arms control climate as well as strengthen deterrence. I do not agree. It would put an end to the Alliance strategy of flexible response, reduce the perception of United States commitment to NATO and leave entirely to Soviet discretion the nature and timing of conflict escalation. Moreover, it would require massive increases in the defense budget in order to build up our conventional forces in Europe. Al Haig covered these points extremely well in his Tuesday address at Georgetown University. (U)





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ROUTINE

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FROM/LOCATION/

1. THE SITUATION ROOM / THE WHITE HOUSE

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. MILITARY AIDE FOR THE PRESIDENT / BARBADOS

2. MR. JAMES BAKER / BARBADOS

3. BUD MCFARLANE / BARBADOS

4. JUDGE CLARK / CAMP DAVID

5. MR. DEEVER / CAMP DAVID

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# 133 101052Z APR 82

INFORMATION ADDRESSES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. \_\_\_\_\_

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

SUBJECT: SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT

/// T O P S E C R E T ///

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5/9/13

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OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

82 APR 10 A 6: 28

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

April 17, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report for Friday,  
April 16, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Michael Deaver

~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

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DECLASSIFIED  
Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended  
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006  
BY NARA RW DATE 5/9/13

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12

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159102



82 APR 16 P 8:20  
16 APR 1982

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

Legislative Issues: Senate floor consideration of the FY 1983 Defense Authorization Bill was scheduled for next week but is now postponed because of all the reports and rumors about possible reductions, as part of a budget and tax revision package. Floor action on the House side is probably 2-3 weeks away. Both the Senate and House Armed Services Committees have finished work on their 1983 bills which strongly endorsed the Administration's defense request with a reduction of only \$3 billion from the requested authorization. This is less than \$1 billion reductions in outlays from your budget request for defense. As was the case last year, the committees are becoming increasingly sensitive about the reports and rumors that they may have to make major budget alterations when they have already completed their work on the Administration's request and given it their full endorsement. As you will recall, on April 1 the Senate Armed Services Committee passed our bill at a level close to our full request by a 16 to 1 vote. In the House there was a similarly strong expression of support by a vote of 39 to 3.

Today Frank Carlucci testified to the Senate Armed Services Committee on the reasons we chose the C-5B for our airlift plane. Despite fierce opposition from Senator Jackson, who wanted the Boeing 747, the majority of the Committee supported our decision and praised Frank's presentation.

As you know, when our authorization bill does reach the floor, a major item for consideration is alteration of the Administration's plan to base the MX missile. The Senate has rejected interim basing in preference to early determination of a permanent survivable basing option. The House committee gave partial endorsement to our program; however, the end result may be Congressional opposition to any interim basing program. We will request an appointment with you next week to go over possible MX solutions that can secure Congressional support.

Over the next two weeks I will invite separately the Senate and House Congressional leadership to private breakfasts at the

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BY RW NARA DATE 10/21/16

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Pentagon to explain further our defense program and our active efforts to achieve better management and efficiencies.

An important hearing before Ted Stevens' Defense Appropriations Subcommittee will take place next week on U.S. Global Commitments. As you have observed, Stevens has become very sensitive about our expanding worldwide commitments and his perception of diminishing support from our allies. We intend to highlight the cooperation which you have achieved with our allies in the area of defense burdensharing, and that the United States must continue to set the example if we hope to maintain our leadership role. The issue of burdensharing is becoming a recurring theme in our Congressional hearings and one of which you should be aware as you plan for the coming summit with NATO leaders. (U)

MBFR Initiative: I reviewed the draft National Security Decision Directive on Mutual Balanced Force Reduction prepared by the Interagency Group on NATO Conventional Force Improvements and European Arms Control -- a group jointly chaired by State and Defense. I agreed that this NSDD should be approved. Just over a year ago, defense analysis of the military implications of MBFR showed that the current NATO position was unsatisfactory, calling as it does for a "simplified" first-phase agreement with cosmetic reductions of U.S. and Soviet ground forces. Since we reached that conclusion, we have worked hard to design a rational U.S. initiative to correct that situation. I am convinced that the position specified by the draft NSDD represents the kind of arms control we should pursue. If the Warsaw Pact agrees to the elements of this proposal, we will have achieved substantial and verifiable reductions to equal conventional force levels in Central Europe. If they do not agree, they will have difficult public questions to answer. This proposal, if accepted, redresses the quantitative imbalance of conventional forces in the region and does not hamper the qualitative improvements so essential for NATO's defense. (S)

