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Folder Title:

Chron File - March 1993 #2 [3]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	For Anthony Lake from Steven Andreasen. Subject: [Postponement of Test]. Record ID: 9301777. (1 page)	03/24/1993	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 - March 1993 #2 [3]

2016-0152-F

vz4369

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

TO: PETERSON, R

FROM: ITOH

DOC DATE: 23 MAR 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: NUCLEAR ENERGY
LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL

NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: NRD PROPOSED TESTIMONY ON ADEQUACY OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SECURITY

ACTION: ITOH SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 16 MAR 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: ANDREASEN

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

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

AOKI
BELL
EXECSEC

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSJDA

DOC 3 OF 3

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON D.C. 20506

March 23, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD K. PETERSON

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: NRD Proposed Testimony on Adequacy of Nuclear
Power Plant Security

The National Security Council has reviewed the NRD proposed testimony on adequacy of nuclear power plant security and concurs. Concurrence was conveyed by telephone to OMB on March 16.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 19, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: DANIEL PONEMAN 

FROM: STEVEN AOKI 

SUBJECT: NRC Proposed Testimony on Adequacy of Nuclear
Power Plant Security

At Tab I is a memorandum for your signature concurring in the NRC proposed testimony on adequacy of nuclear power plant security.

Concurrences by:  Jeremy Rosner and Kent  Wiedemann

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9301508
RECEIVED: 15 MAR 93 21

TO: ITOH

FROM: PETERSON, R

DOC DATE: 15 MAR 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: NUCLEAR ENERGY
LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL

NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: NRC PROPOSED TESTIMONY ON ADEQUACY OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SECURITY

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO ITOH TO PETERSON

DUE DATE: 16 MAR 93 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: ANDREASEN

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION
ANDREASEN

FOR CONCURRENCE

PONEMAN

ROSNER

WIEDEMANN

or Arhi. OK
Refers to
Andreasen

FOR INFO

BELL

GROSS

COMMENTS: *** URGENT - DUE 2:00 PM TUESDAY, 16 MAR *** CONCURRENCE MAY BE CALLED
IN, BUT PLEASE FOLLOW UP W/ ITOH TO PETERSON MEMO

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

1508

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503**

March 15, 1993

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

URGENT
LRM #M-83

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

DEFENSE - Samuel T. Brick, Jr. - (703) 697-1305 - 325
ENERGY - Bob Rabben - (202) 586-6718 - 209
JUSTICE - Faith Burton - (202) 514-2141 - 217
NSC - William H. Itoh - (202) 456-6534 - 249
STATE - Matt Winslow - (202) 647-4463 - 225

FROM: RONALD K. PETERSON (for)
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference



OMB CONTACT: Stephen GOLDBERG (395-4706)

**SUBJECT: NRC Proposed Testimony on Adequacy of Nuclear
Power Plant Security**

DEADLINE: 2:00 P.M., Tuesday, March 16, 1993

OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts for purposes of the the "pay-As-You-Go" provisions of Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

CC:

_____ Concur

_____ No objection

_____ No comment

_____ See proposed edits on pages _____

_____ Other: _____

_____ FAX RETURN of _____ pages, attached to this
_____ response sheet

MAR 15 '93 14:46 NRC WF 16B13A

P.2

3/15/93

2:30 P.M.

STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY
UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

TO THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CLEAN AIR AND NUCLEAR REGULATION
COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS
UNITED STATES SENATE

CONCERNING
THE ADEQUACY OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SECURITY TO PROTECT
AGAINST TERRORISM AND SABOTAGE

PRESENTED BY
IVAN SELIN
CHAIRMAN

SUBMITTED: MARCH 18, 1993

MAR 15 '93 14:46 NRC WF 16B13A

P.3

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, WE ARE PLEASED TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY TO DISCUSS THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION'S PROGRAM FOR SAFEGUARDING NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS AND THE ACTIVITIES WE HAVE UNDERWAY TO REVIEW THE ADEQUACY OF THAT PROTECTION IN LIGHT OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS. AT THE OUTSET, WE WANT TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT WE BELIEVE THAT CURRENT SAFEGUARD MEASURES IN PLACE AT NRC LICENSED POWER REACTORS CONTINUE TO PROVIDE REASONABLE ASSURANCE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY; THE QUESTION IN OUR MIND IS CAN WE DO A LITTLE BETTER.

IT IS IRONIC THAT WE ALREADY HAD A REVIEW UNDERWAY. THE REVIEW, HOWEVER, WAS PRIMARILY FOCUSED ON INTERNAL ACCESS MEASURES, AND NOT ON EXTERNAL ATTACKS SUCH AS TRUCK BOMBS, ALTHOUGH THE NUCLEAR MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCES COUNCIL (NUMARC) DID ALSO REQUEST THAT THE DESIGN BASIS THREAT BE MODIFIED AND THAT GREATER RELIANCE BE PLACED ON INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION. NUMARC ALSO QUESTIONED INTERNAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS. IN A FEW MINUTES I'LL DISCUSS WHAT A DESIGN BASIS THREAT MEANS.

IN LIGHT OF THE RECENT UNAUTHORIZED VEHICLE ENTRY AT THE THREE MILE ISLAND NUCLEAR POWER STATION AND THE BOMBING AT THE WORLD TRADE CENTER IN NEW YORK CITY, WE ARE EXPANDING OUR REVIEW TO TAKE A FRESH LOOK AT THE QUESTION OF PROTECTING AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED VEHICLE ENTRY AND A VEHICLE BOMB. IT IS NOT OUT OF THE QUESTION THAT AT THE CONCLUSION OF OUR REVIEW, WE MIGHT, ON THE ONE HAND, DECIDE TO STRENGTHEN SOME MEASURES, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME, MODIFYING OR

MAR 15 '93 14:46 NRC WF 16B13A

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DELETING OTHER REQUIREMENTS WHICH HAVE PROVEN TO BE INEFFECTIVE.

