

FOIA MARKER

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

Folder Title: Chron File - February 1993 #1 [3]				
Staff Office-Individual: Defense Policy-Bell, Robert				
Original OA/ID Number: 43				
Row: 31	Section: 3	Shelf: 1	Position: 2	Stack: V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Daniel Poneman. Subject: Missile Proliferation Sanctions. Record ID: 9300309. (3 pages)	02/05/1993	P1/b(1)
001b. paper	Non-Paper on Missile Exports and Sanctions. (2 pages)	02/05/1993	P1/b(1)
001c. draft	Memorandum...On the Issue of the Export of Missile Equipment and Technology. (3 pages)	02/04/1993	P1/b(1)
001d. draft	Russian Statement. (3 pages)	02/04/1993	P1/b(1)
001e. draft	U.S. Statement. (1 page)	02/04/1993	P1/b(1)
001f. memo	For Mr. Inglee. Subject: State's Non-Paper and Russian Statement on MTCR. (2 pages)	02/04/1993	P1/b(1)
002. cable	re: Official-Informal. (3 pages)	02/01/1993	P1/b(1)
003. cable	re: Conference on Disarmament: Guidance on Transparency in Armaments (TIA). (8 pages)	02/04/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - February 1993 #1 [3]

2016-0152-F

vz4353

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]
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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.

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TO: LAKE

FROM: PONEMAN

DOC DATE: 05 FEB 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: PROLIFERATION
RUSSIA

SANCTIONS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: MISSILE PROLIFERATION SANCTIONS & RUSSIAN ENTITIES

ACTION: NOTED BY LAKE

DUE DATE: 08 FEB 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: PONEMAN

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
NSC CHRON
PONEMAN

COMMENTS: _____

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

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSMEM

CLOSED BY: NSJDA

DOC 1 OF 1

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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001b. paper	Non-Paper on Missile Exports and Sanctions. (2 pages)	02/05/1993	P1/b(1)
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001c. draft	Memorandum...On the Issue of the Export of Missile Equipment and Technology. (3 pages)	02/04/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - February 1993 #1 [3]

2016-0152-F

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WASHFAX RECEIPT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

B

S/S #

5 PM 8:35

C

MESSAGE NO. **092840** CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL No. Pages 3

FROM: ROSS WILSON S/S 647-5302 7224
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION CABLE TO MOSCOW: OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

TO: (Agency) NSCS DELIVER TO: NANCY SODERBERG Extension 456-6534 Room No. WH SITRM

WILL ITOH

SEAN DARRAGH

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Byrns Spatter HAHN

Bell GOTTEMUELLER PONCINO

FOR: CLEARANCE ☒ INFORMATION ☐ PER REQUEST ☐ COMMENT ☐

REMARKS: PLEASE CLEAR BY: 2/6. NSCS POC is S. Koch.

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS

Initials: VZ Date: 8/25/2016

S/S Officer:

ROSS WILSON

CROSSHATCH

RETURN TIME-STAMPED COVERSHEET TO S/S.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. cable	re: Official-Informal. (3 pages)	02/01/1993	P1/b(1)

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WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

B

S/S #

C

092901

MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ No. Pages 8

FROM: GLYN DAVIES S/S 647-8448 7224
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION CABLE TO GENEVA: Conference On Disarmament (CD):
Guidance on Transparency in Armaments (TIA)

TO: (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	Extension	Room No.
NSCS	NANCY SODERBERG	456-6534	WH SITRM
	WILL ITOH		
	SEAN DARRAGH		
	EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT		
	PONEMAN / Bell		
	LOWENKRON		

Handwritten notes: 2/8, 2000, RGS

FOR: CLEARANCE ☒ INFORMATION ☐ PER REQUEST ☐ COMMENT ☐

REMARKS: PLEASE CLEAR BY: MUST GO - 2/8
TIA Working Group is already meeting; U.S. Del
has no instructions as yet - Thanks

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
Initials: VR Date: 8/25/2016

S/S Officer: Gary 2/8

GLYN DAVIES

CROSSHATCH

RETURN TIME-STAMPED COVERSHEET TO S/S.

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UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9300388
RECEIVED: 08 FEB 93 13

TO: CROWE, W

FROM: NUNN, SAM

DOC DATE: 28 JAN 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: INTELLIGENCE
CONGRESSIONAL

DEFENSE POLICY

PERSONS: FAIRBANKS, DICK

SUBJECT: LTR TO ADM CROWE FM SEN NUNN RE CONSIDERATION OF FAIRBANKS TO PRES
FORN INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD / PFIAB

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 11 FEB 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: NONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
BERGER
DARRAGH
GROSS
HAHN
ITOH
LAKE
SODERBERG
TENET

OK
RGB

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJDA

CLOSED BY: NSJDA

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

SAM NUNN, GEORGIA, CHAIRMAN
J. JAMES EXON, NEBRASKA
CARL LEVIN, MICHIGAN
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASSACHUSETTS
JEFF BINGAMAN, NEW MEXICO
ALAN J. DIXON, ILLINOIS
JOHN GLENN, OHIO
ALBERT GORE, JR., TENNESSEE
TIMOTHY E. WIRTH, COLORADO
RICHARD C. SHELBY, ALABAMA
ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA
JOHN W. WARNER, VIRGINIA
STROM THURMOND, SOUTH CAROLINA
WILLIAM S. COHEN, MAINE
JOHN MCCAIN, ARIZONA
MALCOLM WALLOP, WYOMING
TRENT LOTT, MISSISSIPPI
DAN COATS, INDIANA
CONNIE MACK, FLORIDA
BOB SMITH, NEW HAMPSHIRE
ARNOLD L. PUNARO, STAFF DIRECTOR
PATRICK A. TUCKER, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

0388

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6050

January 28, 1993

Admiral William J. Crowe, Jr., USN (Ret.)
Chairman of the President's Foreign
Intelligence Advisory Board
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Admiral Crowe:

I understand Dick Fairbanks has spoken to you about his interest in serving on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB). I have known Dick for many years. His past achievements, his government and private sector experience, and his independence certainly qualify him for such selection. I recommend him to you highly to serve on the PFIAB.

I have worked with Dick on a broad range of issues since I have been in the Senate, most recently on the CSIS Strengthening of America Commission report. As you can see from the attached resume, Dick's credentials show that he would be a strong candidate for this position of leadership. He brings a breadth and a depth of talent which I believe would serve the Clinton Administration well. Dick is well known throughout the Middle East and the Pacific from his service as President Reagan's Special Negotiator for the Middle East Peace Process, for his work as Ambassador-at-Large on the Pacific Basin cooperative effort, and certainly here in the Congress. I hope you will give Dick careful consideration as you evaluate candidates to serve with you on the PFIAB.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,


Sam Nunn

Enclosure

cc: Sandy Berger

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0106

February 11, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELI *RB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Letter from H. Lee Halterman RE: Military Legal
Issues

At Tab II H. Lee Halterman, District Director and General Council for the Committee on the District of Columbia forwards a letter from attorney John Vaisey "for your disposition as would be helpful." Mr. Vaisey's letter to the President provides advice on a wide range of issues -- from his experiences in the field of military law to the Savings and Loan crisis.

Do not bother to read Mr. Vaisey's letter. The reply at Tab I is provided as an acknowledgement and a courtesy to Mr. Halterman.

Concurrence by: Don Gross *DG*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Letter for Signature

Tab II Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Halterman:

On behalf of the President, thank you for forwarding Mr. John Vaisey's letter. It provides an interesting perspective on a wide range of issues that the President will have to address in the near-term.

As you know, President Clinton has been very clear in his support for allowing homosexuals to serve in the military. It is important that we dispel the biases and misunderstandings surrounding this issue. I can assure you that we will not relent in our efforts until every American has the right to serve his or her country. Please pass my appreciation to Mr. Vaisey for his insights.

Sincerely,

Anthony Lake

Mr. H. Lee Halterman
District Director
& General Counsel
Committee on the District
of Columbia
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

RONALD V. DELLUMS
8TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

CHAIRPERSON,
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

CHAIRPERSON,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE



Congress of the United States House of Representatives

January 21, 1993

Mr. Anthony Lake
National Security Advisor
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Lake:

Please find enclosed a letter from attorney John Vaisey, who has had a long practice in the field of military law, including representation of gay men who faced discharge from the service. Because we have worked for more than two decades with Mr. Vaisey on these matter, he sent this to our office and asked that we forward it to the President during the transition. We felt it would be better sent once things had settled and the administration were in placed. Therefore, I forward it now to your attention for your disposition as would be helpful.

With best wishes for future, I remain

Sincerely,

H. Lee Halterman
District Director & General Counsel

HLH:dbl

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ANY REPLY TO THIS LETTER
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
OFFICE CHECKED:

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JOHN VAISEY, Esq.
1075 NW MURRAY RD
PORTLAND, OR 97229
503/274-6985

November 11, 1992

President-elect Bill Clinton
State Capitol
Little Rock, ARK

This is a follow up of my conversation with Marilyn Vaeger during the New Hampshire primary.

It concerns military law and human sexuality, which I have practiced, taught briefly in law school, written about, (including brief editorship of a military law publication), and lectured on for the past 23 years. I was interviewed on, and helped arrange a program on Vietnam service problems for "60 Minutes" several years ago.

I probably have represented more gay and lesbian service persons than most lawyers in this country, and with some modest success. I would like to share some facts I have gathered on this sensitive issue during the past 23 years.

As to my bona fides, you can check with Congressman Ron Dellums office and Lee Halterman, his counsel in Berkeley. Regrettably, you cannot check with my Yale Law School first year room-mate, Allard Lowenstein. You also can check with my long-time actor friend Ben Piazza, formerly of Little Rock, whom I told was the second best thing to come out of Little Rock. I have also enjoyed corresponding with Congresswoman Pat Schroeder.

