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File Folder SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT
(06/01/1984-06/15/1984)

RBW 5/21/2013

FOIA

M453

Box Number 7

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
159688	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES R 2/22/2019 M453/7	6	6/1/1984	B1
159689	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES PAR 12/22/2022 M453/7	7	6/8/1984	B1
159690	CABLE	042250Z JUNE 84 R 2/1/2016 M453/7	3	6/4/1984	B1
159691	MEMO	TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES [PG. 1 ONLY; COPY OF DOC. 159692]	1	6/15/1984	B1
159692	MEMO	WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	8	6/15/1984	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]
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~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

June 1, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for Friday,
June 1, 1984.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

~~SECRET~~

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



~~SECRET~~ NOFORN
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

159688

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

84 MAY 1 9:27

June 1, 1984

DECLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities

NLRR M453/7 #159688
BY AW NARA DATE 2/22/19

Legislative Affairs: The Congress was in session very late last night and I am, therefore, not including an item on legislative activities. I will, however, send a followup memorandum encapsulating Defense-related Congressional activities for the week. (U)

Visit with U.K. Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe: On Tuesday I met with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, who is visiting Washington for the NATO North Atlantic Council meetings. We discussed developments in the Persian Gulf, agreeing that we should continue our valuable consultations on contingency planning for the region. Sir Geoffrey noted that the recent elections in El Salvador represent a real plus for U.S. efforts and an example for Nicaragua to emulate; he also emphasized the need to do everything possible to reinforce democratic societies. Ambassador Sir Oliver Wright, who accompanied Sir Geoffrey, noted that, in Nicaragua today, they see the "old, familiar pattern" of communization dating back to post-war Europe. We agreed on the importance of continuing our efforts toward arms control, but acknowledged that little progress is likely in the next few months since the Soviets will probably "hold out" to await the outcome of the November elections. (C)

Visit with Icelandic Foreign Minister Geir Hallgrimsson: I met Tuesday with Foreign Minister Hallgrimsson to discuss a controversy about a new U.S. shipping company taking over carriage of all Defense materiel to our base at Keflavik, by invoking the 1904 Cargo Preference Act. The current Government of Iceland has been very supportive of our military programs in Iceland, and I congratulated the Foreign Minister on his personal contributions in this area. On the shipping controversy, I told him that the Department has no option but to comply with the law. I did suggest that they might want to put some Icelandic ships under U.S. flag to be eligible to compete. I pointed out our common interest in keeping this commercial issue separate from the status of the Keflavik base and promised to give full consideration to an Icelandic position paper that he gave me on the issue. Defense is participating in an interagency working group on this issue, and we will take up the Icelandic position paper in that forum. (C)

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DECLASSIFY ON OADR

~~SECRET~~ NOFORN

SEC DEF CONTR No. X30986

Visit with Austrian Minister of Defense Friedhelm Frischenschlager:

On Tuesday I met with Minister Frischenschlager, who is the first Austrian Minister of Defense to visit the United States since 1972. Among the principal topics we discussed were the need for the West to tighten control of sensitive dual-use technology, and Austrian interest in purchasing used fighter aircraft and the U.S. COPPERHEAD laser-guided artillery projectile. I believe our discussion established a good basis for further talks on these issues. In addition to his meetings in Washington, Minister Frischenschlager will visit U.S. Alpine units in Vermont, the New London Navy Base, Strategic Air Command Headquarters, and Hill Air Force Base in Utah. (C)

Visit with Israeli Minister of Defense Moshe Arens:

On Wednesday I met with Minister Arens in the Pentagon at his request. The main topic was Minister Arens' request that the United States join Israel in sharing the cost and risk involved in placing a developmental Pratt and Whitney (P&W 1128) jet engine into their latest buy of F-16 aircraft instead of the General Electric (GE 110) that will be the standard U.S. Air Force F-16 engine. I explained to Minister Arens the competitive process that we had just gone through to select the GE 110 engine and said that our Air Force is happy with the engine selection and that this process has provided for our present and near-term (next three to four years) jet engine requirements. I told them, of course, they were free to take any engine they wished but we could not pay the cost of development of a new engine for them when we were using the GE engine and, to a lesser extent, the P&W 220, on both of which full development costs had already been paid. I reaffirmed our willingness to provide Israel with either the GE 110 or the P&W 220 if they desired. Subsequently, we were told that Israel will choose the GE 110.