Security Initiatives for Honduras: A number of initiatives have been developed in order to bolster Honduras as part of our overall strategy for Latin America. The first of these, an improvement project for two airfields, is already underway with the required agreement in the final stages of negotiation. Other initiatives now being coordinated are periodic deployment of up to eight USAF fighters to test airfields; training for 100 Officer Candidates at the School of the Americas in Panama; jungle training in Panama for an Army company; participation of Honduras in U.S.-based and regional exercises; and funding of other urgent readiness deficiencies. The FY 1983 Air Force

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Military Construction budget, now before Congress, contains \$21 million for the airfield improvement project. Funding for the other initiatives is contained in the FY 1982 Foreign Assistance Supplemental also being presented now to Congress. Both bills are essential if we are to maintain our commitment to and necessary support for Honduras. (S)

Military Manpower Task Force Meeting: The Military Manpower Task Force held its seventh meeting on Monday. The Task Force received a report of the findings of the Joint Service Military Pay Study and a briefing on an OMB pay adjustment mechanism proposal. These will be discussed in the final report. Further, Selective Service updated the recommended options on draft registration compliance. These recommendations were resolved and will be included in the final report. Incidentally, the number of people failing to register has dropped sharply since your decision to continue registration was announced.

Also, the Task Force went over the findings of manpower issues they had reviewed at the previous six meetings. Finally, the members agreed to procedures for preparing and approving the final report which should be ready for you within a month. (U)

Host Nation Support: An important bilateral agreement with Germany was signed in Bonn on Thursday by Ambassador Burns and German Foreign Minister Genscher. Under the terms of the agreement, the Federal Republic of Germany will train and equip some 93,000 Bundeswehr reservists who will provide war-time logistics support to our forces such as transportation, supply, airfield repair, security of facilities, and other services. Under the agreement, Germany will also make available additional civilian support to our forces.

For its part, the United States commits itself to the rapid reinforcement in crisis or war of U.S. ground and air forces in Germany to more than twice their present strength. The agreement will have the important benefit of reducing strategic airlift requirements on the United States for support forces, thereby making it possible to provide a higher percentage of combat troops in an emergency.

The investment costs of the Host Nation Support program will be approximately 570 million U.S. dollars. These costs, and all peacetime operating expenses, will be shared equitably by the United States and Germany. This agreement represents important progress toward an increased and more rational division of labor within the Alliance and a reaffirmation of our commitment to NATO. (U)



Deputy Secretary's Trip to South America: Frank Carlucci will visit up to six South American countries between April 22 and May 1. His trip will be a useful expression of our commitment to strengthened hemispheric relations and allow for high-level dialogue on security issues. Frank's schedule is now firm for the following countries: Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, and Colombia.

A possible stop in Argentina is on hold pending further definition of the Falklands situation. If the climate is inauspicious for stopping in Argentina, Frank may substitute Ecuador and Peru. At the moment both Frank and I would recommend that he not go to Argentina on this trip. (C)

Meetings with Lebanon MOD Joseph Skaff: Lebanon's Minister of Defense, Joseph Skaff, met on Wednesday with Frank Carlucci and me. Minister Skaff was primarily concerned with preservation of the Israel-PLO ceasefire in southern Lebanon and with increased U.S. support for the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Government of Lebanon. The meetings were friendly and cordial. (S)

DeLauer Visit to U.K. and France: During the period March 28 through April 8, 1982, Under Secretary Dick DeLauer visited the U.K. and France to take part in the Four Power (U.S., Germany, France and U.K.) Principals meetings on Research and Development and for bilateral reviews of armaments cooperation. He met with Sir David Cardwell and Engineer General Martre, the Armaments Directors of U.K. and France, respectively. Among the major results of the meetings was an agreement that all Ministers of Defense in the NATO Alliance should be involved in control of technology transfer. Dick offered, and they accepted, our presentation on technology leakage mechanisms at the next Four Power meeting in early October.

While in the U.K. and France, Dick visited several of their leading laboratories and defense contractors in the fields of electronics, tactical and strategic missiles, aircraft, acoustics, uranium enrichment, and electronic warfare.

Overall, the visits served to clear up several issues and gave us a much better idea of the status of British and French technology/operational capabilities in several key defense areas. (U)

AFL-CIO Briefings and Discussions: As I mentioned last week, I held briefings and discussions here at the Pentagon on



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Wednesday, at Lane Kirkland's request, for key leaders of organized labor who are working on a major labor study on defense. As expected, the questions and discussions hit the defense spending/tax cut issue hard. Labor will never agree fully with our positions, but they do recognize the validity of our goals. Following the question and answer period with me, I was advised that John Lyons, who heads the AFL-CIO Defense Subcommittee, wanted us to know that the political tone of the questions was not indicative of the approach that his group would be taking in their defense study. He agreed that their study should not play a role in the current budget debates, and that labor would continue to support your defense program.