GOAL

THE FIRST QUESTION TO ADDRESS IS OUR OBJECTIVE. THE OBJECTIVE OF OUR PHYSICAL PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS AT COMMERCIAL NUCLEAR POWER REACTORS IS TO PROTECT THE GENERAL PUBLIC FROM SABOTAGE WHICH WOULD RESULT IN RELEASES OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL OFF THE SITE. THE OBJECTIVE IS NOT THE DISCOURAGEMENT OF TERRORISM PER SE, NOR IS IT THE PROTECTION OF THE REST OF THE POWER PLANT. IT IS THE LICENSEES' RESPONSIBILITY TO DECIDE HOW MUCH ADDITIONAL PROTECTION THEY MAY WISH TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR FACILITY, EQUIPMENT, AND EMPLOYEES.

INTELLIGENCE AND ITS CONTRIBUTION

THE SECOND QUESTION IS "HOW MUCH SECURITY IS ENOUGH"? THIS IS NOT AN AREA WHERE ONE CAN SAY, "WHAT DOES THE INTELLIGENCE INDICATE" AND THEN DETERMINE THE THREAT AGAINST WHICH WE PROTECT. INTELLIGENCE IN THIS AREA IS ONE PART HARD DATA AND MANY PARTS JUDGEMENT. WE DEFEND AGAINST A RATIONAL ADVERSARY-- WE CANNOT ANTICIPATE THE CRAZY PERSON WHO DOESN'T FOLLOW LOGIC. SHOULD WE SET IMPREGNABLE STANDARDS OR ONES THAT END UP BY REDIRECTING A WOULD BE ADVERSARY TO A LESS WELL PROTECTED TARGET? ALL THESE CONSIDERATIONS ARE REFLECTED IN A DESIGN BASIS THREAT, IN OTHER WORDS, A SET OF POSTULATED THREATS AGAINST WHICH PLANT DEFENSES ARE DESIGNED, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ACTUAL EVENTS; THE DETERRENCE PROVIDED BY THE SECURITY SYSTEM FROM AN ADVERSARY'S POINT OF VIEW; DIFFICULTY OF INSTALLING AND MAINTAINING A SECURITY SYSTEM; AVAILABILITY OF OTHER, PERHAPS MORE ATTRACTIVE TARGETS; AND INTELLIGENCE, WHEN IT IS AVAILABLE.

IN THE ABSENCE OF A KNOWN, CREDIBLE THREAT, WE CREATE A DESIGN BASIS THREAT

MAR 15 '93 14147 NRC WF 16B13A

P.5

THREAT, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN UNANIMOUS. I DON'T KNOW HOW THE CURRENT COMMISSION WILL DECIDE THE ISSUES CURRENTLY UNDER RECONSIDERATION, BUT WE WILL DEFINITELY GIVE IT A FRESH AND OPEN-MINDED LOOK.

PAST ACTIVITIES

NRC'S POLICY REGARDING THE VEHICLE BOMB THREAT AND THE NEED FOR VEHICLE BARRICADES AT POWER REACTORS HAS BEEN REVIEWED ON SEVERAL PREVIOUS OCCASIONS. AFTER THE BOMBING OF THE MARINE BARRACKS IN BEIRUT IN 1983, THE NRC INITIATED EXTENSIVE, CLASSIFIED STUDIES WITH SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES TO EVALUATE THE VULNERABILITY OF A NUCLEAR FACILITY TO A LARGE VEHICLE BOMB, AND TO IDENTIFY BARRIER TECHNOLOGIES THAT COULD BE USED TO PROTECT FACILITIES. NUREG/CR-5246 "A METHODOLOGY TO ASSIST IN CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS AGAINST LAND VEHICLE BOMBS" WAS ALSO PREPARED. THE COMMISSION CONCLUDED THAT SUCH PROTECTION WAS NOT NEEDED AT THAT TIME. THE COMMISSION PUT A LOT OF RELIANCE ON THE HARDNESS OF REACTOR BUILDINGS, ON REDUNDANT SAFETY SYSTEMS AND ON DAMAGE MITIGATION FEATURES OF POWER REACTORS, IN OTHER WORDS ON OUR TRADITIONAL DEFENSE-IN-DEPTH APPROACH. THEY ALSO GAVE WEIGHT TO THE POTENTIAL DRASTIC NATURE OF THE CONSEQUENCES AND THE LIKELY POLITICAL BACKLASH THAT WOULD BE DIRECTED AGAINST THE CAUSES OF THE SABOTEUR. THEY CONSULTED WITH THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AND HEARD THAT, AT THAT TIME, THE COMMUNITY BELIEVED THAT THERE WAS NO CREDIBLE THREAT OF TERRORISM AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS. TO ENSURE THE BEST THREAT ASSESSMENT, NRC ALSO REQUESTED THE VIEWS OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL. IN TURN, THE NATIONAL

MAR 15 '93 14:47 NRC WF 16813A

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SECURITY COUNCIL REQUESTED INPUT FROM THE DEPARTMENTS OF DEFENSE AND ENERGY AS WELL AS THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

REALIZING THE EVANESCENT NATURE OF THE CONCLUSIONS AND THE SPEED WITH WHICH CIRCUMSTANCES MIGHT CHANGE, THE COMMISSION DID REQUIRE POWER REACTOR LICENSEES TO DEVELOP CONTINGENCY PLANNING TO PROVIDE SHORT-TERM PROTECTION AGAINST VEHICLE BOMBS; THE AGENCY VERIFIED THESE PLANS VIA INSPECTIONS IN 1989, 1990, AND AGAIN RECENTLY.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

WHAT ARE WE DOING NOW? THE COMMISSION BELIEVES THAT IT IS AN APPROPRIATE TIME TO REEVALUATE AND, IF NECESSARY, MODIFY THE DESIGN BASIS THREAT FOR RADIOLOGICAL SABOTAGE. THE PRESENT THREAT STATEMENT DOES NOT ADDRESS THE USE OF A VEHICLE NOR THE USE OF A VEHICLE BOMB AGAINST A POWER REACTOR.

