

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

January 1-20, 1993 (Chron) [7]

Staff Office-Individual:

Defense Policy-Bell, Robert

Original OA/ID Number:

43

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
31	3	1	2	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - Inspired Venture 93. (1 page)	01/00/1993	P1/b(1)
001b. cable	re: Significant Military Exercise Brief. (2 pages)	12/11/1993	P1/b(1)
002a. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - Battle Griffin 93. (1 page)	01/19/1993	P1/b(1)
002b. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief. (2 pages)	12/22/1992	P1/b(1)
003a. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - Mini-Noble Dina 12. (1 page)	01/29/1993	P1/b(1)
003b. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief. (1 page)	12/17/1992	P1/b(1)
004a. memo	For Sean Darragh from Craig Chellis. Subject: [Inspections]. Record ID: 9300226. (1 page)	01/26/1993	P1/b(1)
004b. memo	For Robert Pearson et al. From Sean Darragh. Subject: [Inspections]. Record ID: 9300226. (1 page)	01/26/1993	P1/b(1)
004b. paper	Subject: Approval Process. (4 pages)	01/11/1993	P1/b(1)
005a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Torkel Patterson. Subject: Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320034. (1 page)	01/27/1993	P1/b(1)
005b. draft	Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320036. (3 pages)	01/27/1993	P1/b(1)
006a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Torkel Patterson. Subject: Presidential Review Directive [2]. Record ID: 9320034. (1 page)	01/27/1993	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) [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4349

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]
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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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006b. draft	Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320034. (3 pages)	01/27/1993	P1/b(1)
007. memo	For Anthony Lake from Robert Bell. Subject: PRD's [sic] on CTB and SDI/ABM. Record ID: 9320040. (1 page)	01/27/1993	P1/b(1)
008a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Torkel Patterson. Subject: Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320037. (1 page)	01/27/1993	P1/b(1)
008b. draft	Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320037. (3 pages)	01/27/1993	P1/b(1)
009a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Torkel Patterson. Subject: Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320035. (1 page)	01/27/1993	P1/b(1)
009b. draft	Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320035. (4 pages)	01/27/1993	P1/b(1)

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9300027
RECEIVED: 22 JAN 93 10

TO: SHERFIELD, M

FROM: DARRAGH

DOC DATE: 25 JAN 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: MILITARY EXERCISES

PAKISTAN

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: APPROVAL FOR INSPIRED VENTURE 93

ACTION: DARRAGH SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 26 JAN 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HAHN

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL

HAHN

NSC CHRON

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By VZ NARA, Date 8/23/2016
2016-052-F

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY

ASK

DATE

1/25

BY HAND

W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJDA

CLOSED BY: NSASK

DOC 3 OF 3

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

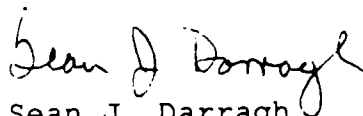
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

January 25, 1993

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.



Sean J. Darragh
Acting Executive Secretary

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0027

January 21, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KK*

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

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *VZ* NARA, Date *8/23/06*
206-0152-f

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
2

~~SECRET~~

RECOMMENDATION

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

Approve *MT* Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature

Tab II OSD Executive Secretary Memorandum, January 15, 1993

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

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001a. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - Inspired Venture 93. (1 page)	01/00/1993	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) [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4349

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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.

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

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001b. cable	re: Significant Military Exercise Brief. (2 pages)	12/11/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0053

January 25, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise BATTLE GRIFFIN 93

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

BATTLE GRIFFIN 93 is designed to review current NATO operational plans and to exercise NATO and national headquarters and forces, including Norwegian host nation support, in the deployment of U.S. Marine Corps reserves forces to Norway under winter conditions. The exercise will take place February 11 through March 21 in the Ofoten/South Troms area of Norway. It will involve approximately 5,000 U.S. and 1,000 allied personnel.

The critical cancellation date is February 4, 1993.

Concurrences by: Jenonne Walker and Tony *Wayne*

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *VZ* NARA, Date *8/23/06*
216-0152-F

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0053

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

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise BATTLE GRIFFIN 93

Military exercise BATTLE GRIFFIN 93 is approved.

Sean Darragh
Executive Secretary

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0101

January 27, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT BELL *RB*
SUBJECT: Transcript of Senator Nunn's Remarks on Gays
in the Military

Per our telecon last night, attached is the full transcript of Senator Nunn's remarks on this issue Monday.