As an interesting aside, I was told that Senator Kennedy had approached Kirkland for permission to solicit the affiliates to gain support for his nuclear freeze proposal. Kirkland put him off to avoid establishing a position prior to the next Executive Council meeting.

Overall, I think we reinforced many of our ties to organized labor and won a few more supporters for our defense program. The AFL-CIO committee asked to continue to work with us informally on specific issues and to come back as a group before they write their report. (U)



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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

82 APR 24 A 2: 51

~~CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~

April 24, 1982

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

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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 dated  
April 23, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver

~~CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~

*RW*  
*5/9/83*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

19



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159103

02 APR 24 A 2: 51  
23 APR 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

WHITE HOUSE  
SITING ROOM

Legislative Issues: Senate and House consideration of the FY 1983 Defense Authorization Bill continues to be held up because of budget negotiations. Both committees hope to get their bills through as soon as some agreement is reached on the defense spending levels.

The Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee has again warned that our allies must pick up a greater share of common defense costs. At a hearing generally friendly to us this week, Ted Stevens and other members of his defense panel strongly told Frank Carlucci that Congress will not stand by while our allies decrease their contribution to defense when our own citizens are being asked to shoulder a greater burden. Once again the primary areas for criticism were NATO and Japan. The committee lauded the Administration's continuing efforts to secure greater commitments from our allies but warned that, without significant increases, the Congress is likely to take some direct action. I will testify on a similar subject, U.S. Global Commitments, at a hearing requested next week by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

A House Armed Services Subcommittee began this week what will likely be a series of hearings on the subject of Reorganization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I met with representatives of the JCS prior to the hearing to ensure that their testimony on the widely diverse proposals for reorganization does not present the picture of an organization unable to carry out plans or policies, and to ensure that the point is made that we will have a new Chairman and two new Chiefs in July. I told the committee, which requested my testimony, that I want to wait to comment formally until after the new Chairman, General Vessey, and the new Service Chiefs have had an opportunity to make their own judgments and recommendations to me.

The confirmation hearing for General Vessey by the Senate Armed Services Committee has been scheduled for May 11. (U)

DECLASSIFIED IN PART  
NLRR M453/5 #159103  
BY rw NARA DATE 3/29/18

Classified by SecDef  
Review: 22 April 1988

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Sec Def Cont Nr. X-19468



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E.O. 12958  
As Amended  
Sec. 3.3b(6)

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Council on Foreign Relations Speech: Because of some recent criticism of our defense strategy, I took the opportunity Tuesday evening to try to end some misconceptions about our policy, programs, and strategy before the Council on Foreign Relations Corporate Program in New York. This seemed to be a good forum to use to state our views both to a respected group in New York, and also to the American public.

In my speech, I stressed that upon entering office we faced two vital tasks: to reassure our friends that America was indeed going to be a strong, reliable ally, and to let our opponents know that we were going to regain the military strength necessary to deter attacks upon us. I discussed how we must be prepared to halt and seek to reverse Soviet global expansion that has increased in recent years in pace, scope and aggressiveness while we were in a decade of neglect for our Armed Forces. I summarized the essence of our defense policy as one that seeks to deter Soviet aggression against the United States and our allies by maintaining the capability to respond effectively at the lowest possible level of violence. Approximately 60-70 media representatives attended the pre-speech press conference. The resulting coverage seemed positive.

In this speech I did not attempt to present anything particularly new. I wanted to outline clearly our defense strategy and to show why our program is so essential. I hope we made some converts and strengthened and reinforced the beliefs of many Administration supporters. (U)

Meeting with Dutch Foreign Minister: I met with the Dutch Foreign Minister, Max van der Stoel, on Thursday morning for general discussions centered on the NATO Summit and arms control. Van der Stoel, in general, was very supportive of our positions. He asked about the connection we saw between INF and START negotiations. He agreed with your objective of zero-option for INF and likes the emphasis you place on actual reductions on strategic weapons provided that adequate deterrence is maintained.



I noted that deterrence has both psychological and military dimensions, and that we must be very careful in moving away from proven concepts into untested ones. Above all, I cautioned that our experience was that unilateral restraints or reductions had been failures.