Minister Arens also expressed his views on the sale of STINGER missiles to Saudi Arabia. We had a frank discussion in which I provided our rationale for the sale and said we firmly believe it is in the U.S. and other Western Nations' interest to send the missiles. His worry, he said, is that STINGERS may fall into terrorist hands. I said that if we allowed fear of terrorism to paralyze actions we felt were necessary, terrorism would have won. Our meeting closed on a friendly note on the positive status of U.S./Israeli relations. He later told the press Israeli-U.S. relations have never been better. (S)

AEGIS System Performance: The recent deployment of the USS TICONDEROGA (CG-47) to the Eastern Mediterranean was the first "real world" test of the AEGIS Air Defense System, and the feedback provided by Commander, Sixth Fleet and the Battle Force Commander reflects their satisfaction with the performance of the system. These actual reports are vastly different from the ill-informed earlier press reports criticizing the ship. Extracts from their comments follow:

- TICONDEROGA's deployment exceeded expectations in terms of the contribution made to overall battle group effectiveness. The ability of TICONDEROGA's combat systems to achieve and maintain a high quality battle space picture and continuously provide it to all NTDS (Navy Tactical Data System) ships and aircraft in the battle group was unique. This unambiguously successful test gave the Warfare and Task Group Commanders unprecedented confidence in the accuracy of the operational situation depicted and resulted in improved decision making.
- TICONDEROGA's operating environment was a stationary operating area, with high air traffic density, but few threat aircraft. Operating in the same area with the two U.S. carrier battle groups were Italian and British combatants and a French carrier battle group, many of which were data link participants. There was frequent civilian air traffic arriving and departing Larnaca, Cyprus and, for various periods, Beirut International Airport. Israeli reconnaissance flights flew daily and occasionally conducted air strikes into Lebanon. This demanding environment was an ideal test for the AEGIS system, which requires that hostile targets be distinguished instantly from other traffic, which is to be ignored. The high density air traffic (commercial, friendly, carrier battle group organic aircraft, and some potentially hostile--unidentified--aircraft) provided a sustained challenge, unequalled to date for an Anti-Air Warfare Commander.
- The SPY-1 radar maintained previously unattainable track continuity on every track detected and, when supplemented by the E-2C aircraft and other ship radar coverage beyond TICONDEROGA's radar horizon, the AEGIS system provided a comprehensive picture of the entire battle force air space. This enabled the Battle Force Commander to apply rules of engagement and position forces with great confidence. The AEGIS system provides the first true capability for controlling a realistic air defense over a large volume of airspace. Because the carrier battle groups were composed of technologically advanced combat suites, as well as older systems, and had foreign Navy ships as data link participants, TICONDEROGA was challenged to integrate all anti-air warfare systems so each could contribute effectively. TICONDEROGA's ability to accomplish this was a tribute to the ship's superior airspace management and control capability.

Incidentally--you will recall that Nancy sponsored and christened "TICONDEROGA" on May 16, 1981. (C)

Reserve Component Improvements: We have invested significant efforts since the start of your Administration toward improvement of the Reserve Components of our combat forces. These efforts derived directly from your statement in July 1981 that the Reserve Forces shall "be manned, equipped, and trained to meet their full responsibility as a combat-ready element of the Total Force." In keeping with the objective of providing maximum total military capability at minimum cost, we have altered policy toward the Reserve Components in several important areas.

