

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: Public Liaison
Series/Staff Member: Alexis Herman/Ruby Moy
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 5263
FolderID:

Folder Title:
Delegation to Ceremonies on 50th Anniversary of Liberation of the Netherlands

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	29	7	2	3

There are two broad questions that seem to be at the forefront of the invasion that spawn other related questions of concern both politically and militarily. First, what is the objective of the US? What interests are the US protecting? Why is Haiti more important than Bosnia? Second, what plan is in place after US and UN troops depart Haiti? Will there be an operation other than war in place such as a peacekeeping mission or will the troops quickly depart as soon as a new leader is elected. Following are questions that attempt to address these issues.

It is important to note that operations other than war may proceed and or follow an invasion or occur simultaneously.

- Objective -- Is the objective clearly defined, decisive, and does it signify victory? Is the objective to put Aristide back in office and then leave or to help establish a new government?
- Unity of Effort -- Are the goals the same between Haiti's new president and the United States Government? Is the political process in place? Are the new government officials ready to replace the ousted appointed officials?
- Legitimacy-- Is there a willingness of the people to accept the right of the new government to govern? How many of the Haitians perceive Aristide to be genuine and effective in promoting their interests?
- Perseverance -- If the mission changes will the U.S. troops stay longer than 1996 ?
- Nation Assistance -- Will there be any trade or economic aid given to support the Haitians acceptance of this mission? How will Haiti promote long term stability, democratic institutions and a strong free-market economy? Will Haiti be responsible for providing economic stability from its own resources?
- Peacekeeping Operations -- Is there a solid commitment from the UN and other nations to fulfill this objective and are they willing to see it through until the mission is complete?
- Peace Enforcement -- Is there a plan for peace enforcement operations to begin on Day 1 to restore civil order?
- Security Assistance -- Is there a plan to provide defense materiel, military training and defense- related services to the new military that will be necessary to provide national security once U.S. troops depart? Will the new regime protect U.S. interests? If not, will there be another invasion?
- Are military commanders and political appointees prepared to respond to Senate and Congressional inquiries following the invasion?
- What will happen to the new political refugees? Will the refugees be allowed political asylum?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

THROUGH: VERONICA BIGGINS

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
ALEXIS HERMAN
CHRISTINE VARNEY
FRED P. DUVAL

SUBJECT: Presidential Delegation to the Ceremonies
Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the
Liberation of the Netherlands

The ceremonies commemorating the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the Netherlands will be held on September 17, 1994. The Chief of Protocol has worked with involved White House offices and the Department of State to develop an appropriate delegation to represent the President.

Our recommendations are:

DELEGATION HEAD ** see attached background

Lt. General (Ret.) Harry Kinnard (NSC recommendation)
Designated as DOD representative by Secretary Perry. Dutch Medal of Honor winner (commanded a battalion in the Netherlands liberation)

or

Ambassador Terry Dornbush (State Department Recommendation)

DELEGATION MEMBERS

General Dan Christman, United States Representative to NATO
Military Command
(Sponsored by: NSC and DOD)

Governor Terry Sanford, former North Carolina Governor, Senator
and President of Duke University. Fought in a variety of WWII
battles.
(Sponsored by: WH Personnel)

SEP - 9 1994

*T/C Steve
3:30p 9/9/94
to call Brooke
& disc. time zone
issue*

Ambassador Paul Bremmer, III, former Ambassador to the Netherlands. Currently Managing Director, Kissinger & Associates. Bremmer is an invited guest of the Hague and will be at the events at no cost to the U.S. Government.
(Sponsored by: State)

RECOMMENDATIONS

That you decide whether Lt. Gen. Kinnard or Amb. Dornbush will head the delegation

Kinnard _____ Dornbush _____

That you approve the delegation members as recommended above

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab A Background

Tab B Op-Ed by Jerry Bremmer

BACKGROUND

HEAD OF DELEGATION

Although the current U.S. Ambassador outranks a retired Lieutenant General in protocol precedence, the NSC believes Lt. Gen. Kinnard is the more appropriate head of delegation in this case given the nature of the events: commemoration of a military campaign in which he was an officer highly decorated by the Dutch government. The State Department feels normal protocol precedence should be followed and that, as the President's representative in the Netherlands, Ambassador Dornbush should lead the delegation.

INCLUSION OF JERRY BREMMER

Although a Managing Director of Kissinger & Associates and a sometimes-critic of the Administration's terrorism policy (see attached January 1994 op-ed in the Wall Street Journal), the State Department recommends his inclusion as a member of the delegation. They note that he is a popular and highly respected former U.S. Ambassador to the Netherlands whom the Dutch Liberation Committee has already invited to take part in the commemoration. Ambassador Bremmer is highly regarded in Dutch government circles for successfully defusing a potential rift in U.S.-Dutch relations over the stationing of cruise missiles in the Netherlands. Ambassador Bremmer was a career foreign service officer whom the State Department contends is *not seen in the Netherlands* as associated with party politics in the U.S. Ambassador Dornbush strongly supports his inclusion.

The NSC will not block his inclusion but has some reservations about rewarding a vocal critic of the Administration with this honor.

DOCUMENT= 1 OF 1 PAGE = 1 OF 6
ACCESS # 940128-0004.
HEADLINE With Assad, Talk About Terrorism

* By L. Paul Bremer III
LENGTH ESTIMATED INFORMATION UNITS: 8.1 WORDS: 990
DATE 01/14/94
SOURCE WALL STREET JOURNAL (J), PAGE A10

When he meets with Syrian President Hafez Assad on Sunday in Geneva, President Clinton will have a lot to talk about. The temptation will be for him to concentrate on the Middle East peace process. That will be Mr. Assad's preference. But global terrorism should be high on Mr. Clinton's list. For while there has been a relative decline in anti-American terrorism, the world-wide terrorist infrastructure, supported by states such as Syria, Libya and Iran, is alive and well.