As to legal decisions achieved by my clients, you can refer to some sample opinions, like Judge Norris's at 647 F2d 80 (9 Cir 1981), in a companion case to Beller v Middendorf, 632 F2d 788 (9 Cir 1980), cert denied 452 U.S. 905, 1981, concerning denial of the petition for re-hearing for my client James Lee Miller. Judge Norris there laid out the first of his opinions challenging the arbitrariness of the military's exclusion policy. Or you can refer to an earlier opinion stopping the discharge of a Navy service person in Martinez v Brown, 449 F.Supp. 207 (N.D. Ca. 1978).

See also 38 UCLA Law Review 101, at 147 et seq., "The Pursuit of Manhood and the Desegregation of the Armed Forces," Kenneth L. Karst, David G. Price and Dallas P. Price Professor of Law, University of California, Los Angeles. Professor Karst is a former Air Force Judge Advocate.

My initial appellate ventures on behalf of military clients resulted in Piland v Eidson, 477 F2d 1148 (9 Cir 1971), concerning conscientious objectors, during which Justice Douglas gave the first stay to prevent the Navy, after summarily kicking Lt. Piland out of pacification school at Mare Island, from ordering him to Adak Alaska the day after he filed for discharge as a conscientious objector in a blatant attempt to defeat the court's jurisdiction.

I had never done an application to the United States Supreme Court for a stay (or anything else) and forms were nonexistent, so when Justice Douglas called to compliment me on the clear and concise way I presented the facts, little did I dream that early assist would probably represent a high mark of my efforts. It pleased me mightily personally that the same rationale was used by Justice Douglas when the court subsequently over-ruled a military jurisdiction case in Schlanger v Seamons, although I had absolutely nothing to do with that actual case.

The need for strong leadership was clearly brought home some years later when Justice Rehnquist, in denying an application from an enlisted man whose military doctor had breached a confidence of a patient being treated for alcohol abuse, resulting in his discharge (merely for an off-duty, off-base bar conversation) days before his 20 year pension period occurred, took the extraordinary measure of publishing a three-page denial and made four mis-statements of fact in the short opinion, and went out of his way to criticize the format which Justice Douglas had approved and my pleadings.

In retrospect, seemingly isolated events seem to fit. Earlier, when I graduated, I heard the Chancellor, a family man, address graduates to remark that perhaps it was time for the government to get out of the bedroom and bathroom. Everyone chuckled, including I; little did I know how prophetic that would be in my future legal efforts.

I have long argued there is a strong analogy between conscientious objectors and gays, i.e., that by definition conscientious objectors are conscientious objectors not of choice but by moral compulsion, and similarly gays and lesbians are not the result of choice. Whether it be genetics, pre-natal development, infancy, or early childhood conditioning, or a combination thereof, it is crystal clear that by the time one reaches military service age, 19-26, in almost all cases it human sexual development has crystallized.

My initial military case occurred when I first started working for Legal Aid back in 1970, when a black sailor came in for legal defense against charges of desertion. After explaining that although I was an Army brat, and honorably discharged from the Navy in WWII, I had not practiced military law. After listening to him and suggesting some possible defenses, essentially that of duress, since the some of the ship's crew tried to throw black enlisted persons over the side in the middle of the Pacific, feeling this would solve the racial problem. When the blacks resisted or fled, the blacks were court martialled for inciting to riot. These egregious incidents would have been minimized had their been effective leadership from the Pentagon. At any rate, the sailor asked me to represent him, which I did.

During that trial when the Executive Officer of the carrier was on the witness stand I asked him if it was true that many of his sailors wore the Stars and Bars on their work uniform. He replied "Yes". Then I asked him how many wore the Viet Cong flag, to which he drew himself up, thrust out a chest full of ribbons, and said "None, they were an enemy of the United States!" To which I replied, "What were the Confederate States?" at which point the prosecutor, a fine Southern law graduate, and bit of a racist, started pounding the table; my client was adjudged innocent of desertion, and next day, my office was filled with enlisted clients, resulting ultimately in going to private practice, after the head Navy JAG wrote Legal Aid's board of directors advising them to "cease and desist from representing enlisted men."

The Miller case subsequently travelled to the United States Supreme Court, was denied certiorari, and then, after the Navy kept him in for another 14 months after the decision, was re-filed, and was litigated for almost 10 years up and down the Circuit, all during which Miller served outstandingly on active duty until a few days before his 20-year pension was to vest, when he was discharged. The Navy then vindictively "cooked" his discharge papers so as not to give him credit for the several years time he served on active duty under and between various court orders. An application to the Board for the Correction of Navy Records is still pending more than a year after submission.

You could save the taxpayers money and speed up relief by sponsoring legislation to combine these two agencies, the Discharge Review Boards and the

Boards for the Correction of Military Records, whose functions in recent years have been used by the administration to circumvent and deny relief. A new agency should have broader civilian representation, and disregard the military cliché that they are a special community; in today's modern electronic world, civil service employees, whose sexuality is protected from discrimination, work side by side with military personnel.

As I mentioned, a major cost of military discrimination was for years dumped upon civilian taxpayers, who had to respond to service persons given bad discharges and rendered unemployable merely for status. President Carter began that healing; you can bring it to its conclusion. For years the Navy dumped its human waste in our American harbors, as well as the refuse from their bigoted enlistment policies; our environmental concerns brought and end to that practice; your commitment to use all our human resources should end the other.

In this letter I hope to add to the fund of facts you have supporting removal of the ban on continued service by gays and lesbians; I believe the issue more accurately framed is not whether gays and lesbians should be allowed to serve in the military, but whether they should be discharged from honorable service merely for status.

My experience in dealing with hundreds of military clients for the past 22 years is that the application of the regulations is uneven, unfair, and prejudicial, biased particularly against minorities. Investigators routinely use false charges to insure stigmatizing of honorable service persons. They use entrapment, rigged polygraphs, and perjured testimony. Too many times officers are allowed to retire, (a flag officer stopped for drunk driving when coming from a San Francisco gay restaurant accompanied by a young boy), while enlisted persons are punitively discharged. The armchair admirals and their cohorts in senior military ranks try to justify this by trotting out the tired old shibboleths of the 40s--national security, prejudice to good order and discipline, etc. All over-broad conclusions with little basis in fact. Mata Hari was not a lesbian. I am aware of gay service persons who had nuclear clearances.

Discipline doesn't win wars, Hitler's armies were disciplined; so were the British in the Revolutionary War, some of the most disciplined in the world, (save perhaps those of the Hawaiian Queen who used to march her troops off a cliff to their death to show how disciplined they were) beaten by a bunch of ragtaggle Green Mountain boys, without rank or uniform. The colonists were motivated; motivation wins battles. And the best motivation you can give the ranks is the assurance that everyone will be treated fairly. Troops will follow the orders of their leaders.

One of my first cases was at Long Beach, where I began my law practice with Legal Aid, and successfully defended an Navy enlisted man. Some time later the Senator Cranston's office referred a reserve Navy commander, Gary Hess, father of four, and with a perfect 25-year 4.0 service record to me, who two conservative Reserve officer political candidates used the office of NSI to go after Commander Hess. That began a court battle lasting 7 years, which included adverse decisions by a judge who was also a captain in the military reserve and blatantly unbelievable testimony by a conservative district attorney running for office. See Hess, 77-04245, (S.D. Ca. 1977).

In another military case, a military lawyer advised a black married enlisted man to confess since his letters to his wife would be admitted against him, a blatant mis-characterization of the Military Rules of Evidence, which protect husband-wife confidentiality even more than civilian courts. We were successful in keeping that airman in until the expiration of his enlistment,

but there was no adequate remedy to save his 14-year career choice. When that case ultimately reached hearing at the Ninth Circuit, with an adverse decision, I was chagrined afterwards to learn that one of the judges on the panel was in fact an Air Force Reserve officer, who spent summer weeks as a Air Force lawyer. Governor, you must strengthen conflict of interest rules. During the 70s, one of the judges who routinely ruled against military service persons was in fact president of the Reserve Officers Association. With the plethora of young conservative judges appointed in the last 12 years, Congress must make it possible to recuse a federal judge peremptorily.

I am sure you are aware that the Audie Murphy, perhaps the most decorated veteran of WWII, holder of this country's highest medals, came to a tragic descent into alcoholism because he was unable or unwilling to deal with his own sexuality. As was J. Edgar Hoover, who tried for years to suppress his own by recklessly ruining thousands of others lives. He routinely kept dossiers on the executive office, the Congress, and the courts, as well as citizens. The current State Department flap is nothing new. Ditto Roy Cohen, Joe McCarthy, etc., etc. But those sad examples are not the rationale for change; they only reminds us of the consequences of social disregard of the most fundamental human characteristic, sexuality.

When President Carter first sought to rectify the discriminatory practices of the defense department, by ordering discharge upgrades for otherwise meritorious service, I spoke at numerous gatherings of WWII and Korean vets, who moved me to tears with stories of suicides, job loss, family dysfunction, and other social stigmas, and the accompanying under-utilization of this country's main resource, its citizens.

It is difficult not to be polemic, but ever since Nixon and Kissinger concocted the oil inflation plan with the Shah of Iran so Iran could buy American weapons, the conservatives have been on a policy to divide and conquer minorities. Now we must heal that divisiveness and denial.