Equipment procurement and distribution priorities are now clearly stated and implemented. The first to fight will be the first equipped--regardless of whether the unit is Active, Guard, or Reserve. An Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs has been appointed, in keeping with Congressional mandate; this ensures explicit reserve participation in policy and resource deliberations at the highest levels within the Department. Additionally, to achieve the most cost-effective mix of active and reserve forces, specific methodologies and decision criteria are now being developed for the first time.

We have also made significant improvements in Reserve Component manpower. Selected Reserve strength exceeded 1,000,000 members in 1983, the first time since 1961, increasing by 18 percent from 850,814 in FY 1980 to 1,004,547 in FY 1983. Full-time support to Guard and Reserve units for management, administration, training, and maintenance has increased from 107,700 in FY 1980 to 128,300 in FY 1983, an increase of 19.1 percent. The statutory military service obligation has also been extended from six to eight years. This will increase pretrained manpower in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) by 150,000 members by the year 1990.

Reserve Component participation in exercises and operational missions has increased significantly, resulting in an increased capability to surge in response to crises. Army Reserve and Guard units participating in training with overseas deployed forces increased from 117 units in FY 1980 to 400 in FY 1983, a 24 percent increase. Personnel and equipment budgets for the Reserve Components have increased from \$7.6 billion (FY 1980) to \$11.8 billion (FY 1983), a 55 percent increase in actual dollars and 34 percent increase in constant dollars. During fiscal years 1981-1983, a total of \$4.5 billion has been budgeted specifically to begin reduction of the equipment shortage. As a result, M1 Abrams Tanks and M2/M3 Bradley Fighting Vehicles have already been placed in National Guard roundout units much earlier than the original schedule of FY 1985. Reserve units are now included in the Rapid Deployment Force, affirming the capabilities of the Guard and Reserve for early and rapid employment in a crisis, and

depletion of Guard and Reserve equipment to satisfy Foreign Military Assistance Programs has been curtailed.

Other major Reserve Component force structure and readiness improvements include:

- Assignment of first line F-15 and F-16 fighter aircraft to the Air National Guard and programming of the F/A-18 for the Navy Reserve;
- Modern PERRY (FFG-7) and KNOX (FF-1052) Class frigates for the Naval Reserve;
- An increase of Army roundout brigades from four in FY 1980 to five in FY 1983;
- A squadron of modern KC-10 tanker aircraft in the Air Force Reserve to augment the Strategic Air Command refueling mission; and
- Training achieved through participation by Guard and Reserve personnel in the national war on drug trafficking as an adjunct to operational missions. (U)

Small ICBM Progress: Last week we announced the award of a contract to Rockwell International for the guidance and control integration of the Small ICBM. This effort will include technical interface with all guidance and propulsion systems to ensure the best possible guidance system for the Small ICBM. Data obtained from this contract will be used to continue design and development and to support other proposals in a follow-on competition. The design phase is scheduled to continue through September, 1986. This contract is part of the continuing series of small ICBM contract awards since the initiation of the research and development program.

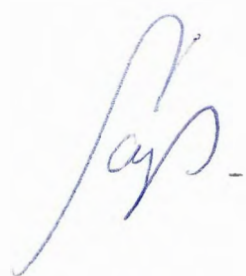
We awarded contracts last December to Boeing Aerospace, Martin-Marietta, McDonnell Douglas, and General Dynamics/Convair for Small ICBM systems definition. Morton Thiokol, Hercules, United Technologies, and Aerojet General also received contracts in December for missile booster design definition. Hard mobile launcher contracts were awarded to Bell/Textron, Martin-Marietta, Boeing Aerospace, and to General Dynamics/Convair in February. Contracts for Alternate Inertial Navigation Systems (AINS) were awarded May 14 to Litton, Honeywell, and General Electric. All of these contracting efforts are in line with the Congressional mandate that we pursue the Small ICBM program as an item of "highest national priority." Our objectives in awarding parallel definition contracts for various subsystems of the Small ICBM are to reduce the time required for concept definition, to encourage innovation, and to drive down the total system cost. (C)

