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RBW 5/21/2013

File Folder SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT
(01/07/1984-01/27/1984)

FOIA

M453

Box Number 7

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
159632	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES PAR 2/19/2016 M453/7	7	1/6/1984	B1 B3
159633	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES R 2/1/2016 M453/7	9	1/13/1984	B1
159634	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES PAR 12/22/2022 M453/7	6	1/20/1984	B1
159635	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES R 3/19/2019 M453/7	5	1/27/1984	B1 B3

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

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

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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January 7, 1984

RR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report ending Friday,
January 6, 1984.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

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DECLASSIFIED
Sec.34(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA *RW*, DATE *5/21/13*

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Sec 5A(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159632



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January 6, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities (U)

Legislative Affairs: As the opening shot of our continuing consultations with the Congress on the FY 1985 Defense Budget request, I had a working breakfast at the Pentagon on Wednesday with Bob Michel, Trent Lott, Dick Cheney, and other members of the House Republican Leadership. We discussed a wide variety of defense and national security issues. The group agreed on the need to continue the progress we have made in rebuilding our national defense posture. Del Latta pointed out the difficulties we will face once again in the heavily Democratic House Budget Committee. Based on the overall assessment for the FY 1985 budget in the House, we agreed to work together to protect a sufficient level of increase to make up for some of last year's cuts, as well as fund our modernization effort and meet our increasing international responsibilities.

The delegation was also very concerned over the Lebanon situation. Although we can expect some support from this key group, reservations are growing based upon the general public reaction they sense in their districts.

Overall, the session was very friendly and productive. I will continue this type of meeting with other key Congressional committees as part of our presentation of the FY 1985 Defense Budget and indeed our whole program to the Congress. Others in attendance at the breakfast were Jack Edwards, Bob Lagomarsino, Jack Kemp, and Barber Conable. (U)

Visit with Reverend Jesse Jackson: I met with Reverend Jackson at the Pentagon Thursday to continue the discussion on his impressions of Syria and President Assad that he began in his oval office meeting with you. Jack Vessey sat in with us. Reverend Jackson's message was quite interesting; he was convinced that Assad is clearly in charge in Syria and that he most wants a "relationship" with you. Any initiative from you would be received positively by Assad. Reverend Jackson was adamant that Assad is not a Marxist, basing this on the

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observation that Assad enjoys his own authority too much and that religious influence alone rules out Marxism.

Jackson believes that for us to compete with the Soviets in the Middle East, we cannot compete in an arms relationship with Syria, but we can give Assad some aura of respectability. He also believes that if we do not compete in some fashion, the Soviets will have it all. In his opinion Syria worries about coming entirely under Soviet influence.

Jackson questioned what he termed our one-sided policy with Israel, which he believes puts at risk 22 or 23 other relationships, particularly the Arab countries. He thinks the most important impact on the security of Israel would be to have less hostile Arab neighbors and that actions to reduce Arab hostilities toward Israel are the real way to guarantee Israeli security. He also said that Israel could not protect the Straits of Hormuz, but Arab countries could.

I asked Jackson if he thinks Syria really wants to move their troops out of Lebanon and he replied "that is my reading." Jackson said that Syria is "treated like blacks are treated by both the Democratic and Republican parties--taken for granted on one hand and written off on the other." I assured him that this Republican Administration does not "write off" anyone's vote. Jackson believes that a gesture from you could be most persuasive to Assad. He also said that Syria (Assad) could coexist with Israel if there was movement on the Golan and West Bank. (C)

Project Silicon: The ad hoc Silicon Interagency Enforcement Group (SIEG) was organized in August 1983, after receipt of a CIA memorandum alerting us to the anticipated increase in illegal Soviet purchases of embargoed silicon wafers which, as you know, are a key ingredient for computers. The Soviets, already partially dependent on Western electronic-grade silicon, exacerbated this dependency by overheating their Western fabrication equipment at two of their five major plants, thereby producing millions of defective integrated circuits.

Since its formation, the SIEG has made progress in coordinating intelligence, and has initiated regulatory and policy actions to tighten enforcement procedures against Soviet acquisition of electronic-grade silicon and related production equipment and technology. Special intelligence and enforcement groups have been established employing a 24-hour hot-line, additional training has been provided to Customs personnel, licensing requirements for transfers have been upgraded, and assistance has been requested from the silicon and microelectronics industry. We have briefed key U.S. industry representatives on

this problem, and their response has been most positive. We are in the process of establishing an informal industry-government panel to take advantage of the generally supportive industry attitude.

With respect to our allies, COCOM members appear willing to target silicon for special enforcement. We are now in the process of asking friendly non-COCOM countries for their assistance. Particular attention is being given to those countries most susceptible to becoming conduits for Western silicon or potential alternative sources of supply. Our intent is to continue to highlight the criticality of electronic-grade silicon to modern Soviet weapons systems and the unique opportunity we now have to slow Soviet weapons development. (S)

Special Investigative Unit for El Salvador: In November, in coordination with State, Assistant Secretary Rich Armitage discussed the issue of curbing "death squad" activities in El Salvador with Ambassador Pickering and the Salvadorans. They agreed it would be useful to develop an investigative capability in the Salvadoran Ministry of Defense with U.S. support and influence. During his visit to Washington last month, Salvadoran Minister of Defense, General Vides Casanova, agreed to accept our assistance in establishing such an investigative unit. On December 20, a Defense cadre was in El Salvador for preliminary discussions regarding the formation of the unit. Their meeting with General Vides Casanova resulted in a consensus on several aspects of the proposed unit:

- Organization: President Magana would decree formation of the unit directly under the Minister of Defense. The President needs no new authority to form this unit.
- Responsibilities: Initiate and carry out investigations into politically-motivated terrorist acts. The unit will be an instrument to combat political terrorism from the "left," as well as the "right," but General Casanova understands that its priority for the foreseeable future is against the death squads of the violent "right."
- Possible Role of the United States: Advice, training, technical assistance, and financial support at levels to be determined (with Security Assistance [redacted] and probably some of the new anti-terrorist funds). No investigations to be carried out by U.S. personnel. All parties agreed that the unit and its activities must be strictly Salvadoran.

E.O. 13526
As Amended
Sec. 3.3 b(1)(b)

- Personnel: Initial cadre for the unit would be drawn from experienced personnel. General Vides Casanova has selected Colonel Contreras to direct the unit, at least during its initial phase. Colonel Contreras is the Director of the National Intelligence Agency.
- Milestones: January 10, 1984 was established as the latest date for a public announcement that the unit had been established. Actual investigations by the unit would probably not begin until February.

