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Folder Title: January 1-20, 1993 (Chron) [5]				
Staff Office-Individual: Defense Policy-Bell, Robert				
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council from Executive Secretary, Department of Defense. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - Inspired Venture 93. (1 page)	01/15/1993	P1/b(1)
001b. draft	Orders for Inspired Venture - 93. (2 pages)	01/15/1993	P1/b(1)
002a. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council from Executive Secretary, Department of Defense. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - Mini-Noble Dina 12. (1 page)	01/19/1993	P1/b(1)
002b. draft	Orders for Mini-Noble Dina 12. (1 page)	12/17/1992	P1/b(1)
003. memo	For Anthony Lake from Rose Gottemoeller. Subject: Ukrainian Security Assurances. Record ID: 9300058. (3 pages)	01/25/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

January 1-20, 1993 (Chron) [5]

2016-0152-F

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

9283

SIGNED

January 13, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

THROUGH: JOHN GORDON 

FROM: KEITH HAHN 

SUBJECT: U.S. National Strategy Commission

At Tab II Congressman Duncan Hunter has written the President requesting an Executive Order establishing the Executive Committee of the U.S. National Strategy Commission (USNSC). This bipartisan commission was established in accordance with House Resolution 284 on November 25, 1991 and consists of 200 prominent Americans from a wide range of professions who have agreed to work on a blueprint for an integrated U.S. economic recovery and international security strategy.

The proposed Executive Order would establish the commission to review the U.S. national security strategy, gather advice and recommendations from Executive agencies and advise the President, Secretaries of State and Defense, and other Executive agency heads on economic recovery and national security proposals. Congressman Hunter feels that an Executive Order would add stature to the USNSC.

The USNSC duplicates the functions of the National Commission on Defense and National Security (the Dicks Commission) established on November 5, 1990 by P.L. 101-511, Title VIII, Sec. 8104, 104 Stat. 1898. The Dicks Commission is composed of ten members appointed by the President and Congress to analyze and make recommendations concerning the national security and national defense policies of the United States.

We believe that promulgating the proposed Executive Order would empower the large and disparate USNSC to become involved in a review that is already being done by a smaller, more expert Dicks Commission. The letter to Congressman Hunter at Tab I acknowledges his request, but endorses the ongoing efforts of the Dicks Commission in their review of U.S. national security strategy.

Concurrences by: Virginia Lampley and Nicholas Rostow  

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to Congressman Hunter at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Letter to Congressman Duncan Hunter
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

9283

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National Security Caucus

133 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
202-225-5672

December 8, 1992

The Honorable George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to request that you issue the enclosed Executive Order establishing the Executive Committee of the bipartisan United States National Strategy Commission (USNSC). As you will notice, the USNSC membership roster includes 200 prominent statesmen from the national security community. All of them have agreed to join the Coalition for International Security and the USNSC because they believe there is an "urgent need for a comprehensive, coordinated strategy to help the United States achieve its goal of being the strongest nation on earth militarily and economically."

An Executive Order would certainly enhance the prestige and impact of USNSC's work. The need for an Executive Order is highlighted in the March 5, 1992 letter (enclosed) from our fellow House Co-Chairmen emphasizing the importance of an integrated economic recovery and international security strategy.

The need for this strategy was the focus of Resolution 284 which was passed unanimously by the House of Representatives.

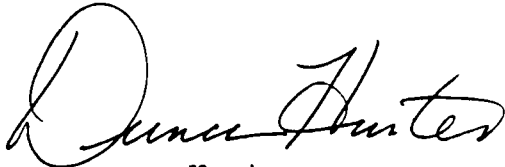
The National Strategy Commission will serve as a means through which scholars, national organizations, political and government leaders, experts and prominent opinion makers from both parties can work together to develop a new consensus national strategy.

We also want to call your attention to the Coalition's efforts to unite national and international public opinion regarding the crisis in Bosnia. As you will notice from the list of co-signers of the enclosed declaration, very few organizations

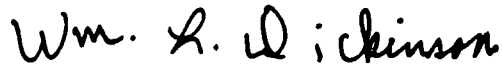
The Honorable George Bush
Page Two
December 8, 1992

have the Coalition's ability to unite diverse statesmen from both parties.

Once again, an Executive Order will significantly enhance the Commission's work, and we hope you will be able to sign this document as soon as possible.



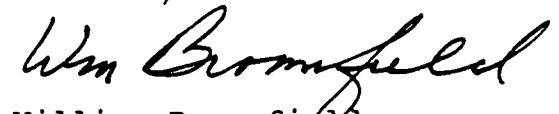
Duncan Hunter



William L. Dickinson



Henry Hyde



William Broomfield

EXECUTIVE ORDER

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STRATEGY COMMISSION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

December 21, 1992

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. I), an advisory committee to develop an integrated economic recovery and international security strategy, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. (a) There is established the Executive Committee of the United States National Strategy Commission in the Federal Government. The Committee shall be composed of 200 members appointed by the President.

(b) The President shall designate Honorary Co-Chairmen; Congressional Co-Chairmen; Private Sector Co-Chairmen and Administrative Co-Chairmen from among the members of the Committee.

Section 2. Functions. (a) In accordance with Resolution 284 which was passed unanimously on November 25, 1991 by the House of Representatives, the Committee shall work for the development and adoption of "a dynamic blueprint that is as appropriate to our present and future needs as the Marshall Plan was for the needs of Europe following World War II."

(b) The Committee shall conduct an in-depth review of both the U.S. national security strategy and proposals to assist our nation's economic recovery. In the words of House Resolution 284, "such a comprehensive, coordinated strategy will help the United States achieve its goal of being the strongest nation on earth economically and militarily, so that it remains the greatest nation in support of human dignity, freedom and democratic ideals."

(c) The Committee shall advise the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and other Executive agency heads with respect to policy recommendations that will unite the national will of the American people on the importance of economic recovery and maintaining our international security leadership role.

(d) The Committee shall gather advice, suggestions and recommendations from the Executive agencies in its efforts to develop a new consensus national strategy.

(e) In fulfilling its functions the Committee shall consider providing recommendations in the following areas:

(1) A bipartisan synthesis of the best thinking on a strategy to provide for economic recovery and maintaining America's international leadership role. The report should describe national goals along with a grand strategy for achieving those goals.

(2) Opportunities for national improvements over both the short and long term;

(3) Detailed recommendations on international security strategy for the post Cold War era. We owe our servicemen and women not only the best equipment, but also a coherent strategy and posture geared to new realities.