Exercise ELDER WIDOW: We conducted this interdepartmental anti-terrorist exercise on Wednesday and Thursday. The exercise was designed to involve officials who will fill decision making or senior advisor roles during a serious domestic terrorist incident requiring the use of military forces. Because of the potential terrorist threat during the Olympics in Los Angeles, we have taken extraordinary precautions to ensure we are fully prepared for such a possibility. ELDER WIDOW was designed as a part of this effort. The benefits of the exercise, of course, are not limited to the Olympics, but also helped prepare us for other possible counterterrorist operations. (S/NF)

Conversion from In-House to Commercial Contracts: In keeping with your policy of relying on private enterprise for products and services to the maximum extent consistent with effective and efficient accomplishment of Department and Agency programs, we recently announced Army plans to study various commercial activities for possible conversion from in-house operation to commercial contract performance. Such conversions will only be considered after detailed cost comparisons and only if the solicitations of firm bids/offers indicate that contracting is cost effective.

In those cases where contracting proves to be more economical for the activities under study, career employees affected by conversion will be given maximum assistance in continuing their careers through reassignment to other positions in the Department or other Federal Agencies. Additionally, in cooperation with Labor and State employment services, assistance will be given to employees in locating positions in private industry. We will also provide employees the opportunity to undergo retraining programs to qualify for jobs in local labor markets. (U)

First SL-7 High-Speed Container Ship: The USNS ALGOL, the first of eight TAKR Class ships (formerly the Sea Land SL-7 Class), successfully completed sea trials on April 30. During the full power test she achieved a sustained speed of 34.3 knots, demonstrating a significant enhancement of our strategic sealift capability. The ALGOL is under conversion at National Steel and Shipbuilding Company and is scheduled for delivery to the Navy later this month. (U)

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Paps', is written over the bottom right portion of the page.

— 6/9
Was DAEOM'd to
the President.

Send a copy to
Ron Johnson for
info. J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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June 8, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for Friday,
June 8, 1984.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
Sec.34(b), E.O. 12065, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2003
BY NARA RW DATE 5/21/13

~~SECRET~~ NOFORN

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

159689



June 8, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRR M453/7 #159689

BY RW NARA DATE 12/22/2022

Legislative Affairs: After some delay, the Senate on Thursday began consideration of the FY 1985 Omnibus Defense Authorization Bill. The bill as approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee provides \$299 billion for the defense function or about 7.5 percent real growth. This level is consistent with the Rose Garden Agreement and supported by Senate Republicans.

We are pleased with the Senate bill as it comes to the floor and we are primarily concerned with amendments that would add restrictive language or reduce funding levels. We are working with John Tower and the Senate leadership to oppose expected restrictive amendments regarding PEACEKEEPER production, sea-launched-cruise-missile deployment, ASAT testing, and a prohibition against space based weapons research. As you know, the House, which completed action on its bill last week, approved several restrictive arms control provisions that we hope to reverse in the House-Senate conference. On Monday, I met with John Tower for extensive discussion on the provisions we consider most important for the conference and for a strategy session on how to protect a strong Senate favorable position in conference.

As a result of efforts thus far, we are optimistic about receiving support for the PEACEKEEPER. We have been making calls to key supporters and, as you are aware, the Vice President on Thursday hosted a very productive breakfast meeting with swing Senators to emphasize the importance of PEACEKEEPER to our strategic modernization programs and future arms reduction plans.

In Senate action to date, no major amendments have been considered. An attempt by Senator Pressler to restrict the percentage increase of U.S. support for NATO activities was wisely tabled 76 to 16. The Senate also voted 90 to 0 to protect funds for the Advanced Technology Bomber and the Advanced Cruise Missile programs, a position we strongly support.