Shortly after his return to El Salvador from last month's visit to Washington, General Vides Casanova released a statement signed by all of his military commanders condemning death squad activity and promising to prosecute those involved regardless of their affiliation. The establishment of this special unit provides the Salvadorans with the instrument to carry out their publicly stated policy against death squads. Perhaps more importantly, it gives us a direct relationship with the Salvadoran Ministry of Defense to monitor and nudge progress on the human rights issue. I will, of course, keep you informed as the project progresses. (S)

Reserve Participation in the Grenada Rescue Operation and the Beirut Incident: Significant numbers of reserve personnel participated in these operations, again reflecting the value of our citizen soldiers, sailors, and airmen to our national security.

Thirty members of the Army Reserve volunteered for active duty in Grenada and have been active since November 9, 1983. All but one of them are members of the 345th and 358th Civil Affairs Units in Pennsylvania. The exception is a member of the Individual Ready Reserve assigned to the Army Reserve Personnel Center in St. Louis, Missouri. The reservists have been engaged in damage assessment, the restoration of public facilities and services, and refugee resettlement.

Five Naval Reserve crews supported Grenada operations flying C-9 transport aircraft. Crews from VR-56, Norfolk, Virginia and VR-58, Jacksonville, Florida were involved. A Naval Reserve C-9 aircraft also took part in the initial evacuation of wounded service members from Beirut.

Marine Corps Reserve participation in the Grenada operations has been limited to public affairs activities and augmentation of the Marine Corps Command Center. Nearly 20 reserve officers have assisted in these efforts, which also involved responding to public inquiries on the Lebanon crisis.

Elements of the 189th Air Refueling Group, Arkansas Air National Guard, flew refueling sorties in support of Air Force aircraft proceeding to the Grenada area. Air Force Reserve units and personnel in tactical and strategic airlift units, weapons system security flights, aerial ports, medical evacuation flights, intelligence, and public affairs also participated directly in the Grenada operation. Military Airlift Command missions flown in direct support of Grenada included 20 strategic airlift missions consisting of 229 hours and four tactical airlift missions of 35 flight hours. Air Force Reserve units flew the first load of students out of Grenada. Similar missions were flown in direct support of Beirut involving six strategic airlift missions for 63 hours. Strategic Air Command tanker missions flown in support of Grenada included 11 sorties for 65 hours. The 78th and 79th Air Refueling Squadrons of the 452d Air Refueling Wing, headquartered at March Air Force Base, California refueled fighters, airlifters, and reconnaissance aircraft. Although they were not told that Grenada or the other areas were to be the sites of operations, nor were they told the expected duration of the action, every member of the units who could be contacted volunteered for immediate duty. (U)

Cost Savings Through Competition: Mark Opilla, a Navy contract negotiator, saved \$1.8 million by identifying new contractors to bid on procurement of in-flight refueling nozzles for our Navy aircraft.

The two additional vendors competed with a formerly sole source supplier of the refueling nozzles, resulting in an initial savings of over \$880,000. A subsequent order saved an additional \$1,000,000 while cutting delivery time for the nozzles by four months with the new suppliers.

This action was in keeping with our Defense 10-point plan for improving spare parts procurement and rewarding employees who pursue cost savings. Mr. Opilla was earlier awarded \$1,000 for his efforts in support of the program, and received a personal letter from Admiral Watkins, CNO, citing his action as an outstanding example of the benefits to be gained through initiative and a genuine concern for maximizing the effective use of public funds. (U)

Improvement in Air Force ROTC Units: Three Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC) detachments were removed from probationary status on Wednesday as a result of increasing their enrollment. Detachments at the University of Iowa, Grambling State University, and East Texas State University have attained the Department of Defense enrollment standard for Academic Year 1983-1984. To meet the standard, 17 students

must be enrolled in the first year of the advanced Air Force ROTC program on campus. This action was taken as part of the Air Force annual enrollment assessment of AFROTC detachments. The three detachments were placed on probationary status last year when they failed to meet the enrollment standard.

Air Force ROTC is presently hosted by 151 universities and colleges nationwide and has a total enrollment of over 26,000 students. Seven thousand five hundred scholarships are currently funded by Congress for highly qualified students in engineering and scientific academic areas and to satisfy other critical Air Force requirements. (U)

Defense Efforts Against Waste, Fraud, and Abuse: The past month has been particularly productive in our continuing effort to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse in Defense-related activities. Some of the more notable actions that have occurred are reflected in the short summaries below:

- On December 9, the Sperry Corporation entered a guilty plea to three criminal counts of making fraudulent statements in connection with two Air Force contracts. The plea followed an extensive criminal investigation initiated as a result of a Defense Contract Audit Agency audit. In addition to paying the maximum statutory fines for these violations, Sperry will pay \$1.1 million including double damages, interest, and disallowed costs. To ensure that no similar mischarging practices recur, Sperry has agreed to adopt an extensive three year cost reporting control program. If the company fails to perform adequately in this matter or in any other respect in the future, they will face strong administrative remedies such as debarment or suspension.
- On December 12, a Chicago firm and its former president pleaded guilty to intentionally providing the DoD with substandard parachute suspension cords. This action culminated a 27-month investigation by agents of the DCIS and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The company pleaded guilty to one count of mail fraud and one count of operating through a pattern of racketeering and agreed to pay a fine of \$225,000. The firm's former president and sole stockholder pleaded guilty to two counts of mail fraud and two counts of subscribing to a false income tax return. A hearing on the sentences to be imposed has been set for January 31. The Defense Logistics Agency has suspended the eligibility of the company to receive contracts from the federal government.

- On December 16, criminal charges were filed against a former government buyer for making false statements before a U.S. grand jury by testifying that he had never received money, kickbacks, or anything of value from contractors while an employee of the Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC). The charge also specified that he received money directly from a representative of a company selling products to DISC. In return for the money, it is alleged that he disclosed confidential pricing information regarding the prices bid by competitors and that he received money in various amounts directly and indirectly from four companies that also sold services to DISC. He faces a maximum penalty of five years in prison and/or a \$10,000 fine. The investigation was conducted by the DCIS.
- On December 22, a wholesale dealer in electrical and mechanical parts was indicted on 18 counts of fraud against the Department. The indictment alleged that the contractor defrauded Defense by invoicing and receiving payment for goods never shipped to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). Specifically, he was charged with six counts of mail fraud, each of which carries a maximum sentence of five years imprisonment and a \$1,000 fine, and 12 counts of submitting false claims to the government, each of which carries a maximum sentence of five years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. The scheme charged in the indictment resulted in total payments by DLA of \$78,518 for merchandise never received. These contracts were governed by "fast pay" provisions, under which contractors submit an invoice to the Defense buying activity as soon as they ship merchandise to the government, certifying that they have shipped the goods. Relying on this certification, the Department pays the contractors prior to receipt of the merchandise. This procedure expedites payments to contractors and encourages greater participation by small business in the competitive bidding process. The indictment and debarment of the contractor resulted from an investigation by DCIS.