ONE STEP WE HAVE JUST TAKEN WAS TO HAVE LICENSEES REVIEW THEIR VEHICLE BOMB CONTINGENCY PLANS, IN COORDINATION WITH THE NRC RESIDENT INSPECTORS. GENERALLY, SUCH CONTINGENCY PLANS CALL FOR ACTIONS SUCH AS RETURNING TO SERVICE ANY EQUIPMENT, TEMPORARILY TAKEN OUT OF SERVICE, WHICH WOULD BE USED TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN A SAFE SHUTDOWN CONDITION. A NUMBER OF LICENSEES INSTALLED PERMANENT VEHICULAR BARRIERS SEVERAL YEARS AGO. MANY LICENSEES, IN RESPONSE TO NRC NOTIFICATION, PLAN TO USE HEAVY EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES, OR CONCRETE BARRIERS, DIG DITCHES, OR PLACE LARGE MOUNDS OF GRAVEL AS TEMPORARY BARRIERS. MANY OF THESE SHORT-TERM MEASURES, HOWEVER, COULD NOT BE REALISTICALLY UNDERTAKEN AS A LONG-TERM OR PERMANENT MEASURE. THEY MAY DISRUPT IMPORTANT PLANT MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES, THEY IMPOSE ADDITIONAL BURDENS

MAR 15 '93 14:48 NRC WF 16813A

P.7

ON EMPLOYEES SEEKING ACCESS, AND THEY ULTIMATELY DIMINISH OVERALL OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND SAFETY. IF PERMANENT MEANS ARE REQUIRED, MOST LIKELY A DIFFERENT APPROACH WOULD BE NECESSARY.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE? THE COMMISSION WILL REEVALUATE THE VULNERABILITY OF A NUCLEAR POWER REACTOR TO UNAUTHORIZED VEHICLE ENTRY AND VEHICLE BOMBS, REFLECTING CURRENT FACILITY CONFIGURATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENTS. SINCE THE ORIGINAL STUDIES WERE COMPLETED BY SANDIA, THE CONCEPT OF STORING IRRADIATED SPENT FUEL IN INDEPENDENT SPENT FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES HAS MATURED. THE POTENTIAL VULNERABILITY OF THESE FACILITIES AND OTHER EXTERNAL SAFETY SYSTEMS WILL ALSO BE STUDIED.

A RANGE OF PROTECTION OPTIONS AND ASSOCIATED COSTS WILL BE EVALUATED, TO INCLUDE SUCH CONSIDERATIONS AS VEHICLE BARRICADES AT THE PROTECTED AREA PERIMETER, AND ANALYSIS OF SITE-SPECIFIC STAND-OFF DISTANCES TO COMPENSATE FOR BLAST EFFECT. FOR SOME POWER REACTORS, VEHICLE BARRICADES COULD EASILY BE IMPLEMENTED, WHILE OTHER FACILITIES, HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF SITING OR SIZE, WOULD HAVE CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY.

THE NRC STAFF HAS FORMULATED A WORK PLAN AND HAS MADE IT AVAILABLE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC. THE ACTION PLAN IS COMPOSED OF TWO PHASES. PHASE I WILL CONSIST OF A RECONNAISSANCE -- A BRINGING UP TO DATE OF EARLIER WORK AND A REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS. THESE FINDINGS WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE COMMISSION IN APRIL 1993; WE EXPECT TO BE ABLE TO HAVE AN INITIAL DETERMINATION OF DEPTH AND DIRECTION FOR NEXT STEPS. THE SECOND PHASE, LASTING UP TO SIX MONTHS, WOULD ENTAIL A MORE IN-DEPTH REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF

MAR 15 '93 14:48 NRC WF 16B13A

P.8

THE CHANGES IN THE NUCLEAR POWER REACTOR INDUSTRY, THE USE OF A VEHICLE, AND THE DESIGN BASIS THREAT FOR RADIOLOGICAL SABOTAGE.

WE WANT THIS PROCESS TO INCLUDE PARTICIPATION BY THE PUBLIC TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE, REALIZING THAT CERTAIN INTELLIGENCE AND VULNERABILITY INFORMATION MUST REMAIN CLASSIFIED, THE STAFF WILL CONDUCT A WORKSHOP TO SOLICIT IDEAS, VIEWS AND JUDGEMENTS ON VARIOUS APPROACHES AND TECHNIQUES THAT CAN BE FACTORED INTO OUR FORMAL REVIEW. AFTER THE STAFF HAS COMPLETED ITS ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPED PROPOSED OPTIONS, WE PLAN TO PRESENT THEM TO THE PUBLIC DURING A COMMISSION MEETING, REPORT TO OUR CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES, AND THEN PUBLISH OUR CONCLUSIONS IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER.

SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO THE INTRUSION AT THREE MILE ISLAND, THE NRC DISPATCHED AN INCIDENT INVESTIGATION TEAM (IIT) TO THE SITE TO CONDUCT AN IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE EVENT AND ADEQUACY OF THE RESPONSE TAKEN BY GENERAL PUBLIC UTILITIES (GPU) NUCLEAR CORPORATION. GPU'S RATIONALE FOR REMAINING AT FULL POWER WAS TO MAINTAIN THE PLANT IN A STABLE CONDITION. THIS ALSO ALLOWED PLANT OPERATORS TO DETECT ANY ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE INTRUDER. SENIOR MEMBERS OF NRC MANAGEMENT WERE AWARE OF THE EVENT AS IT EVOLVED AND GPU'S DECISION TO KEEP TMI OPERATING. THAT DECISION WILL ALSO BE EVALUATED BY THE IIT.

SUMMARY

IN SUMMARY, WE PROMISE AN OPEN-MINDED, FRESH REVIEW OF THE DESIGN BASIS THREAT FOR RADIOLOGICAL SABOTAGE IN ORDER TO REEVALUATE THE ABILITY OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS TO ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVE OF PROTECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.