At the height of all this, the 75 year old mother of a gay man slain in San Francisco asked me at a funeral service at Grace Cathedral for her son to help her find a lawyer to sue Anita Bryant and then state Senator John Briggs for their part in contributing to the climate that led to the slaying. The cathedral was packed, and I was on the Bishop's Task Force on Human Sexuality as well as legal director of a local non-discrimination foundation. When no one would volunteer, I undertook the representation, which, while we ultimately were dismissed (after perjured testimony from Bryant's Florida lawyers), it slowed or stopped the violence, and taught me, that despite death threats, standing firm to bigots is the only way to achieve harmony. Our judge, a Kennedy Democratic appointment with the nickname of Mad _____ descended from the bench after the decision came down into the well and put his arms around me, terrifying me. Ultimately we did not prevail on appeal, but the movement was stopped, and ironically, the 9th Circuit has since adopted some of our jurisdictional arguments.

Today is doubly significant, since the Anglican Church announced it will deliver the promise of Christ from the cross in John 19:26-27 ("Woman, behold, your son! "Behold, your mother!") concerning the ordination of women, a goal which I, as a little lay eucharistic minister in the Episcopal Church have long supported.

I well remember that funeral in Grace Cathedral, when the late Dean, father of five children, was most concerned about possible incidents in the packed cathedral, but knew he must follow his conscience. All went well in an wonderful ecumenical service where there was no casket, but merely a wooden ship model that the deceased had carved, at the front of the altar. There

were thousands of people in the cathedral, of every stripe, persuasion, and gender. At the end of the service two young men approached the altar, their arms around each other, and I was struck with the anomaly that it took a senseless murder for two men to express love and affection for each other in a church. That vision has sustained me through some tough years.

Today, the method to heal these wounds and honor this diversity is clear; by frank open public discussion of facts in perhaps a travelling circuit around the country, or even a televised circuit. You might ask someone as distinguished as our Governor Barbara Roberts to head such a commission, she, (whom I met before she took office, but am not close to her office, and my views are mine only). She helped the state weather an enormous hate campaign where a half-million people were persuaded by scare tactics, falsehood and fears to vote in favor of a blatantly illegal discrimination policy.

It would be remiss of me not to share, given the opportunity, some other views of actions your administration might consider to help lead this nation and the world into the 21st century. I urge you to have your staff read Frimm's novel "Earth" a sobering view of what life may be like in the coming decades.

It boils down to this: nothing you or your administration can do will matter unless the world gets a handle on world-wide population growth. One of the networks uses an effective time clock to show the mounting federal deficit; it should show minute-by-minute increase in world populations, which as your fellow elect Senator Gore can tell you if unchecked have the potential to poison and choke us and our children. Almost 30 years ago Professor Ehrlich pointed out we could not sustain the high energy costs of mega-agriculture, yet we are hell bent in that direction.

What follows, essentially in random order with no regard for importance are some specific comments.

Re the S and L mess. The hemorrhage of money to protected off-shore banks, must stop, whether by issuing new currency, or whatever. Otherwise the drug war is merely a full employment measure for the police. Similarly, focus should be on tracing the money, not on finding scapegoats to jail.

What applies here also applies to banking, a profession with a history of worsening economic disparities, discrimination, etc. Why should a person who writes a small check for groceries pay more in overdraft charges than the interest charges on someone who can get an unsecured loan for the same time? Why should supermarkets bundle up a dozen or more OD checks and take them to the bank to collect hundreds of dollars of overdraft charges that far exceed the face value of the checks.

The most egregious example of this occurred early last Christmas morning when while returning from serving Christmas midnight mass, my car broke down on the freeway in sub-zero weather, preventing me from getting to the bank for five days to make a deposit. Coincidentally an out-of-state check was lost in the mail, causing a temporary overdraft situation, and causing a modest \$ 3.00 check to the Cathedral Homeless fund written Christmas Eve to be returned, the bank refusing to honor it, and charging me \$ 30! for the overdraft. That is not equitable nor helpful. Banks should not make money off the problems of the poor depositor so they can pay wealthy depositors.

Many hard working people find it necessary to get what amounts to an informal unsecured loan for a few days; why should they unfairly bear the burden of bank profit margins? The solution is simple: allow customers the same grace period that banks hold funds for collection. Then restrict the amount they can charge. Banking practices now are perverse, giving money to people who

don't need it, taken from people who do. We need a national anti-usury policy, replacing those destroyed by the banking lobby a decade or so ago. We need a massive re-orientation or adjustment of national wealth. Big consumers should pay big prices. Our nation of over-consumers must rein in its consumptive appetite.

Those who benefit from our democratic system should pay a fair share of the cost. The conservatives supported by insurance lobbies, recently mounted a campaign against plaintiff's lawyers. What is far more fair is that the beneficiaries of the system should pay their fair share of costs, particularly for use of the hall. Everyone should be allowed free access to a day or so in court, but what should taxpayers foot the bills for salaries, building maintenance and upkeep, etc., for corporate giants fighting over patent battles. Conservatives want losers to pay attorney fees, and the few court costs now authorized; that's perverse. The civil suit beneficiaries should pay their share out of winnings.

Similarly it is now trendy to advocate reducing welfare benefits to mothers who have more children; fine, but do it even-handedly, our tax policy should not support irresponsible overpopulation policies. We should limit tax credits to families with more than two children. When Justice Scalia was nominated for the Supreme Court, clearly he was a competent lawyer and judge; what he also was was a man with nine children, demonstrating total ignorance or insensitivity to world population problems.

If there is one thread or theme to run through your administration, it is that we are a participatory democracy, and we need to increase participation by all citizens. We owe Ross Perot an enormous debt of gratitude, despite some of his unacceptable ideas, for helping energize this electorate, so dormant after 12 years of conservative exclusionary policies.

Many things can be done to that end, and novel ideas need to be explored. Following the status quo leads only to more disillusion and denial. One of the biggest classes in our society, consumers, is under-represented. Why not put civilians on appellate courts? Too often money buys justice via hyper-technical procedure rules, which continues to erode respect for the rule of law by average citizens. We need reciprocity in the legal and medical professions. Why should a lawyer have to start from square one when he moves to another jurisdiction. These archaic legal closed shops should be abolished or curtailed.

Most importantly, young people. Juveniles should be part of the adjudication process in juvenile courts, and through social process. We need to give new meaning to a jury of peers. 30 years ago Synanon, for all its shortcomings found out the value of peer therapy, and it is underutilized today.

And telling juveniles they can't fully participate until they spend another four to 12 years in graduate school turns off the majority of young people who can't afford college costs.

HOUSING: Closely connected with our shrinking environment-- space and silence will be two of the most valued qualities of the coming decades-- is our antique housing program, designed for free market economy of maximum profits, by building houses that are too big and use too many scarce resources. I was a real estate broker in southern California before law school, and was involved in a modest housing development here, done in by lenders and home-builders. I wanted to build 12 units of small high quality high tech manufactured homes to reach an untapped market of singles, seniors, and first time home buyers. I re-did one and had 60 people in the driveway with checks out the first day it was up for rent at above market prices. But the free

market won't bill small 1000 square foot units, because they can increase profits by enclosing more space for more bedrooms. The solution to the irresponsible logging practices of the past must be in better managed consumption and re-use.

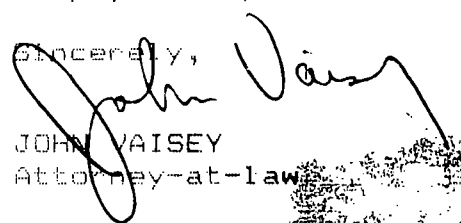
Manufactured homes (not to be confused with mobile homes) are built to the same building code standards (but which need to be brought into the 21st century) as stick builders. They offer other advantages: off-site construction, with minimal site environment damage. Year round construction indoor with better quality control and an evening out of the labor force utilization; they require shorter debt service. They permit innovative use of insulation and building materials to reduce energy costs. They can be priced at the low end of the new housing market, opening the door of home ownership to many previously unable to buy. And pride of home ownership helps stabilize a community, but everyone must share in its implementation. Trade schools could expand programs to build houses, after the models of President Carter's Habitat for Humanity.

CORPORATIONS: Your investment tax credit program must reform the CEO salary abuses. Participation in any federal funding must be tied to an acceptable salary ratio between management and labor. Bob and Jerry's small ice cream operation in New England is a good marketable example of Yankee frugality the public will support. Similarly, I understand Lotus in New England has had some success and experience with nondiscrimination employment practices.

Allied with that must be an end of double dipping, where high ranking service persons not only can collect their military pensions and social security, but then go to work as consultants to DoD contractors. Private parties should not reap profits at taxpayers expense. I hope your administration will have the guts to re-open the murder investigation of the reporter who was blowing the whistle on the selling of computer secrets abroad. That was an outrageous crime and a worse cover-up!

Time does not permit a more cohesive presentation of my 23 years of trying to bring equal justice, I just pray that this letter reaches your eyes and may help you respond to millions of American citizens. I wish you well.

Sincerely,


JOHN VAISEY
Attorney-at-law

WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**B**

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MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION _____ No. Pages 7

FROM: ROSS WILSON S/S 647-5302 7224
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)MESSAGE DESCRIPTION CABLE TO ALDAC: "SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND AMERICAN AND AMERICAN DIPLOMACY" TITLE V REPORT SENT TO CONGRESS; TEXTS OF TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TO: (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	Extension	Room No.
<u>NSCS</u>	<u>NANCY SODERBERG</u>	<u>456-6534</u>	<u>WH SITRM</u>
	<u>WILL ITOH</u>		
	<u>SEAN DARRAGH</u>		
	<u>EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT</u>		
	<u>Barth</u>		
	<u>Bell</u>		

FOR: CLEARANCE ☒ INFORMATION ☐ PER REQUEST ☐ COMMENT ☐

REMARKS: PLEASE CLEAR BY: 2/9.NSC POC: R BARTHS/S Officer: 20.6

ROSS WILSON

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TAGS: KSCA, TSPL

SUBJECT: "SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND AMERICAN DIPLOMACY"
TITLE V REPORT SENT TO CONGRESS; TEXTS OF
TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. ON JANUARY 19, 1993 THEN-PRESIDENT BUSH TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS THE TITLE V REPORT ON "SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND AMERICAN DIPLOMACY." THIS LEGALLY REQUIRED PRESIDENTIAL REPORT IS AN IMPORTANT ANNUAL STATEMENT ILLUSTRATING A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY {S AND T} TOPICS AND HOW THE U.S. IS ENGAGED WITH THEM.