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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January 14, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 34(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA RW DATE 5/21/13

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Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA *RW* DATE 5/21/13

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



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January 13, 1984

DEFENSE
SITUATION ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities (U)

Legislative Affairs: On Wednesday afternoon retired Admiral Bob Long, who headed our investigation of the Beirut terrorist incident, testified in closed-session before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as part of Senator Percy's hearings on U.S. policy in Lebanon. Admiral Long summarized his responsibilities in conducting the investigation of the terrorist attack, pointing out that his charter was not to conduct a policy review of U.S. activities in Lebanon or the Middle East. Senator Percy criticized the classification of type of death on the death certificates for the Marines killed in the bombing. Originally these were classified as "accidental non-combat." Percy's interest stems from one of his constituents' letters to him. (Incidentally, those Marine deaths have been reclassified as "combat deaths.") Overall, I think Admiral Long's presentation was helpful. The committee respected his wishes and did not press Admiral Long for his personal view of policy in the region.
(S)

B-1B Strategic Bomber Update: The first production B-1B at Rockwell's Palmdale, California plant is now assembled. The fuselage, cockpit, tail section, and wings are attached. Five engines (four for the aircraft plus a spare) have been accepted. They are now predicting an early October 1984 roll-out for the first plane, which, you may recall, will be six months ahead of schedule.

There is a significant amount of hardware in the system; parts for the ninth aircraft are in initial assembly stages, with the previous eight in various stages of assembly. We are working hard to resolve any potential problems that might occur when we go to full scale production of four aircraft per month two years from now, to avoid any interruption in our production schedule.

An independent system review of program cost indicates that even if virtually everything went wrong that could possibly go wrong, a very unlikely event, our total cost still would

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be at the \$20.5 billion we told Congress would be the cost. Conversely, the best case estimate is \$19.946 billion. Therefore, I am sure we will be able to recertify the \$20.5 billion cost.

That we can do this is traceable to our very aggressive management of the B-1B program. There have been numerous top management reviews besides my own; mine are held every two weeks. We have ensured that top management personnel of our contractors have worked together, and vendors have talked to suppliers about quality, timeliness, and cost control. We have reviewed assembly lines and required suppliers to provide more training programs for their workers. The B-1B program reflects how much waste can be eliminated by conscientious management personnel who keep very close tabs on the whole process, and who have stressed elimination of the waste, cost growth, and overcharging that occurred in the past.

An example of our effort to control cost growth in the program involves one major contractor who has a claim against Rockwell for \$131 million additional cost on a \$150 million contract. We are already looking at alternative contractors who can do this same work within existing plant capacity, and the additional charges are being challenged. The fact that we settled one \$400,000 claim for design changes for \$160 is indicative of what happened in the past when DoD did not work as hard to control cost. (C)

Meeting with Chinese Premier: My meeting with Premier Zhao Ziyang on Wednesday was very constructive. He did not raise the subject of Taiwan. He presented his views on various topics in a non-contentious manner. He said that my visit to China last September had left a very good impression on the People's Republic of China leadership and that the important issue of technology transfer had been resolved in light of your decision on export control guidelines. He told me that Defense Minister Zhang Aiping will definitely visit in the first half of this year, but implied that Zhang may hold off until after your visit there in April. There will be working level meetings here of military technology specialists beginning on February 10.

We had a much better dialogue on strategic issues than we had in Beijing. He made the ritual Chinese criticism of the "arms race" between us and the Soviets in Europe, but nodded, seemingly in agreement, at my response that we are only attempting to restore the balance upset by the Soviets. He said the Soviets would retaliate for the PERSHING IIs and GLCMs. I told him the Soviets "began their retaliation in 1977" and that we were simply carrying out the wishes of NATO. I made certain that

the Premier understood your zero option proposal and assured him that our INF negotiations would be on a global basis. He said that Soviet policy has not changed under Andropov, and their southward drive continues. He expressed complete agreement with our views on Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and SS-20s in the Eastern Soviet Union. He also lobbied for their position on obtaining nuclear energy cooperation. I raised the Prisoner of War/Missing in Action (MIA) issue--that is, to let us interview Vietnamese in China to see if they can help us locate MIAs. He responded in an agreeable but noncommittal way. (S)

Readiness Improvements--1983: In the past fiscal year, the personnel situation continued its dramatic improvement in all Services. Morale in military units is high, pride and performance are strong, and statistics reflect the reasons:

- o Recruiting. Now 91 percent of all new recruits are high school graduates, up from 68 percent in 1980. This is particularly significant considering that only 75 percent of today's youth population have high school diplomas. The Army, which usually has the most difficult recruiting job, had its best recruiting year in history. These recruiting successes are happening at a time when the economy is also improving, a time when skeptics said young Americans would turn their backs on the military.
- o Retention. The Navy and Air Force have the toughest re-enlistment challenge because of the demand of private industry for experienced personnel with good technical training. The demand is greater than ever, but today more servicemen and women are choosing to make the Service a career than ever before. Last year, both the Navy and Air Force had record high re-enlistment rates--68 percent and 79 percent respectively. This means more experienced, mature leaders to train new recruits.
- o Reserves. We have always depended on our citizen soldiers to help carry the burdens of the nation's defense. In the past year the strength of the Selected Reserves rose to over one million for the first time since 1961. This is a greater than 24 percent increase since 1979. Guard and reserve forces are also receiving modern new equipment, such as the M-1 tank and Bradley fighting vehicle, F-16 fighter aircraft, and Perry-class guided missile frigates.