He is planning a major floor speech on this topic, which may be delivered today. Knowing Senator Nunn's style, I anticipate he will:

- Reiterate his support for the current policy, but say he has an open mind;
- Urge close consultations between the President and the Hill and between the President and the Joint Chiefs; and
- List the 10-20 key questions about the practical, moral, and legal aspects of the proposed policy change that he believes have not yet been answered (or, in his view, thought through).

Attachment

Tab A Transcript of Senator Nunn's Remarks

Copyright (C) 1993 by Federal Information Systems Corporation

- Monday, January 25, 1993

News Conference: Senator Sam Nunn, Senator Pete Domenici, Senator John Danforth, and Senator David Boren - Consumption Tax

Transcript ID: 911613 (125 lines)

NEWS CONFERENCE WITH:
SENATOR SAM NUNN (D-GA)
SENATOR PETE DOMENICI (R-NM)
SENATOR JOHN DANFORTH (R-MO)
SENATOR DAVID BOREN (D-OK)

TOPIC: CONSUMPTION TAX

1:15 P.M.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1993

SENATE RADIO/TV GALLERY

EXCERPT OF QUESTIONS ON [REDACTED]

Q Senator Nunn, could you please address Senator Mitchell's comments yesterday that he doesn't think -- reported comments that he doesn't think there are 30 votes in the Senate that would uphold a resolution ending the ban on homosexual -- (inaudible) --

(Senators conferring.)

SEN. DANFORTH: Thank you very much.

SEN. NUNN: I'm sorry. Would you mind repeating.

SEN. DANFORTH: Letters over there.

Q Could you address what Senator Mitchell reportedly said that there are not -- there are no more than 30 votes in the Senate that would support a resolution lifting the ban on gays in the military?

SEN. NUNN: Well, I'm not sure that Senator Mitchell ever said that. What I read in the paper was a memorandum from Congressman Aspin -- Secretary Aspin -- to President Clinton that basically talks about what Senator Mitchell said. Senator Mitchell never said that to me, so you'd have to ask him about that.

My own view is that I don't have any count on how people stand in the Senate. I don't whether there are 30 votes to uphold the existing policy, or 60 votes or -- I'm not sure.

Q Senator, what's your own vote?

Q How would you support it?

SEN. NUNN: I support the current policy, and I've said that on a number of occasions. I do believe we ought to have hearings.

The Constitution of the United States provides that the United States shall "raise and support Armies" and "provide specific duty to provide in statutes for the naval and military provision for those armies and navies and air forces." The question about our constitutional duty — And I am going to have to address this to you.

It is fine for the President to give an order to the military to decide what he's going to do. But the order that the fundamental policy dealing with our military is the responsibility, and the Congress of the United States should decide.

I'm going to be having hearings on this subject. I promised Senator Metzenbaum last year, on the floor of the Senate, that we would have hearings on this subject. And we will have hearings on the subject sometime beginning in the month of March.

It may takes some weeks, and it may take months. So, I'm not saying we'll wrap everything up in March. There are many complicated questions on the subject, and I plan to -- probably tomorrow -- make a speech on the floor where I will enumerate those questions that we will be going into in March.

I think our committee ought to go into the hearings with a view of hearing from everyone. All of us have our own individual views. But, I think we ought to all be willing for those views to be shaped after we have heard from the President and his team, Secretary Aspin, and also after we've heard from many members of the military on both sides of the issue.

and women in the military have an equal say in what affects them, and they have a right to be heard. And they ought to be heard from. And I can assure the men and women in the military that they will be heard from whatever their views.

We'll have not only top-ranking officers and members of the Joint Chiefs -- we'll want to hear from them -- but I'll also have some enlisted people and some young officers so that we can get a view of the military. This is an important issue of the military -- and before we make decision on it in the Congress -- and I would also hope in the United House we would have the thoughtful review.

Q In the -- (inaudible) -- memo, it says that -- (inaudible) -- your leadership. -- (inaudible) -- keeping the ban in place, does that

Q -- (inaudible) --

SEN. NUNN: Absolutely. We'll hear from -- we'll hear from all points of view on the subject. We certainly will have people in gay groups that will be invited to be heard, both in the military and, certainly, from some organizations outside the military.

Q -- (inaudible) -- have handled it so far?

SEN. NUNN: Will I comment on it?

Q Are you concerned about the way -- the manner in which -- (inaudible) --

SEN. NUNN: We'll I'll just say that ~~if there's a problem~~ ~~that it hasn't been explained~~ (Laughter.)

Q Does that mean you're dissatisfied?