(4) A public diplomacy campaign from the private sector to help unite the national will of the American people toward the achievement of these common goals.

Section 3. Administration. (a) The heads of Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide to the Secretary of Defense, the Committee and its staff units such information, including that relating to the structure, organization, personnel and operations of the Executive agencies, as may be required for carrying out the purposes of this Order.

(b) Members of the Committee shall serve without compensation.

(c) A management office may provide overall administrative staff support to the Committee and provide liaison with the Executive Office of the President.

(d) The Secretary of Defense shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Committee with such information and support services it may require.

(e) The Committee is to be funded, staffed and equipped, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, by the private sector without cost to the Federal Government. To accomplish this objective, it is expected that the Secretary of Defense will engage in a joint project, with a nonprofit organization, pursuant to Section 1 of Public Law 91-412 (15 U.S.C. 1525), for the purpose of providing staff support to the Committee as described in Section 3(c). The American Security Council Foundation, a 501(c)(3) educational institution, will serve as the coordinator for both the Coalition and its Executive Committee.

Section 4. General Provisions. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive Order, the responsibilities of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting annually to the Congress, which are applicable to the Committee established by this Order, shall be performed by the Secretary of Defense in accordance with guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

George Bush

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HENRY HYDE, ILLINOIS

March 5, 1992

Mr. John M. Fisher
Chairman and C.E.O.
American Security Council Foundation
Boston, Virginia 22713

Dear John:

We are writing to you in our role as Co-Chairmen of the bi-partisan National Security Caucus and in your role as research coordinator for this Caucus.

On November 25th the House of Representatives unanimously passed House Resolution 284 (copy attached). This Sense of the Congress Resolution emphasizes the urgent "need for a comprehensive, coordinated strategy to help the United States achieve its goal of being the strongest nation on Earth militarily and economically, so that it remains the greatest nation in support of human dignity, freedom and democratic ideals."

This letter is to serve as a formal request for the ASC Foundation to develop for our consideration a strategy to meet the need described in House Resolution 284.

At no expense to the U.S. government, we would like you to do this through your National Strategy Commission which is part of the bi-partisan Coalition for International Security. This Commission would work in the public interest toward the adoption and implementation of a national strategy for peace and prosperity through military, economic, and diplomatic strength.

Because the ASC Foundation led the effort of the bi-partisan Coalition which developed the successful strategy for peace through strength, you are uniquely qualified to develop a post Cold war strategy through your coordination of the Coalition for International Security.

It is our understanding that the Honorable Alexander M. Haig, Jr., USA (Ret.), the former Secretary of State; Adm. Thomas Moorer, USN (Ret.), the former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Amb. William Kintner, former U.S. Ambassador to Thailand;

Mr. John M. Fisher
March 5, 1992
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and you already serve as the initial Co-Chairmen of this bi-partisan Commission.

This strategy should focus on the many challenges to our security. Future defense policies should be an essential element, but we would also like this effort to address topics such as the global leadership role of the United States; our international competitiveness; economic growth; energy security; human rights; and space policy. We would also like the National Strategy Commission to deal with long-term problems such the rapidly growing budget deficit and foreign debt; drug abuse; poverty; and waste and inefficiency in government and industry.

This is a major assignment, and we hope it can be accomplished by preparing a non-partisan synthesis of the best liberal, moderate and conservative thinking on national strategy for the United States. The National Strategy Commission will serve as a means through which scholars, national organizations, political and government leaders, experts and prominent opinion makers from both parties can work together to develop a new consensus national strategy.

As part of this process, it is important that you poll each Senator and Representative -- particularly those who belong to the National Security Caucus -- for their ideas and then give them working drafts for their comment.

Further, we ask you to seek advice from the White House and the Departments of Defense, State, Energy, Commerce, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, Justice and the Treasury.

We know many of our colleagues look forward to contributing their knowledge and views, and we will all be very interested in the resultant new strategy proposal.

James Hunter
Ray A. Hyde
Ed Rullo
Robert H. Fischer
Jim P. ...

George (Buddy) Bailey
Wm. Bronfeller
Sammy M. ...
Fred Laughlin
Wm. D. Dickinson



United States House of Representatives

The Need for a National Strategy for the United States House Resolution 284

Passed Unanimously November 25, 1991

Whereas recent world events have provided the United States with new opportunities to redirect its resources toward domestic challenges, and the state of its economy requires that the United States take such action:

Whereas the continued economic vitality of the United States is being seriously threatened by its failure to invest in its future needs, especially in the areas of education and training, the infrastructure and manufacturing capability, and financial stability;

Whereas national security; which provides a foundation for the lasting values of human dignity, freedom, and democratic ideals, is based upon economic strength as well as military might; and

Whereas the attainment of these goals requires swift and intelligent action to articulate and carry forward a comprehensive, coordinated strategy to improve our productivity and economic well-being through investment in human and material resources, stimulation of cooperative efforts between the public and private sector at all levels, and leadership and vision to develop a dynamic blueprint that is appropriate to our present and future needs as the Marshall Plan was for the needs of Europe following World War II: Now, therefore, be it

***Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that-**

(1) there is a need for the development of a comprehensive, coordinated strategy to encourage investment in human and material resources, to harness our inventive genius to the marketplace, to secure the education and training of a competitive citizenry and workforce, and to stimulate cooperative efforts between the private and public sectors at all levels of business, education, and government; and

(2) such a comprehensive, coordinated strategy will help the United States achieve its goal of being the strongest Nation on Earth economically and militarily, so that it remains the greatest Nation in support of human dignity, freedom, and democratic ideals.

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Jeffrey M. Yates
Executive Director
Independent Insurance Agents of
America

Adm. Elmo Zumwalt USN (Ret)
Former Chief of Naval Operations

Administrative Co-Chairmen

Rep. Duncan Hunter

Rep. George (Buddy) Darden

John M. Fisher

WORLD LEADERS URGE BOSNIAN ACTION

We are now witnessing in Bosnia a replay of one of the darkest eras of modern history: the invasion of one sovereign nation by another. It is the attempted genocide of people who have lived in peace and tolerance with their neighbors for centuries. The scale of atrocities and the appalling human suffering tell the story.

The savagery can and must be stopped or the tragedy will spread far beyond Bosnia. People of conscience must speak out now.

Every assistance should be provided to help the Bosnian refugees; otherwise countless more will die.