Improved compensation, including higher base pay, better travel and housing allowances, bonus and incentive pay, has helped attract and retain qualified, motivated people to a military career. Our readiness investments have also purchased the spare parts, fuel, and other supplies we need to keep our forces fully operational. This enables us to provide more thorough and realistic training. The result of this training was demonstrated by the outstanding performance of our paratroopers and Marines in Grenada, and the fine performance of all our Services during the past year in training exercises with allies around the world. As a result of readiness improvements over the past three years, 39 percent more of our major military units are now categorized as fully or substantially ready for combat. At the same time, our capability to sustain our forces in combat has also increased as we rebuild stocks of war reserves that previously have not kept pace with our potential adversaries. (U)

PHALANX Close-In Weapon System (CIWS): In light of the air threat to our ships in the Eastern Mediterranean and Persian Gulf areas, we recently reviewed air defense requirements for ships being deployed to these areas in 1984. As a result of the review, CIWS will be installed on all the amphibious and naval gunfire support ships that are the most directly exposed. Specific actions being taken to accelerate CIWS installations on these ships include:

- Existing CIWS assets are being diverted and will be installed on 12 of the ships to be deployed. Installations will occur ahead of schedule and outside normal shipyard availabilities.
- A full-time manager has been assigned to oversee the acceleration program to completion.
- We are examining contractual commitments for new construction ships and contractor "surge" capacity as a means of providing additional near-term assets.

We are also investigating acceleration of a CIWS performance upgrade to provide a high angle intercept and engagement capability and will take a hard look at the development schedule, production capability, and quick distribution/installation of backfit kits to enhance further the air defense capability of our ships in these potentially hostile areas. (C)

Air Force Flying Safety Record: I was pleased to learn that the Air Force has achieved its best Flight Safety Record in its history for the second consecutive year. The Class A flight mishap rate for 1983 is estimated to be less than 1.8 per

100,000 flying hours. We believe that it will be lower than 1.8 but will not be able to determine this until late in January. That rate, when translated to total numbers, represents a significant reduction in personnel and hardware losses as compared to 1982. We had 21 fewer pilot fatalities in 1983, 20 fewer destroyed aircraft, and 57 fewer non-pilot fatalities.

The fighter-attack loss rate of 4.0 was the fourth consecutive best year ever for our fighter/attack force. Our three newest fighters, the F-15, F-16, and A-10, have proven safer than any of their predecessors. The Military Airlift Command's rate of 0.4 is better than that of many commercial, passenger-carrying aircraft, with the C-141 and C/KC-135 posting a perfect year--no Class A mishaps. There were no Air Force helicopter losses in 1983. The Air Force Training Command continued to train new pilots, and Strategic Air Command conducted demanding bomber/tanker missions, both with mishap rates of less than 1.0.

This outstanding record was accomplished with our youngest aircrews and maintenance people using high quality and technology aircraft and flying more hours in the most realistic and demanding environment ever. This is another example of the fact that we can recruit, and are recruiting, the quality of people we need to handle this very sophisticated equipment. Command and supervisory emphasis, teamwork, and individual acceptance of professional responsibility to make safety an integral part of mission accomplishment have been responsible for yet another excellent year in Air Force flying safety.
(U)

Progress for Women in the Air Force: The Air Force announced on Wednesday that qualified women are now eligible to fly the KC-10 Extender, the newest tanker cargo aircraft operated by the Strategic Air Command (SAC). Women pilots will be eligible to apply for the next KC-10 selection board, which will meet in April. This was made possible by a determination by SAC and the Military Airlift Command (MAC) that the KC-10 is not a combat aircraft.

The decision to classify the tanker as other than a combat aircraft was made upon completion of the concept of operation for the aircraft, which was developed jointly by SAC and MAC. That classification places the KC-10 in the same category as SAC's KC-135, EC-135, and E-4 aircraft, which currently are open to women crewmembers.

The KC-10 provides U.S. forces with increased global mobility through aerial refueling and cargo support for fighter and

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cargo aircraft deploying overseas, as well as other types of aircraft. SAC currently operates a fleet of 20 KC-10 tankers, with an additional 40 aircraft to be operational by late 1987.
(U)

Communications Confidence-Building Measures Update: This is to update you on the status of our three communications Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) initiatives: upgrading of the Direct Communications Link (DCL), or Hotline; establishing a Joint Military Communications Link (JMCL); and improving Embassy-to-Capitals communications.

In early November, we provided the Soviets, at their request, a technical paper on the Hotline upgrade and policy papers setting forth the rationale and details of our three CBM proposals. You will recall that the Soviet delegation at the August 9-10 talks in Moscow had been willing to discuss only the Hotline upgrade, arguing it was not empowered to discuss the other two issues. We also proposed that the two sides meet in December or January, to discuss the three CBM measures.

The Soviets responded on December 8, agreeing to continue negotiations on the DCL, but not on the other two proposals. Just before Christmas, they suggested the Washington meeting take place this week, and these talks are currently in progress. We are engaging the Soviets in more detailed discussion of the DCL, while continuing to press them on the JMCL and Embassy-to-Capitals communication proposals. However, we do not expect that we will be able to move them on the latter two links. Hence, we are pursuing expansion of the discussion of the DCL to include not only its technical upgrade, but also a review of its uses. This would lay the groundwork for a possible compromise that would have the Soviets, in return for our dropping the JMCL and Embassy-to-Capitals communications, agree to expand the use of the DCL to take advantage of its extensive new transmission capabilities and achieve at least some of the crisis communications improvements we had envisioned for the JMCL. This would be consistent with our change of strategy to couple the JMCL, which the Soviets do not want, to the DCL upgrade, which they do want.

With the public and press, we are taking a low key approach. With Congress, we are being somewhat more active. We have told Senators Nunn and Warner that we are meeting with the Soviets and informed the leadership of the House and Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees of the meeting. (S)

Forty-first Combat Support Hospital (CSH), Comayagua: The 41st CSH has been operating with 350 personnel in Honduras since August 1983, during the early stages of the joint, combined

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exercise, AHUAS TARA II. This includes the assigned 41st CSH personnel, Health Service Command filler personnel, and personnel assigned to the other medical units in Honduras. Humanitarian accomplishments reported by the 41st CSH as of December 31, 1983 are:

- 30,000 Medical Civil Action Program patients.
- 12,000 dental patients.
- 13,000 animals inspected/treated.
- 20,000 immunizations administered.
- 74 Honduran medical personnel trained (5 week course).

I saw this hospital and visited with our troops when I was in Honduras last fall, and it is a splendid example of what America does best.