2. FORMER PRESIDENT BUSH'S TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND THE REPORT COMPLEMENT EACH OTHER. THE LETTER REVIEWS HOW U.S. INTERNATIONAL S AND T COOPERATION SUPPORTS U.S. INTERESTS IN THE POST COLD-WAR ERA. THE REPORT DESCRIBES SUCH COOPERATION. THESE THEMES ARE OF CONTINUING IMPORTANCE UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON.

3. WE ARE PROVIDING BELOW TEXTS OF FORMER PRESIDENT BUSH'S TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND THE REPORT'S EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. COPIES OF THE FULL REPORT {SOME 600 PAGES, SPLIT BETWEEN TEXT AND DATABASES} WILL BE POUCHED TO SCIENCE

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COLLECTIVE POSTS AFTER CONGRESS RELEASES IT TO GPO AND IT IS PRINTED {PROBABLY AROUND MARCH}. OTHER POSTS DESIRING COPIES MAY REQUEST THEM FROM OES/SCT - SANDRA PITTS-MALONE, TEL. 202-647-2765, FAX 202-647-0773.

4. BEGIN TEXT OF PRESIDENT BUSH'S TITLE V TRANSMITTAL LETTER DATED JANUARY 19, 1993 TO HOUSE SPEAKER FOLEY:

DEAR MR. SPEAKER:

IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE V OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS ACT OF FISCAL YEAR 1979, AS AMENDED {PUBLIC LAW 95-426; 22 U.S.C. 2656C(B)}, I AM PLEASED TO TRANSMIT THIS ANNUAL REPORT ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND AMERICAN DIPLOMACY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992.

THIS IS THE FIRST TITLE V REPORT IN WHICH THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF COVERAGE FALLS WITHIN THE POST-COLD WAR ERA, AND A NUMBER OF TRENDS IMPORTANT TO INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY {S AND T} HAVE BECOME EVIDENT. AS TRADITIONAL COLD WAR CONCERNS FADE, THE CHARACTER AND IMPACT OF S AND T IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY ARE ALSO CHANGING SIGNIFICANTLY. THE IMPORTANCE OF S AND T IN ADDRESSING PROBLEMS SUCH AS ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMPETITIVENESS WILL GROW. AT THE SAME TIME, S AND T WILL CONTINUE TO BE IMPORTANT TO TRADITIONAL MILITARY CONCERNS AND IN AREAS OF INCREASING IMPORTANCE FOLLOWING THE DEMISE OF THE SOVIET UNION, SUCH AS PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.

THE MATERIAL PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT ILLUSTRATES THE SIGNIFICANT ROLE OF S AND T IN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY AND THE TREMENDOUS CHANGES IN ITS CHARACTER AND IMPACT FOLLOWING THE END OF THE COLD WAR. THIS YEAR'S REPORT FOCUSES ON THREE TOPICAL AREAS: S AND T INTERACTIONS WITH THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES AND THE BALTICS; THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT {UNCED}; AND A NUMBER OF VERY BIG {"MEGASCIENCE"} PROGRAMS, INCLUDING ILLUSTRATIVE SPACE ACTIVITIES. THE REPORT ALSO FEATURES NARRATIVES ON 22 SELECTED COUNTRIES AND 3 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS {THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, NATO, AND THE OECD}.

AS THE DEFINITIVE ANNUAL OFFICIAL REFERENCE ON U.S. GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONAL S AND T AGREEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES, THIS TITLE V REPORT:

0 REVIEWS A NUMBER OF SALIENT INTERNATIONAL S AND T THEMES AND ISSUES, CHOSEN BY CONSENSUS IN THE EXECUTIVE

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BRANCH;

0 ILLUSTRATED BY MEANS OF BOTH NARRATIVES AND AN EXTENSIVE DATA BASE AN IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF U.S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE CHOSEN THEMATIC AREAS; AND

0 PROVIDES, VIA THE DATA BASE, A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONAL S AND T ACTIVITIES IN ALL AREAS.

IN EARLY 1991, I ENUNCIATED FIVE MAJOR INTERRELATED FOREIGN POLICY CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES IN THE POST-COLD WAR ERA:

- 1} PROMOTING AND CONSOLIDATING DEMOCRATIC VALUES;
- 2} PROMOTING MARKET PRINCIPLES AND STRENGTHENING U.S. COMPETITIVENESS;
- 3} PROMOTING PEACE;
- 4} PROTECTING AGAINST INTERNATIONAL THREATS SUCH AS ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION; AND
- 5} MEETING URGENT HUMANITARIAN NEEDS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF S AND T TO ACHIEVING ALL FIVE GOALS IS SEEN CLEARLY IN THE THEMATIC AREAS THAT ARE THE FOCUS OF THIS REPORT.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INTERACTIONS WITH THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES AND THE BALTICS: U.S. S AND T EFFORTS IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION AND BALTICS HAVE FOCUSED ON FORGING NEW S AND T LINKS, ASSISTING IN MILITARY S AND T CONVERSION AND IN MEETING ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH, ENERGY AND OTHER NEEDS, AND HELPING TO MAINTAIN A SOUND S AND T INFRASTRUCTURE. A COLLAPSE OF THE FORMER SOVIET SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY WOULD GREATLY ENDANGER SUSTAINABLE PROGRESS TOWARD OPEN SOCIETIES AND MARKET ECONOMICS AND WOULD INCREASE THE RISK OF WEAPONS PROLIFERATION. BUILDING A STRONG S AND T INFRASTRUCTURE WILL HELP PROVIDE A SOLID FOUNDATION FOR A STABLE TRANSITION AWAY FROM COMMUNIST RULE AND CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ARE CRITICAL TOOLS IN PROTECTING AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL THREATS SUCH AS GLOBAL CHANGE, OZONE DEPLETION, AND LOSS OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY.

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COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL S AND T COMMUNITY PROVIDED THE BASIS FOR UNCED PREPARATIONS AND THE THREE PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS IT PRODUCED, THE RIO DECLARATION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, AGENDA 21, AND A STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES FOR THE MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF FORESTS. THE CONVENTION ON GLOBAL CHANGE, OPENED AT UNCED FOR SIGNATURE, IS BASED ON THE RESULTS OF AN EXTENSIVE INTERNATIONAL S AND T EFFORT.

MEGASCIENCE PROGRAMS: THE SCIENTIFIC FACILITIES NEEDED TO PURSUE EVER MORE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE NATURE OF THE UNIVERSE ARE GROWING LARGER AND MORE COMPLEX. AS THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH RISE, MAINTAINING NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL AND TECHNICAL COMPETENCE IN FOREFRONT AREAS REQUIRING LARGE FACILITIES OR GLOBAL-SCOPE RESEARCH WILL INCREASINGLY REQUIRE INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION. BY SHARING THE BURDENS OF SUPPORTING MEGASCIENCE PROJECTS, NATIONS PRODUCE FUNDAMENTAL KNOWLEDGE NOT POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN UNILATERALLY.

THE THEMATIC FOCUS OF THIS REPORT ILLUSTRATES THE CRITICAL ROLE OF S AND T IN MEETING OUR MAJOR FOREIGN POLICY CHALLENGES. THESE CHALLENGES TRANSCEND PARTISAN POLITICAL DIFFERENCES AND WILL, I BELIEVE, CONTINUE TO PERMEATE U.S. FOREIGN POLICY INTO THE NEXT CENTURY.

SINCERELY, GEORGE BUSH. END TEXT.

5. BEGIN TEXT OF TITLE V REPORT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

THIS ANNUAL REPORT IS A CENTRAL REFERENCE WHICH REVIEWS A NUMBER OF MAJOR INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY {S AND T} THEMES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1992 {FY-1992}, ILLUSTRATES RELATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INTERACTIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND PROVIDES DATA ON U.S. INTERNATIONAL S AND T AGREEMENTS. THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE V ON "SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND AMERICAN DIPLOMACY" IN THE FY-1979 FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT.

THIS IS THE FIRST TITLE V REPORT COVERING A PERIOD WHICH FELL IN ITS ENTIRETY AFTER THE DEMISE OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION AND THE DE FACTO END OF THE COLD WAR. THE MAJOR CONCLUSION TO EMERGE IS THAT THE ACCOUNTS BY U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES REFLECT THE CONTINUING IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION TO THE SUCCESS OF MANY U.S. ENDEAVORS, AND PARTICULARLY TO THE ABILITY OF USG AGENCIES TO CARRY OUT THEIR MISSIONS MORE

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EFFECTIVELY.