SEN. NUNN: No. It just means what I said. I just am not part of the strategy. I haven't been -- I haven't --

Q -- (inaudible) -- on the Congress concerning Zoe Baird last week, and now --

SEN. NUNN: I didn't get the question. I heard the references, but --

Q How would you describe the beginning of the relationship between the Clinton White House and Congress with the Zoe Baird -- (inaudible) -- of last week, and now this coming up Monday morning?

SEN. NUNN: Well, I didn't view that as a contest -- the Zoe Baird nomination as a contest between the Congress and the President. I think the people in the White House concluded -- as the people in the Congress and the Senate concluded as the week went on -- that this was not a nomination that could be sustained.

And I think that she was -- probably qualified for other positions, but the nature of her mistakes were basically -- went right to the heart of her job. And that's what you look at in this situation. And she would have been charged for carrying out the very laws that she had admitted she breached with knowledge.

When I first heard about the subject of Zoe Baird, I did not know whether she understood the implications of the law and had gone forward even understanding that she was violating the law. When she admitted that, then I didn't make any public statement, but it was clear to me that that went to the heart of her job.

So, I didn't see this as a contest between the President and the Congress. I don't see this as a contest -- this whole homosexual issue

between the President and the Congress. It may get down to that. We may have differences of opinion when we conclude.

But, one thing we all know is that the military of the United States is important. The morale of the military of the United States is important. We also have certain constitutional protections for every individual in this country.

We have to reconcile those things, and we have to take into account not only the views of homosexuals which are important -- many of them have served ably, and I'm sure many of them continue to -- but also the rights of privacy of those men and women in the military that are not homosexual. Both have to be heard from.

We also have a very important consideration about the military being different from any other walk of life. Almost any other job you describe, when you get through with the job, you go home at night. You have your privacy of your home. In the military, that's just not the case.

And people in the military -- who have served in the military -- understand that and understand it well. When you go into the military of the United States, you give up a certain amount of privacy. And that makes the military unique and different from almost every other aspect of life.

And we have to consider that in looking at the cohesion of the military, and looking at the morale of the military, and in determining if changes should be made; and if they are going to be made, how to make those changes.

Q Senator, as a matter of national priority, do you think that this issue at this time prevents things from the military when there are troops in Somalia, when the administration is trying to come up with an alternative policy perhaps, or continuation of the policy in Iraq -- (inaudible) -- about the former Yugoslavia? Is this the time for this issue when there are so many other military matters to consider?

SEN. NUNN: I think the military is a very important part of the Congress, and probably even have a special committee that would deal with these issues. And, I think, we would take any action that comes out of these issues, and I think we would take any action that comes out of these issues, and I think we would take any action that comes out of these issues some time much later this year.

But, that's my personal view, and the President has his view, and he goes out on the platform. He has his view. And we will certainly take that into account.

Q Senator, -- (inaudible) --

SEN. NUNN: No disrespect, David. Excuse me. (Laughter.)

Q Have you and Mr. Aspin -- (inaudible) --

SEN. NUNN: I had breakfast with Secretary Aspin on Friday morning. We had many things we discussed. This was one of them. This was certainly not --

Q -- (inaudible) -- had a conversation with him prior to the Friday -- (inaudible) --

SEN. NUNN: I don't know. Friday morning is when I had breakfast with him. I'm not sure when the memo was written. I don't know the date of the memo. I had breakfast with him on Friday morning, but I've had discussions
--

Q -- (inaudible) --

SEN. NUNN: I've had several -- a number of conversations with Secretary Aspin. And there have been several occasions where this subject has come up, so it was not limited to Friday. We've had several conversations. And I've had several conversations with President Clinton.

Q Senator, it seems to me that you're the best qualified person probably in the Congress to assess the mood of the Congress. And if you don't know if -- number one: it's surprising. But, -- (inaudible) -- has to do with surprising.

SEN. NUNN: I never pretend to know the mood of Congress until we vote. I've seen Congress change it's mind on a dime.

We saw last week how quickly the Senate of the United States can react to public opinion. The ultimate question will be what the American public thinks about it.

I think until you have a thorough set of hearings, until the Congress of the United States has a chance to focus on it. Most people have been concerned about taxes or education or health. Most people haven't sat around and focused on this one issue.

So, I don't think the Congress should have a vote on this issue. If they have, I don't know what the count is. And I think the American people are closely divided. I think a thorough set of hearings, perhaps a presidential commission, should precede any kind of definitive final action.

Q And do you feel there should be a recorded vote in the Congress on this?

SEN. NUNN: Well, it's -- it's just like any other vote. If it's controversial, there will be a recorded vote. If it's not -- if we were to come to some amazing consensus that had no controversy, then I would not object, per se, to a voice vote. I'd be very shocked if that happens.

