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Report (09/08/1984-09/28/1984)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE

Withdrawer

RBW 5/21/2013

File Folder SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT
(09/08/1984-09/28/1984)

FOIA

M453

Box Number 8

SHIFRINSON

114

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
159746	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES <i>D 8/22/2016 M453/7</i>	8	9/21/1984	B1
159721	MEMO	TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES <i>R 2/8/2016 M453/7</i>	2	9/7/1984	B1
159729	MEMO	[CONTINUATION OF DOC. 159721]	5	ND	B1
159723	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES <i>R 7/22/2015 M453/7</i>	7	9/14/1984	B1
159725	MEMO	TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES [PG. 1 ONLY; COPY OF DOC. 159726] <i>R 2/8/2016 M453/7</i>	1	9/28/1984	B1
159726	MEMO	CASPAR WEINBERGER TO RR RE. WEEKLY REPORT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES <i>R 2/8/2016 M453/7</i>	5	9/28/1984	B1

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

BR

~~SECRET~~

September 8, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Weinberger's Weekly Report

Attached is Cap Weinberger's Weekly Report for the period ending,
September 7, 1984.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
Sec.3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2009
BY NARA RLW DATE 5/21/13

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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~~SECRET~~

September 8, 1984

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FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

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DECLASSIFIED
Sec.34(p), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2003
BY NARA RW, DATE 5/21/13

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



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5:46

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NLRR M45317 #159721

September 7, 1984

BY

RW

NARA DATE 2/8/16

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities (U)

Legislative Affairs: Although Congress formally returned this week from its summer recess, there was little activity on Department of Defense matters in the abbreviated week. Only nine legislative working days remain, excluding Mondays and Fridays, before the end of the fiscal year, and the outcome of our FY 1985 Defense Authorization and Appropriations Bills remains very uncertain. Although there is considerable discussion of another attempt at an Authorization Conference, no meeting of the stalled conferees has been scheduled.

I have talked with Senators Baker and Tower, and they are considering various ideas for breaking the current deadlock. Senator Baker talked with Speaker O'Neill and reported the latter agreed Congress should not adjourn without approving a "defense appropriations package." If there is no such agreement, we would have to face a Continuing Resolution that only allowed us to expend funds at last year's levels. We will keep in very close touch with Senators Baker and Tower and try to secure the very best result we can. The primary difficulty is, of course, the Congress' continuous reluctance to fund the MX.

At the moment, with respect to Appropriations, we have a favorable Senate Defense Subcommittee mark-up that we expect will soon go to the full committee. Should the full Senate not have the opportunity to take up our Appropriations Bill, there is a good possibility we could maintain some leverage with the House in the expected battle over a Continuing Resolution by having the Senate include the committee-approved FY 1985 bill within the Senate version of the Continuing Resolution. In the House, the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee is tentatively scheduled to begin its mark-up next Thursday. This is timed to follow the New York primary in which Subcommittee Chairman Joe Addabbo is facing a serious challenge.

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The Senate may complete action on our FY 1985 Military Construction Appropriations Bill this week. The bill will then go to a House-Senate Conference Committee. No major obstacles are expected. (U)

Meeting with Moroccan Royal Counselor: On Thursday Deputy Secretary Will Taft met with Moroccan Royal Counselor Guedira. Counselor Guedira conveyed King Hassan's message that the Treaty of Federation between Morocco and Libya would not affect U.S.-Moroccan relations and responded to some of our concerns about the agreement. He also stressed that King Hassan shares our assessment of Qadhafi, but his objective was to reform Qadhafi's behavior. He wanted to reassure the United States of Morocco's friendship and allay U.S. fears about effects of the Treaty on U.S.-Moroccan relations. He noted the Treaty in no way affects our past agreements, and King Hassan would deal with actions involving U.S.-Moroccan relations without consulting or clearing such actions with Libya. Will indicated the agreement caused us concern and would make it more difficult to continue all of our actions and policies regarding Morocco. He expressed doubt that King Hassan could reform Qadhafi, and in trying he might give Qadhafi, an international outlaw, respectability. Will also underscored our concern about the scope of the agreement and its effects on our ability to share technology with Morocco, provide assistance to Morocco on the scale we planned, and continue pursuing our military relations as they have been developing. He emphasized we would try to pursue our plans regarding Morocco and will have to see if they can go forward. (S)

Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) Update: General Jim Abrahamson recently attended an SDI review at Los Alamos, and he reports on some interesting research being conducted there.