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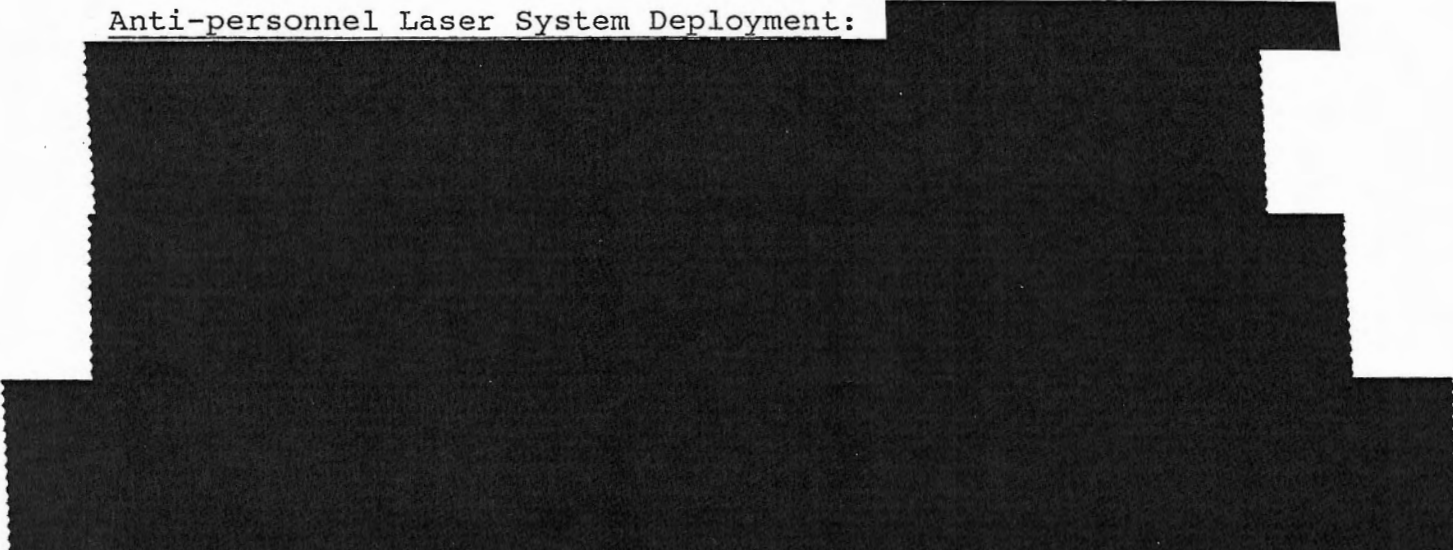
Next week there will be a major push by the leadership to try to complete consideration of the Defense bill. We will continue our calls to Senators on key amendments, and we look forward to coordinating with the White House legislative affairs team to enlist your continued effective support next week as necessary. (U)

Cost Savings in Multi-Ship Procurement: Last year, as you will recall, we proposed, and the Congress approved, our plan to construct two aircraft carriers in a multi-ship package. We initially estimated cost savings of \$750 million compared to the normal estimated cost of building them two or three years apart. Our projected savings now appear to be too low. Our most recent estimates, based on contracts in place, are that the savings will be over \$1.1 billion. We plan to use these additional savings to fund completion of the reactivation of the battleship, MISSOURI.

Based on this experience, we have proposed a three-ship helicopter and surface amphibious assault ship program. Our current estimates indicate over \$800 million in savings, compared to traditional procurement, because multi-ship construction savings will occur as well as the benefits of competition. More importantly, this will provide for early modernization of our amphibious lift capability, which has been so important in recent operations. (U)

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(6)

Anti-personnel Laser System Deployment:



TRIDENT I (C-4) Missile Test: The USS OHIO, the first TRIDENT submarine, conducted one of our regular operational tests of the TRIDENT I (C-4) missile last Saturday. Four missiles were fired from about 130 nautical miles off the southern California coast into the Wake Island range. All warheads impacted in

the target area. This exercise tested the entire missile launching and flight procedure, including communications, ship-board equipment, personnel, and missiles.