MAR 15 '93 14:49 NRC WF 16D13A

P.9

WE PLAN TO DO THIS WITH AS MUCH PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND SCRUTINY AS POSSIBLE,
GIVEN SECURITY REQUIREMENTS, AND IN A PRUDENT BUT TIMELY MANNER.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THIS CONCLUDES OUR STATEMENT. WE WOULD BE PLEASED TO ANSWER ANY
QUESTIONS THAT YOU AND THE SUBCOMMITTEE MAY HAVE.

TO: PETERSON, R

FROM: ITOH

DOC DATE: 23 MAR 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: STOCKPILES

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: 1993 NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE REPORT

ACTION: ITOH SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 25 MAR 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HOOKER

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
~~BEEL~~
EXECSEC
HAHN

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By 17 NARA, Date 8/23/2016
2016-0152-f

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSASK

DOC 2 OF 2

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~~SECRET~~

1703

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 23, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD K. PETERSON

FROM:

WILLIAM H. ITOH *W.H. Itoh*

SUBJECT:

1993 National Defense Stockpile Report (U)

The National Security Council Staff concurs with the Department of Defense Draft 1993 National Defense Stockpile Report. However, because there are significant changes in this year's report, which has not been reviewed by senior appointees in the Department, we recommend that the DOD transmittal letter contain the following language:

"This report was prepared based on planning guidance provided by the previous Administration. It is subject to revision and modification based on the results of the Department of Defense Strategic Review which is now in progress." ~~(S)~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *12* NARA, Date *8/27/2006*
216-0152-F

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

1703

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 23, 1993

ACTION

SIGNED

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

FROM: RICHARD HOOKER *RH*

SUBJECT: National Defense Stockpile Report

As requested by OMB, we have reviewed this year's submission of the National Defense Stockpile Report in some detail. The draft report was prepared by career personnel in ASD/P&L based on planning guidance provided by the previous administration. This year's version downsizes the estimated value of the critical strategic materials required for mobilization from \$3.3 billion to \$444 million, or 85%.

No senior appointees in the Department of Defense have reviewed the report yet. In order to permit a timely submission, we suggest that OMB and the National Security Council staff concur with the report as written, with the condition that the transmittal letter specify that this year's report is based on planning guidance provided by the previous Administration and is subject to revision and modification based on the results of the strategic review which is now in progress.

Concurrence by: *in draft*
Keith Hahn

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I concurring with the draft report with the changes noted.

Attachment

Tab I Memo to Ron Peterson

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *17* NARA, Date *8/23/06*
206-0152-F

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9301499
RECEIVED: 15 MAR 93 19

TO: CLYBURN, JAMES

FROM: PRESIDENT

DOC DATE: 24 MAR 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: DEFENSE CONVERSION
MILITARY BASES
CO

DEFENSE BUDGET
NAVY

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO REP CLYBURN RE CHARLESTON BASE CLOUSURES

ACTION: PRES SGD LTR

DUE DATE: 18 MAR 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: JONES

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

~~SECRET~~
JONES
NSC CHRON

COMMENTS: _____

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OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSASK

DOC 4 OF 4

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the defense base closure process and the effects of closing the naval facilities in Charleston. As you know, Congress carefully designed this process to ensure fair and non-partisan base closure and realignment decisions.

After reviewing all U.S. military facilities, Secretary Aspin has included several Charleston naval facilities in his recommended base closure list. These are difficult and painful decisions, and I share your concern for the people and communities that will be affected at those bases eventually closed. There will be many difficult choices to be made as we seek to update U.S. force structure and size it to reflect the new international security environment, while promoting our overall long-term economic objectives.

The Department of Defense list of recommended base closures now goes to the independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, which will conduct a comprehensive, non-partisan and open review of each base on the list. The Commission is chartered to consider the military value, potential costs and savings, and local economic and environmental impacts of closing or realigning each facility. I recommend you provide the Commission any information regarding life cycle costs and disproportionate economic impacts that you feel warrant additional review.

When I receive the Commission's recommendations on July 1, I can assure you that I will hold it accountable to its charter before forwarding the base realignment and closing list to Congress.

For those bases that are selected for closure, I have made it clear that my Administration will be helping affected communities in their transition to other productive activities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron". The letters are cursive and fluid, with a prominent "R" and "n".

The Honorable James E. Clyburn
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1993

93 MAR 23 PG: 14

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE *AL*
HOWARD PASTER *HP*

SUBJECT: Letter from Representative Clyburn RE: Charleston
Base Closures

Purpose

To respond to Representative Clyburn regarding Secretary Aspin's recommendations to close several naval facilities in Charleston, S.C. Representative Clyburn cites the efficiency of the shipyard and economic effects that will result for the local economy and for minority employees.

Background

The proposed reply at Tab A recognizes Representative Clyburn's concerns, emphasizes that the base closure process put into law by Congress is designed to be fair, and that this Administration will be aggressive in helping any communities affected by closures or realignments.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Representative Clyburn
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 18, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

FROM: STEVEN R. JONES

SUBJECT: Letter from Representative Clyburn RE: Charleston
Base Closures

Representative Clyburn has written to the President (Tab B) arguing against closing the naval bases at Charleston. He stresses the efficiency of the Charleston Naval Shipyard and the disproportionate impacts of closure on the local economy and minority employees. He recommends the base closure process be slowed while a viable base conversion policy is developed.

In his announcement of March 12 Secretary Aspin recommended that the naval station, shipyard, supply center, hospital and ocean surveillance center at Charleston be closed. This will mean an eventual loss of approximately 8,000 military and 9,000 civilian jobs in the Charleston area.

The proposed reply (Tab A) acknowledges Representative Clyburn's concerns, but stresses the necessity of reducing our defense base structure, emphasizes President Clinton's commitment that this will be a fair process, and that this Administration will be aggressive in helping affected communities.