One of the potentially promising parts of the SDI is the neutral particle beam program called WHITE HORSE. Neutral particle beam technology is a very appealing ballistic missile defense candidate since these beams can be shot over many thousands of miles in space to deposit their energy deep inside their targets and thus are very difficult for the enemy to shield against. Even very low power levels are sufficient to destroy the critical electronics in a missile guidance system. WHITE HORSE has already operated, demonstrating a power level sufficient to destroy electronics at thousands of miles. It is small enough so that a derivative could fit in the space shuttle, although an unsolved problem is developing sufficient power in space for the system. The

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SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT (09/08/1984-09/28/1984)

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<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restrictions</i>
159729	MEMO	5	ND	B1

[CONTINUATION OF DOC. 159721]

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



P 6: 43

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LR 9/15/84

September 14, 1984

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NLRR M453/7 #159723

RW

NARA DATE 7/22/15

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities (U) BY

Congressional Activity: All of our legislative efforts this week went into attempts to secure a Compromise Agreement that would fund our 1985 Budget before the Congress adjourns. We are making reasonably good progress and Howard Baker hopes to have Speaker O'Neill's agreement to an acceptable compromise, which the Speaker will then attempt to sell to the House. We should have more to report on this next week.

In addition to these negotiations the legislative process continues moving along slowly in the House Appropriations Committee. On Thursday, Defense Subcommittee Chairman Joe Addabbo, back fresh from his solid victory in New York's Tuesday primary, an unfortunate occurrence for a strong defense program, began markup of the FY 1985 Defense Appropriation Bill. The committee is beginning with some of the less controversial issues and is not expected to complete its markup until the middle of next week. Meanwhile, today the full House Appropriations Committee, not waiting for a defense agreement, marked up a one year Continuing Resolution that includes the Department of Defense. As passed by the committee, defense spending would be limited to FY 1984 rates with no new starts until such time as the full committee reports or the full House passes the FY 1985 Defense Appropriation Bill. In addition, the Continuing Resolution adopts the House authorization bill language on key items including the onerous restrictions on MX, SLCM, and ASAT. We have already begun working with the appropriate Senate representatives to counter the totally unacceptable House Continuing Resolution. Senate action will be particularly important should, for any number of reasons, the compromise package not be consummated.

As you know, there was some good news on the Hill this week in the form of accolades for the Light Infantry Division announcement we made on Tuesday. Senator Ted Stevens and Representative Dave Martin were particularly pleased because of the obvious

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boost expected to come to Alaska and New York. Several other Senators and House members called to express their strong support for the announcement, which should have long-term military and political dividends. (U)

Meeting with NATO Secretary General Carrington: Peter Carrington and I had very useful discussions yesterday. He is ready and able to lead an Alliance effort for an improved NATO conventional defense capability. He wants to be asked to do so by one or more of the European Allies, e.g., the Federal Republic of Germany. Lord Carrington appears to be convinced by his meetings on the Hill of the seriousness with which the Congress views the current conventional force balance and the perception that the Europeans need to do more. With regard to near-term measures, he seems in accord with our emphasis on sustainability and reinforcement facilities as subjects requiring immediate attention. I believe we will approve, at the December meeting of Defense Ministers, a reasonably satisfactory level of infrastructure funding, with the possibility of more in 2 years. This should help with Congress' perception of NATO. I also stressed to Lord Carrington the importance of a greater appreciation by NATO of the need to develop mutual capabilities to deal with threats to the Alliance that may emanate from areas outside the narrowly-defined NATO area of responsibility, such as in Southwest Asia. (C)