We are very pleased with the test results, which are now typical for the TRIDENT I (C-4) missile. Since August 1983, 14 of 15 TRIDENT I (C-4) missiles launched from seven submarines have been fully successful. (S)

Soviet Accelerated Military Cost Growth: We recently declassified a summary of this Defense Intelligence Agency Appraisal, highlights of which follow:

- A preliminary dollar estimate of major Soviet weapons procurement for 1983 shows a marked increase over 1982. This estimate, which shows an increase of 5 to 10 percent in procurement for 1983 over 1982, is based on the direct costing of about 170 of the largest and most militarily significant Soviet weapon systems for which confidence in the production numbers is generally high. Included are expenditures for some aircraft, land arms, naval ships, and missiles. This estimate does not, as yet, include such items as transport aircraft, auxiliary and minor surface ships, military space systems, and organizational equipment. When these items are included to conform to the standard definition of dollar procurement costs, total procurement will still reflect an estimated increase somewhere between 5 and 10 percent for 1983.
- Contributing to a pronounced upturn in 1983 are significant increases for a number of major weapons. For many of these, 1983 was the initial year of production. For example, production began on the lead ship of a new aircraft carrier class and a new cruise missile submarine class, which are projected to enter the force near the end of the decade. For others, such as the SS-X-24 ICBM, production had begun shortly before 1983, and the output rates are building up toward eventual full production. The introduction of new, complex, and expensive weapon systems can increase total procurement costs, even if actual production quantities of a weapons class decline.
- For a large number of weapons, costs held steady in 1983 compared to 1982. For the relatively few major weapons that are estimated to have declined in terms

of production, the drop in aggregate procurement costs was fairly modest. A few aircraft models, the older ICBMs, a nuclear attack submarine, and the original model of the T-72 medium tank were the only major weapons to show a drop in procurement costs of more than \$100 million each in 1983. The acquisition of new and follow-on systems, however, more than compensated for the decline in the procurement of these older systems. The new and follow-on systems all represent significant improvements and tend to be more costly than their predecessors.

- The 1983 growth in military procurement apparently reflects decisions to produce several new systems for which production is likely to expand in the next few years. The Soviet RDT&E program continues to grow and is likely to result in the introduction of even more new and expensive weaponry. Moreover, military production facilities are being expanded and modernized. While the dollar estimates of Soviet military procurement are subject to some errors and uncertainties, the overall pattern of Soviet activities suggests that the USSR is prepared to field several costly new weapons during the rest of the 1980s. This will continue to push Soviet procurement costs upward. (U)

Review of U.S.-USSR Agreement on Prevention of Incidents at Sea: Last week the annual review meeting of the Incidents at Sea Agreement was held in Moscow. This agreement, which was signed at the 1972 Summit, provides guidelines for U.S. and Soviet naval and aviation units when in proximity. It is the only institutionalized connection we currently have with senior levels of the Soviet military. It has endured over 12 years and represents a positive element in our relations with the USSR.

Last week's meeting appears to have gone very well. Admiral Lyons, our representative, reported that the Soviet Navy went out of its way to create a good atmosphere. They admitted the agreement had been seriously eroded during search operations for the Korean airliner in the Sea of Japan and accepted our complaints about their flare firing at U.S. ships, hazardous approach to U.S. helicopters, and generally poor adherence to the agreement by Soviet Auxiliaries.