7

TUESDAY

TO: SHERFIELD, M

FROM: DARRAGH

DOC DATE: 26 JAN 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: MILITARY EXERCISES

ISRAEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: SIGNIFICANT MILITARY EXERCISE MINI-NOBLE DINA 12

ACTION: DARRAGH SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 28 JAN 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HAHN

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL

HAHN

NSC CHRON

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

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJDA

CLOSED BY: NSMEM

DOC 3 OF 3

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

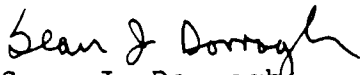
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

January 26, 1993

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 J. Darragh
Acting Executive Secretary

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004a. memo	For Sean Darragh from Craig Chellis. Subject: [Inspections]. Record ID: 9300226. (1 page)	01/26/1993	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) [7]

2016-0152-F
vz4349

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]
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- 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]
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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
004b. memo	For Robert Pearson et al. From Sean Darragh. Subject: [Inspections]. Record ID: 9300226. (1 page)	01/26/1993	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) [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4349

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0054

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 *[Signature]* 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 *VZ* NARA, Date *8/23/06*

2ab-0152-5

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

January 26, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*
FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*
SUBJECT: Base Closure Commission

Senate Majority Leader Mitchell has voiced concern over President Bush's recess appointments of eight people to the Base Closure Commission. The January 6 Press Release at Tab I describes the nominees' backgrounds. Congress was officially provided these names on January 8.

The Base Closure Commission nominations were conducted in consultation with the appropriate committees in Congress and met the requirements of the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (as amended). January 25 was the deadline for the President to nominate members for the Commission. If the deadline had not been met, the base closure process for 1993 would have been terminated. Both Senator Nunn and Congressman Aspin were satisfied with the proposed membership, although there was some concern with the nomination of Rebecca Cox, whose husband is the Congressional Representative from a California district with several military installations.

Rudy DeLeon at Defense says that Secretary Aspin believes the current composition and leadership of the Commission should be maintained. DoD is aware of Senator Mitchell's concerns and is working with his staff on this issue. We recommend that you support DoD in maintaining the current Commission membership.

It is important that we match current and future force structure cuts with appropriate changes in infrastructure if we are to reach our budget reduction goals. The Base Closure Commission process is obviously a highly sensitive and politically hazardous evolution -- but a necessary one. We will monitor this process closely over the next 6-7 months.

For information, the remainder of the base closure process is as follows:

- February 22, 1993. Tentative deadline for Services to forward recommendations for closure and/or realignment to SECDEF.

- March 15, 1993. Deadline for SECDEF to transmit DoD recommendations to Base Realignment and Closure Commission.
- July 1, 1993. Commission submits report to President.
- July 15, 1993. Deadline for President to approve and submit the report to Congress OR return the report to the Commission with reasons for disapproval.
 - If sent to Congress, they have 45 days to disapprove - otherwise the report becomes law.
- August 15, 1993. If the President disapproves the Commission's July 1 report, the Commission must re-submit by this date.
- September 1, 1993. Final opportunity for President to approve and forward the report to Congress. If the President disapproves, the 1993 cycle is terminated.

Concurrence by:  Mike Andricos

Attachment

Tab I Base Closure Commission Membership

JAN 13 '93 01:48PM OASN(IE)
FROM DMSE CLOSING CMEN.

PAGE 3/302

202-395-1185

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 6, 1993

The President has nominated the following individuals to be Members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission for terms expiring at the end of the first session of the 103rd Congress.

James A. Courter, of New Jersey. Mr. Courter will be designated Chairman. Mr. Courter currently serves as a partner with Courter, Robert, Parcel and Cohen. This is a reappointment.

Peter B. Bowman, of Maine. Mr. Bowman currently serves as a Vice President for Quality Assurance for Gould, Inc. Mr. Bowman would succeed Duane H. Cassidy.

Beverly Butcher Byron, of Maryland. Ms. Byron currently serves as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives for Maryland's 6th District. Ms. Byron would succeed Alexander B. Towbridge.

Rebecca Gerhardt Cox, of the District of Columbia. Ms. Cox currently serves as Vice President for Government Affairs with Continental Airlines. Ms. Cox would succeed James C. Smith II.

Hansford T. Johnson, of Texas. Mr. Johnson currently serves as Special Assistant to the Chairman of the United Services Automobile Association. Mr. Johnson would succeed William L. Hall III. (FORMER TRANSCOM CINC, RETIRED USAF GEN)

Arthur Levitt, Jr., of New York. Mr. Levitt currently serves as Chairman of the Board of Levitt Media Company. This is a reappointment.