The U.S. Southern Command plan for a continued medical presence in Honduras involves the complete spectrum of health care present throughout the exercise, but with reductions in strength (from 350 to 220 Army Medical Department personnel) after the exercise ends. Additionally, a semi-permanent medical facility is under construction that would be initially co-staffed with Honduran and U.S. personnel and eventually equipped with excess equipment from CSH hospitals. The plan is to turn that facility over to Honduran medical control in 18-24 months. The entire issue of a continued presence in Honduras after AHUAS TARA II is currently under review by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (S)

Increased Training Levels for Army National Guard: For some time now, our National Guard Bureau has encouraged units to increase the level of training conducted during their annual training periods. This effort is beginning to bear fruit as reflected in a review of training conducted in fiscal year 1983. There are now a total of 185 armor, infantry, armored cavalry, reconnaissance, and Tow Light Anti-tank battalions/squadrons in the Army National Guard. During Fiscal Year 1983, 81 percent of these units trained above the required platoon level. Forty-five of the units trained at the company level, 43 at the battalion level, and 63 above the battalion level. This increased level of training enhances the total Army's readiness and ability to deploy at company and above levels. (U)

Defense Assistance in Avian Influenza Outbreak: An Extraordinary Emergency was declared by the Department of Agriculture in early November as a result of a highly infectious and pathogenic outbreak of Avian Influenza in several counties of southeastern Pennsylvania. At that time the Army was requested to provide military support to the U.S. Army Forces Command Animal Disease Eradication Plan. This plan is based on a 1965 Memorandum of Understanding between Agriculture and the

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General Services Administration. Approximately 50 Army personnel are working with the USDA task force, of which 13 are Army Veterinary Corps Officers. Other Army support includes trucks and drivers, communication equipment and personnel, air sampling equipment, and military police. They will continue to support USDA as long as the task force is needed to enforce the Federal quarantine. (U)

Defense-Agriculture Memorandum of Understanding: Last Friday we signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in concert with the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture to simplify cooperation between the two departments, so that military personnel and their families can take advantage of assistance available to them from the Extension Service.

The Extension Service has resources in each state and territory that can help teach military personnel and families about food and nutrition, financial and resource management, child development and family counseling, housing and energy, and other subjects of consumer interest. A recent example of Extension Service support was the setting up of family support programs and educational classes for Navy and Air Force families located in an off-base housing area in Norfolk, Virginia. The Service also has worked with Keesler Air Force Base, in Biloxi, Mississippi in developing films to teach airmen and women basic skills in budgeting and money management.

Defense also provides extensive community service programs to improve the quality of life for our Service personnel and their families. The Department operates over 500 child care centers, 246 family support centers, 422 youth activity centers, dependent schools overseas, and schools here in the continental United States. (U)

Shelter for the Homeless: We are continuing to lease space to church groups at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico and Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, Texas for use as shelters. Four families at a time are provided shelter at each location. Negotiations are underway at Camp Parks, California for use of one barracks building as a shelter. Representatives of the National Committee on Food and Shelter and Alameda County officials toured the facility yesterday.

We have recently responded to inquiries about the program from Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and Virginia Beach, and representatives have traveled to Denver and Baltimore to meet with local officials. We have also been working with Health and Human Services (HHS) to provide relocatable shelters for use in Georgetown. My staff is now working with the Services to develop a mission requirement to bring such shelters to

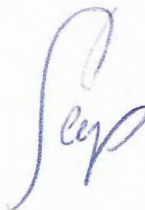
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Washington. At the request of HHS, we will take no action until the City of Washington and the Committee on Creative Non-Violence sign an agreement permitting shelters to be erected on city property. We may have a signed agreement early next week. The National Committee on Food and Shelter and Margaret's task force continue to praise Defense efforts in this program. (U)

Combined Federal Campaign (CFC): In this year's campaign, my office has raised \$168,563, a 13 percent increase over last year's achievement.

From 1981 to 1984, participation in the CFC increased from 68 percent to 77 percent, with an average gift increase of \$13.44. In each of the past three years under your Administration, we have raised 105 percent of our goals (the goals have increased annually), a dollar volume increase of 62 percent in 1984 over 1981. Contributions by payroll deduction have increased 3 percent between 1981 and 1984, with 1984 showing a 13 percent increase over the 1983 figures (payroll deductions had fallen 10 percent from the previous year). As you know, this resurgence in use of the payroll deduction plan is particularly gratifying since, in many cases, it enables a contributor to donate a more significant gift.

Overall, I think that Air Force Secretary Verne Orr, as Chairman of the National Capital Region 1984 campaign, has done a magnificent job. The upward trend in total receipts is an accomplishment of which all of us can be proud. (U)



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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January 21, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for Friday,
January 20, 1984.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA RW, DATE 5/21/13

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

04 JAN 26 P:4:04

January 20, 1984

WIL E H S E
SITUATION ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities (U)

6.2(a)

Cruise Missile Update: Our Ground Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM) inventory is continuing to build in Europe. Everything is on schedule and 37 missiles are in place. The second base at [redacted] will become operationally capable in March, as planned.

We are in this position as a result of extraordinary efforts on the part of our military personnel and the willing help of our contractors. We have been able to accomplish this largely because we implemented the basic philosophy we had when you came into office. After impressing upon our people the critical necessity of making the IOC, the managers in the field were given the authority and the flexibility to take actions that were necessary to meet this responsibility. I conducted performance reviews every two weeks to be sure we were on time and under budget. The performance of our people involved in this program has been outstanding, and I have sent congratulations to all those responsible for GLCM deployment, as well as to those responsible for making the PERSHING II IOC on time.

6.2(a)
3.3(b)(4)

This same emphasis led to development of a new procedure for nuclear certification [redacted]. Under the procedure, if an alert were given, the missile commander would direct the placement of warheads on the missiles and certify them operational before dispersal. Under previous procedures, this would have required 40 man-hours. Using new software and built-in test equipment, this would be reduced to one man-hour. This has significantly improved our dispersal capability and saved us \$75 million on test equipment. Additionally, other nuclear systems will also gain the benefit of this improvement.

We are now giving additional emphasis to the Sea-Launched Cruise Missile (SLCM). In November, we achieved IOC for the TOMAHAWK anti-ship missile (TASM) on submarines. The battleship NEW JERSEY deployed with six sea-launched TASMs and two conventional TOMAHAWK land attack missiles (TLAM/C). This is a minimum loading that will increase as more missiles are received and operational testing is completed. (S)