Meeting with British Minister of State for the Armed Forces: I also met yesterday with Mr. John Stanley, British Minister of State for the Armed Forces (equivalent to our Deputy Secretary of Defense). The most significant point to note from the visit is the total absence of contentious U.S.-U.K. defense issues at the present time. It is interesting also that Stanley has scheduled a good deal of time on the Hill, reflecting a generalized and genuine European concern over Congressional attitudes in the aftermath of the Nunn Amendment. We discussed the most useful arguments to make in countering the Nunn view. Stanley appreciated receiving the information, noting that he finds he spends a good part of his Parliamentary question time in explaining and defending U.S. defense policy. In sum, the visit was low-key and continued the pattern of straightforward and mutually supportive discussions we have had with the British in the recent past. (U)

EPA/DoD Joint Resolution on Pollution Abatement: Yesterday Bill Ruckelshaus and I signed a joint agreement for the cleanup of the Chesapeake Bay. This agreement exemplifies your commitment to the Chesapeake Bay, which was voiced in your State of the Union address and amplified in your meeting with the governors of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

The resolution notes DoD's expenditure of \$180 million over the last 10 years for pollution abatement in the Chesapeake Bay Region, and it identifies 34 projects we have programmed for accomplishment in the next two years. The agreement calls for a number of cooperative activities during the next year to identify and plan for additional environmental management initiatives in the Chesapeake Bay Region; these activities include considerable public participation.

This agreement demonstrates our longstanding commitment to protection of the environment. It is also another example of our policy of cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency and state and local agencies in environmental matters.
(U)

Army Light Infantry Division Decisions: As I mentioned previously, we announced on Tuesday that we have selected Fort Drum, New York, as the preferred alternative for stationing the Army's seventeenth active component division, and that the activation of another light infantry division has been proposed, with the preferred alternative for that unit's location being Alaska.

Part of the Fort Drum division, officially designated as the 10th Infantry Division, will be based temporarily at Fort Benning, Georgia. The proposed eighteenth active component division would be designated as the 6th Infantry Division with elements at Forts Richardson and Wainwright, Alaska.

Each division will be rounded out by an existing reserve component brigade that will train and participate in exercises with the parent divisions. Activation of the 10th and 6th Divisions are scheduled to begin in FYs 1985 and 1986, respectively.

These proposals are part of our program, announced in February, to modernize the Army's light forces. Implementation of the light infantry initiatives will begin in October 1984 with the conversion of the 7th Infantry Division at Fort Ord, California, to the light configuration. Conversion of the 7th Division is expected to be completed by the end of FY 1985. You may recall in June we announced the reactivation of the 19th Infantry Division in the Maryland and Virginia Army National Guard as a light infantry division.

The selection of Fort Drum and the bases in Alaska for stationing of the two light divisions represents the Army's preferences pending completion of environmental impact studies as required by law. These actions will bring our total force to 28 divisions.
(U)

Small Business Procurement Conferences: In my July 27 report I described the Small Business Procurement Conferences we have been holding over the past two years. Here is a brief update on those conferences.

During the three months ending June 30, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Specialists sponsored or participated in 96 procurement conferences in 31 states. The largest number of conferences were held in New York, Pennsylvania, and California. Of the 96 conferences, 35 were sponsored by Senators and Congressmen, 9 by state government entities, 6 by city governments, 8 by DLA activities, and the balance by a variety of government and private organizations. A total of 28,146 business people participated in these conferences, representing approximately 10,000 different small business and 3,400 small disadvantaged business firms. It is interesting to note that this is the highest number of conferences held in any one quarter since DLA has been keeping conference records. The average number of conferences held each quarter during FY 1983 was 46; thus these 96 conferences represent a 108 percent increase over the FY 1983 average.

At these conferences we continue to feature discussions of the laws and regulations for strengthening the role of the small business community in Defense procurement. We also discuss the Competition Advocacy Program initiatives for increasing efficiencies, breakout of high-dollar spare parts, the preparation of government bids, current prime and subcontract opportunities, quality assurance, contract financing, the Small Business Administration's 8(a) Business Development Program, and other issues of interest to the business community. (U)

A First Year Report on the Navy Competition Advocate: A year ago Navy Secretary John Lehman established the Office of the Competition Advocate General of the Navy to pursue increased competition in the procurement of weapons systems, components, parts, and services for the Navy and Marine Corps. Recently I received a report on their first 12 months of activity, and I'd like to share some of it with you.