Harry C. McPherson, Jr., of Maryland. Mr. McPherson currently serves as a partner with Verner, Lipfert, Bernhard, McPherson and Hand. Mr. McPherson would succeed Howard H. Callaway.

Robert D. Stuart, Jr., of Illinois. Mr. Stuart currently serves as President of Conway Farms. This is a reappointment.

#

Please refer to this number
when responding 930106-2

(former
Chief of
Staff for
Senator
Stevens)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

January 26, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RGB*
FROM: KEITH HAHN *kh*
SUBJECT: Base Closure Commission

Senate Majority Leader Mitchell has voiced concern over President Bush's recess appointments of eight people to the Base Closure Commission. Specifically, Senator Mitchell would like Harry McPherson to replace Jim Courter as Commission Chairman. Senator Mitchell also recommends that President Clinton name two of his own nominees to the Commission in lieu of the two people selected by President Bush -- Beverly Byron and Robert Stuart. (The other six nominees were originally selected by Congressional leaders). Senator Mitchell's Chief of Staff, John Hilly, has expressed the Senator's concerns to Howard Paster. The January 6 Press Release at Tab I describes the present nominees' backgrounds. Congress was officially provided these names on January 8.

The deadline for the President to nominate members for the Commission was January 25. If the deadline had not been met, the base closure process for 1993 would have been terminated. Both Senator Nunn and Congressman Aspin were satisfied with the proposed membership, although there was some concern with the nomination of Rebecca Cox, whose husband is the Congressional Representative from a California district with several military installations.

Rudy DeLeon at Defense says that Secretary Aspin believes the current composition and leadership of the Commission should be maintained. DoD is aware of Senator Mitchell's concerns and is working with his staff on this issue. We recommend that you support DoD in maintaining the current Commission membership, but that you touch base with Howard Paster before making any statements on this issue.

It is important that we match current and future force structure cuts with appropriate changes in infrastructure if we are to reach our budget reduction goals. The Base Closure Commission process is obviously a highly sensitive and politically hazardous evolution -- but a necessary one. We will monitor this process closely over the next 6-7 months.

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Concurrence by:

in draft
Don Gross

Attachment

Tab I Base Closure Commission Membership

JAN JAN 07 '93 01:48PM OASN(IE)
FROM DMSSE CLOSING CMEN.

PAGE 3/32

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#

Please refer to this number
when responding 930106-2

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004b. paper	Subject: Approval Process. (4 pages)	01/11/1993	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) [7]

2016-0152-F
vz4349

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

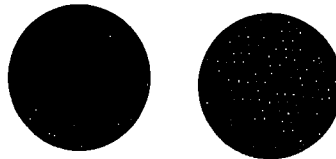
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL



TO: BILL PRIMOSCH
NANCY MENAN
BO CUTLER
ROBERT BELL *Concur 1/27 RGB*

Brooke Darby would like to have this package by COB, today. May we have your coordination as soon as possible?

Many thanks.

Cheryl

C. Washington
x5746

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Torkel Patterson. Subject: Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320034. (1 page)	01/27/1993	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) [7]

2016-0152-F
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005b. draft	Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320036. (3 pages)	01/27/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

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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.

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

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

January 27, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Proposed Press Release on C-17

Attached is the Press Release on Pentagon Inspector General report on the C-17.

Concurrence by: *See copy* Paul Clarke

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the press release at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab I Press Release

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The recently completed investigation by the Pentagon Inspector General (IG) into alleged irregularities in financial transactions between the U.S. Air Force and McDonnell Douglas Corporation is being carefully reviewed by the senior leadership of the Department of Defense. This review will consider the possibility of both institutional and individual violations of Department of Defense acquisition procedures and provide an opportunity for the offices and persons involved to present their case regarding possible improprieties regarding the C-17 aircraft.

#

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TO: BILL PRIMOSCH
NANCY MENAN

~~SECRET~~
ROBERT BELL *Conan 1/27 RCB*

Brooke Darby would like to have this package by COB, today. May we have your coordination as soon as possible?

Many thanks.

C. Washington
x5746

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Torkel Patterson. Subject: Presidential Review Directive [2]. Record ID: 9320034. (1 page)	01/27/1993	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) [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4349

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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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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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006b. draft	Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320034. (3 pages)	01/27/1993	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) [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4349

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. memo	For Anthony Lake from Robert Bell. Subject: PRD's [sic] on CTB and SDI/ABM. Record ID: 9320040. (1 page)	01/27/1993	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) [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4349

RESTRICTION CODES

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TO: BILL PRIMOSCH
NANCY MENAN

~~JOE GOLDEN~~
ROBERT BELL

Concur 1/27 RGB

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Many thanks.