Honorable Ronald Reagan
Former President of the United States

Baroness Margaret Thatcher
Former Prime Minister of Great Britain

Former Governor Michael Dukakis
1988 Democratic Presidential Nominee

Honorable Richard Lugar (R-IN)
Former Chairman
Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill
Former Speaker of the House

Honorable Tony Coelho
Former House Majority Whip

Gen. Alexander M. Haig, Jr. USA (Ret.)
Former Secretary of State

Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski
Former National Security Advisor to
President Jimmy Carter

Lane Kirkland, President
American Federation of Labor-Congress of
Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)

Gen. Charles A. Gabriel USAF (Ret.)
Former Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force

James R. Jones, Chairman
American Stock Exchange

Honorable Gerald R. Ford
Former President of the United States

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan
Former United Nations High Commissioner for
Refugees

Former Senator George McGovern (D-SD)
1972 Democratic Presidential Nominee

Former Representative Geraldine Ferraro
1984 Democratic Vice Presidential Nominee

Dr. Harold Brown
Former Secretary of Defense
Carter Administration

Admiral William Crowe, USN (Ret.)
Former Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Ambassador Paul H. Nitze
The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced
International Studies, Johns Hopkins University

Honorable Frederick B. Dent
Former Secretary of Commerce

Honorable Donald Rumsfeld
Former Secretary of Defense

Honorable Jeane Kirkpatrick
Former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations

Edward I. Koch
Former Mayor of New York City

Partial list of signers as of December 1992

DEMOCRATIC CO-CHAIRMEN

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BOB GRAHAM, FLORIDA
CHARLES ROBB, VIRGINIA
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WILLIAM BROOMFIELD, MICHIGAN
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National Security Caucus

133 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
202-225-5672

**DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING**

December 23, 1992

INITIALS: R DATE: 12/24

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Honorable Brent Scowcroft
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Brent:

The attached letter to the President requesting an Executive Order will hopefully be self-explanatory. The letter and the enclosures emphasize the importance of the Executive Order, and anything you can do to bring this to the President's attention would be greatly appreciated.

I realize only a few weeks remain in the Bush Administration, but this Executive Order is still important. It will not cost the government any money, but it provides prestige and effectiveness to a group that can continue the Bush/Scowcroft legacy in international security policy.

One of the reasons the Executive Order is necessary is that, after January, you unfortunately will not be guiding the direction of the White House's annual "National Security Strategy of the United States." As you will notice, the United States National Strategy Commission (USNSC) is an impressive bipartisan group.

I also want to emphasize that the leadership of this group is definitely "our team". After I met with the President regarding Bill Clinton's draft status, it was key USNSC leaders that I turned to for funding for a nationwide mailing to veterans groups. They are also the same individuals who orchestrated the Bush/Quayle National Security Task Force press conference that released the names of hundreds of flag officers endorsing the President's re-election.

An Executive Order would be a tremendous boost to our efforts. Furthermore, I do not believe the President would be criticized on partisan lines for signing this order. The Commis-

The Honorable Brent Scowcroft
Page 2
December 23, 1992

sion includes five Carter Cabinet members and several other prominent Democrats (e.g., Bruce Babbitt, Tony Coelho, Ed Koch, etc.). In addition, the Commission's recent Bosnia resolution (enclosed) has the support of Geroge McGovern, Geraldine Ferraro, Lane Kirkland and Harold Brown.

If your staff has any questions about this proposed Executive Order, please have them contact Gregg Hilton of the National Security Caucus Institute (202/296-9528). Many thanks.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Duncan Hunter", written over a horizontal line.

Duncan Hunter
Member of Congress

Enclosures

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0359

January 21, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise INSPIRED VENTURE 93

Attached at Tab I is a proposed memorandum to the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, approving military exercise INSPIRED VENTURE 93. At Tab II Defense recommends approval and State concurs.

Significant military exercises and operations are those which are conducted either near a politically sensitive area (PSA), involve large-scale participation by United States or foreign forces, are of such a nature that they will receive prominent attention by the press, or are those with which the Secretary of Defense believes you should be familiar. PSAs are formally defined geographical land and maritime areas considered to be sufficiently politically sensitive as to require that you be informed of operations and exercises in those areas.

Current procedures require that State and Defense review and identify PSAs every six months and that Defense notify the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and the Department of State a minimum of seven days in advance of any significant military exercise or operation. This advance notification provides an opportunity for State and NSC to voice reservations and conduct necessary interagency coordination.

INSPIRED VENTURE 93 is a USCINCENT-sponsored Special Operations field exercise scheduled to take place in the vicinity of Peshawar Air Field and Cherat, Pakistan from February 8-28. It will involve approximately 75 U.S. and 70 Pakistani personnel.

The critical cancellation date is January 25, 1993.

Concurrence by: Bruce *BR* Riedel

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By *VZ* NARA, Date *8/23/2016*
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RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the exercise and have the Executive Secretary sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature

Tab II OSD Executive Secretary Memorandum, January 15, 1993

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D C. 20506

0359

MEMORANDUM FOR COL. MICHAEL B. SHERFIELD
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise INSPIRED VENTURE 93

Military Exercise INSPIRED VENTURE 93 is approved.

Executive Secretary

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council from Executive Secretary, Department of Defense. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - Inspired Venture 93. (1 page)	01/15/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

January 1-20, 1993 (Chron) [5]

2016-0152-F

vz4347

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001b. draft	Orders for Inspired Venture - 93. (2 pages)	01/15/1993	P1/b(1)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

January 1-20, 1993 (Chron) [5]

2016-0152-F

vz4347

RESTRICTION CODES

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

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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0047

January 24, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT BELL *RB*
SUBJECT: President's Meeting with Joint Chiefs of Staff

Background

Recent newspaper stories about the discussions within the Administration on the gays in the military issue have made a difficult situation worse. As of this weekend the Joint Chiefs were very angry, and feel like they are being used as window dressing for a gameplan that has already been decided. Some of the Chiefs have recently complained that "the fix is in," that decisions on the policy and the implementation of the policy have already been set in concrete, and that this "consultation" is just for show.

To make matters worse, our friends on the Hill believe that the recent press reports have significantly undercut Senator Mitchell's ability to ward off or delay early votes on this issue in the Senate. His ability to argue that "hearings must be held" or that "the Chiefs must be consulted" will be hard to sustain if opponents such as Senator Coats can wave a copy of the Washington Post in which a headline proclaims that President Clinton has already adopted a plan.

Secretary Aspin's January 23 memo states "the Chiefs are aware that were they to work with conservatives in the Senate they could win a vote supporting the current position." In the hearings that Senator Nunn will hold this spring, the Chiefs will say that they are opposed to a change in this policy. That having been said, the Chiefs are, above all, loyal Americans, professional military officers, and committed to follow the orders of their Commander-in-Chief. As Secretary Aspin observes in his memo, the Chiefs agree "that their mission is 'not to torpedo' the President, especially in the early days of (his) Administration."