He concluded by noting that the Dutch ratification process on Spanish entry into NATO should be completed by mid-May, and I assured him of our great interest in timely ratification. (C)

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DPC Ministerials: I will attend the Spring Meeting of the NATO Defense Planning Committee on May 6-7 in Brussels. This regularly scheduled meeting will take up a status report on new NATO force goals, and progress in meeting Long-Term Defense Program requirements. At a restricted session, in which Ministerial discussion is more informal, we will undoubtedly discuss preparations for the NATO Summit, as well as European and U.S. views of NATO defense, and the new NATO report comparing Soviet and Warsaw Pact strength with NATO forces.

I intend to make the points that greater defense efforts by all partners is not only affordable but necessary; that assumption by each partner of its appropriate share makes it easier for all of us to continue to do what is needed; and that the American Congress and people expect increases in the European defense effort. I will propose that NATO look for ways to make greater use of technology in improving conventional defense, and I will also encourage greater efforts to prevent Western technology from falling into Soviet hands. I also intend to emphasize that the Allies must increase cooperative efforts to enhance security outside the NATO treaty area, particularly Southwest Asia. Finally, I want to encourage my colleagues to join with me in ensuring that the NATO Summit demonstrates the importance of an effective defense posture in underpinning efforts for peace in freedom, as well as in deterring aggression. (C)

B-1 Cost Estimates: B-1 cost estimates are again becoming the subject of Congressional inquiry and media reaction. It seems that certain elements of Congress are grasping for excuses to reduce or cancel this program.

Despite my continuing assurances that we intend to keep the program within the \$20.5 billion ceiling and having changed a number of procedures to ensure this pledge can be kept, including freezing the design, the General Accounting Office and Members of the Congress have asked for some of the internal papers used to formulate the strategic program. One of these is the independent cost estimate for the B-1B program completed last fall by our Cost Analysis Improvement Group (CAIG), an estimate which led me to make significant changes in the B-1B program. These changes are intended to ensure that the B-1B will be delivered within the \$20.5 billion (FY 1981 dollars) cost figure which you have certified to the Congress. As a result, that so-called cost analysis no longer accurately describes our current program.

Since the CAIG is charged with providing internal, independent cost advice, I am concerned that releasing its report would

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set an unfortunate precedent, and undermine the candor of future independent cost estimates. I have therefore declined to provide the report to the GAO, as we are permitted to do under the law.

Because Members of the Congress have continued to insist on access to the report, however, I have decided to provide a fact sheet describing the CAIG estimates, and the manner in which we have resolved past cost problems with the program. I believe that this will satisfy the desire of the Congress for further information about the B-1 program, without damaging the internal workings of the Department. The first transmission of this fact sheet took place yesterday to Mr. Addabbo, Chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense. (U)

TEAM SPIRIT 82: We recently completed TEAM SPIRIT 82. It was the largest in a series of annual U.S./Republic of Korea joint/combined exercises structured to train for a Korean contingency. Although the force figures are not final, approximately 166,000 U.S./ROK troops participated. In the ground maneuver phase of the exercise, we pitted a three-division force consisting of U.S. and ROK divisions against a second three-division U.S./ROK force. Among the significant events in the exercise were a combined live fire exercise and the largest amphibious assault conducted during a TEAM SPIRIT exercise. Thus far all the reports and evaluations are quite positive, and we are extremely pleased with the conduct and results of TEAM SPIRIT 82. (C)

Guard and Reserve Equipment: We have inherited from previous Administrations some rather serious equipment problems with the Guard and Reserve Forces. Their equipment problems include shortages, obsolescence, incompatibility and non-deployability. This was apparent early on and we have initiated some corrective actions.

During FY 1981 and 1982 we upgraded and modernized many Guard and Reserve units with front line equipment. For example, we have equipped the Army National Guard units in Washington and Utah with our new AH-1S Attack Helicopters, the Navy Reserves in Newport, Rhode Island, and Long Beach, California each with a new Fast Frigate Antisubmarine Warfare Ship, and the Air Force Reserves in Louisiana with the new A-10 fighter aircraft.

Furthermore, we have intensified our management efforts to place increased attention on Guard and Reserve equipment

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readiness, and we have provided the Congress the first annual equipment report on the Guard and Reserve. While we have made progress in modernizing these important forces, we have much more to do before our Guard and Reserve Forces can reach their fullest potential. (U)

Successful Disposal of Hazardous Substance: Disposal of hazardous substances is a subject which usually results in adverse publicity for this Department. Fortunately, we have some good news to report this time.

For the last six years we have been trying to sell a large amount of phosgene gas stored at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver, Colorado. Three companies have tried to purchase the material but have given up their plans. The third purchaser, HuMar Chemicals actually had 129 containers of phosgene delivered to their plant before they defaulted on their contract, leaving the 129 containers on an unsecured lot in Palacios, Texas.