THERE ARE FOUR REASONS FOR THIS:

0 MORE IMPORTANT RESEARCH SUBJECTS, SUCH AS GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE, ARE INHERENTLY INTERNATIONAL;

0 INCREASING PROPORTIONS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TALENT, FACILITIES, SITES AND RESOURCES ARE OUTSIDE THE U.S.;

0 FRUITFUL INTERNATIONAL S AND T COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTE TO U.S. INTERESTS IN HELPING TO ENHANCE OUR SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE;

0 INTERNATIONAL S AND T COOPERATION CAN AND DOES SERVE OTHER U.S. INTERESTS SUCH AS HELPING IN THE SUCCESSFUL ECONOMIC TRANSITION AND DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES. IT THEREBY HELPS TO ENHANCE INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

THIS REPORT DISCUSSES THE FOLLOWING TOPICS OF MAJOR S AND T SIGNIFICANCE DURING FY-1992:

THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES AND THE BALTICS
U.N. CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND
DEVELOPMENT {UNCED}

MAJOR SCIENCE PROGRAMS:

OECD MEGASCIENCE FORUM

SPACE AND SPACE RESEARCH

GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH PROGRAM

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

INTERNATIONAL THERMONUCLEAR EXPERIMENTAL

REACTOR {ITER}

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN GENOME PROJECT

THE REPORT ALSO CONTAINS NARRATIVES ON S AND T-RELATED DEVELOPMENTS IN 22 SELECTED COUNTRIES, THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY {EC}, THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT {OECD}, AND THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION {NATO}.

THE TITLE V LAW REQUIRES THIS REPORT TO COMMENT ON AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS IN SEVERAL SPECIFIC AREAS. THESE AREAS, AND A SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS, STANDARDS AND TRAINING

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DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES INVOLVED IN INTERNATIONAL S AND T POLICY AND COOPERATION SHOULD CONTINUE TO REVIEW AND UPGRADE AS NECESSARY THEIR APPROACHES AND ACTIVITIES TO SERVE U.S. INTERESTS IN A CHANGING ERA, INCLUDING HOW THEY RECRUIT, TRAIN AND ASSIGN PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN INTERNATIONAL S AND T WORK.

CONTINUATION AND BROADENING OF PRESENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES SHOULD CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN AND BROADEN S AND T INTERACTIONS WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD, WITH DUE CONSIDERATION FOR FACTORS SUCH AS EFFECTIVE PROVISIONS ON EQUITABLE ACCESS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS; AND SHOULD GIVE A HIGH PRIORITY TO S AND T COOPERATION SUPPORTIVE OF SUCCESSFUL MARKET AND DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION IN THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES, THE BALTIK STATES AND OTHER FORMERLY COMMUNIST NATIONS.

FUNDING

EFFORTS SHOULD CONTINUE FOR MORE TRANSPARENCY AND CONSISTENCY BY EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND TECHNICAL AGENCIES IN PROVIDING FUNDING DATA FOR INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT (PARTICULARLY IN THE DATABASE), AND TO COORDINATE S AND T ACTIVITIES AMONG AGENCIES. USE SHOULD BE MADE OF THE NEW OECD MEGASCIENCE FORUM TO ASSESS POSSIBILITIES AND PRACTICALITIES OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND BURDEN-SHARING IN DESIGNING AND CARRYING OUT LARGE SCIENCE PROJECTS.

PLANS FOR FUTURE ROUTINE EVALUATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

THIS AND FUTURE TITLE V REPORTS ARE TO BE THE CENTRAL ANNUAL U.S. GOVERNMENT REFERENCE ON USG INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES SHOULD, ACCORDINGLY, GIVE PRIORITY TO THE ANNUAL PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT, AND TO IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND USABILITY OF THE DATA PROVIDED.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS; EQUITABLE ACCESS

U.S. EMBASSIES ABROAD AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES SHOULD CONTINUE TO MONITOR CLOSELY FOREIGN COUNTRIES' S AND T-RELATED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

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PRACTICES, MONITOR EQUITABLE ACCESS TO FOREIGN RESEARCH
ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS, AND, AS AGREED INTERAGENCY,
UNDERTAKE CORRECTIVE OR COMPENSATING STEPS, NEGOTIATIONS
AND MEASURES WHEN PROBLEMS OCCUR. END TEXT

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0318

February 9, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM ITOH

FROM: ROBERT BELL *RB*
SUBJECT: FY 1994 Arms Control Impact Statement (ACIS)
Report

BACKGROUND

Section 36 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act requires the preparation annually of Arms Control Impact Statements on major weapons systems (Tab III). There is wide consensus in government that the ACIS have outlived their usefulness.

Support for repealing the statute is contained in two recent State Department studies: the so-called "Goodby Report" on the future of ACDA, issued last fall by Inspector General Sherman Funk, and "State 2000," the Department's own review on reorganization, also released last fall.

Last year, roughly 6,500 interagency manhours were consumed to complete the 26 weapons and systems programs assessed in the FY93 ACIS. The FY94 version would require a projected total of 11,500 interagency manhours to complete the assessments of the 46 weapons and systems programs ACDA proposes to review this year.

I concur that the ACIS requirement should be rescinded and will coordinate with Tony Lake about approaching key Congressional staff to informally sound them out about this.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I approving the proposed clusters and PE's listed in Tab II. The memo also informs ACDA that the NSC is considering informally sounding out Congress on the possibility of repealing this reporting requirement.

Attachments

Tab I Itoh Memo to ACDA
Tab II Proposed Clusters and PE's
Tab III Section 36 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act
w/Attachment

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0318

MEMORANDUM FOR MS. BARBARA STARR
Executive Secretary
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

SUBJECT: FY 1994 Arms Control Impact Statement (ACIS)
Report

The NSC approves the recommendations on the clusters and PE's listed in the FY 1994 ACIS report. I also want to advise you that the NSC is considering consulting with Congress on the possibility of rescinding the ACIS reporting requirement.

William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE SYSTEMS

<u>PE Number</u>	<u>Program Title</u>
0101120F	Advanced Cruise Missile (ACM) and Associated Procurement
0604226F/ 0101126F	B-1B Bomber and Associated Procurement
0604240F	B-2 Advanced Technology Bomber
0101113F	B-52 SIOP Squadrons
0101128F	B-52 Conventional Squadrons
0101213F	MINUTEMAN Squadrons
0101215F	PEACEKEEPER Squadrons
0604312F	ICBM Modernization and Associated Procurement
0603311F	Ballistic Missile Technology
0101221N	Fleet Ballistic Missile System
0101224N	SSBN Security Technology Program
0101228N	TRIDENT Submarine, TRIDENT I (C-4) and Associated Procurement
0604363N	TRIDENT II (D-5) and Associated Equipment
0603588N	SSBN Survivability
0603569E	Advanced Submarine Technology
0602323N	Submarine Technology
0603504N	Advanced Submarine ASW Technology

STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE SYSTEMS (Cont)

0603528N	Non-Acoustic ASW
0603561N	Advanced Submarine System Design
0604502N	Submarine Communications
0604503N	Submarine SONAR Development
0604524N	Submarine Combat System
0605856N	Strategic Technical Support
0101222N	Support Ships (FBMS)
0101226N	Submarine Acoustic Warfare Development
0101315N	FBM Control System--Communications
0101401N	Extremely Low Frequency (ELF) Communications
0101402N	Navy Strategic Communications
0101895N	Base Communications (Offensive)
0101896N	Base Operations (Offensive)
0102427N	Naval Space Surveillance
0102428N	Space Systems Control
0305145O	Arms Control Implementation
0603238N	Global Surveillance/Air Defense/Precision Strike Technology Demonstration

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI)

0603214C	Space Based Interceptors
0603215C	Limited Defense Systems
0603216C	Theater and Anti-Tactical Missile Defense
0603217C	Follow-on Systems
0603218C	Research and Support Activity

CHEMICAL WEAPONS

0602622A	Chemical, Smoke, and Equipment Defeating Technology
0603627A	Smoke, Obscurant and Equipment Defeating Systems Advanced Development
0603759A	Chemical Biological Defense and Smoke Advanced Technology
0603806A	NBC Defense Systems-Advanced Development
0604609A	Smoke, Obscurant and Equipment Defeating Systems Engineering Development
0604806A	NBC Defense Systems
97-0390	Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction Defense

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

FFR - 4 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. MARC GROSSMAN
Executive Secretary
Department of State

COL MICHAEL B. SHERFIELD
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

MS. ANN W. LAVIN
Director, Executive Secretariat
Department of Energy

MR. GORDON ADAMS
Associate Director of National Security and
International Affairs
Office of Management and Budget

MR. WILLIAM H. ITOH
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

CAPT H.L. SHEFFIELD, USN
Secretary, Joint Staff
Joint Chiefs of Staff

MR. JAMES R. OLIVER
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

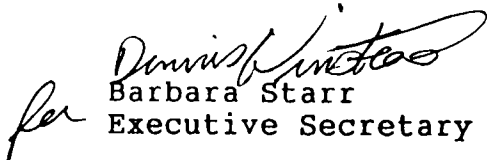
SUBJECT: FY 1994 ARMS CONTROL IMPACT STATEMENT (ACIS) REPORT,
REQUIRED BY SECTION 36 OF THE ARMS CONTROL AND
DISARMAMENT ACT

The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) proposes that the FY 1994 ACIS Report contain updated analyses of the same three weapons clusters reviewed in each of the past four fiscal year ACIS reports. The clusters along with proposed Program Element (PE) Numbers and Program Titles for analysis are attached for your review.

A copy of Section 36 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, and a copy of the FY 1993 ACIS are also attached for your reference.

It is our intention to request interagency clearance of the penultimate draft of the FY 1994 ACIS document in mid-March 1993, and to submit the classified and unclassified versions of the Report to the Congress by the end of March 1993.

If we do not hear from you by February 11, 1993, we will assume that you accept the clusters and PE's as listed and approve of our proposals for meeting the ACDA Section 36 statutory requirement. The ACDA point of contact for the ACIS process is MAJ(P) Joe Riojas, (202) 647-1300.


for Barbara Starr
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated

Space Administration, and other affected Government agencies, in all significant aspects of United States arms control and disarmament policy and related matters, including current and prospective policies, plans, and programs, (2) resolve differences of opinion between the Director and such other agencies which cannot be resolved through consultation, and (3) provide for presentation to the President of recommendations of the Director with respect to such differences, when such differences involve major matters of policy and cannot be resolved through consultation.