C. Washington
x5746

Attachment

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Torkel Patterson. Subject: Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320037. (1 page)	01/27/1993	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) [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4349

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008b. draft	Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320037. (3 pages)	01/27/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TO: BILL PRIMOSCH
NANCY MENAN

ROBERT BELL

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Torkel Patterson. Subject: Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320035. (1 page)	01/27/1993	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) [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4349

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009b. draft	Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320035. (4 pages)	01/27/1993	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) [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4349

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January 27, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RGB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Senator Nunn Statement on Homosexuals in the Armed Forces

At Tab I is the "prepared for delivery" version of Senator Sam Nunn's floor speech today on the subject of gays in the military. He deviated from this text at a few points in the speech to add extemporaneous remarks. The gist of Senator Nunn's speech is that it is the responsibility of both Congress and the Executive to set personnel policies for the U.S. Armed Forces. Given the large number of difficult and emotional issues involved, he calls for a "comprehensive discussion" of all aspects of this issue before making any change in current policy.

Attachment

Tab I Statement of Senator Sam Nunn, January 27, 1993

Statement of Senator Sam Nunn
Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee
January 27, 1993
Remarks prepared for delivery

HEARINGS ON THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POLICY
EXCLUDING HOMOSEXUALS FROM SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. President, there has been a crescendo of interest building in recent weeks on the issue of homosexuals serving in the armed forces. Current Department of Defense policy prohibits homosexuals from serving in the armed forces.

During the Presidential campaign, President Clinton made it very clear that he intended to change the current policy. No one should be surprised that his administration is currently developing a plan to change this policy.

Contrary to some media reports, I have had the opportunity to discuss this and other important national security issues on several occasions with President Clinton. I have also had the opportunity to discuss these issues with Secretary of Defense Aspin.

I have advised both President Clinton and Secretary Aspin to seek the advice and views of a broad range of military personnel -- the people who would be most directly affected by any change in the current policy on service by homosexuals -- before making any changes.

This is certainly an appropriate issue for an initiative by the Commander-in-Chief, and executive orders are well within his constitutional powers. The Constitution, however, also clearly gives Congress the responsibility to deal with matters of this nature affecting the armed forces.

Under Article I, section 8 of the Constitution, the Congress has the responsibility to "raise and support armies ... to provide and maintain a Navy ... [and] to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." It is the responsibility of Congress to ensure that policies of the Defense Department enhance good order and discipline, while providing for fair and equitable personnel policies.

So the question of whether homosexuals should serve in the military is an issue on which Congress and the President share constitutional responsibility. Secretary Aspin has emphasized the need for the Congress and the Executive Branch to work together on this issue, and he is absolutely right. It is in everyone's interest to see if we can resolve this issue through consensus rather than confrontation.

In recent days, I have heard a number of commentators suggest that the policy of excluding homosexuals from the military dates only from 1982. One of the issues that we will explore in our hearings is the historical development of the current policy. At this time, however, I would like to provide a brief summary of the historical development because the suggestion that the policy only dates from 1982 is inaccurate and misleading.

Until the post-World War II period, military regulations on administrative separation were drafted in a manner that gave commanders broad discretion to separate servicemembers. During World War II, for example, Army commanders were authorized to separate individuals for "inaptness or undesirable habits or traits of character." This regulation, which formed the basis for the discharge of homosexuals during World War II, did not list any specific traits.

In 1944, the Army in Circular No. 3 endeavored to distinguish between homosexuals who were discharged because they were "not deemed reclaimable" and those who were retained because their conduct was not aggravated by independent offenses. In 1945, a greater emphasis was placed on "reclamation" of homosexual soldiers. If a homosexual soldier was deemed "rehabilitated", the soldier was returned to service.

In 1947, the policy was revised to discharge individuals who had "homosexual tendencies" even if they had not committed homosexual acts. Those who committed homosexual acts were subject to court-martial or administrative discharge, with the character of discharge depending on the nature of the act.

The Uniform Code of Military Justice, enacted in 1950, included consensual sodomy as a criminal offense.

In 1950 the Army adopted a mandatory separation policy, which stated: "True, confirmed, or habitual homosexual personnel, irrespective of sex, will not be permitted to serve in the Army in any capacity and prompt separation of known homosexuals from the Army is mandatory." This policy was somewhat relaxed in 1955, permitting a soldier to be deemed "reclaimable" when they "inadvertently" participated in homosexual acts. This policy was reversed in 1958, when the mandatory separation policy was reinstated.