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NLRRM 453/7 #159634

BY AW NARA DATE 12/22/2002

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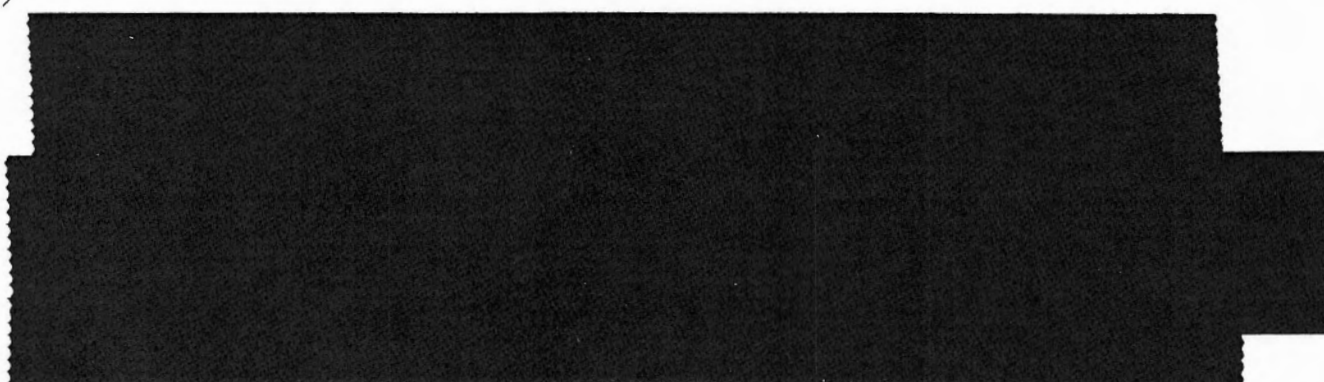
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Federal Voting Assistance Program: In support of this program, I sent a memorandum last month to all Department components, emphasizing that all Department personnel overseas and their eligible dependents should be given every opportunity to exercise their right to vote. Commanders at all echelons of command were encouraged to place this program as a high priority and give it special attention and support.

With the memorandum, I enclosed the Department Voting Action Plan and Information Support Plan for the 1984 Elections, which place special emphasis on ensuring the delivery of Federal Post Card Applications for Absentee Ballots. I also asked each component to develop implementing plans, and these are now either complete or nearing completion. (U)

Meeting with Portuguese Vice Prime Minister/Minister of Defense Mota Pinto: I met with Portuguese Vice Prime Minister Mota Pinto on Wednesday in the Pentagon to discuss the successful agreement negotiated last month on the renewal of our military presence at the Lajes Air Base in the Azores, and our pledge of "best efforts" to help Portugal meet its military modernization requirements. I reiterated the importance to us of using Lajes in reinforcing NATO, as a refueling site for logistics flights into the eastern Mediterranean, and as a staging base for ASW, reconnaissance, and surveillance flights in the North and Central Atlantic Ocean regions. I also told him that we have proposed a FY 1985 security assistance program of \$125 million in a mix of grants and credits, and he responded that the Portuguese are hopeful we will be able to provide a "rising trend" in security assistance to them over the life (eight years) of the base agreement. (C)

3.3(b)(6)



I pointed out our concerns on technology transfer and the dangers that short-sighted business policies pose for the Alliance. I also reiterated our disapproval of The Netherlands' decision to sell F-28 aircraft to Libya. (C)

Communications Confidence-Building Measures Discussions: Last week I reported that U.S. and Soviet officials were meeting for further discussions on confidence-building measures through

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improvement of communications links between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Significant progress was made on important technical aspects of the proposed upgrade of the U.S.-Soviet Direct Communications Link (DCL). The Soviets agreed in principle to our proposals to utilize multipath transmission links employing satellite and cable technology with a complementing circuit for operational control, facsimile terminals of the same make and model at each end of the DCL, and a U.S.-built and -supplied security device. We agreed to provide the Soviets with the additional technical information that is necessary to take us beyond this agreement in principle to agreement on implementing steps.

As expected, the Soviets had no comments on our proposals for a Joint Military Communications Link or enhanced diplomatic communications links. At this point, it appears that these proposals will continue to remain essentially inactive, at least for the foreseeable future. We then proposed to the Soviets that both sides consider and discuss expansion of uses for the DCL and establishment of regular, periodic reviews of the DCL equipment, procedures, and uses. The Soviets were noncommittal on the former and somewhat skeptical, but not outwardly opposed, to the need for the latter. They did, however, leave the door open to subsequent discussion on both suggestions.

The sides also agreed to meet again in Moscow and, at Soviet request, we agreed that the specific agenda and dates for the meeting will be arranged through diplomatic channels. (S)

Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF): The 1982 Bartlett Report, on which the current Lebanese Armed Forces Modernization Plan was based, held as a primary assumption that the LAF would have to contend only with weak factional forces left in the wake of an Israeli and Syrian withdrawal. Of course, complete withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces has not occurred, and Muslim militias have acquired substantial combat capability, principally from Syria. Thus the Bartlett Report assumption is no longer valid. The threat to the establishment of Government of Lebanon (GOL) authority throughout the Greater Beirut area consists of well-armed and entrenched Muslim factions, many of which have strong ties to Syria. This threat will continue even if Syrian forces withdraw, and the threat of terrorist attacks has also increased significantly.

Recent analysis by the Joint Chiefs of Staff indicates that a fully mechanized force of 10 brigades is a realistic estimate of the forces needed to meet the near- and mid-term goals of controlling Greater Beirut and extending GOL authority into Tripoli and Southern Lebanon. The heavy emphasis on armor and mechanized infantry is an appropriate response to the armor

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and artillery capabilities of the opposing forces. The LAF is capable of absorbing the equipment required for a Brigade Force in the next four months, with additional technical and training assistance, and the LAF logistics system is adequate to support a 10-brigade force operating in the Greater Beirut area. Logistics will, however, become a limiting factor when brigades are deployed in Tripoli and Southern Lebanon. U.S. training teams now in place will alleviate some of these shortcomings, but a complete logistics system will not be in place for three years.

Although the LAF has demonstrated its ability to assimilate sophisticated equipment and to fight well on the battlefield, it requires further upgrading to give it the capability to extend GOL authority throughout the Greater Beirut area. This upgrading will also provide a realistic means of establishing GOL control in Southern Lebanon, a prerequisite for Israeli withdrawal. Additionally, it will have the important effect of reducing the requirement for the MNF presence.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff will undertake another review in six months to confirm the validity of the 10-brigade force structure.
(S)

Sinai Multinational Force and Observers: Approximately 800 soldiers of the Army's 82d Airborne Division from Fort Bragg, North Carolina will deploy to the Sinai Peninsula this month for a six month tour of duty with the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO). They will replace soldiers from the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), who will return to Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Members of the 101st have been on duty with the MFO since August, 1983.

About 350 other soldiers from various support units will also deploy for six months duty with the MFO Logistical Support Unit. This unit provides administrative, finance, medical, logistics, maintenance, and transportation support to the MFO.

This is the fifth U.S. Army contingent to serve in the Sinai in support of our commitment to the MFO, as established under the provisions of the protocol entered into by Egypt and Israel in 1981. (U)

Review of Medical Readiness Planning: As you know, the Long Commission concluded that on-scene medical care following the Beirut bombing was heroic and found no evidence that any of the wounded died or received improper medical treatment as a result of evacuation or casualty distribution procedures.