This fiscal year we will buy over 86 percent of our ships competitively; thus, we have set the right business posture in shipbuilding, which is a major segment of the Navy budget. We have also incorporated competition into many of our acquisition plans for shipboard weapons and equipment. Examples include the MK-48 Advanced Capability Torpedo (ADCAP), MK-50 Advanced Lightweight Torpedo (ALWT), and propellers for the DDG-52 and subsequent Arleigh Burke class destroyers.

Major strides in competitive procurement of aircraft, missile, and electronic systems have also been made. Competition is a keystone in major new starts such as the Inner-Zone Anti-Submarine Warfare Helicopter, the J VX Advanced Vertical Lift Aircraft, and other programs such as the common ejection seat and the purchase of commercially-owned C-9 aircraft. The Navy's recent decision to establish a second production source or accelerate second-sourcing plans for the Phoenix, Rolling Airframe, and Standard missile programs is also an important step. Other new missile programs will be procured in a similar fashion.

As a result of these and other actions, we are realizing considerable savings. Last year's competition between prime contractors for three AEGIS cruisers yielded \$228 million in savings from the budget request for those ships. Competition in FY 1984 for SSN-668 class submarines resulted in savings of \$108 million from the budget request. Interjecting competition into a recent buy of shipboard magnetic tape units produced a winning bid of \$17 million from the challenger, providing the Navy with a savings of some \$10 million over the bid of the previous sole-source supplier. A competitive climate brought about an estimated \$22 million savings in the FY 1984 contract for the joint cruise missile engine. Aggressive competition for nuclear attack submarine contracts has motivated private submarine construction yards to achieve breakthroughs in production technology; the improved facilities and fabrication techniques are expected to shorten construction periods and cut costs. These are just a few examples of the practical impact of increased competition.

To help correct the problems we have found in our spare parts acquisition process and to facilitate more spare parts competition, the Chief of Naval Material established Project BOSS (Buy Our Spares Smart). Its objective is to ensure that the Navy pays only fair and reasonable prices for spare parts, which will help us obtain the highest possible state of fleet readiness with available funds. Project BOSS incorporates over 100 initiatives designed to improve the process of buying spare parts. To support these initiatives, some 350 new billets have been allocated Navy-wide.

In summary, our first year of experience with the Navy's Competition Advocate General has yielded some significant gains. We are always examining ways to effect savings in our procurement, and increased competitiveness promises to be an excellent means to that end. (U)

Joint-Service Airlift Agreement: An excellent example of increased inter-Service cooperation occurred recently when the

Army Training and Doctrine Command and Air Force Military Airlift Command (MAC) signed a seven-point agreement to develop compatible joint-Service airlift concepts and doctrine for use with the C-17 transport aircraft fleet. The C-17, a new plane now in the design phase, will rapidly deploy streamlined ground forces under the Army's Airland Battle Plan, and will provide a significantly improved modern airlift capability to operate in and out of the battle zone from battle-torn air strips, delivering troops and equipment as needed. The C-17 aircraft provides the last increment of the recommended increase in inter-theater airlift capability stated in the Congressionally Mandated Mobility Study. Based on the Air Force Airlift Master Plan, we intend to have the first of them operational in 1992. The agreement will bring the "airlift user" (the Army) into a closer working relationship with MAC, allow the Services to anticipate airlift problems and work together on solutions, and thereby improve readiness and airlift. (U)

Inauguration of Army and Air Force Staff Officer Exchange Program: On Monday Army Chief of Staff General John Wickham and Air Force Chief of Staff General Charles Gabriel met with the first group of Army and Air Force officers to participate in an officer exchange program between their respective staffs.

The exchange program initiative is an example of the efforts being made by the two Services to enhance their capability to conduct joint air-land combat operations. The exchange program's aim is to strengthen essential dialogue and understanding between the respective Service staffs.