Concurrences by: Keith Hamm *KH*, Jeremy Rosner *R*RECOMMENDATION

That you send a joint memo with Howard Paster to the President recommending his signature at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Letter to Representative Clyburn
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM ITOH
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: HOWARD G. PASTER *HP*
SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

Attached are copies of letters that were sent to the President from various members of Congress.

All of these letters address National Security issues and we would appreciate your assistance in having drafts written.

Thank you very much for your assistance. If you have any questions, please feel free to call LeeAnn Inadomi at x7500.

The following is a brief description of the letters attached:

- 1) Henry Gonzalez (D-TX), concerning War Powers Resolution;
- 2) Larry Pressler (R-SD), concerning Radovan Karadzic;
- 3) James Clyburn (D-SC), concerning defense conversion;
- 4) Cliff Stearns (R-FL), concerning Cecil Field.

Attachments

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4006

March 11, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On yesterday I received a letter from Secretary of Defense Les Aspin with an attached memorandum dated March 9, 1993, both of which are enclosed. I applaud your efforts to implement a new post Cold War strategy to downsize our military forces and "to reinvest some of the resources no longer needed for defense in areas of civilian growth."

While I am in agreement with the "five compelling characteristics" contained in his attachment, there are three additional policy issues which I feel are deserving of consideration.

Efficiency and Effectiveness

The Charleston Naval Shipyard is the most efficient nuclear-capable public shipyard in the United States. This record of efficiency is due to a revolutionary system for planning and executing shipyard work known as the Advanced Industrial Management System (AIM). By utilizing AIM and other efficiencies, the Charleston Naval Shipyard can save taxpayers \$50 million to \$100 million on the OMAHA refueling overhaul when compared to the costs at other similar facilities.

In evaluating the various military bases for closure, please look at the life cycle costs. For the same volume of services, given prevailing wages, climate, and historic costs, which facility requires lower long-term operations and maintenance expense?

Economic Impact

In FY 1991, the Charleston Naval Base employed approximately 13,600 civilian and 26,224 military personnel, with a combined gross payroll of \$1.2 billion. As recently as 1991, the shipyard alone employed almost 8,000 civilians, a number which today is only 5,620 employees.

The total workforce in the Charleston area is 251,364, and 39,835 are employed at the Charleston Naval Base. This represents 16 percent of the area's total workforce. I am hopeful that a policy is pursued which takes into account at which facility the defense workforce is a higher percentage of total employment in the surrounding area, and at which facility will unemployment be easier to absorb and offset with comparable jobs.

Disproportionate Impact on Minorities

The Charleston Shipyard employs a substantial number of minorities, particularly African Americans. Twenty-four (24) percent of Charleston's minority labor force is employed either directly or indirectly by naval operations. In addition, 18.6 percent, or 1,043 employees, of the total shipyard workforce are minorities.

The minority unemployment rate in Charleston is almost twice the overall unemployment rate of 4.8 percent. Closure of the Charleston Shipyard would exacerbate an already untenable situation for a large segment of the Charleston population. As you stated to me in the meeting last Monday, the military has been a trailblazer in the area of equal employment opportunities and has often been the only avenue for many minorities to gain economic parity with the population at large.

Additionally, many shipyard employees, particularly minorities, have gained expertise in an industry where their skills would not be readily transferrable to other occupations. The naval facility environment and educational and experience requirements simply cannot be easily replicated. The 6th Congressional district would require a real unique military conversion program in order to be effective.

Mr. President, your economic stimulus package is premised on an economy as it exists today. Your proposals do not take into consideration the devastating impact the closure of military bases will have on communities, and particularly minorities employed at these bases. Mr. President, 80 percent of South Carolinians earn less than \$30,000 per year. Thirty percent of many areas which I represent already live below the poverty line and I shudder to think of the dire economic effect the closure of these naval facilities will have on the people of my district.

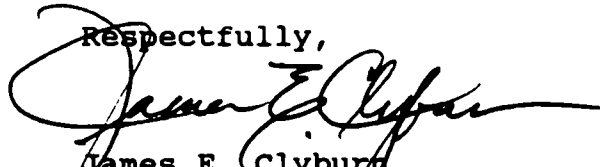
In cases where the trade-off in facilities is nearly equal, as it is with Portsmouth/Charleston and attack submarines, or Ingleside/Charleston and minesweepers, we should consider which facility has the higher number and percentage of minority employees, and at which facility will minority unemployment be easier to absorb and offset with comparable jobs in the economy of the surrounding area.

Mr. President, to say that the closure of naval facilities in Charleston would have a devastating impact on the area's economy would be an understatement. While we all agree downsizing of the military is necessary and prudent, my questions to you are the following: (1) can our nation afford to close one of the most cost effective naval facilities simply for the sake of consolidation? and (2) will your administration consider longstanding and widely supported public policy which protects women and minorities from decisions affecting employment which disparately impact them?

In the absence of a viable base conversion policy, I believe we should slow down base closures until policies can be developed to include those considerations mentioned above.

With kindest regards, I am

Respectfully,



James E. Clyburn
Member of Congress

JEC:yrw

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D C 20506

March 25, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RLB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Washington Post Editorial "The Army Owes Some
Answers"

At Tab A the President asked you and Bernard Nussbaum for additional information on a March 23 Washington Post editorial concerning U.S. Army surveillance of Martin Luther King and civil rights organizations. The response to the President at Tab I confirms that the Army did conduct domestic surveillance on U.S. citizens prior to the early 1970's, and that Congressional hearings made that surveillance a matter of public record twenty years ago.

The Army no longer holds the historical files on domestic surveillance. Stringent controls and oversight measures precluding the Army from these activities have been in place since 1976 and are codified in Executive Order 12333.