ARMS CONTROL IMPACT INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

SEC. 36.³⁷ (a) In order to assist the Director in the performance of his duties with respect to arms control and disarmament policy and negotiations, any Government agency preparing any legislative or budgetary proposal for—

(1) any program of research, development, testing, engineering, construction, deployment, or modernization with respect to nuclear armaments, nuclear implements of war, military facilities or military vehicles designed or intended primarily for the delivery of nuclear weapons,

(2) any program of research, development, testing, engineering, construction, deployment, or modernization with respect to armaments, ammunition, implements of war, or military facilities, having—

(A) an estimated total program cost in excess of \$250,000,000, or

(B) an estimated annual program cost in excess of \$50,000,000, or

(3) any other program involving technology with potential military application or weapons systems³⁸ which such Government agency or the Director believes may have a significant impact on arms control and disarmament policy or negotiations,

shall, on a continuing basis, provide the Director with full and timely access to detailed information, in accordance with the procedures established pursuant to section 35 of this Act, with respect to the nature, scope, and purpose of such proposal.

(b)(1) The Director, as he deems appropriate, shall assess and analyze each program described in subsection (a) with respect to its impact on arms control and disarmament policy and negotiations, and shall advise and make recommendations, on the basis of such assessment and analysis, to the National Security Council, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Government agency proposing such program.

(2)³⁹ No request to the Congress for authorization or appropriations for—

³⁷ 22 U.S.C. 2576. This section was added by sec. 146 of Public Law 94-141.

³⁸ Sec. 1(l) of Public Law 95-338 struck out the words "weapons systems or technology" and inserted "technology with potential military application or weapons systems". Senate Report No. 95-843, May 15, 1978, states at page 3 that this change was made "so that there would be no question that technology with potential military application, rather than, simply, weapons technology, could be reviewed and reported upon under the legislation."

³⁹ Sec. 1(2) of Public Law 95-338 amended and restated subsec. (b)(2) which previously read as follows:

- (A) any program described in subsection (a) (1) or (2), or
- (B) any program described in subsection (a)(3) and found by the National Security Council, on the basis of the advice and recommendations received from the Director, to have a significant impact on arms control and disarmament policy or negotiations,

shall be transmitted without a complete statement analyzing the impact of such program, either as an individual program or as an aggregation of related programs, on arms control and disarmament policy and negotiations. Any such statement transmitted in classified form shall be accompanied by an unclassified version thereof.

(3) Upon the request of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate or the House of Representatives, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, or the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives or the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the Director shall, after informing the Secretary of State, advise such committee on the arms control and disarmament implications of any program with respect to which a statement has been submitted to the Congress pursuant to paragraph (2).

(c) No court shall have any jurisdiction under any law to compel the performance of any requirement of this section or to review the adequacy of the performance of any such requirement on the part of any Government agency (including the Agency and the Director).

VERIFICATION OF ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS

SEC. 37.⁴⁰ (a) It is the sense of the Congress that adequate verification of compliance should be an indispensable part of any international arms control agreement. In recognition of such policy and in order to assure that arms control proposals made or accepted by the United States can be adequately verified, the Director shall report to the Congress, on a timely basis, or upon a request by an appropriate committee of the Congress—

(1) in the case of each element of any significant arms control proposal made to a foreign country by the United States, or made to the United States by a foreign country, the determination of the Director as to the degree to which such element can be verified by existing national technical means;

(2) in the case of any arms control agreement or treaty that has entered into force, any significant degradation or alteration in the capacity of the United States to verify the various components of such agreement or treaty;

⁴⁰(2) Any request to the Congress for authorization or appropriations for—

“(A) any program described in subsection (a)(1) or (2), or

“(B) any program described in subsection (a)(3) and found by the National Security Council, on the basis of the advice and recommendations received from the Director, to have a significant impact on arms control and disarmament policy or negotiations, shall include a complete statement analyzing the impact of such program on arms control and disarmament policy and negotiations.”

⁴⁰ 22 U.S.C. 2577. This section was added by sec. 4 of Public Law 95-108.

102d Congress
2d Session

JOINT COMMITTEE PRINT

FISCAL YEAR 1993 ARMS CONTROL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Statements Submitted to the Congress by the
President Pursuant to Section 36 of the Arms
Control and Disarmament Act



MAY 1992

Printed for the use of the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Foreign
Relations of the House of Representatives and Senate respectively

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0033

February 9, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT BELL *RAB*
SUBJECT: Presidential Citizens Medal for Adrian St. John

On November 6, 1992, President Bush approved awarding the Presidential Citizens Medal to Major General Adrian St. John, USA (Ret.). A brief presentation ceremony with President Bush, General Powell, Jim Woolsey, and a small number of other guests was scheduled for December 1. Jim, who was General St. John's boss on the CFE delegation, strongly endorsed the award of this medal. Due to the press of business, however, the ceremony was canceled and not rescheduled before January 20. We now need to arrange an appropriate award ceremony.

Since so much time (seven months) has elapsed since General St. John's retirement, I do not believe it makes sense now to put this on the President's schedule. Instead, I would recommend that you present the medal on behalf of the President.

Background

Adrian St. John left government service last July after ten years' service as the Chairman's representative to the MBFR and CFE negotiations. Ambassador Hansen's June 29, 1992 letter to Admiral Howe (Tab I) describes the contributions this remarkable and dedicated man has made to our wartime and peacetime efforts in Europe for more than half a century. It is a record which certainly meets the criteria for the Presidential Citizens Medal established in Executive Order 11494.

RECOMMENDATION

That you preside over a brief ceremony sometime during February. If approved, we will draft an appropriate citation and prepare a meeting package in advance of the ceremony.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Ambassador Hansen's letter to Admiral Howe



UNITED STATES DELEGATION

Negotiation on
Conventional Armed Forces
in Europe

OBERSTEINERGASSE 11 1
1190 VIENNA, AUSTRIA

June 29, 1992

Admiral Jonathan Howe
Assistant to the President and
Deputy National Security Advisor
The White House
Washington D.C.

Dear Jon:

An era in the arms control process is about to end. I am not referring only to the CFE and CFE 1A process but to the fact that Major General Adrian St. John will be leaving government service having served his country in each of the last seven decades (counting his time at West Point). In reflecting on this remarkable soldier diplomat, Jim Woolsey and I agreed to solicit your support in seeking appropriate White House recognition for Adrian's unique record of service and accomplishment.

I am confident that each of the seven MBFR/CFE ambassadors and at least four JCS Chairmen with whom Adrian served would join Jim and I in bearing testimony to the General's contributions to the achievement of U.S. objectives in the field of conventional arms control. Each would also attest to Adrian's loyalty and dedication to his country, military service and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Duty, Honor, Country are concepts which resound throughout his career.

In particular, it is Adrian's singular devotion to duty that have made a unique asset to the country. Here is a man who, by any measure, had earned the right to a life of leisure in retirement after he left the Army. Instead, he signed up for another ten years in the trenches of arms control, defending U.S. and Allied interests with tenacity and great creativity -- at times, even grumbling that his ambassadors were insubordinate.

The authority that Adrian commands from all sides of the negotiating table by virtue of his intellect, experience, and uncommon dedication has won many a point for our side. I recall the admiration he garnered from General Officers of the former Soviet Union when we pointed out that Adrian began the destruction of TLE in 1944 at Normandy. Moreover, I know from my personal experience in Vienna that his substantive vision contributed immeasurably to our success in achieving the

meaningful arms control agreements that will be the foundation of European security for decades to come. Jim Woolsey, I am sure, will join me in this judgment.

Indeed, Adrian participated in the Normandy landings and led his troops all the way to Berlin. Although he did not receive a Purple Heart (it did not seem important at the time) he was wounded twice. I have enclosed a record of Adrian's service which covers World War II, the Korean War and Vietnam -- the three conflicts that helped shape the U.S. role in today's world. It is worth noting that he was severely wounded on one of the off-shore islands of China during a special mission and did not receive the Purple Heart for those wounds either.

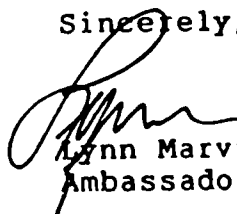
To my mind, then, Adrian St. John belongs to that elite fraternity of soldier/scholar/diplomats that gave us George Marshall and Vernon Walters -- to mention only two. (In mentioning his credentials as a scholar, I note that if we ever made the mistake of challenging his political analysis of an issue, he would remind us that his Master's Thesis in International Relations, 1951, was entitled "French Indochina: American Dilemma.")

As this wonderful and dedicated servant retires for the second time, I believe special recognition of his lifetime's service and devotion is warranted. I am confident that Colin Powell would lend his support to such recognition. For my part, I think a Presidential Medal of Freedom could be appropriate, given Adrian's record, but I leave the decision as to precisely what recognition is afforded to others.

I hope that you will feel able to start the ball rolling on this matter. Please contact me or Jim Woolsey, if either can be of further assistance. This is one case where the citation truly writes itself.

With thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely,



Lynn Marvin Hansen
Ambassador

Attachment: As stated

MAJOR GENERAL ADRIAN ST JOHN

RECORD OF SERVICE

Adrian St. John II entered the United States Military Academy on 1 July 1939 and graduated a second lieutenant of Cavalry in January 1943. During World War II he served in the 15th Cavalry Regiment (Mechanized) as a company-level commander in England and then in the Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Germany campaigns. St John was first wounded during the Normandy breakout, when he came under sniper fire while attempting to exit his tank, which had been set ablaze by incoming enemy rounds. Later, while attempting to bypass a road block, St John's armored vehicle struck a road mine. Nearer the end of the war, while operating with his company of about 70 men, St John captured approximately 150 POWs. As he approached Allied forces, his formation was mistaken for an approaching enemy unit and he was again wounded, this time by friendly fire. St John received inter alia the Silver Star, Bronze Star for Valor, and French Croix de Guerre.