The seven Army and seven Air Force officers will work in the plans and operations divisions at the Deputy Chief of Staff level for both Services. They will work in areas ranging from space operations to doctrine and concept development planning. While serving their one year tour in the exchange program, the officers will be considered members of their respective host staffs. (U)

First Joint HELLFIRE Missile Firing by Anti-Armor Team: The Army's newest anti-tank team, the AH-64 APACHE Attack Helicopter and the OH-58D Scout Helicopter, recently made their first joint HELLFIRE missile firing during tests at the U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground.

The test, which project officials called "a complete success," pitted the two advanced aircraft against a target tank at medium range. Both aircraft are suited very well to their roles and can perform independently the missions for which they were designed, but when they work together, they make an anti-armor team that will be difficult to defeat. Because

the aircraft are intended to work together, they had to have compatible systems, which required close coordination in concept development, design, and testing.

The APACHE went into final assembly in September, 1983, at a new Mesa, Arizona plant, built by Hughes Helicopters, Inc. The OH-58D, developed under the auspices of the Army Helicopter Improvement Program (AHIP), is being developed by Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc., and is scheduled for delivery beginning in November, 1985. The HELLFIRE missile, a product of Rockwell International Corporation and Martin Marietta Aerospace, provides a long-range, heavy-armor destruction capability.

The key to the AHIP is the Mast Mounted Sight (MMS) developed by McDonnell Douglas Corporation. The MMS incorporates high-powered video-optical and night vision sights together with a laser designator/rangefinder.

The recent test teamed the two aircraft against an M-47 tank under realistic conditions. The Army crew on the OH-58D painted the target with its laser, and the APACHE gunner fired a live warhead HELLFIRE missile, which resulted in a direct hit. (U)

Exercise VALIANT USHER 84-10KE: On Sunday we began VALIANT USHER 84-10KE, a combined U.S./Kenyan amphibious assault exercise being held in Kenya. The purpose of the exercise is to conduct a heliborne and waterborne opposed assault by a landing force from amphibious shipping, followed by link-up and combined operations with the Kenyan Army. Exercise events also include combined operations with the Kenyan Navy. This exercise within the Southwest Asia/Indian Ocean littoral states will demonstrate U.S. resolve to maintain a well-trained forward deployed amphibious force. VALIANT USHER will end September 18. (S)

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SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S WEEKLY REPORT (09/08/1984-09/28/1984)

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



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September 28, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities (U)

NLRR M453/7#159725
BY RW NARA DATE 2/8/16

Legislative Affairs: With the date for Congressional adjournment moving rapidly closer, the House and Senate are in the midst of a flurry of activity that should result in a strong Congressional endorsement of our basic defense rebuilding and modernization program for FY 1985.

After concluding a marathon conference session early Tuesday morning, which resulted in a \$297 billion Defense Authorization Bill for FY 1985, the House on Wednesday and the Senate on Thursday approved the Authorization Conference Report by voice vote thus sending the measure to the White House for your approval.

As passed by the Congress, the authorization provides for a 7.5 percent real growth for defense and includes funding for nearly every major weapons system requested in our original budget. On the MX missile we have achieved a workable, although not totally satisfactory, agreement that provides FY 1985 funds for 21 MX missiles subject to affirmative authorization and appropriation votes by the Congress in March. Our positions on several other key issues prevailed in Conference including the dropping of key House restrictions on anti-satellite weapons testing, deployment of sea-launched cruise missiles, and sending combat troops into Central America. Also dropped was a House attempt to slash funding for our Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program by \$257 million below the Senate level.

The conference agreement also provides a 4 percent military pay raise effective January 1985, limited changes to enhance the authority of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and created a new test program to provide education benefits to military personnel entering after July 1985.

On Wednesday the House and Senate Appropriations Committee each approved separate versions of the FY 1985 Department of Defense Appropriation Bill. Thanks to the major push that we have made in the last few days, it now appears that the Defense Appropriations Bill for FY 1985 will be contained within the Continuing Resolution, thus avoiding a more restrictive measure that could have limited defense to FY 1984 spending levels.