On January 20, Kaplain Industries of Lockport, New York became our fourth buyer for the 200,000 pounds of phosgene at Palacios, and the remaining 400,000 pounds at Rocky Mountain Arsenal. The sale and movement of the last of the remaining phosgene was completed last month. The entire operation went without incident and resulted in a savings to us of \$3.5 million in detoxification costs. (U)

Public Affairs Activities Relating to Ground Zero Week: By and large our activities have been low-key, primarily responding to media inquiries regarding defense policies in this area. Our Community Relations Division received numerous speaking requests, particularly from high school and college groups. We decided to respond only to those that provided an open forum for discussion. In this regard, we provided six speakers. Additionally, we have responded to numerous requests for materials to be used in libraries and similar type displays.

Overall, despite attempts by certain Congressmen to use public emotions on this issue for their political advantage, I think the Administration and Defense have done quite well. (U)

Sheikh Suroor Visit to DoD: On Wednesday Sheikh Suroor, Senior Advisor to President Sheikh Zayid of the United Arab Emirates, met with Frank Carlucci and senior Defense officials to discuss

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establishment of closer ties between our two governments. He was briefed by my staff on the regional security situation and our military strategy for Southwest Asia.

In an aircraft briefing, we stressed the merits of the F-5G fighter aircraft and provided him with some data on the F-18 fighter; however, he made it clear that he was not here on an arms purchasing mission.

In my view, discussions with Sheikh Suroor were important in that they opened a U.S. security dialogue with his country, an important one for the U.S., a dialogue we hope to continue with other Gulf governments in the future. (C)

Lieutenant Cooke Spy Case: It now seems we have exhausted all our possibilities for prosecution of Lieutenant Cooke on espionage charges. In a recent letter, Bill French Smith advised me that prosecution in Federal court is not possible.

It is indeed regrettable that neither the Air Force nor the Justice Department were able to prosecute Cooke. We have amended our procedures so that in the future grants of immunity will not be made without full consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Attorney General. By these procedures we intend to avoid any repetition of the events in the Cooke case. (U)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be 'Sep'.

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MEMORANDUM

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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May 1, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's weekly report for Friday,  
April 30, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver

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DECLASSIFIED  
Sec. 34(b), E.O. 12058, 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

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159104

30 APR 1982

82 APR 30 PII: 31

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

Legislative Issues: In order to continue to strengthen our liaison with the Congressional leadership, I gave a Pentagon breakfast on Tuesday for Bob Michel and other House Republican leaders including Jack Kemp, Jack Edwards and Guy Vander Jagt. The session was very cordial and useful. As a result of our meeting, Bob Michel has agreed to sponsor our Soviet Threat Briefing for all House Republicans next week in a special closed-door session on the House floor. Presentation of this type of frank and sensitive information outlining the degree of the Soviet military buildup will be very useful prior to the consideration of the FY 1983 Defense Authorization bill, which could be on the House floor within the next week or two. We have also offered the briefing to the House Democratic leadership for all Democrat House members.

The Senate is tentatively scheduled to meet next week in an unusual Executive Session to consider the intelligence assessment on Soviet military expansion. Senate rules will prohibit offering our formal Defense Intelligence Agency briefing; however, Senator John Tower and other senators, assisted by DIA, will present the substance of our briefing and will provide exposure of this critical and sensitive information to a maximum number of senators. This briefing comes at a very opportune time because our Defense authorization bill is scheduled to be on the Senate floor next week. John Tower is anxious to move his bill through the Senate and we are cooperating to the fullest extent possible. As you know, John is very concerned over the possibility that, as he is pushing the bill on the floor which he ushered through his committee with only minor adjustments from your total defense request, he will be met with arguments or rumors that others in the Administration are agreeing to reductions in the Administration request for defense funds.

I appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Thursday to reaffirm our plans to improve our military capability in view of the Soviet buildup. The hearing provided a valuable forum to put to rest several popular misconceptions now being widely discussed on the Hill and in public. I

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BY RW NARA DATE 4/17/17

Classified by: Sec Def  
Review on: 29 Apr 1988

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stressed that the U.S. is not emphasizing nuclear weapons, and that, in fact, 85 percent of our FY 1983 budget request is dedicated to improving our conventional forces. In response to several questions on the progress of our arms control negotiations with the Soviets, I repeated your call for genuine arms reductions -- not simply limitations or freezes -- that will provide for greater security at much lower, verifiable levels. I also pointed out the many dangers of simplistic proposals calling for a nuclear freeze at the current unequal levels. The hearing was well attended with ten Senators present at some points during the session -- a strong indication of the widespread interest in U.S. military and foreign policy strategy. (U)

Deputy Secretary's Trip to Latin America: Frank Carlucci returned Wednesday from an official visit to Brazil and stops at U.S. military facilities in Panama, Puerto Rico, and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The trip was to have included several other South American countries, but all except Brazil were dropped because of political sensitivities arising from the Falklands situation.