In a side discussion, the Soviets made a surprising proposal. The head of the Soviet delegation, Admiral Navoytsev, indicated the Soviet Navy would have no problem with reciprocal ship visits (such as had occurred in 1975), for example, to

Vladivostok and San Francisco. Our response was not negative, but both sides agreed that, of course, political decisions would first be required to plan such visits. (C)

National Conference of Black Mayors: In a recent meeting with Sam Tucker, Washington representative of the National Conference of Black Mayors, we agreed on two identical meetings --one in Atlanta in the last week of September, and another in Chicago the first week of October. The meetings will inform city officials about Department procurement programs and their meanings for urban economic development. The meetings will include workshops on defense procurement systems, marketing and outreach by local governments, local business development for Defense markets, Defense subcontracting opportunities, state outreach and support networks, and case studies from selected cities in Defense procurement. We expect about a hundred attendees at each meeting. (U)

Joint Civilian Orientation Conference: This week we held our annual Joint Civilian Orientation Conference (JCOC). This is a six day program to exchange information on defense matters with leaders representing all segments of the civilian community.

This year, 55 conferees visited a major military installation of each Service. During the visit the conferees were given a firsthand look at our military forces and an opportunity for personal exchange with our people. The first day of the conference was held here in the Pentagon, where attendees were briefed by senior Department leaders on the changes, problems, and challenges that confront our Armed Forces today. The subsequent field visits permitted them to see the progress we have made in many areas and to understand our plans for the future.

I believe the visits demonstrated the progress we have made in the preparedness of our forces and their ability to sustain operations on land, at sea, and in the air. This year's program was very successful, and I am confident the conferees will return to their communities as highly supportive spokesmen for what we are doing in Defense. (U)

Procurement Fraud: As a part of our on-going effort to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse, we have taken a number of actions to assist auditors, investigators, contracting officers, and program officials in detection, investigation, and resolution of fraud cases.

A five-day course for auditors and investigators on contracting and procurement fraud has been developed. Instruction is

provided by attorneys, auditors, and investigators from the Office of the Defense Inspector General, Defense Logistics Agency, Department of Justice, and Defense Contract Audit Agency. To date, eight courses have been held and four more will be in FY 1984. Over 400 DoD auditors and investigators will have completed this course by the end of FY 1984, and more courses are scheduled for FY 1985.

A one-day procurement fraud briefing has been developed for contracting officers, senior commanders, and program officials. The course identifies procurement fraud indicators and stresses the need for timely administrative and contractual action. To date, 14 of these briefings have been presented to over 550 officials at major procurement activities around the country. We plan another 40 sessions of this course in FY 1984 and more in FY 1985.

A procurement fraud indicators handbook has been prepared that identifies major contract fraud schemes and sets forth criminal, civil, and contractual remedies for fraud. This booklet is used in the one-day fraud course and will be distributed for use in all Defense procurement related courses. (U)

Army Inventions: The Army recently granted exclusive licensing rights on two inventions developed at the Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory. The inventions are the "Weld Quality Monitor" and the "Ceramic Anode."

The Weld Quality Monitor is a technological breakthrough that identifies the quality of a weld as it is being made. Use of the device can prevent the costly reworking of defective welds, which in some cases is five times more expensive than the initial weld.

One Ceramic Anode is designed to protect 100 square feet of bare metal from rusting, or up to 10,000 square feet of painted metal. It can be installed at one-half the cost of the previously used silicon-iron anode, is 1/500th of the weight, yet provides the same protection as the larger anode.

The licensing arrangements will ensure commercial availability of these products to both the Army and private industry. This is only a part of a larger Army effort to make technology developed in the laboratory available to private industry. Working with the University of Illinois and the American Public Works Association, the Army laboratory has made three of its computer programs available to State and municipal governments and private industry. These programs assist users in putting together environmental impact statements, identifying the amount of energy used by buildings, and maintaining road surfaces. (U)

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Committee on Women in the NATO Forces: Last week we hosted the Executive Committee on Women in the NATO Forces in Williamsburg, Virginia. This was the first executive committee meeting to be held in the United States. The committee serves as a consultative body on policy issues for women in the armed forces of the NATO alliance. During the closed meetings, women officers from 10 NATO countries discussed policy issues relating to the optimum utilization of women in their respective armed forces. Discussions focused on gender-free strength and stamina standards, full integration of women into the armed forces, and the issue of women aboard naval ships. (U)

Sup.