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By *YZ* NARA, Date *8/25/2016*
2016-0152-F

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While there is nothing that can likely be done to reverse their opposition, the degree of intensity of the Chiefs' opposition matters enormously. Thus it is critical that this meeting succeed in taking the edge off the Chiefs' anger. To do this, the President must convince them that he is genuinely interested in their views, and that while he will not waver on his commitment to change the underlying policy, the process by which the new policy is implemented is still open to constructive advice.

As Sandy said yesterday, it would be a disaster if this meeting were to address only the gays in the military issue. It would be a disaster for the media play and in terms of the atmospherics of the meeting itself. I recommend the following concept for the conduct of the meeting:

1. The purpose of the meeting is to begin a dialogue with the Chiefs on a host of critical issues. While the meeting will include a frank discussion of the gays in the military issue, that discussion should be preceded and followed by discussion of other priority national security topics, to include the defense budget, the roles and missions review, and the current situation in Iraq.
2. If possible, the meeting should open with the presentation by the President of a Presidential medal to retiring General Adrian Saint John. This ceremony had been previously scheduled in December but was unavoidably delayed. Jim Woolsey, who worked closely with General Saint John during the CFE negotiations, has recommended that the President present this medal personally at an early date. The President's honoring of this warrior/diplomat, who fought his way across Germany in World War II and has devoted 50 years of his life to public service, will make a deep impression on the Chiefs and underscore the President's esteem for the professionalism and dedication of our uniformed military. The press could be invited to film this ceremony and then be excused from the room. This would be a better video picture for news stories tomorrow night about the gays in the military issue than a picture of the President sitting across a table from a group of stony-faced generals and admirals. We will, however, need to confirm that General Saint John could be available for such a ceremony tomorrow.
3. Following this brief ceremony the President would invite the participants to be seated and open discussion on two military topics of priority importance to the Chiefs and to the success of President Clinton's Administration: the military budget and the roles and missions review. Suggested questions for the President to ask are included in the attached talking points.

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4. After these topics have been aired, the President should turn to the topic of military personnel. As Secretary Aspin recommends in his memo, the President should emphasize his belief that today's military is the best trained and the most professional in the history of our country and that is a standard that he intends to maintain. In this context, the President could then raise the issue of gays in the military. The attached talking points also include a suggested script for making this transition.
5. The meeting should not end on the gays in the military issue. We do not want the Chiefs to walk out into the glare of cameras looking stern or angry. Once the discussion of gays in the military issue has gone around the room enough to insure that each Chief has had a chance to articulate his core views, the President should turn the discussion to the situation in Iraq. Here, he should note that U.S. strategy is under review and ask the Chiefs if, in the interim while this review is being completed, our military deployments in the region are adequate. The Chiefs are enormously proud of their services' performance in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, and in the recent operations and the President should draw them out on particulars.
6. The President should end the meeting by noting that there is another critical region where U.S. policy is under review - Yugoslavia - but time doesn't remain in this meeting to do justice to the issue. The President should pledge to meet again with the Chiefs at an early date, perhaps at the Pentagon, with Yugoslavia at the top of the agenda.

At Tab I is the meeting memorandum to the President's for your signature.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Attachments

- Tab I Memorandum to the President
- Tab A Memorandum from Secretary Aspin
- Tab B Talking Points
- Tab C Participants List
- Tab D Bios of the Joint Chiefs

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0047

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

DATE: January 25, 1993
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

I. PURPOSE

To provide you the opportunity to begin a dialogue with the Joint Chiefs of Staff on critical national security issues.

II. BACKGROUND

Recent newspaper stories about the discussions within the Administration on the gays in the military issue have made a difficult situation worse. As of this weekend, the Joint Chiefs were reportedly very angry and feel they are being used as window dressing for a gameplan that has already been decided. To make matters worse, our friends on the Hill believe that the recent press reports have significantly undercut Senator Mitchell's ability to ward off or delay early votes on this issue in the Senate.

While there is nothing that can likely be done to reverse the Chiefs' opposition to a change in the existing policy, the degree of intensity of the Chiefs' opposition matters enormously. Thus it is critical that this meeting succeed in taking the edge off the Chiefs' anger. To do this, you must convince them that you are genuinely interested in their views, and that while you will not waver on your commitment to change the underlying policy, the process by which the new policy is implemented is still open to constructive advice.

It is crucial that this meeting address an agenda broader than the gays in the military issue. George has said publicly that it will do so. While the meeting will include a frank discussion of this issue, it should be preceded by discussion of other priority national security topics, to include the defense budget and the roles and missions review. You could emphasize at the end of the meeting that you intend to pursue a dialogue on those and other military issues.

At attachment A is a memo from Secretary Aspin outlining a strategy for the meeting, describing his current thinking on

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this issue, and appending drafts of your order to him and a press announcement. We will clear these with Howard Paster and others. Les suggests several talking points for the meeting. We have included at attachment B an amended version you may want to use. Les does not object to them.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Tab C.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press, writing pool.

V. SEQUENCE

You will greet your guests and open the meeting by asking some questions about the defense budget.

Attachments

Tab A Memorandum from Secretary Aspin
Tab B Talking Points
Tab C Participants List
Tab D Bios of the Joint Chiefs

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

January 23, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: The Secretary of Defense *AS*
Re: Meeting With The Joint Chiefs of Staff

On Monday, you will be meeting with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The meeting is scheduled for one hour and there are a number of important topics to be addressed.

My recommendation is that you open the meeting with a series of comments on the American military.

- o Today's military is the best trained and the most professional in the history of our country. Throughout the country, no institution of the American government has won greater respect than the U.S. military. This is a standard you intend to maintain.
- o As Commander-In-Chief you should make clear that you will seek their advice and comments before deciding on whether to use military force. Decisions on the use of force are among the most consequential that a President will make. Therefore, you should make this request -- that they always be candid and never reluctant to say what's on their mind.
- o The Joint Chiefs will frequently be asked to appear before Congress. On the Hill, the Chiefs are frequently asked their personal views. Make clear that you expect that. However, also make clear that you do not want to be surprised. When they disagree, they should put the issue on the table with you directly.

To get the discussion started, you may want to say this:

There are a number of items we could put on the agenda -- Iraq, Bosnia, Somalia. We definitely want to cover these in the future. We will be having other meetings.