Frank was warmly received and had good exchanges on issues relating to Central America and the Falklands with President Figueiredo and other top Brazilians. He found that bilateral relations are basically sound, especially on the military side, despite the strains of recent years and some continuing differences over world and regional issues. Frank believes Figueiredo's visit here next month will be very important to shaping future relations. Figueiredo is enthusiastic about the trip. (C)

Visit of Tunisian PM Mzali and MOD Baly: On Tuesday, I met Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali and Defense Minister Baly at Blair House. In our discussions, the Tunisians emphasized our close relations, President Bourguiba's high regard for the United States and you personally, and the high expectations they have of further U.S. assistance.

While expressing appreciation for the greatly increased level of our Foreign Military Sales Credits in FY 1983, they characterized FMS repayment terms as "draconian," and made a strong plea for "forgiven" credits ("like Israel"). I told them we would of course do our best, but that we would have a hard job persuading Congress to be generous in foreign aid, given our present economic conditions. At the Tuesday meeting, Defense Minister Baly and I signed the 1982 FMS loan agreement for \$85 million.



Regarding the personal request from President Bourguiba for a U.S. ship to replace the Tunisian flagship (the destroyer escort President Bourguiba), I have asked the Navy to advise the Tunisians of the available ships. One looks promising if the Tunisians like it. (C)

Jordan JMC: The U.S.-Jordan Joint Military Commission spring meeting commenced on schedule Wednesday in Amman. The opening executive session was limited to Ambassador Viets, Assistant Secretary of Defense Bing West, and Jordanian military chief LTG Bin Shaker -- you will have seen the results of this meeting by separate cable. King Hussein later joined the early Wednesday meeting, which adjourned for King Hussein's first ever address to the opening plenary of all delegates. In his remarks, the King cited "many reasons which unite us, and few problems which divide us," the latter being the Palestinian problem and its ramifications. His Majesty spoke of military equipment needs, the Soviet threat to the area, the Iran-Iraq war, the Iranian threat to the Gulf, the Syrian threat and a brief summary of the long efforts in search of peace. The King ended his presentation with an expression of Jordanian determination to defend the freedom of the Arabs, and to help protect the Gulf, Saudi Arabia, and "other countries if asked." (C)

U.S.-Morocco Joint Military Commission Meeting: Assistant Secretary Bing West, who headed our delegation to the first U.S.-Moroccan Joint Military Commission (JMC) in Fez this week, reports that the JMC went well, resulting in agreements furthering joint exercises, intelligence, and mapping, and agreement to prepare jointly a five-year plan for Morocco's military force structure. King Hassan II personally chaired the opening session.

The King wants to move ahead on facilities access; he apparently will grant us enroute access in return for non-specific but documented U.S. security assurances.

The King also said he wishes to visit the Pentagon during his trip to Washington this May. We will work with Al Haig and Ambassador Reed to ensure that we have a program to meet His Majesty's needs on both the diplomatic and military sides. (S)

Incidents in Greece Involving U.S. Navy Sailors: Within the last six weeks a total of four U.S. Naval personnel have received unusually harsh sentences in the Greek courts for relatively minor offenses. These incidents appear to be



connected with the leftist anti-American movement in Greece and include trumped-up charges such as, "insults toward the Greek nation by uttering obscenities about the country and the Prime Minister," which brought a 16 month sentence.

The American Embassy in Athens has officially protested the severity of the sentences. In the meantime, the Navy has reduced the number of visits to Greek ports to reduce the likelihood of similar incidents. (U)

Statutory Congressional Notifications: On Monday, we notified the Congress of the proposed sale of 300 AIM-9L air-to-air missiles to Egypt and 11 F-15 fighter aircraft to Israel. The notification value of the missiles for Egypt was \$34 million and also included 30 training missiles, repair parts, and support equipment. Egypt will use these missiles on the F-16 aircraft they have already ordered. The AIM-9L Sidewinder missile will enhance Egypt's defenses because it has the capability to counter a head-on attack by high speed hostile aircraft and can deter or destroy attacking aircraft before they reach vital areas of the country.