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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September 28, 1984

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NLRP M453/H # 159726

BY RW NARA DATE 2/8/16

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SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Defense Activities (U)

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X32454

House and Senate negotiators on the Continuing Resolution are getting together this weekend to work out the Defense Appropriations Bill, which will be at the equivalent minimum level of \$292.9 billion or 5.7 percent real growth for the Defense Department. The main issues besides the level of funding to be worked out in conference include restoring cuts made by the House in the B-1B, SDI, and MX. A busy weekend is expected as the Senate has stalled on passing its version of the Continuing Resolution.

The House and Senate also reached agreement this week on the FY 1985 First Concurrent Resolution, which incorporates the agreement reached by Howard Baker and Tip O'Neill for FY 1985. The conference report goes on, however, to limit defense spending to 5 percent real growth for FYs 1986 and 1987, totally outside the negotiations conducted formally with the Congress. Although these reduced levels for FYs 1986 and 1987 are totally non-binding, it could serve to handicap our future budget requests as we attempt to maintain the momentum of our defense restoration program and to catch up for this year's cutbacks. The Senate has approved the Budget Resolution by voice vote and the House will take up the matter next week. (U)

ICBM Modernization: On Tuesday I held one of my regular performance reviews on ICBM programs and learned that the PEACEKEEPER continues to be a model of technical and fiscal excellence. The first phase of PEACEKEEPER flight testing exceeded all expectations with five near-perfect launches and phenomenal accuracy. Phase II begins today with a flight test of six of the new MK 21 reentry vehicles. Attesting to its fiscal soundness, PEACEKEEPER's Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation contracts for FY 1984 have deviated from their targets less than 1 percent.

We should be able to place 10 PEACEKEEPER missiles on operational alert by late 1986 as a result of the first increment of funding (\$1 billion) provided the FY 1985 budget is finally reached. As I mentioned last week, the second increment of funding (\$1.5 billion) requires passage of joint resolutions next Spring. If we win the Spring votes, the required delay for the second increment will have little negative program impact.

An equally important development program, the Small ICBM, continues on track with decisions scheduled in late 1986 on how and where to base the missiles. Over 20 contractors are competing to develop the lowest cost, most capable designs for hard mobile launchers, boosters, and guidance systems. We recently appointed an Air Force brigadier general as program manager.

Finally, our efforts to develop follow-on technology to improve superhard silos is going well. A 1/3 scale model test silo has survived blast levels about 10 times harder than our current operational silos and will be retested at much higher overpressures next month. (U)

Visit of Japanese Minister of Defense: My Tokyo colleague, Yuko Kurihara, visited Washington Sunday through Tuesday as part of his annual consultations trip. Mr. Kurihara desired a low profile visit in view of a Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Presidential election in mid-November. (He thinks Prime Minister Nakasone may be re-elected without a contest.) We discussed your U.N. speech, which he praised highly, and also discussed the desirability of meaningful arms reduction. I congratulated him on his efforts to get authority for a seven percent defense budget increase request for 1985. A final decision on the budget will come in late December. Privately, Kurihara told me of some progress in the sensitive negotiations for an alternative practice landing field for the aircraft carrier USS MIDWAY based in Japan. (S)

Meeting with Tunisian Foreign Minister es-Sebsi: I met with Foreign Minister es-Sebsi on Wednesday. He is in the United States to attend the United Nations General Assembly and for a medical check-up at Walter Reed. He requested a meeting with me to discuss my upcoming trip to Tunisia. Our fifty-five minute meeting was quite substantive; we exchanged candid views on the Moroccan-Libyan Treaty of Federation and the impact this treaty has had on the balance of power in the region. In Tunisia the surprise associated with this federation was directed at Hassan II rather than Qhadhafi. Foreign Minister es-Sebsi also indicated that Assad of Syria is quite pained about this development between Morocco and Libya and made it a large part of his conversation during his recent trip to Algiers. Minister es-Sebsi stated that Tunisia is ready to go as far as the United States would like to enhance U.S. and Tunisian goals in the region. However, he stressed the need for continued support and cooperation by all of Tunisia's friends, especially the United States, and particularly in the area of economic assistance. Foreign Minister es-Sebsi is very enthusiastic about my visit to Tunisia. (C)