The Atlanta Journal article from which the Post drew its editorial is at Tab B. A contrary view published the next day in the Atlanta Constitution is highlighted at Tab C.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to the President in response to his query.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Washington Post Editorial "The Army Owes Some
Answers"

Tab B Atlanta Journal Article "Spying on King"

Tab C Atlanta Constitution Article "Spying Report Shocks
King Associates"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
BERNARD NUSSBAUM

SUBJECT: Washington Post Editorial "The Army Owes Some
Answers"

At Tab A you asked for additional information on the March 23 Washington Post editorial concerning U.S. Army surveillance of Martin Luther King and civil rights organizations. The Atlanta Journal article from which this editorial was drawn is provided at Tab B and an Atlanta Constitution article which provides some additional insight is at Tab C.

The allegations contained in the Journal article were raised before in Congressional hearings in the early 1970s. During and before the Vietnam War the U.S. Army did conduct domestic surveillance on U.S. citizens and organizations. All historical files on this surveillance are now in the custody of the National Archives and Records Administration and are available to the public.

As a result of Congressional hearings in the early 1970s, stringent controls and oversight measures were implemented on and within the U.S. intelligence community and military services. These controls include Congressional oversight by both the House and the Senate Permanent Select Committees on Intelligence and by DoD and military services oversight officials. The military services are not conducting any such surveillance now.

Since 1976, the military services have been generally prohibited from collecting and maintaining information on non-DoD affiliated U.S. citizens by Presidential Executive Order. Exceptions are specified by the current Executive Order 12333, "U.S. Intelligence Activities," which is also available to the public.

Attachments

Tab A Washington Post Editorial "The Army Owes Some Answers"
Tab B Atlanta Journal Article "Spying on King"
Tab C Atlanta Constitution Article "Spying Report Shocks King
Associates"

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

The Army Owes Some Answers

THERE IS plenty of evidence on the record that in the 1960s and 1970s, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local police agencies tailed, bugged and kept a meticulous collection of secret gossip on the personal and political behavior of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and other prominent black leaders. Those accounts, it turns out, may have revealed only small glimpses into the government's intrusive behavior during that era. According to Sunday's edition of *The Commercial Appeal* in Memphis, government spying on blacks started more than 75 years ago and continued for years—at the hands of the United States Army. That piece of ugly history, if true, can't be allowed to remain in the shadows.

The reasons for the military's alleged domestic sleuthing were as flimsy at the turn of the century as they were when J. Edgar Hoover's FBI was running amok. As preposterous as it seems, the Army attributed justifiable anger among blacks at their mistreatment in the early 1900s to possible influence by foreign-backed subversives from, of all places, Germany. That

kind of paranoia and prejudice reportedly governed the Army's behavior through World War I, the civil rights movement and anti-Vietnam protests, when it mounted intelligence operations. They reportedly even deployed the Green Berets at one point. It is a sickening story about government spying that shadowed southern churches and ministers, monitored three generations of the Martin Luther King Jr. family and recruited black Americans to inform on each other. The story that unfolded in the *Commercial Appeal* describes an Army that feared black Americans were or could become a national security threat. The real threat to the country's interest, however, were those in the Army who masterminded the plot. *mc 3/22*

Yesterday, an Army spokesman said the Army was researching records to "determine the facts surrounding the allegations." The Army says it expects to complete the research soon, but until then, it has "no verifiable information for release." The spying may have stopped, but the need for full public disclosure of all the facts is strong.

Tom L. Blumstein

Artists on the Hill

what's the deal on this?

DS

THE NATION'S artists and arts organizations rarely speak in anything that could be called unison, but 450 of them converged on Washington and Congress last week for their annual "arts advocacy day" bearing a surprisingly unified—and mild—message. Perhaps even more surprising, the average reception they report getting from lobbied lawmakers this time was not the suspicion and fear of the last few years—what one arts association president paraphrases as "Get off our backs, your crazy stuff will get us in trouble"—but a non-panicked willingness to listen. The lobbied representatives and senators, about 340 of them by the arts groups' count, mostly heard pitches on the federal role in the arts and education, and their questions, when they asked any, had to do with how the arts groups' specific concerns—which this year include education, tax and insurance matters—fit in with the bigger legislative landscape.

If such a return to business after the recent cultural wars should materialize, it will be all to the good. The annual advocacy day, the 15th annual such event, focused on matters in which the interests of arts groups overlap with those of

other nonprofits (for instance, the Clinton budget's projected cuts in nonprofit direct-mail subsidies, or the difficulty in securing adequate health insurance for artists) and those in which they merge with the continuing work on education reform.

Education Secretary Richard Riley gave them a boost on this front in a Wednesday speech, announcing that the arts now comprise one of the six "primary subjects" enumerated as national education goals. Barbara Jordan delivered a lecture in the Kennedy Center that declared the arts' ability to "reattach *pluribus* to *unum*" and to dissolve endless ethnic separatism, adding, "The arts have no pigmentation, thank God." Lobbyists sought to persuade representatives that community arts programs, funded either by the NEA or by local money it draws, constitute not only uplift but also programs for the disabled, the elderly, children—all those good things that draw funds rather than controversies. If this kind of pitch has an old, familiar feel, common to every interest group seeking a few extra strips of pork in tough times, it is nonetheless infinitely preferable to the last few rounds of debate on this topic.

Unfair to Federal Retirees

The Post's March 15 editorial "The Republicans Find a Budget" found merit in the proposal to reduce the cost-of-

budget, federal employees may suffer more than 10 times the cost of deficit reduction compared with private-sector

To further cut COLAs to retirees would permanently diminish the base of retiree benefits. It is unfair to

SPYING ON KING

The Army viewed Martin Luther King Jr. as subversive, and tried to stop him. They feared his campaign of non-violence would spark revolution in the streets.

But he was just one target in a 75-year campaign of spying on black leaders using informants, bugging and even aerial surveillance by U2 spy planes.

By Stephen G. Tompkins
THE (MEMPHIS) COMMERCIAL APPEAL
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The intelligence branch of the U.S. Army spied on the family of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. for three generations.

Top-secret, often illegal, intrusions into the lives of black Americans began more than 75 years ago and often focused on black churches in the South and their ministers.

The spying was born of a conviction by top Army intelligence officers that black Americans were ripe for subversion — first by agents of the German Kaiser, then by Communists, later by the Japanese and eventually by those opposed to the Vietnam War.