The notification value of the F-15s for Israel was \$510 million and also included 11 sets of conformal fuel tanks, six spare F-100 engines, associated support equipment, test equipment, depot level repairs, and future releasable engineering changes for these and previously purchased F-15 aircraft. (U)

AT&T Antitrust Case: We have submitted our comments on the settlement in the AT&T case to the Justice Department. In our comments, we outlined the risks to national security, as a result of weakening of our communication links to our strategic systems, we believe are inherent in the settlement in its present form -- a position we have maintained all along. Justice has formally filed our comments with the D.C. District Court Judge. (U)

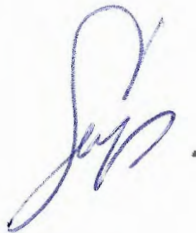
Military Exercise - OCEAN VENTURE 82: On Wednesday, we began Exercise OCEAN VENTURE 82. This joint exercise is sponsored by the Commander in Chief of Atlantic Command and includes forces from The Netherlands. It will be conducted in the Atlantic Ocean areas adjacent to the East Coast of the U.S., Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Yucatan Channel and the Gulf of Mexico. The aims of the exercise include: training in air and sea crisis deployments and tactical operations, exercising of the Joint Task Force Commanders in joint operations, and enhancing the perception of our capability to project power, when necessary, to protect national interests or support our Allies.

Additionally, the exercise will demonstrate our ability and resolve to protect the sea lines of communication in the Caribbean Basin and Gulf of Mexico. The exercise will terminate on May 17th. (C)

Supreme Court Decision Concerning Vieques Island: On Tuesday, the Supreme Court in an 8 to 1 decision ruled in our favor in the case of Weinberger v. Romero-Barcelo. This litigation concerning the Navy's continued use of Vieques, a small island off the coast of Puerto Rico, for a bombing range was originally brought by the Governor of Puerto Rico in 1978. After four months of hearings, the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico issued its ruling which found the Navy in technical violation of three environmental statutes, but refused to enjoin the Navy's activities.

The legal issue before the Supreme Court was a narrow one, namely, whether a District Court, in cases involving the Federal Water Pollution Control Action, must immediately stop the activity once a violation is found, or could take steps short of that remedy. The Supreme Court held that Federal courts are not required to enjoin the activity which violates the law.

While a loss on this issue in the Supreme Court would have required a Presidential exemption to preclude immediate cessation of shelling at Vieques, victory does not materially change our present situation. Rather than simply overruling the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court has remanded the case to see whether the district court abused its discretion in allowing the Navy to continue range operations. This will take several months. Ultimate victory on this issue will not end the Vieques problem since the Environmental Quality Board of Puerto Rico has refused to certify the permit which the Navy needs, and action to compel that is just beginning. (U)



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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5/11/82

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MAY 8, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for May 7, 1982.

cc: The Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver



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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159105



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82 MAY 1982 P 7: 39

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Defense Activities

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

Legislative Issues: Major activity this week focused on the Senate where they began consideration of the FY 1983 Defense Authorization bill. Prior to consideration of amendments, the Senate met on Tuesday in a special Executive Session to receive a highly classified defense intelligence briefing presented by Senators Tower and Goldwater. Ninety-one Senators attended the special briefing which included an active question and answer period. Substantive action on our Defense bill has been postponed until next week in order to determine the impact of the budget compromise and revised defense spending levels.

In preparation for House consideration of the FY 1983 Defense bill, House Republicans received our classified Soviet Threat Briefing in the House chamber on Wednesday. The session was very well attended with 115 members present. Most found the session extremely informative and sobering. We offered to make the same presentation to House Democrats before our bill reaches the House floor and Speaker O'Neill accepted my offer.

Looking ahead, Speaker O'Neill is expected to attend the Pentagon breakfast we have set up next with the House Democratic leadership. Others who have accepted include, Jim Wright, Jim Jones, Dan Rostenkowski, Joe Addabbo and Mel Price. (U)

Status of U.S.-Spanish Basing Negotiations: Both we and the Spaniards are continuing our efforts to complete a new agreement before the extension of the present Treaty expires on May 21. Al Haig, accompanied by interagency representatives, met with the Spanish Foreign Minister and his delegation on Wednesday to facilitate agreement on the two major remaining issues: security assistance for the Spanish Armed Forces and overflight and transit of Spanish bases by United States aircraft to other destinations. Efforts to resolve these and other important, but secondary, issues will resume on Monday in Madrid in what we hope will be the final round of these negotiations. (C)