Transferred to the Group Control Council (later OMGUS) after VE Day, St John entered Berlin in July 1945 with the advance party of General Clay's headquarters. Here he worked on establishing the U.S. Headquarters in Berlin and in Intelligence.

Following a tour as S3, Combat Command A, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas, he graduated from the advanced Armor Course in 1949 as an honor graduate. He next studied at the University of Virginia from which, in January 1951, he received a Master's Degree in International Relations. His thesis was "French Indochina: American Dilemma."

He was assigned next to the Army General Staff in Washington and spent the following 30 months concerned with Korea War operational matters and, later, politico-military affairs affecting China and Southeast Asia. During this period -- while nominally assigned to a policy staff job in Washington -- St John was severely wounded during an operation on a Chinese coastal island. Because of the nature of his assignment, he never received a Purple Heart for these wounds.

After attending the Command and General Staff College in 1953-54, he was assigned to the 7th Infantry Division in Korea where he served as S3, 31st Infantry Regiment; Commander, 3d Battalion, 31st Infantry Regiment; and Commander, 73d Tank Battalion. In 1955 he returned to the staff and faculty of the Command and General Staff College. In 1959 St John served in Iran on a special mission.

Completing the U.S. Army War College in 1960, LTC St John joined Headquarters, United States Army Pacific, at Fort Schafter, Hawaii, where he spent four years in various planning

assignments involving the Far East in general and Southeast Asia in particular. A large percentage of this tour was served physically in Vietnam. St John was reassigned in July 1964 to the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D.C., and spent two years working in the Long Range Strategic Plans Branch of the Plans and Policy Directorate (j-5). In August 1966, Colonel St John departed for Headquarters, United States Military Plans and Operations Division (J-3). During this period St John was awarded a Legion of Merit for his OJCS service and for his MACV duty, an Oak Leaf Cluster thereto as well as the Vietnamese Honor Service Medal (1st Class) and the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross.

In October 1967 Colonel St John assumed command of the 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment, V Corps, Seventh Army, where he was responsible for security and surveillance operations between West and East Germany. While there he was awarded for CINCUSAREUR Individual Project Partnership Award for his contributions to the improvement of relations with Allied individuals and units. After 19-plus months in command, Colonel St. John became the Executive Officer to General James H. Polk, Commander in Chief, United States Army, Europe and Seventh Army. Completing that assignment in November 1969, St John was promoted to brigadier general and served as Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver) of the 4th Armored Division until October 1970.

In the fall of 1970, he became chief, strategic plans and Policy Division, j-5, in the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Shortly after promotion to Major General in 1971, he was assigned as Director of Plans, ODCSOPS, DA. He received the Distinguished Service Medal for his service on the Joint Staff and as the Army Planner.

Between August 1972 and March 1974, General St John commanded the 1st Armored Division in Europe, for which service he was awarded the third Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit. From his return to the United States until his retirement on 1 September 1976 he served as Vice Director, Joint Staff, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. For this the distinguished Service Medal and the Joint Service Commendation Medal.

In July 1982 Major General St John was called out of retirement to serve as the Joint Chiefs of Staff Representative and Senior Military Advisor in the U.S. Delegation to the Mutual and Balanced force Reduction Talks. His duties were expanded in January 1987 to Serve additionally in the same Mutual and Balanced force Reduction Talks. His duties were expanded in January 1987 to Serve additionally in the same military capacity on the U.S. Delegation readying a new mandate for Conventional Stability Arms Control in the area from the Atlantic to the Urals. Finally, in March 1989, St John was appointed to the same military position on the U.S. Delegation

for the Negotiation on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) where he played a central role in the successful completion of the CFE Treaty and the CFE 1A agreement.

Education

U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.	BS, Jan 1943
Cavalry School, Basic Course	Graduate 1943
Chemical Warfare School	Graduate 1944
Armor School, Advance Course	Graduate 1949
University of Virginia, Graduate School	MA (International
Relations) 1951	
Command & General Staff College	Graduate 1954
Senior Officers Nuclear Weapons Employment,	CGSC Graduate 1959
Army War College	Graduate 1960
The University of Hawaii	Special Course
The American University	MA (Public Admin)
1981 PhD Candidate	1982

DECORATIONS AND BADGES:

Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Silver Star
Legion of Merit (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Bronze Star (with V device)
Joint Service Commendation Medal
Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
American Defense Service Medal
American Campaign Medal (with 4 Campaign Stars)
World War II Victory Medal
Army Occupation Medal (Germany)
National Defense Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Vietnam Service Medal (with 2 Campaign Stars)
French Croix de Guerre (with Silver Star)
Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Palm
Vietnamese Honor Service Medal (1st Class)
Vietnamese Campaign Medal
Army General Staff Identification Badge
Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge

Publications:

French Indochina: American Dilemma, 1950, U of Virginia Pamphlet

"Communist China: Political Plum - Economic Lemon," 1960, USACGSC Military Review

"Soviet Russia and Communist China: Mutual Nemeses, " 1961 US Naval Institute Proceedings

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0033

February 9, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT BELL *RAB*
SUBJECT: Presidential Citizens Medal for Adrian St. John

On November 6, 1992, President Bush approved awarding the Presidential Citizens Medal to Major General Adrian St. John, USA (Ret.). A brief presentation ceremony with President Bush, General Powell, Jim Woolsey, and a small number of other guests was scheduled for December 1. Jim, who was General St. John's boss on the CFE delegation, strongly endorsed the award of this medal. Due to the press of business, however, the ceremony was canceled and not rescheduled before January 20. We now need to arrange an appropriate award ceremony.

Since so much time (seven months) has elapsed since General St. John's retirement, I do not believe it makes sense now to put this on the President's schedule. Instead, I would recommend that you present the medal on behalf of the President.

Background

Adrian St. John left government service last July after ten years' service as the Chairman's representative to the MBFR and CFE negotiations. Ambassador Hansen's June 29, 1992 letter to Admiral Howe (Tab I) describes the contributions this remarkable and dedicated man has made to our wartime and peacetime efforts in Europe for more than half a century. It is a record which certainly meets the criteria for the Presidential Citizens Medal established in Executive Order 11494.

RECOMMENDATION

That you preside over a brief ceremony sometime during February. If approved, we will draft an appropriate citation and prepare a meeting package in advance of the ceremony.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Ambassador Hansen's letter to Admiral Howe

7



UNITED STATES DELEGATION

Negotiation on
Conventional Armed Forces
in Europe

OBERSTEINERGASSE 111
1190 VIENNA, AUSTRIA

June 29, 1992

Admiral Jonathan Howe
Assistant to the President and
Deputy National Security Advisor
The White House
Washington D.C.

Dear Jon:

An era in the arms control process is about to end. I am not referring only to the CFE and CFE IA process but to the fact that Major General Adrian St. John will be leaving government service having served his country in each of the last seven decades (counting his time at West Point). In reflecting on this remarkable soldier diplomat, Jim Woolsey and I agreed to solicit your support in seeking appropriate White House recognition for Adrian's unique record of service and accomplishment.

I am confident that each of the seven MBFR/CFE ambassadors and at least four JCS Chairmen with whom Adrian served would join Jim and I in bearing testimony to the General's contributions to the achievement of U.S. objectives in the field of conventional arms control. Each would also attest to Adrian's loyalty and dedication to his country, military service and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Duty, Honor, Country are concepts which resound throughout his career.

In particular, it is Adrian's singular devotion to duty that have made a unique asset to the country. Here is a man who, by any measure, had earned the right to a life of leisure in retirement after he left the Army. Instead, he signed up for another ten years in the trenches of arms control, defending U.S. and Allied interests with tenacity and great creativity -- at times, even grumbling that his ambassadors were insubordinate.

The authority that Adrian commands from all sides of the negotiating table by virtue of his intellect, experience, and uncommon dedication has won many a point for our side. I recall the admiration he garnered from General Officers of the former Soviet Union when we pointed out that Adrian began the destruction of TLE in 1944 at Normandy. Moreover, I know from my personal experience in Vienna that his substantive vision contributed immeasurably to our success in achieving the

meaningful arms control agreements that will be the foundation of European security for decades to come. Jim Woolsey, I am sure, will join me in this judgment.

Indeed, Adrian participated in the Normandy landings and led his troops all the way to Berlin. Although he did not receive a Purple Heart (it did not seem important at the time) he was wounded twice. I have enclosed a record of Adrian's service which covers World War II, the Korean War and Vietnam -- the three conflicts that helped shape the U.S. role in today's world. It is worth noting that he was severely wounded on one of the off-shore islands of China during a special mission and did not receive the Purple Heart for those wounds either.

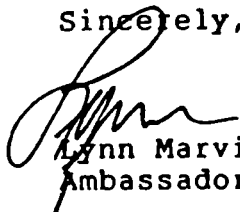
To my mind, then, Adrian St. John belongs to that elite fraternity of soldier/scholar/diplomats that gave us George Marshall and Vernon Walters -- to mention only two. (In mentioning his credentials as a scholar, I note that if we ever made the mistake of challenging his political analysis of an issue, he would remind us that his Master's Thesis in International Relations, 1951, was entitled "French Indochina: American Dilemma.")

As this wonderful and dedicated servant retires for the second time, I believe special recognition of his lifetime's service and devotion is warranted. I am confident that Colin Powell would lend his support to such recognition. For my part, I think a Presidential Medal of Freedom could be appropriate, given Adrian's record, but I leave the decision as to precisely what recognition is afforded to others.