But the general subject of medical readiness is so vital, I directed Assistant Secretary Bud Mayer to initiate an independent review of medical readiness planning in the U.S. European

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Command and, where necessary, to develop recommendations for corrective action. As a minimum, the review will cover medical command and control, medical evacuation, the adequacy of medical planning and communications, arrangements with friendly nationals for hospitalization and evacuation support in the event of mass casualties, and planning for medical responses to terrorist attacks. It will also cover any additional matters of significance related to medical readiness planning that may become evident during the overall review. I expect a report on the findings of this review around May 1. (U)

Alcohol-Related Traffic Accident Fatalities: As a follow-on to our Defense directive on drunk driving, the Army implemented policies last July that mandated harsher actions for driving while intoxicated (DWI). These policies were aimed at reducing death and injuries resulting from drunk driving and, in conjunction with these policies, law enforcement efforts were increased on Army installations. A review of the most recent data on alcohol-related traffic accident fatalities indicates that these actions are having a significant effect in reducing the number of soldiers killed in alcohol-related privately-owned vehicle accidents.

The number of soldiers lost to such accidents during FY 1983 (92) showed a 22 percent decline from FY 1982 (118). The first quarter of FY 1984 fatality statistics show a 73 percent reduction from first quarter FY 1983 and a 75 percent reduction from first quarter FY 1982. Eight soldiers lost their lives in these accidents in the first quarter of FY 1984, compared to 32 in the same quarter FY 1983.

We anticipate that this decline in traffic fatalities will continue throughout the Department as continued emphasis is placed on DWI. (U)

Overhaul Completion--USS CONSTELLATION: We announced on Wednesday that the aircraft carrier CONSTELLATION will complete its 14-month overhaul next week at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Washington, two weeks ahead of schedule and on budget at \$235 million. The overhaul included a major conversion for the F/A-18 HORNET strike-fighter and self-defense weapons systems. The ship's capabilities were upgraded with installation of the NATO SEA SPARROW and VULCAN PHALANX Close-In Weapons System. Modern radars and other equipment were also installed to enhance the ship's command, control, and communications capabilities. CONSTELLATION successfully completed sea trials last week, achieving speeds in excess of 30 knots. (U)

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Visit with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir: I had a very positive meeting and luncheon today with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir. Our discussions were direct, detailed, and friendly. Prime Minister Mahathir, despite his non-aligned status, asked for more military training assistance, additional joint exercises, and help from our Special Operations Forces in improving Malaysian anti-terrorist capabilities. He offered increased use by us of a Malaysian guerrilla warfare school. These are areas in which we can be very helpful, and I so indicated to Mahathir. I expect to follow-up with military-to-military discussions in the near future. I reviewed our dialogue with China and the Soviet threat in Southeast Asia. Prime Minister Mahathir then pointedly praised presence of our Seventh Fleet, while expressing concern for Vietnamese and Soviet moves in the direction of Malaysia's offshore oil claims. His visit capped a very positive Washington visit. In his toast Prime Minister Mahathir stated that it is more important to be perceived as non-aligned than it is to be non-aligned. (S)

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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January 27, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE *JCM*

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

DC

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for Friday,
January 27, 1984

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA *RW*, DATE *5/21/13*

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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January 27, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

NLRRM453/7 #159635

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities (U)

BY RW NARA DATE 3/4/19

Legislative Affairs: The Senate Armed Services Committee held its confirmation hearing this week on Will Taft's nomination for Deputy Secretary. The hearing was generally well attended and several Senators spoke openly of their support for the appointment. Senator Tower pledged his support to report the nomination out of his committee after the expiration of seven days. Senate confirmation action should take place next week.

We are making final preparations for next week's presentation of the FY 1985 Department of Defense Budget to the Congress. On Tuesday we will hold an embargoed preview briefing for key Congressional staff members and the press. Beginning Wednesday, I will be appearing before our six major committees to discuss the budget in detail; I will have breakfast with the Senate Armed Services Committee prior to Wednesday's all day hearing. On Thursday and Friday I will testify before the House Armed Services Committee with a breakfast being planned for Friday morning. In advance of the hearing we have arranged for both committees to receive our code-word Red-Blue briefing on Soviet trends and capabilities and the U.S. response.

Hearings will continue on the Defense budget the following week with the Senate Budget Committee on Monday, February 6; the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee on Tuesday; and the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Thursday. The final Defense budget introductory hearings will take place after the Congressional recess with the House Budget Committee on February 21 and the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee on March 1 and 2. We are planning to have breakfast meetings with committee members each morning before the hearing sessions to discuss the importance of continuing our rebuilding program. (U)

ICBM Modernization Update: The PEACEKEEPER program remains on schedule and on budget with system performance during the first three tests exceeding our expectations and accuracy better than final design requirements. There was one minor malfunction during the third test, a manufacturing problem not a design

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error; one weld on the third stage was unsatisfactory. The same problem was found on other third stages, corrected, and resolved for future missiles. The next PEACEKEEPER test launch is scheduled for late March.

Upcoming events in the PEACEKEEPER program include submission of the final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to the Environmental Protection Agency and the first annual report on ICBM modernization to the Congress. The EIS will be submitted next week, and I have signed the first annual report on ICBM modernization, which will go forward with the budget. The FY 1985 budget contains \$5 billion for PEACEKEEPER. This is a peak year funding for this system; it funds 40 missiles, tests, and actual deployments. Subsequent years will require much lower funding levels for the system.

The small/hard-mobile ICBM program is proceeding rapidly, with eight system definition contracts already issued. We now plan to begin full-scale engineering development (building test models and preparing for production) in late 1986 or early 1987 and achieving initial operational capability (IOC) in the early 1990s. This equates to a nine-year development cycle. In contrast, PEACEKEEPER took 14 years to develop. We have \$491 million in the FY 1985 budget request for the small missile plus \$234 million for follow-on basing technology. We are concerned about the basing technology funding because Congress halved our request in FY 1984. If basing technology is not fully appropriated, we could have the same problem we had two years ago with the PEACEKEEPER--a missile but no adequately tested or proven basing mechanism. We follow this very closely. (C)

Delivery of USS GEORGIA (SSBN 729): On January 17, USS GEORGIA was delivered to the Navy six weeks early. This continues the trend of timely delivery of TRIDENT submarines by Electric Boat, which delivered USS OHIO on time, USS MICHIGAN four weeks early, and USS FLORIDA six weeks ahead of schedule.