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Review On 6 MAY 1988

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U.S./Turkey High Level Group Meeting: Assistant Secretary Richard Perle led the U.S. delegation to the first meeting of the U.S./Turkish High Level Defense Group, which met in Ankara on April 27-28. The Turkish delegation was headed by General Oztorun, Deputy Chief of the Turkish General Staff. The session was highly productive. The Turkish side agreed to consider a "high/low" mix of aircraft to meet Turkey's modernization requirements and to hold a meeting of experts to consider the nature of that mix. Both sides also agreed to hold an experts meeting on overall air defense modernization (including radars and guns), to consider NATO exercises in Eastern Turkey, and to resolve outstanding issues relating to the pending agreement on colocated operating bases. In addition, our delegation attempted to identify sources for the 40 F-4E and 18 RF-4 aircraft that Turkey has requested, while Turkey agreed to examine the possibility of prefinancing part of the projected development costs of a new airbase at Mus in Eastern Turkey. (S)

Replacement Vessel for Tunisian Flagship: You will recall that during their visit here, Prime Minister Mzali and Minister of Defense Baly of Tunisia delivered a personal request from President Bourguiba for a replacement for the Tunisian flagship The President Bourguiba.

The Navy, in coordination with the Coast Guard, has now identified five vessels for the Tunisians to consider. None of the candidates fully meet all the criteria which the Tunisians requested, but the list does represent a reasonable and "best effort" offer for serious Tunisian consideration. The list has been provided to the Tunisian Military Attache for transmittal to the Ministry of Defense. The Vice Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Small, will also call the Tunisian Chief of Naval Operations, whom he knows personally, to explain our offer and to invite the Tunisian CNO to come to the U.S., or to send a representative, to look over the candidate vessels and discuss possibilities in detail. (U)

Korb Visit to NATO: Assistant Secretary Larry Korb attended the Senior NATO Logisticians Conference in Brussels. The attendees reviewed logistic support capabilities of each nation in detail and took a comprehensive look at wartime host nation support efforts across the Alliance. Korb briefed the conference on the conditions and implications of deployment of our RDJTF to Southwest Asia and highlighted the need for additional air and sealift commitments by their nations. This conference, an outgrowth of the NATO Long-term Defense Program, is quietly achieving dramatic progress in improving the programs critical to ensuring adequate and sustained wartime support to NATO forces in time of crisis or war. (U)

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Portuguese Denial of Aircraft Transit of Lajes: We began negotiations with Portugal on April 14 to renew our existing agreement for the use of the facilities in the Azores, which will expire next February. The Portuguese expressed extreme disappointment with the FY 1982 level of U.S. security assistance and informed us that they could not accept loans this year since they must be approved by Parliament, and the government could not risk rejection. Subsequent to these talks, the Portuguese have denied permission for two of our F-4E aircraft to transit through Lajes on a return flight from Egypt to the United States. In separate discussions, the Portuguese indicated that denial of this transit dramatized their disappointment over the low level of FY 1982 security assistance, especially the grant portion. Their Defense Minister, with whom I met at Brussels during the NATO meeting, said they would continue to refuse transit rights because of their anger over the military aid issue.

The U.S. has offered Portugal \$10 million grant aid, \$45 million in Foreign Military Sales credits, \$1.8 million in education and training and \$20 million in Economic Support Funds for FY 1982. The Portuguese argue that the change is too great this year from previous years' assistance programs, which were essentially all grant aid. They received a \$51 million grant in 1981, a \$31 million grant in 1980 and a \$25.7 million grant in 1979.

The Portuguese also indicated they had chosen this particular transit which they felt would not be "too sensitive" for the United States. This demand is most disappointing because we have come to count on the Portuguese for enroute transits ever since they allowed us the use of Lajes during the 1973 Israeli airlift. (C)

Visit by the Indonesian MOD: General Mohammad Jusuf, Minister of Defense for Indonesia, will be my guest for an official visit next Tuesday and Wednesday. We understand that he will bring a letter from President Suharto inviting you to visit Indonesia. During our meetings we will emphasize that our increased defense efforts should restore our credibility as a reliable friend of Indonesia. (S)

Reduction in DoD Committees: When we came into office, the Department of Defense sponsored some 624 international, inter-agency, joint-DoD and intra-component committees. In keeping with our efforts to improve economy and efficiency, Frank Carlucci initiated an extensive review of the necessity and

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utility of these committees. We requested key officials throughout the Department to evaluate their respective committees with a view toward eliminating or consolidating those which were not absolutely essential or whose functions could be performed by existing staffs.

Upon completion of the analysis, the heads of the activities involved agreed to disestablish or consolidate 187 committees. This represents a net reduction of 30 percent and substantial cost avoidance. Our review and reduction process will continue.

(U)