In 1970, DoD-wide policy was issued, authorizing separation on the basis of homosexual acts and "homosexual tendencies". There was no definition of the term "homosexual tendencies". Under the Directive, the final decision on separation of an individual soldier was a matter of command discretion rather than mandatory policy.

In the 1970s, there was increasing litigation concerning the procedures and basis for the DoD policies on the separation of homosexuals. The extent to which the authority to retain was exercised is unclear. In several court cases, the Department was asked to provide detailed reasons for not exercising the discretion to retain. This was one of the factors leading to a detailed review of the DoD policy in the late 1970s during President Carter's administration.

As a result of that review, the Department of Defense made two significant changes in policy which were set forth in a memorandum issued by then-Deputy Secretary of Defense Graham Claytor on January 16, 1981. First, the policy was liberalized by eliminating "homosexual tendencies" as a reason for separation. Second, the mandatory separation policy, which had been used in the 1950s, was reinstated. This policy incorporated without substantive change in DoD Directive 1332.14, which governs enlisted administrative separations, in 1982.

In short, the authority to separate homosexuals has been in effect over a lengthy period of time, although the manner in which this policy has been implemented has varied. The current policy dates from President Carter's administration. There has not been a thorough review of this policy in recent years by either the executive branch or the legislative branch. During the Senate's debate last year on the National Defense Authorization Act, I engaged in a colloquy with Senator Metzenbaum in which I pledged to him that the Armed Services Committee would hold hearings on the military's policy this year.

Our hearings on this issue will begin in March. We will receive testimony from the senior civilian and military leadership of the Department of Defense. I also want to hear directly from the people who would be most affected by any change in the current policy: the men and women serving in the ranks of all of the military services. We will make every effort to hear from those who support a change in the current policy as well as those who favor retention of the current policy.

Mr. President, I start from the premise that we should encourage every American to serve his or her country in some capacity. I am a strong supporter of national service, and I am delighted that we have a President who is making national service a top priority of his administration.

I applaud the patriotism of all persons, including homosexuals, who desire to serve our nation in the military. I have no doubt that homosexuals have served and are today serving in the armed forces with distinction, but most of them are not openly disclosing their sexual orientation.

I also believe that we should give very careful

consideration to the advice of our military commanders on this subject. Although we have a volunteer force, there are still important and clear differences between civilian life and military service.

Our national security requires that the armed forces maintain a high level of good order and discipline. In order to maintain military effectiveness, members of the armed forces give up many of the constitutional rights that their civilian counterparts take for granted.

Military personnel are subject to involuntary assignment to any place in the world, often on short notice, often to places of grave danger. The requirements of discipline, including adherence to the chain of command, means that their first amendment rights of speech and association are limited.

Military trials and administrative procedures have procedural safeguards, but they are not the same as the rights that apply in a civilian setting. Servicemembers are subject to searches and command inspections in living quarters that would not meet the privacy standards and warrant requirements of the fourth amendment that we take for granted in civilian society.

Members of the armed forces are subject to involuntary assignment to units, duties, and living quarters, that require living and working in close proximity with others under conditions that afford little or no privacy. Particularly when military units deploy, living conditions are frequently spartan and primitive, from foxholes to cramped quarters on ships.

In recent years, we have made important improvements in the quality of life in the military and in the rights afforded to servicemembers, but the basic nature of military service -- preparation for, and participation in combat -- means that servicemembers must continue to live in a closely regulated, highly regimented environment. General Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has stated that, in view of the unique conditions of military service, active and open homosexuality by members of the armed forces would have a very negative effect on military morale and discipline.

I agree with General Powell. I also believe, however, that there are other views that ought to be heard. The Armed Services Committee will be hearing from all points of view. My final judgment on this issue will be affected by the testimony we receive from a wide range of witnesses.

Mr. President, our hearings will explore a large number of issues, including the following:

1. Should the armed forces retain the policy of excluding

homosexuals from military service?