Upon commissioning of USS GEORGIA on February 11, the Navy will have four TRIDENT submarines in the fleet and a total force of 35 SSBNs. An additional seven TRIDENT submarines are under construction (HENRY M. JACKSON is scheduled for commissioning in October 1984) and scheduled for delivery during the 1984-1990 time frame. (U)

Efforts to Increase Competition: In keeping with our continuing efforts to reduce costs through increasing competition, Navy Secretary John Lehman, in a recent message to the fleet, directed increased competition in procurement of products and services as a major Navy objective for 1984. Citing the

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Navy's competitive procurement performance in exceeding the 1983 goals, he called upon commanders to ". . . increase use and support of competition advocates, and aggressively exploit all opportunities for competitive procurement." The Navy's competitive contract awards totaled \$13.2 billion in FY 1983. This represents 30.5 percent of the Navy's procurement total and a 40 percent increase over the \$9.4 billion awarded competitively in FY 1982. (U)

B-1B Strategic Bomber Rollout--an Update: In my Weekly Report of January 13, I indicated that we were predicting an early October rollout, some six months ahead of the original schedule, of the first production B-1B. Based on this estimate the Air Force had been planning the ceremony for October 6. I am pleased to report now that the rollout can now be advanced yet another month, and we are planning to have it as early as Tuesday, September 4, the day after Labor Day. The early rollout means that it may be possible to have a first flyaway in early October. In light of these latest developments, we now have the opportunity for two major events regarding the B-1, and you may desire to participate in one or both of them. I will advise you of the proposed dates. (U)

Lease of STINGER Missiles to Saudi Arabia: Earlier this month Ambassador Bandar asked us to examine the possibility of providing a small number of STINGER missiles to enhance the security of the royal yacht during its transit from Europe to Saudi Arabia. We have agreed to assist. The Saudis have requested four launchers and a total of 24 missiles and that we train a small group of gunners for them.

We are preparing a lease agreement for such a loan and intend to provide the missiles in early March. The lease will be for a period of 60 days, after which they will be returned to us. The Army is also preparing a Letter of Agreement to train up to eight gunners through an intensive training program of one week.

We have coordinated this action with State, and they will inform the appropriate Congressional staff members in the near future so that the lease will not jeopardize the impending sale of STINGERS to Saudi Arabia. State currently plans to proceed with the required Congressional notification on the sale as soon as the Saudis have provided us with the appropriate security assurances, hopefully in conjunction with notification of our planned sale of STINGER missiles to Jordan. (C)

Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM) Test: Last Thursday, the Strategic Air Command (SAC) launched an ALCM-B over the Utah Test and Training Range. The mission was highly successful with all objectives achieved. One key objective, flexible targeting,

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was successfully exercised for the first time in the program. Flexible targeting is an offensive avionics system software option that permits the aircrew to change the ALCM primary target location while the B-52 carrier aircraft is en route to the ALCM launch point. In this case, the revised target location was offset approximately five nautical miles from the original target. ALCM flight duration was 4 hours, 19 minutes. Missile accuracy, although not yet scored, was well within the operational requirement. (C)

Possible French AWACS Program: As a follow-on to my discussions with French Minister of Defense Hernu we have commenced planning for AWACS procurement discussions with France. The first meeting of our International Program Policy Formulation Council was held earlier this month to begin the process of establishing guidelines and options concerning the major issues relating to an affordable French AWACS program. The Council has established a working group to develop Department options regarding discretionary changes associated with an AWACS sale to France and related agreements/concessions to be sought from them.

A French team last week completed an AWACS visit with our Air Force and the Boeing Company. As a result of the visit we now have a firm understanding of the French configuration and support interests from which to develop funding alternatives; these, of course, will depend greatly upon an AWACS program for our own Air Force. The French will visit again in late February to define logistics needs in more detail. (C)

Yugoslavia Fighter Aircraft Engines: We recently had staff discussions on license requests from Pratt and Whitney and General Electric that would authorize the companies to provide engine performance and technical data to Yugoslavia in connection with an effort to design and produce a fighter aircraft in Yugoslavia. It was generally agreed among OSD and Service representatives that the licenses could be approved but that the technical information to be provided Yugoslavia must be limited to form, fit, and function data. It was further agreed that provision of other technical data would require another license, that there would be no commitment to license hardware sales, and that we would not consider co-production. The Yugoslavs envision a program in which they would develop and produce most of the aircraft but purchase the engines. They are also considering French and British engines. (C)

Exercise AHUAS TARA II: You may recall that AHUAS TARA II is a group of multi-operational joint/combined command post and field training exercises that began in Honduras last August. We are now approaching the end of the series, with the final event scheduled to terminate February 5. Various engineer activities

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in preparation for and in support of the exercises have resulted in the upgrading of three airstrips and the digging of several water wells. Exercise activities currently underway center on command, control, and coordination of counterinsurgency and interdiction operations on land, sea, and air. These activities will afford us an opportunity to evaluate mutual capabilities for defense of the region, enhance readiness of participating U.S. units, improve the capabilities of participating forces to interdict illicit movement of arms and subversives, and test and validate our contingency plans in the Caribbean Basin. (S)

Israel and Republic of Korea (ROK) Interest in Diesel Submarines:

The Israeli and ROK Navies have been in contact with U.S. and foreign shipyards and have held discussions with our Navy regarding the procurement of diesel submarines of U.S. design. They are also examining the construction of submarines of foreign design, but incorporating U.S. weapon and control systems in U.S. shipyards. Our shipyards are very interested in acquiring this work since it would help alleviate the currently depressed U.S. shipbuilding market. (C)

Progress on Security of Executive Communications: This is to update you on our progress in implementation of National Security Decision Directive 113:

- All Executive Secure Mobile Communications System (EXCOMS) hardware was completed and en route to the National Security Agency (NSA) by December 31, 1983.
- A delay has occurred in completing the EXCOMS net control/operator console site construction in the National Military Command Center. The original plan called for completion of site preparation on December 30, 1983; it is anticipated that site preparation will now be completed by January 31. In light of the new completion date, the EXCOMS implementation schedule will provide for fixed site installation and check out by February 29 and system IOC about March 15, 1984.
- Mobile terminal installation will commence by March 15 and proceed at a rate of three to four vehicles per day.

A joint effort is underway by the White House Communications Agency and NSA to increase the secure trunking capacity between the Pentagon and the White House. Studies have shown that the existing trunks are used at nearly full capacity. The new trunks will accommodate the heavy traffic load anticipated from the 30 White House Staff cars that will be equipped with EXCOMS. (C)

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