Launch of Navstar Global Positioning System (GPS) Satellite on 24 Year Old Booster: On September 8 the Air Force successfully launched a Navstar GPS satellite into orbit aboard an Atlas E booster from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. With the addition of this satellite, the GPS research and development constellation is now capable of providing 4-6 hours daily of precise navigation accuracy over the Yuma, Arizona test range to support test and evaluation of

GPS user equipment. The Atlas E used in this launch was delivered in November, 1960 and was the second oldest space launch vehicle in the Air Force inventory; the booster had more time in service than any of the launch team members. By capitalizing on our investments in ICBMs, we have achieved substantial space launch savings and will continue to do so as our TITAN IIs are deactivated and assigned similar tasks. (U)

Review of Night Vision Program: As part of our attempts to enhance the readiness of our forces, we recently completed a review of the Army's Night Vision Program. This review was prompted by the requirement that the Army be able to fight as well at night as in the day. The review has resulted in changes that will improve the Army's ability to buy and manage night vision devices for soldiers.

We have established a Project Management Office to manage the program and serve as a single point of contact with industry. We have also effected consolidation of our night vision requirements, better solicitation of competitive bids from manufacturers, and more multi-year contracts. These changes will reduce overall costs while increasing the number of night vision devices in the hands of soldiers. (U)

Air Force Support in Drug Seizures: In my September 7 report, I described our contribution to an extremely successful drug interdiction effort. In other actions on September 10, 11, and 18, Air Force personnel assigned to Operation BAT (Bahamas-Antilles-Turk), along with Drug Enforcement Administration officials and the Bahamian National police, seized approximately \$100 million in cocaine and marijuana. Forward-deployed Operation BAT aircraft and on-board strike force members helped the three operations seize 677 pounds of cocaine, 13,000 pounds of marijuana, two Piper Aztec and one DC-4 aircraft, two trucks, and seven persons. (U)

Second Annual Productivity Excellence Awards: On Wednesday I presented the second annual Productivity Excellence awards to 18 DoD employees in a ceremony in the Pentagon auditorium. These awards recognize those employees who have made substantial cost saving contributions through their suggestions, special acts, or other productivity initiatives. Individuals or groups selected have had achievements that resulted in a first-year savings to the Department of Defense of at least \$1 million. As a group they have saved taxpayers more than \$60 million. (U)

Shelter for the Homeless Program: With the cold season drawing near, we are again working with the National Citizens Committee for Food and Shelter for the Homeless to provide facilities and assistance in 10 target cities. These cities are Atlanta,

Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Washington, Memphis, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

On September 11 the Army hosted a conference for local officials from the 10 target cities, appropriate Army installation commanders, representatives from the National Citizens Committee for Food and Shelter for the Homeless, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency to discuss our goals for 1985. The conference set a positive tone for this year's program; the President of the National Citizens Committee for Food and Shelter for the Homeless expressed appreciation for our past efforts and enthusiasm for our 1985 goals. (U)

Combined Federal Campaign Kick-off: On Monday I opened this year's Department of Defense (DoD) Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) in a ceremony with the secretaries of the military services and the heads of DoD agencies. Assisting me was Deputy Secretary of Defense Will Taft.

The Department of Defense goal this year is \$5,371,400, which represents more than 30 percent of the \$17.7 million for the National Capital area goal. Last year's campaign resulted in contributions and pledges totalling \$4,883,518. This year's goal is an increase of 10 percent over last year's record amount. Comparative increases have been passed to DoD agencies based on changes in personnel and payroll.

In our campaign we are emphasizing the new rules in effect that allow contributors to designate their gifts to any tax-exempt charity of their choice, whether or not the charity is listed in the official CFC brochures. (U)

Exercise IRON COBRA 84: On Tuesday we began IRON COBRA 84 in Egypt. This is a field training exercise involving U.S. and Egyptian forces, and its aims are to:

- Integrate selected U.S. communications into the Egyptian command and control system for support of airlift operations.
- Exercise Egyptian and U.S. procedures for airlift of Egyptian armed forces.
- Exercise Egyptian aerial resupply procedures.
- Conduct joint Egyptian forces training.

This exercise ends October 5. (S)

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