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159690

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NLRR M45377 #159690

BY RW NARA DATE 2/1/16

ROUTINE
DTG: 042250Z JUNE 84
FM: WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
TO: ROBERT KIMMITT FOR MR. MCFARLANE
ROBERT KIMMITT/SITTO #94

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

ATTACHED: DEFENSE RELATED CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITIES
(FOR MORNING BOOKS)

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

June 1, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Defense-Related Congressional Activities

As I indicated in my Weekly Report, submitted earlier today, this is the legislative update reflecting the late night House action on the Defense bill.

After three weeks of debate and numerous amendments, the House early this morning, by a vote of 298 to 98, approved the FY 1985 Defense Authorization Bill. The bill now goes to the Senate where we expect to remedy several of the deficiencies imposed on the bill on the House floor.

In a disappointing, but not fatal, vote the House by three extremely close votes, 198-197, 199-197, and 199-196, adopted an amendment to restrict PEACEKEEPER production and make it contingent on future Congressional approval after April 1, 1985. The vote represented a change in the previous House position and was reversed despite a heavy campaign to bring back all our supporters including the use of military transportation. The heavy push for united Democratic Party opposition resulted in several vote switches and others who took a walk and did not vote.

Because of the closeness of the House PEACEKEEPER vote, I am optimistic the damaging restrictions can be dropped in the House-Senate conference. The Senate should give us a favorable vote, and I am meeting Monday with John Tower to lay out the specific issues on which we expect resolution in the conference.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

In other action on the Defense bill the House adopted by voice vote a substitute amendment by Representative Sam Stratton that waters down an attempt by Les Aspin to stop deployment of sea launched cruise missiles. As passed, the amendment has burdensome reporting requirements, but we hope to drop some of these provisions in the conference. In anticipation of a strong anti-defense push on this issue, Will Taft, General Vessey and I, along with other Defense officials, made calls to wavering House members to enlist support for our position.

Another attempt to halt a key weapons system, the PERSHING II missile, was soundly defeated 291 to 104. This amendment by Representative Ron Dellums (D-CA) would have required NATO countries to reaffirm the need for PERSHING deployment, a test that would be totally inappropriate and potentially embarrassing to our allies.

As the debate went late into the evening both Wednesday and Thursday, several other amendments were considered. An amendment was adopted, 396-0., codifying many of the reforms that we initiated to halt spare parts overpricing and abuse of the procurement process. We expect the strongly favorable report by our Inspector General on our spare parts improvement program, which is being announced this morning by Will Taft at a press conference, will go far toward reassuring Congress of our determined and, thus far, successful efforts to eliminate the abuses we have discovered. Our civil defense improvement program was endorsed when supporters turned back, by a strong 301 to 87 vote, an attempt to prohibit civil defense funds from being used for a nuclear attack! This attempt shows some of the problems we face in the House!

Overall, despite the setbacks, the House Defense bill is in repairable shape, although we will have to work hard to get a good conference committee report. In conference the House conferees will be the senior members of the Armed Services Committee, most of whom support our program with few exceptions. This will provide us strong representation in the conference on both the House and Senate sides, which makes possible an acceptable conference report in which single issues become less visible when voting on a complete conference report.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

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As I indicated, the Senate will take up consideration of the Defense Authorization Bill next week. In addition to our Monday meeting with John Tower to discuss our plan of action to maintain support on the Senate floor, we are making individual contact with key Senators to reaffirm the importance of our key programs. Of course another bone-bruising fight awaits us when we get to the appropriation bills later in the year. (C) CAP

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