I hope that you will feel able to start the ball rolling on this matter. Please contact me or Jim Woolsey, if either can be of further assistance. This is one case where the citation truly writes itself.

With thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely,



Lynn Marvin Hansen
Ambassador

Attachment: As stated

MAJOR GENERAL ADRIAN ST JOHN

RECORD OF SERVICE

Adrian St. John II entered the United States Military Academy on 1 July 1939 and graduated a second lieutenant of Cavalry in January 1943. During World War II he served in the 15th Cavalry Regiment (Mechanized) as a company-level commander in England and then in the Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Germany campaigns. St John was first wounded during the Normandy breakout, when he came under sniper fire while attempting to exit his tank, which had been set ablaze by incoming enemy rounds. Later, while attempting to bypass a road block, St John's armored vehicle struck a road mine. Nearer the end of the war, while operating with his company of about 70 men, St John captured approximately 150 POWs. As he approached Allied forces, his formation was mistaken for an approaching enemy unit and he was again wounded, this time by friendly fire. St John received inter alia the Silver Star, Bronze Star for Valor, and French Croix de Guerre.

Transferred to the Group Control Council (later OMGUS) after VE Day, St John entered Berlin in July 1945 with the advance party of General Clay's headquarters. Here he worked on establishing the U.S. Headquarters in Berlin and in Intelligence.

Following a tour as S3, Combat Command A, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas, he graduated from the advanced Armor Course in 1949 as an honor graduate. He next studied at the University of Virginia from which, in January 1951, he received a Master's Degree in International Relations. His thesis was "French Indochina: American Dilemma."

He was assigned next to the Army General Staff in Washington and spent the following 30 months concerned with Korea War operational matters and, later, politico-military affairs affecting China and Southeast Asia. During this period -- while nominally assigned to a policy staff job in Washington -- St John was severely wounded during an operation on a Chinese coastal island. Because of the nature of his assignment, he never received a Purple Heart for these wounds.

After attending the Command and General Staff College in 1953-54, he was assigned to the 7th Infantry Division in Korea where he served as S3, 31st Infantry Regiment; Commander, 3d Battalion, 31st Infantry Regiment; and Commander, 73d tank Battalion. In 1955 he returned to the staff and faculty of the Command and General Staff College. In 1959 St John served in Iran on a special mission.

Completing the U.S. Army War College in 1960, LTC St John joined Headquarters, United States Army Pacific, at Fort Schafter, Hawaii, where he spent four years in various planning

assignments involving the Far East in general and Southeast Asia in particular. A large percentage of this tour was served physically in Vietnam. St John was reassigned in July 1964 to the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D.C., and spent two years working in the Long Range Strategic Plans Branch of the Plans and Policy Directorate (j-5). In August 1966, Colonel St John departed for Headquarters, United States Military Plans and Operations Division (J-3). During this period St John was awarded a Legion of Merit for his OJCS service and for his MACV duty, an Oak Leaf Cluster thereto as well as the Vietnamese Honor Service Medal (1st Class) and the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross.

In October 1967 Colonel St John assumed command of the 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment, V Corps, Seventh Army, where he was responsible for security and surveillance operations between West and East Germany. While there he was awarded for CINCUSAREUR Individual Project Partnership Award for his contributions to the improvement of relations with Allied individuals and units. After 19-plus months in command, Colonel St. John became the Executive Officer to General James H. Polk, Commander in Chief, United States Army, Europe and Seventh Army. Completing that assignment in November 1969, St John was promoted to brigadier general and served as Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver) of the 4th Armored Division until October 1970.

In the fall of 1970, he became chief, strategic plans and Policy Division, j-5, in the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Shortly after promotion to Major General in 1971, he was assigned as Director of Plans, ODCSOPS, DA. He received the Distinguished Service Medal for his service on the Joint Staff and as the Army Planner.

Between August 1972 and March 1974, General St John commanded the 1st Armored Division in Europe, for which service he was awarded the third Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit. From his return to the United States until his retirement on 1 September 1976 he served as Vice Director, Joint Staff, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. For this the distinguished Service Medal and the Joint Service Commendation Medal.

In July 1982 Major General St John was called out of retirement to serve as the Joint Chiefs of Staff Representative and Senior Military Advisor in the U.S. Delegation to the Mutual and Balanced force Reduction Talks. His duties were expanded in January 1987 to Serve additionally in the same Mutual and Balanced force Reduction Talks. His duties were expanded in January 1987 to Serve additionally in the same military capacity on the U.S. Delegation readying a new mandate for Conventional Stability Arms Control in the area from the Atlantic to the Urals. Finally, in March 1989, St John was appointed to the same military position on the U.S. Delegation

for the Negotiation on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) where he played a central role in the successful completion of the CFE Treaty and the CFE 1A agreement.

Education

U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.	BS, Jan 1943
Cavalry School, Basic Course	Graduate 1943
Chemical Warfare School	Graduate 1944
Armor School, Advance Course	Graduate 1949
University of Virginia, Graduate School	MA (International
Relations) 1951	
Command & General Staff College	Graduate 1954
Senior Officers Nuclear Weapons Employment,	CGSC Graduate 1959
Army War College	Graduate 1960
The University of Hawaii	Special Course
The American University	MA (Public Admin)
1981 PhD Candidate	1982

DECORATIONS AND BADGES:

Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Silver Star
Legion of Merit (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Bronze Star (with V device)
Joint Service Commendation Medal
Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
American Defense Service Medal
American Campaign Medal (with 4 Campaign Stars)
World War II Victory Medal
Army Occupation Medal (Germany)
National Defense Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Vietnam Service Medal (with 2 Campaign Stars)
French Croix de Guerre (with Silver Star)
Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Palm
Vietnamese Honor Service Medal (1st Class)
Vietnamese Campaign Medal
Army General Staff Identification Badge
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Publications:

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"Communist China: Political Plum - Economic Lemon," 1960, USACGSC Military Review

"Soviet Russia and Communist China: Mutual Nemeses, " 1961 US Naval Institute Proceedings

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0410

February 9, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*
FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *SRJ*
SUBJECT: Background Qs & As for the Vice President's
Town Meeting in Ontario, California, **February 10,**
1993

At Tab A are background Qs and As for a Town Meeting the Vice President will be conducting in Ontario, California on Wednesday evening, February 10th. We expect defense conversion to be a topic of interest during this meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Will Itoh to sign the memo at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memo Leon Fuerth
Tab A Qs & As

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0410

MEMORANDUM FOR LEON FUERTH

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: Background Qs and As for the Vice President's
Town Meeting in Ontario, California,
February 10, 1993

Attached are Qs & As for the Vice President's Town Meeting on
Wednesday, February 10th.

Attachment
Tab A Qs & As

DEFENSE CONVERSION AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Q: What was the Clinton-Gore position on defense conversion during the campaign and transition?

A: The President has discussed defense conversion on several occasions, including his August speech in Los Angeles. He strongly believes that the communities, people and defense firms that helped win the Cold War must not be left out in the cold. A strong economy is the bedrock for a strong defense. A tremendous opportunity now exists to redirect some of our defense resources, both human and physical, to fulfilling unmet domestic needs. As we downsize our defense infrastructure, we must do it smartly, to maintain a superior, agile and ready military force.

Our ideas for a more aggressive approach to defense conversion have included:

- Reinvesting defense dollars into our civilian economy, in infrastructure, information and environmental areas.
- Reusing surplus military facilities for economic development.
- Assisting small business with grants and assistance through manufacturing technology extension centers.
- Investing more in dual-use technologies.
- Achieving greater integration of military and commercial production.

- Creating a coherent national technology policy with appropriate joint ventures between industry and government.

Q: What is in this year's (FY 1993) legislative package on defense conversion and what is its status?

A: Congress appropriated approximately \$1.7 billion for defense conversion related activities this year, including:

- \$686 million for DoD personnel assistance programs.
- \$200 million for community adjustment and assistance.
- \$575 million for defense industry and technology base (an additional \$300 million was provided for ongoing technology programs labeled "conversion").

The legislation also included several organizational initiatives to monitor critical technologies, the industrial base and technology transfer. Funding for several of the new conversion programs are still being reviewed. We will be working closely with Congress to further develop our defense transition plans and programs.

Q: What will be the impact of the drawdown on Southern California?

A: We recognize that the effect of the defense drawdown is substantial in areas highly dependent upon defense spending.

- In 1992 California received about \$51 billion in U.S. defense expenditures, or about 21% of total U.S. defense spending. This is almost twice California's share of the nation's population and economy. Three-quarters of that \$51 billion comes from defense

contracts, much of it with aerospace firms in southern California. California's unemployment rate has increased from approximately 5% in 1990 to over 9% in recent months. Defense and aerospace reductions have no doubt contributed to this rise. The overall U.S. economic recovery and a successful defense transition depend upon our ability to stimulate broad, long-term economic growth.

Q: What will be the Administration's plan to assist in the defense transition?

A: The long-term success of defense conversion is directly tied to economic growth, and the success of the Clinton Administration's overall economic plan. Working with the newly establish NEC and appropriate government agencies, we will look at the entire range of assistance programs, ways to reuse surplus military bases for economic development, and new ways to focus our R&D investments.

In addition, we will consider a broad range of technology policy initiatives, which we suggested during the campaign, including:

- Investing in a 21st century infrastructure.
- Establishing education and training programs for a high-skill workforce.
- Investing in technology programs that empower America's small businesses.

- Refocusing federal R&D programs on critical technologies that enhance industrial performance.
- Leveraging the national R&D investment, and
- Creating a world-class business environment for private sector investment and innovation.