At first, the Army used a reporting network of private citizens that included church members, black businessmen and black educators. It later employed cadres of infiltrators, wiretaps and aerial photography by U2 spy planes.

As the civil rights movement merged with anti-war protests in the late 1960s, some Army units began supplying sniper rifles and other weapons of war to civilian police departments. Army intelligence began planning for what some officers believed would soon be armed rebellion.

By March 1968, Dr. King was preparing to lead a march in Memphis in support of striking sanitation workers and another march a few weeks later that would swamp Washington with people demanding that less attention be paid to Vietnam and more resources devoted to America's poor.

By then the Army's intelligence system was keenly focused on Dr. King and desperately searching for a way to stop him.

On April 4, 1968, Dr. King was killed by a sniper's bullet at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis.

Army viewed King as national security threat

Some of the Army's spying against anti-war and civil rights groups became public knowledge in 1971 congressional hearings. But key intelligence officers avoided testifying, leaving the full story untold.

The 16-month investigation uncovered no hard evidence that Army intelligence played any role in Dr. King's assassination, although Army agents were in Memphis the day he was killed.

But the review of thousands of government documents and interviews with people involved in the spying revealed that by early 1968 Army intelligence regarded Dr. King as a major threat to national security.

Army intelligence opened its file on Dr. King in 1947 with a photograph showing him and other Morehouse College students leaving a meeting of Mrs. Dorothy Lilley's Intercollegiate Council. She was a suspected Communist, according to the file on Dr. King kept by the 111th Military Intelligence Group at Fort McPherson in Atlanta.

Reports on Dr. King's activities were added periodically through the 1950s, but comments in his intelligence file indicate Army officers at first considered him more of a phenomenon than a threat.

Army spies pegged Dr. King as a Communist tool in the fall of 1957, when he spoke at the 25th anniversary of the integrated Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn. Army intelligence had watched the school for years.

A Sept. 6, 1940, report from Maj. G.R. Carpenter, assistant chief of staff for intelligence for the Sixth Corps Area in Chicago, said the school's executive director, Miles Norton, and the Rev. Claude Williams of Memphis, a New York native known for his "Communist activities," were working together to teach "a course of instruction to develop Negro organizers in the

Southern cotton states."

Dr. King's visit was given extra weight because of an FBI report received the previous July of his Baltimore meeting with Stanley Levison, a New York millionaire who had been under bureau surveillance as a Communist fund-raiser since June 9, 1952. The two formed a long friendship and business relationship.

King seen as igniting violence

The suspicion with which top Army officers viewed blacks had its genesis in simple ignorance but gained credence because of real and perceived links between black civil rights activists and Communists and other subversives.

As Dr. King gained prominence as a civil rights leader, intelligence officers also came to believe he was a man who sparked violence wherever he went, his non-violent philosophy notwithstanding.

For example, an agent of the 113th Intelligence Detachment overheard Dr. King at a January 1963 dinner at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago telling "two black men and a pretty white woman that Project C was ready to go," according to the surveillance report the agent filed.

A follow-up report dated Jan. 24 describes Project C as "plans for massive disruption of public and private enterprise in Birmingham."

Three months later, Dr. King entered Birmingham. Television screens filled with pictures of marching black elementary-school children being herded into police wagons while their parents were bombarded with high-



Martin Luther King's speeches roused blacks to secure their rights, but Army intelligence feared a "full-scale revolt."

powered water guns as they left the 16th Street Baptist Church. Riots broke out, and Ku Klux Klansmen patrolled the night streets with shotguns.

On May 12, the White House ordered Gen. Earle Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to send 3,000 men from Fort Benning, Ga., to Birmingham. Maj. Gen. Charles Billingslea, commander of the Army's 2nd Division, had asked for help in Birmingham because "I may have a full-scale revolt on my hands down here."

Portions of the monthlong Birmingham disturbances were recorded by U2 spy planes taking off from the supersecret "Site 98" outside Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada. Over the next seven years, at least 26 other such domestic spy flights by U2s and at least two involving the more advanced SR-71 were requested by Army commanders and flown by the Air Force, according to classified documents.

Maj. Gen. William Yarborough, the Army's top spy, became convinced that either the Chinese or Soviets, through Cuba, bankrolled Dr. King and other black activists.

General Yarborough's evidence came from Lt. Gen. Marcelino Garcia Barragan, the Mexican minister of national defense.

Through a trusted aide, General Garcia gave Army intelligence a report on June 29, 1967, that said Mexican army intelligence had discovered militant black Americans receiving combat training and secret funding from the Havana-based Organization of Latin American Solidarity (OLAS), financed by Communist China's military intelligence agency.

The report said, "American Negroes [were] sighted [with] automatic weapons / unarmed combat training / drilling evident" at an urban guerrilla training camp near Chiapas in southern Mexico.

OLAS's aim was to "commence guerrilla wars throughout the hemisphere to destabilize United States-backed governments . . . and (OLAS) has pledged its support to the Negro liberation movement."

Stokely Carmichael, co-chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and a leader of the black power movement, was among a number of black Americans associated with OLAS.

And Mr. Carmichael increasingly was seen in Dr. King's company.

Anti-Vietnam speech shook world

In speech after speech the year before he died, Dr. King tied the growing disillusionment of inner-city and rural Southern blacks to the country's preoccupation with Vietnam.

On April 4, 1967, he told 3,000 people at New York's Riverside Church:

"A few years ago, it seemed as if there was a

real promise of hope for the poor, both black and white, through the poverty program.

"And then came the buildup in Vietnam, and I watched this program broken and eviscerated as if it were some idle political plaything of a society gone mad on war. . . . Somehow this madness must cease. We must stop now."

The speech shook the world. Life magazine called it "a demagogic slander that sounded like a script for Radio Hanoi."

Dispatches from the 525th Military Intelligence Group (MIG) in Vietnam reported that "Negro troops are unsettled" by articles on Dr. King's speech in Pacific Stars and Stripes and their hometown newspapers.