- a. What is the historical basis for the policy?
 - b. What is the basis for the policy in light of contemporary trends in American society?
 - c. What has been the experience of our NATO allies and other nations on this issue -- not just in terms of the letter of the laws and rules but the actual practice -- recruiting, retention, promotion, and leadership of military members?
 - d. What would be the impact of changing the current policy on recruiting, retention, morale, discipline, and military effectiveness?
2. If the current exclusionary policy is retained, should there be an exception for persons whose record of service would otherwise warrant retention on military duty?
- a. If so, is it possible to draft legally defensible criteria for determining whether the exception should be applied in specific cases?
 - b. If such individuals are retained, what restrictions, if any, should be placed on their sexual conduct?
3. If the general exclusionary policy is retained, should the armed services eliminate pre-enlistment questions about homosexuality?
- a. If so, should the exclusionary policy be limited to those who actually engage in homosexual conduct after entering the service?
 - b. If such a policy is adopted, what policy should apply to those who openly declare their homosexuality after entering military service?
4. Before determining whether the policy should be changed, should there first be an effort to determine whether it is possible to draft a practical and legally defensible code of conduct regulating homosexuality in the military setting?
- a. Should the military have a single code of conduct that applies to conduct between members of the same sex as well as members of the opposite sex, or should there be a separate code for each group?
 - b. Should there be limitations as to whether a

servicemember may engage in homosexual acts --

(1) at any location, on- or off-post, where a heterosexual act would otherwise be appropriate?

(2) only off-post?

(3) with other military personnel?

(4) only with nonmilitary personnel?

c. What restrictions, if any, should be placed on conduct between members of the same sex? Should such restrictions apply in circumstances in which such conduct would not be prohibited if engaged in between members of the opposite sex; that is, where such conduct would not constitute sexual harassment, fraternization, or prohibited displays of affection in uniform -- such as:

(1) A request to engage in sexual activity -- for example, spending the night together in a motel?

(2) displays of affection while out of uniform?

(3) displays of affection that are otherwise permissible while in uniform, such as dancing at a formal event?

5. If the current exclusionary policy is changed, should there be a code of conduct regulating behavior towards homosexuals in the military?

a. What rules, if any, should be adopted to prohibit harassment on the basis of sexual orientation?

b. What rules, if any, should be adopted to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation?

(1) If discrimination is prohibited, how would a nondiscriminatory policy affect pay, benefits, and entitlements?

(2) Should homosexual couples receive the same benefits as legally married couples? For example, nonmilitary spouses now are entitled to housing, medical care, exchange and commissary privileges, and similar benefits. Military spouses also benefit from policies that accommodate marriages, such as joint assignment programs.

(3) If homosexual couples are given such benefits, will they also have to be granted to

unmarried heterosexual couples?

(4) If discrimination is prohibited, will this require express guidance in personnel actions -- such as in instructions to promotion boards?

(5) If discrimination is prohibited, will there be a related requirement for affirmative action in recruiting, retention, and promotion to compensate for past discrimination?

(6) If discrimination is prohibited, will there be a need for extensive sensitivity training for members of the armed forces?

6. The military currently endeavors to respect sexual privacy by establishing, to the maximum extent practicable, separate living and bathroom arrangements for men and women. If the policy is changed, should separate arrangements also be made for those who are declared homosexuals?

7. If the policy is changed, what accommodation, if any, should be made to a heterosexual who objects to rooming or sharing bathroom facilities with a homosexual?

8. If the current exclusionary policy is changed, what are the implications of tolerating homosexual acts among military members in light of the statutory prohibition against homosexual acts under the Uniform Code of Military Justice?

a. If the exclusionary policy is changed, is there a need to change the law?

b. If the exclusionary policy is changed but the statutory prohibition remains, can the President in the Manual for Courts-Martial specifically exempt from prosecution actions that would not be prohibited under a revised DoD Directive?

c. If so, is there also a need to address heterosexual, consensual sodomy?

d. Regardless of whether the policy is changed, should the President, who has the authority under the Uniform Code of Military Justice to establish maximum punishments, revise the current 5-year maximum punishment for consensual sodomy?

9. If the current exclusionary policy is changed, what will be the effect on pending court-martial and administrative discharge cases?

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10. If the current exclusionary policy is changed, what will be the effect on the tens of thousands of past cases, particularly in terms of claims for back pay, reinstatement, promotions, and similar forms of relief?

Mr. President, these are difficult and emotional issues, but they must be addressed. Every man and woman in this country has a right to be respected. Our Constitution enshrines individual rights and liberties. Our Constitution also underscores the essential role of government in providing for the common defense. When the interests of some individuals bear upon the cohesion and effectiveness of an institution on which our national security depends, we must move very cautiously. This caution is prudence, not prejudice.

A thorough airing of these matters is essential before any final action is taken by the Department of Defense or the Congress. It is my intent that the Armed Services Committee's hearings will provide a comprehensive discussion of these issues by persons knowledgeable in military affairs, personnel management, and human relations.