The major issue today is the question of gays in the military. I want to hear your views. I do not want you to leave this meeting without giving everyone a chance to put it on the table. So let's start there.

While you should expect the Chiefs to speak with emotion on behalf of the existing policy, you should also recognize that the elements of a compromise are falling into place.

ELEMENTS FOR COMPROMISE

On Thursday, I met with the Chiefs. The conversation was candid and, at times, emotional. Homosexuals in the military dominated the discussion. In implementing the Administration's program to end discrimination against homosexuals I outlined three objectives.

1. The policy must end discrimination on the basis of status;
2. The policy must maintain military morale and discipline. To that end, the policy must include a strict code of conduct regarding behavior of uniform military personnel toward each other to insure that all men and women are free of sexual harassment and any abuse of power. The strict code of conduct will also insure that commanders in the field will have the necessary authority to assure the discipline and esprit necessary to retain the combat effectiveness of our military units.
3. The policy must be defensible in Congress.

As expected, the Chiefs raised their objections to the change. They want an opportunity to express their concerns in person. You should know that Senator Dole has been soliciting their views. The Chiefs are aware that were they to work with conservatives in the Senate, they could win a vote supporting the current position.

The Chiefs, however, agree that their mission is "not to torpedo the President," especially in the early days of your administration.

Additionally, you have some special leverage. One thing that will push the military toward compromise is the prospect that this item will be decided by the courts. A judicial decree along the lines of the recent Canadian case would give the military little flexibility. Their incentive for compromise is the drafting of a strict code of military discipline that goes to their concerns.

At a minimum, the Chiefs are willing to stop asking the question on sexual orientation that is now required on military personnel forms. That is an important step in the right direction.

Additionally, Congressman Barney Frank has spoken with the acting Attorney General, Stuart Gerson. Gerson has offered to intervene in any pending legal cases while the Administration reviews. That is also very helpful.

OUR STRATEGY

These are the actions that are necessary to implement our strategy.

Action Number #1 -- The President Gives Instruction

By Wednesday, the President should direct the Secretary of Defense to 1) develop a policy to end discrimination based on status against homosexuals in the military and 2) to propose a strict code of conduct for military personnel regarding sexual behavior. The Secretary should have until early June to work this matter and report to the President. Gay rights groups are pressing for a date prior to a scheduled rally on April 15. I believe, however, that an April deadline will not give us sufficient time to fully consult.

Once the President has issued this instruction, as a matter of policy, the Clinton Administration will suspend any legal actions or discharges against homosexuals based on

status. I will coordinate this with the Attorney General.

Action Number #2 -- Deferring An Immediate Vote In The Senate

The situation in the Senate remains tentative. I have spoken with the Senate Majority Leader, George Mitchell. He understands our strategy, but continues to express concern that conservatives might attempt to force an immediate vote. If there were an early vote on the merits, we would not win.

To avoid the early Senate vote on the merits, Senator Mitchell is prepared to debate this topic after the Administration's policy has been detailed. We then have a chance to prevail on a substitute amendment acceptable to our position, or a tabling motion.

Senator Kennedy and Representatives Barney Frank and Gerry Studds have been consulted and have discussed the strategy with gay groups. They report a positive reaction.

Senator Sam Nunn has been straightforward in his comments. He will be initiating hearings in March. However, the fact that he plans these hearings is another argument for delaying an early Senate vote.

Action Number #3 -- Secretary of Defense Conducts A Review Of The Policy

The Secretary of Defense creates a small, internal Department of Defense task force, consults with military people at all levels and works out a strict code of conduct.

Action Number #4 -- The President Issues An Executive Order

The President issues an Executive Order after the Secretary reports back to him. At this point, the President has fulfilled his commitment. He has changed the immediate policy of discrimination based on status, while also recognizing the distinctive nature of military life and the need for morale and discipline not required in civilian life.

D R A F T

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Prior to July 15, 1993 please submit for my approval a draft of an Executive Order ending discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in determining who may serve in the Armed Forces of the United States, and mandating a strict code of conduct to be enforced uniformly.

In preparing the draft, I expect you to consult fully with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Military Services, with other Departments affected by the Order, and with concerned individuals and organizations outside the Executive Branch.

DRAFT

PRESIDENTIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

I have today instructed the Secretary of Defense to draft for my review and approval an Executive Order to two ends.

First, the Order will fulfill my commitment that no one will be deprived of the opportunity to serve in the Armed Forces because of their sexual orientation. The order will end the practice of denying induction to or discharging gays and lesbians based on orientation. This form of discrimination has no place in our society. Many gay men and lesbians have served their country well. They have a right to serve without having to ~~hide~~^{deny} their sexual orientation.

Second, the Order should propose a strict code of conduct regarding behavior of uniformed military personnel toward each other to insure that all men and women are free from sexual harassment and abuse of power. This strict code of conduct will also insure that our commanders in the field will have the necessary authority to assure the discipline and esprit de corps necessary to retain the combat effectiveness of our military units.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have expressed their reservations and concerns about the first of these changes. I have, in turn, assured the Joint Chiefs that they will have a full opportunity to participate in formulation of the Executive Order. I have also assured them that my Administration will engage them in developing a strict code of military conduct to be applied uniformly.

I am also aware of the fact that many members of the Congress have concerns about this policy. I am consulting with Senate and House leaders to ask their support in postponing any substantive consideration of this issue on the floor of either body until the Pentagon review is completed. That is, in my view, the appropriate time for the Congress to debate this matter.

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POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

- Let me welcome you back to the White House and say what a pleasure it is for me to meet each of you here. I hope that today's meeting will be the first of many such meetings on critical national security issues.
- I'd like to spend one half hour establishing a dialogue on two of the issues before us: the defense budget and roles and missions, and reserve the second half of the meeting to hear your views on the military personnel question that has received so much attention. Because I do take very seriously your views on that question.
- So let's begin the meeting by talking about the defense budget. As you know, Secretary Cheney recently submitted his proposed Department of Defense budget for Fiscal Year 1994 and the outyears through 1999. That budget proposes \$266 billion in budget authority for Fiscal Year 1994 and \$1.66 trillion in budget authority through 1999.
- During my campaign, I committed to further reductions over this six-year period on the order of \$60 billion. I believe that these cuts, though painful, are necessary if we are to restore the economic well being of our nation. As I am sure you agree, if we are to have a strong foreign policy and national defense it must be underpinned by a strong economy. At the same time, I said repeatedly that we must avoid the "hollow force" problems we experienced in the 1970s.
- As we consider revisions to the spending profile submitted by the last Administration, it is crucial that we establish

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White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By VL NARA, Date 8/25/2016

2016-0452-6

an objective baseline. I am concerned by questions that arose during Secretary Aspin's confirmation hearing as to whether Secretary Cheney's budget reflects realistic assumptions. Skepticism was expressed at this hearing with regard to the assumption made by the Bush Administration and on which I based my own calculations that \$70 billion in savings can be identified through management improvements. Doubts were also voiced as to whether some of the weapons procurement programs in the budget are underfunded. I would appreciate hearing your views on both of these criticisms.