The Clinton administration has neglected the terrorist threat, with our public officials paying only lip service to the problem. The State Department office charged with conducting counterterrorist policy has been downgraded and gutted. It has lost 40% of its staff -- a curious phenomenon when last year's bombing of the World Trade Center underscored the threat of Mideast terrorism. For many of us who have been involved in the struggle against terrorism, this is ominous. In the past, progress in the fight against terrorism depended on vigorous, visible and courageous U.S. leadership. Without such leadership now, we will soon lose more American lives.

The meeting with Mr. Assad provides Mr. Clinton an opportunity to talk straight and tough to one of the most visible terrorist leaders -- the only one with whom we have diplomatic relations. That would signal to Mr. Assad and the world that the U.S. is once again serious about the fight.

Syria continues to play congenial host to numerous radical terrorist groups. More than a dozen terrorist training camps, complete with shooting ranges, obstacle courses and dummy houses for bombing practice, still operate freely in Lebanon under the protective eye of the Syrian army. Our government knows they are there; the Syrian government knows they are there. Yet despite repeated requests by previous American administrations, Mr. Assad does nothing.

Nor has Libya mended its ways. In December, Col. Moammar Gadhafi hosted an international terrorist gathering attended by radical Palestinian and other outlaw groups. Not since Joseph Stalin's last cabinet meeting has there been such a gathering of unsavory characters. Dozens of terrorist groups still have large modern training camps throughout Libya. Years of diplomatic efforts and flaccid economic sanctions have failed to get the Libyan leader to

turn over the Pan Am Flight 103 bombing suspects.

Meanwhile, under its so-called moderate president, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Iran murders its opponents wherever it can hunt them down. The government recently reconfirmed its death sentence against author Salman Rushdie. Iran continues to support the extremist terrorist movement Hezbollah, responsible for kidnapping Americans in Lebanon, and also backs radical groups in Sudan and Algeria.

Our allies prop up and appease Iran's extremist theocracy. Over the past five years, Germany's exports to Iran have quintupled and Japan's have more than tripled. Two weeks ago, the French government returned to Iran two Iranian terrorists arrested for murdering a regime opponent in Switzerland, callously breaking Paris's promise to extradite the suspects to Switzerland.

In all three cases -- Syria, Libya and Iran -- strong American leadership against terrorist networks is urgently needed.

Mr. Assad probably calculates that America is so eager to involve Syria in the peace process that it will ignore his support of terrorism. But Mr. Clinton is in a stronger negotiating position than previous U.S. presidents who have tried to wrestle with Mr. Assad. The weakened Assad government, no longer under Soviet sponsorship, needs Western credits and economic assistance.

Mr. Clinton should insist that Syria will never enjoy normal relations with Washington until Damascus clearly and publicly renounces terrorism. Moreover, Mr. Clinton should demand that Syria begin expelling the terrorists living in Syria and closing down terrorist training camps.

The Syrian leader may assert that Damascus hasn't directly engaged in terrorism for several years and that it has helped restrain the activities of the groups under its control. Mr. Clinton should remind him that at least two of these Damascus-based groups have publicly acknowledged responsibility for terrorist attacks killing Israeli civilians in the past three months -- the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine -- General Command.

With respect to Libya, the U.S. should move to expand international sanctions against Tripoli. Here, too, our objectives should be bold -- a formal renunciation of terrorism by Col. Qadhafi, the extradition of the Pan Am suspects, and the expulsion of all terrorist groups from Libya. We must get action, not promises, from him.

Ninety-eight percent of Libya's foreign exchange comes from oil, with Germany, Italy and Spain purchasing two-thirds of it. Now would be a good time to impose a complete oil embargo on Libya, since the market is in a glut. Sales lost by Libya could be made up by friendly nations such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Venezuela.

If a complete embargo against Libya is politically unfeasible, our government should insist that the U.N. Security Council impose on Libya a system similar to that imposed on Iraq. All proceeds from Libyan oil sales could be put into a U.N.-administered escrow account, to be used to pay families of terrorism victims and to repay Libyan debts.

Concerning Iran, we must tell our Western allies that we abhor their financial dealings with the murderous regime in Tehran. The timing is good because Iran's economy is a shambles. It cannot pay its debts and, without the support of West European credit agencies, it faces default. The West holds the key to the financial relief of Iran. That support should not be forthcoming.

These are hard messages and hard measures, but such language is the only language terrorists understand. Our experience over the past decade makes clear that without a resolute push from top U.S. officials, counterterrorist policies will not be effective.

Mr. Bremer was U.S. ambassador-at-large for counterterrorism from 1986 to 1989.

(See related letter: "Letters to the Editor: U.S. Remains Vigilant Against Terrorism" -- WSJ Jan. 28, 1994)

940114-0077

YY94 MM01

End of Story Reached .

~~XX~~ ASAP ~~XX~~

Steve

Time Sensitive

10 pages

T/C 3:30pm

9/9/94

Ruby

Steve -

Please call Brooke

re this. TW: Ruby - STEVE

TKS.

R

This is an advance copy. There is some disagreement between State + NSC on this delegation & we wanted to make sure any preferences Public Liaison had were incorporated. We need to get this to Phil Lader this afternoon. Pls. give me a call to discuss.

11/11 11/11 11/11 x69471

as of

(
l

~ ~