-- (FOLLOWING DISCUSSION OF THAT ISSUE:) I am also interested in hearing your views about your recently completed roles and missions review. In making reductions in the defense budget below the Bush Administration's baseline, there will obviously be a premium on avoiding unnecessary overlap and redundancy to the maximum extent possible. Are there further streamlining options in the roles and missions area that were not endorsed in this study that we might need to revisit as we consider additional reductions in military spending?

-- (FOLLOWING DISCUSSION OF THAT ISSUE:) Let's now turn to matters of military personnel. I believe that today's military is the best trained and the most professional in the history of our country. In the life of this nation, no institution of the American government has won greater respect than the U.S. military. With your help, this is a standard that I intend to maintain.

- I also believe our Armed Forces must reflect both the strengths and the diversity of all our people. During my campaign I emphasized my belief that if people are denied a right to serve their country in the military, "it should be on the basis of behavior, not status." I intend to honor my commitment on this issue.
- There are, however, a number of difficult legal, social, and practical issues of implementation that must be carefully considered and on which I am keenly interested in your views.
- I regret that recent stories in the press have given a false impression that I have already figured out all the answers. Today's meeting represents the beginning of a dialogue between us on this subject - not the end. I want to hear your honest and heartfelt views. I also recognize that you will be asked to appear before Congress and give your personal views on this and other subjects. I want to make clear that I expect you to do so. I also want to make it clear that I do not want to be surprised. When you disagree with me on an issue, I want you to put that disagreement on the table with me directly, rather than having me read it in the paper or see it on T.V. With that in mind, let's open this discussion to your comments.
- (FOLLOWING DISCUSSION OF THAT ISSUE:) I want to come to the Pentagon soon to continue our discussion of the budget, roles and missions, and other issues such as acquisition reform, defense conversion and readiness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4

-- And again, I welcome having your straight-forward views on all issues and appreciate the professionalism with which you expressed yourself here today. The nation has a great stake in the confidence we have in each other, and I believe this was a good start.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President
Les Aspin, Secretary of Defense
Thomas F. McLarty, Chief of Staff
Anthony Lake, Assistant to the President for National
Security Affairs
General Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
Samuel R. Berger, Deputy Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
Admiral David E. Jeremiah, Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of
Staff
General Merrill A. (Tony) McPeak, Chief of Staff of the Air Force
Admiral Frank Kelso, Chief of Naval Operations
General Gordon R. Sullivan, Chief of Staff of the Army
General Carl E. Mundy, Commandant of the Marine Corps
Leon Fuerth, Assistant to the Vice President for National
Security Affairs
Robert Bell, Senior Director, Defense Policy and Arms Control,
NSC Staff

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0009

January 23, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: NICHOLAS BURNS ^{NB} / ROSE GOTTEMOELLER ^{RR}

SUBJECT: Telephone Call Proposal with President Kravchuk of Ukraine

We have attached at Tab A suggested points for a Presidential telephone call to President Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine. We would recommend that the President agree to make a call to Kravchuk on January 26. The main benefit of calling Kravchuk is to signal the President's desire for a close relationship with Ukraine.

As with Yeltsin, we recommend avoiding a detailed discussion of policy issues in this call. It will be very important, however, for the President to mention our keen interest in the earliest possible Ukrainian Parliament ratification of START I and NPT.

Kravchuk will be available for a call on Tuesday, January 26, but unavailable for the rest of the week. It would therefore be helpful if we could alert the Ukrainians to a call, if one is to be made, by Monday, January 25.

Concurrence by: Robert Bell ^{NB for}

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Attachments:
Tab I Telephone Call Proposal
Tab A Points to be Made

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By ^{RR} NARA, Date 8/23/2016

2016-0152-F

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

0009

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Telephone Call to President Leonid Kravchuk
of Ukraine

DATE: January 26

PURPOSE: Your telephone call to President
Leonid Kravchuk will send an important signal
of U.S. interest in strengthening our
relationship with Ukraine. Kravchuk, like
most Ukrainians, believes that the Bush
Administration paid too much attention to
Russia, and too little to Ukraine. The
central aim of the call is to pledge your
interest in a close relationship with
Kravchuk, expanded economic ties, and to make
it clear that we expect the earliest possible
Ukrainian ratification of START I and the
Non-Proliferation treaty.

SECURE OR OPEN: Open

INTERPRETER: State to provide

PHONE NUMBER: Signal will place the call

CONTACT PERSON: Nicholas Burns, NSC Staff

TIME DIFFERENCE: +7

SUGGESTED TIMES:

TOPICS OF
DISCUSSION: See attached talking points

Date of Submission:

Action:

Attachment
Tab A Points to be Made

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By VZ NARA, Date 8/23/2016
7016-0152-F

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SUGGESTED POINTS

TELEPHONE CALL TO PRESIDENT LEONID KRAVCHUK OF UKRAINE

- Mr. President, I am delighted to talk with you, and wanted to make this early call to let you know how interested I am in developing a close, working relationship.
- I hope that we will communicate often about the many issues before us.
- We are delighted that Ukraine has regained its independence and taken its rightful place in the community of nations. My Administration will seek to develop an effective partnership with you.
- As a first step, I suggest that Secretary of State Christopher and Foreign Minister Zlenko talk to arrange early and detailed discussions between our governments on the major economic, security and political issues.
- We want to have a broad-gauged relationship that focuses not just on security ties, but on closer economic and political cooperation as well.
- But there is one issue that is critically important to us--
Ukraine's commitment to become a non-nuclear state.
 - I want you to know how much importance I attach to the earliest possible Ukrainian ratification of START I and the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).
 - Your successful ratification will go a long way toward creating the basis for broader relations between our countries.
 - What are the prospects of ratification of both by February?
- I understand your government has launched a new economic reform program. We will be as supportive as we can as the reforms succeed.
 - This is a major step forward, and I congratulate you for it.
 - It will be important for Ukraine to coordinate these reforms with the IMF--that is the surest way to gain additional international economic assistance.

(If Kravchuk presses for an early meeting with you:

- I look forward to a meeting, but cannot commit to a date just yet.
- Let's agree to ask our Foreign Ministers to get together first.)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By VZ NARA, Date 8/23/2016

2016-0152-6

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0368

January 23, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise MINI-NOBLE DINA 12

Attached at Tab I is a proposed memorandum to the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, approving military exercise MINI-NOBLE DINA 12. At Tab II Defense recommends approval and State concurs.

MINI-NOBLE DINA 12 is a combined U.S.-Israeli anti-submarine warfare exercise scheduled to take place in the eastern Mediterranean within 200 n.m. of the Israeli coast February 8-10. U.S. maritime patrol aircraft will practice search, localization, tracking and attack procedures against an Israeli diesel submarine.

This exercise falls under the purview of the Significant Military Exercise program because it will be conducted near a designated politically sensitive area.

The critical cancellation date is February 1, 1993.

Concurrence by: Martin Indyk *MI*

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the exercise and have the Executive Secretary sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature

Tab II OSD Executive Secretary Memorandum, January 19, 1993

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *VL* NARA, Date *8/23/2016*
2016-0152-F

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0368

MEMORANDUM FOR COL. MICHAEL B. SHERFIELD
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise MINI-NOBLE DINA 12

Military exercise MINI-NOBLE DINA 12 is approved.

Sean Darragh
Executive Secretary

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council from Executive Secretary, Department of Defense. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - Mini-Noble Dina 12. (1 page)	01/19/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

January 1-20, 1993 (Chron) [5]

2016-0152-F
vz4347

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. draft	Orders for Mini-Noble Dina 12. (1 page)	12/17/1992	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

January 1-20, 1993 (Chron) [5]

2016-0152-F
vz4347

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. memo	For Anthony Lake from Rose Gottemoeller. Subject: Ukrainian Security Assurances. Record ID: 9300058. (3 pages)	01/25/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

January 1-20, 1993 (Chron) [5]

2016-0152-F

vz4347

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Language on Economic Coercion

The full text in the CSCE Final Act reads: "They will likewise in all circumstances refrain from any other act of military, or of political, economic or other coercion designed to subordinate to their own interest the exercise by another participating state of the rights inherent in its sovereignty and thus to secure advantages of any kind."

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D C 20506

8963

January 8, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

THROUGH: JOHN GORDON *SG*

FROM: MIKE FRY *MF*

SUBJECT: Letter from Congressman Lancaster Re: Chemical
Weapons Convention Signing Ceremony in Paris

Congressman Lancaster has written a letter to the President
(Tab II) urging his attendance at the Chemical Weapons Convention
signing ceremony in Paris.

At Tab I is a proposed reply to Congressman Lancaster.

Concurrences by: Nick Burns, Mike Andricos *NB*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to Congressman Lancaster at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Letter to Congressman Lancaster
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Congressman Lancaster:

Thank you for your letter to the President suggesting he attend the ceremony to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention in Paris.

As you appreciate, President Bush has taken a deep and abiding interest in the completion of the CWC for over a decade. He personally has taken a number of initiatives as both Vice President and President that have resulted in significant progress in the negotiations, leading to a successful conclusion of the treaty this fall. The President's schedule as he winds up his administration, however, precludes him from going to Paris for the signing ceremony. Secretary of State Eagleburger will represent the U.S. at the ceremony. You will be pleased to know that the Russian government has informed us that Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Kozyrev will sign the treaty for them.

Thank you again for your letter, and for your long-standing personal interest in and active support for a ban on chemical weapons. I am sure you share the Administrations's belief that this treaty eliminating the threat of these terrible weapons will undoubtedly be one of the most important arms control achievements of this era.

Sincerely,

Brent Scowcroft

The Honorable H. Martin Lancaster
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

85
Nelson

54775
8936

Congress
of the
United States
House of Representatives

November 17, 1992

H. MARTIN LANCASTER
NORTH CAROLINA
THIRD DISTRICT



The Honorable George Bush
The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I have represented the Armed Services Committee as an observer to the chemical weapons talks for the last four years. I applaud the strong and personal leadership role you have taken in bringing the Chemical Weapons Convention to a successful conclusion. Though I am a Democrat, I am pleased that the Convention will be signed in Paris on your watch, since I believe that you are personally responsible for its conclusion.

During my frequent visits to Geneva during the negotiations, I became friends with Ambassador Sergei Batsanov of Russia. On his recent visit to New York to participate in the consideration of the Chemical Weapons Convention by the United Nations, he made a special trip to Washington to discuss with me his concerns about the Convention and the impact of the change of administrations on its ratification and implementation and the impact of a change in administrations on the world perception of ratification and implementation of the Convention. I assured him that I would be working closely with the new administration to make clear the importance of this Convention and the worth of the final product.

Mr. President, Sergei is frankly concerned that Russia may not even sign the Convention. Their Defense Ministry fought the conclusion of the Convention tooth and toenail and almost scuttled it on several occasions. Because of the tenuous situation of President Boris Yeltsin, he fears that Mr. Yeltsin is increasingly listening to the Defense Ministry instead of the Foreign Ministry on many issues, including this one. He believes that it is critically important for you to personally attend the signing ceremonies in Paris, which will put the necessary pressure on Mr. Yeltsin to also attend and sign. (I believe that you should attend because of the important role you have played in achieving this Convention, even if there were no reason to go to encourage President Yeltsin and others to attend.) Sergei is concerned that if the Foreign Minister signs instead of Mr. Yeltsin, that the treaty will never be ratified in Russia because it will not be perceived as having strong enough support from Mr. Yeltsin to warrant its ratification over the strenuous objection of the

At-Large Majority Whip

Committees:

Armed Services

Chairman, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Panel

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Small Business

Washington Office:

1417 Longworth House Office Building

Washington, D.C. 20515

(202) 225-3415

District Office:

Room 108 Federal Building

134 N. John Street

Goldsboro, N.C. 27530

(919) 736-1844

(800) 443-6847

Defense Ministry.

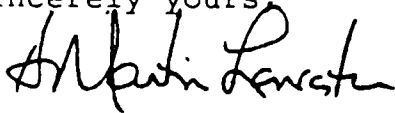
Sergeii tells me that you have written to President Yeltsin with regard to the Convention, but he was disappointed in the response you received and believes that it was very ambiguous. He believes that Mr. Yeltsin has his hands full at this moment and that anything that you can do to bolster his resolve with regard to chemical weapons is critically important.

Sergeii is also very concerned about the timing of the change of administrations at the time this Convention is to be signed and ratified. He wants the clearest and strongest signals possible to come out of the ceremony in Paris. Accordingly, he and I think that it is important that you designate a prominent Democrat (perhaps of Governor Clinton's choosing) to accompany you to the signing as his representative. I might even suggest that you invite Governor Clinton to accompany you. Of course, that was would send the strongest message of all and would introduce him to world leaders with whom he must work in the new administration. I will certainly do what I can within my own limitations to encourage enthusiasm for the Convention with the new administration, but you can be very helpful to that process as well.

Thank you again for all that you did through the years to move our country and the world towards an ultimate ban on the production and use of chemical weapons. There are many accomplishments of your administration which will earn you a place in history and this will certainly be among the most important.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H. Martin Lancaster". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "H. Martin" and last name "Lancaster" clearly distinguishable.

H. Martin Lancaster
Member of Congress

HML:tgY

8136

ID# 364775

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: NOVEMBER 27, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE H. MARTIN LANCASTER

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT AND A DEMOCRAT (PERHAPS
AT PRESIDENT-ELECT CLINTON'S CHOOSING) TO
ATTEND THE CEREMONIES IN PARIS FOR THE
SIGNING OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
NICK CALIO		ORG	92/11/27		C 92/11/30
NS SITT	REFERRAL NOTE:	A	92-01		
	REFERRAL NOTE:		92-4-30		
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA: L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1230 _____
 MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

 *ACTION CODES: *DISPOSITION *OUTGOING *
 * * *CORRESPONDENCE: *
 *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
 *C-COMMENT/RECOM *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL * OF SIGNER *
 *D-DRAFT RESPONSE *C-COMPLETED * CODE = A *
 *F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
 I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC * OUTGOING *
 *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * * *
 *S-FOR-SIGNATURE * * *
 *X-INTERIM REPLY * * *

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
 (ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
 KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
 LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
 MANAGEMENT.

SCANNED

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

3048 ADD-ON

January 12, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

THROUGH: JOHN GORDON *JD*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: National Security Strategy of the United States
1992

The Strategy Report, previously approved by the President, is now being printed for forwarding to the Congress and public release.

The proposed message for Presidential signature at Tab A will officially transmit the document to Congress.

Concurrences by: Virginia Sampley *VS* and Nicholas Rostow *NR*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Message to the Congress on the National Security
Strategy of the United States

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK
FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT
SUBJECT: Message to Congress on the National Security
Strategy Report

The message to Congress at Tab A formally transmits the annual report on the National Security Strategy of the United States as required by law. We have tentatively identified January 15, 1993 as the date for announcing the Report's transmittal.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the message to Congress at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A Message to the Congress on the National Security
Strategy of the United States

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

In accordance with section 603 of the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-433; 50 U.S.C. 404a), I hereby transmit the annual report on the National Security Strategy of the United States.

THE WHITE HOUSE
January 15, 1993

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

3048 ADD-ON

January 12, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

THROUGH: JOHN GORDON *Gu*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Forwarding the National Security Strategy Report

As required by law, the National Security Strategy of the United State: 1992 will be officially forwarded to Congress under Presidential signature.

In keeping with past practice, we also plan to forward three copies under a letter from you directly to each member of Congress.

The proposed letters (Tab I), once signed, will be reproduced on bond stationery with White House letterhead and forwarded to GPO where they will be matched up with the document.

The directors of appropriate committee staffs on the Hill will also receive copies via a memo from Bill Sittmann (Tab II).

Concurrences by: Virginia *Ad*ampley and Nicholas *Nicholas* Rostow

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the proposed letters (2) at Tab I.

That you approve Bill Sittmann's signing the letter at Tab II.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Proposed Letters for Signature

Tab II Proposed Letter for Bill Sittmann's Signature

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Member:

I am pleased to send you the enclosed copies of the National Security Strategy of the United States. In 1986, Congress required the Administration to publicly articulate such a framework annually. This report is forwarded in response to that requirement. It reflects both the legacy of significant bipartisan American foreign policy achievements as well as near and long-term political, economic and military strategies needed if the United States is to continue to help shape the international environment. The strategy report outlines both continuities and new departures as part of a broad strategic framework designed to take this Nation safely into the next century.

Sincerely,

Brent Scowcroft

Enclosure

United States House of
Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Senator:

I am pleased to send you the enclosed copies of the National Security Strategy of the United States. In 1986, Congress required the Administration to publicly articulate such a framework annually. This report is forwarded in response to that requirement. It reflects both the legacy of significant bipartisan American foreign policy achievements as well as near and long-term political, economic and military strategies needed if the United States is to continue to help shape the international environment. The strategy report outlines both continuities and new departures as part of a broad strategic framework designed to take this Nation safely into the next century.

Sincerely,

Brent Scowcroft

Enclosure

United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

3048 ADD-ON

MEMORANDUM FOR

STAFF DIRECTOR
Senate Committee on
Appropriations
SDOB, Room 133
Washington, D.C. 20510

STAFF DIRECTOR
Senate Committee on Armed
Services
SROB, Room 22
Washington, D.C. 20510

STAFF DIRECTOR
Senate Committee on Budget
SDOB, Room 602-A
Washington, D.C. 20510

STAFF DIRECTOR Senate
Committee on Foreign
Relations
SDOB, Room 446
Washington, D.C. 20510

STAFF DIRECTOR
Senate Select Committee on
Intelligence
211 SHOB
Washington, D.C. 20510

STAFF DIRECTOR
House Committee on
Appropriations
Capitol Building, H-218
Washington, D.C. 20515

STAFF DIRECTOR
House Committee on Armed
Services
2120 RHOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

STAFF DIRECTOR
House Committee on Budget
HOB Annex 1
300 New Jersey Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20515

STAFF DIRECTOR
House Committee on Foreign
Affairs
2170 RHOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

STAFF DIRECTOR
House Permanent Select
Committee on Intelligence
Capitol Building, Room H-405
Washington, D.C. 20515

SUBJECT: National Security Strategy of the United States

Enclosed you will find copies of the National Security Strategy of the United States for use by you and other members of the Committee staff. We have forwarded additional copies directly to Members of Congress.

As you know, since 1986 Congress has required the Administration to develop a broad national security strategy report that discussed U.S. interests and goals, our commitments, the elements of national power, and our capabilities to implement our strategy. This Report is forwarded in response to that requirement.

If you need additional copies or have questions, please call Keith Hahn of the NSC staff at 395-6923.

William F. Sittmann
Executive Secretary

Attachment