To many, Dr. King's shift in direction served as a lens to focus the nation's compassion and sense of justice on resolving its inner conflicts.

But General Yarborough and other intelligence officers heard only the voice of an enemy who was gaining ground.

By summer, the ground was shaking.

"Tank crews blast away at entrenched snipers with .50-caliber machine guns" was not a headline from Vietnam but from Detroit, where 43 people died and \$45 million in property was destroyed. Rioters burned and plundered 100 other American cities during that long, hot summer.

Detroit was particularly significant to Army leaders, not just because of the bloodshed and damage but due to the results of a secret survey.

After the riot, 496 black males arrested for firing rifles and shotguns at soldiers were herded into a warehouse north of Detroit. They were interviewed by agents of the Army's Psychological Operations Group, dressed as civilians, in conjunction with the Behavior Research Institute of Detroit.

The arrested men were asked dozens of questions, but the responses 363 of them gave to the question "Who is your favorite Negro leader?" stunned Army intelligence.

Dr. King was the clear favorite — 178 of the men named him. Men considered more radical, such as Mr. Carmichael and Malcolm X, came in a distant second and fourth.

Army intelligence leaders repeatedly used this survey to signify the danger Dr. King represented to national security.

Dr. King really scared top Army commanders on Dec. 4, 1967, when he announced his intent to lead a Poor People's March on Washington the next spring to focus public attention on the "total, direct and immediate abolition of poverty."

Years of protest had Army brass scared

Dr. King's call for a "Poor People's Campaign" came on the heels of the nation's worst

summer of violence in three years and an October anti-war protest in which 200,000 demonstrators had besieged the Pentagon as alarmed Army brass watched from the roof.

Civilian authority's responses to these upheavals had shaken the faith of Army leaders in the government's stability. Top officers believed the years of violence and protest had weakened the nation's social and political foundations.

Memos reveal Army leaders were increasingly frustrated with top civilian Pentagon officials who ignored warnings that black unrest was Communist-inspired, damaging morale in Vietnam and leading to armed revolt at home.

By December 1967, some officers felt desperate. Among them were General Yarborough, who had been named assistant chief of staff for intelligence in 1966, and Maj. Gen. William Blakefield, chief of U.S. Army Intelligence Command, who reported to General Yarborough.

"The Army was over a barrel," General Yarborough said in an interview at his home in Southern Pines, N.C.

The suspicion with which top Army officers viewed blacks had its genesis in simple ignorance but gained credence because of real and perceived links between black civil rights activists and Communists and other subversives.

"Blacks were using the uncertainty of the Vietnam period and taking advantage of it," General Yarborough said. "They were attacking the weak point in the line, which is tactically a good idea, but you couldn't do it without arousing animosity of all kinds."

"You couldn't expect people to be rational and look at this in a cool way," he said. "We were trying to fight a war at the same time where the home base was being eroded."

Army officers "take an oath to protect the country against all enemies, foreign and domestic," General Yarborough said. "You see people breaking windows and throwing Molotov cock-

tails, snipers shooting policemen, people who are outwardly trying to shut the government down and announce that is what they are going to do, you have a feeling that this is perhaps a domestic enemy."

General Blakefield told Army historians in 1975: "There was a fear among high-ranking Army officers that the long-term judgment of historians might be that the Army, in the late 1960s, failed to protect the people of this country, as they had in other times of crisis."

To stop that "enemy," General Yarborough and General Blakefield used the resources of the largest domestic spy network ever assembled in a free country.

Though many black leaders spoke out against the Vietnam War, Army intelligence focused on Dr. King, whom General Yarborough described as "the messiah for his people, his own personal qualities notwithstanding."

3 generations of preachers spied on

Dr. King wasn't the first black leader, nor the first in his family, to be targeted for surveillance by the Army's spy agencies.

In September 1917, the War Department's Military Intelligence Division (MID) opened a file on King's maternal grandfather, the Rev. A.D. Williams.

As pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, the Rev. Williams played a key role in Atlanta's black community. He was the Atlanta NAACP's first president in 1910 and an officer in the National Baptist Convention, the largest black religious organization of the time.

During World War I, military intelligence targeted black ministers and others as troublemakers or friends, depending on whether they worked as MID informants. Memphis businessman Robert Church Jr. supplied MID Maj. Walter Loving with names of prominent blacks in each major Southern city, intelligence files show.

One of the first items in the Rev. Williams's intelligence file was a top-secret telegram sent to the Army's Southern Department headquarters in Atlanta. The telegram said in part:

"It behooves us to find out all we possibly can about this colored preacher."

Later, a memo in the Rev. Williams's file labeled him a "radical Negro agitator" for leading a campaign to create a black high school.

His NAACP involvement also earned him the attention of Army intelligence officers, who believed the civil rights group was "an agitative pro-Soviet organization for propagandizing the Negroes," according to a 1926 report by Lt. Col.

Walter Boswell, Army intelligence executive officer at the War Department.

Dr. King's father, the Rev. M.L. King Sr., eventually succeeded the Rev. Williams as pastor at Ebenezer — and inherited his own Army watchers, Army intelligence records show.

The Rev. King Sr.'s participation in the National Negro Congress tarred him with the Communist brush as well.

Col. Walter Buck, assistant chief of staff for intelligence, Third Army, at Fort McPherson in Atlanta said in a March 1947 report to the War Department that the NNC "serves as the staff unit of the Communist Party among Negroes."

The NNC's "program includes the ultimate founding of a Negro state in the South after the revolutionary overthrow of white landlords and capitalists," Colonel Buck said.

Of the three large black organizations active at the start of World War II — the NAACP, the National Urban League and the NNC — the National Negro Congress was considered the most activist and radical. Communist Party supporters gradually took it over, according to most histories, and a split with anti-war Stalinists at the start of WWII led to the group's decline.

Despite the years of watching the King family, top Army officers were rattled by the prospect of Dr. King leading a horde into the nation's capital again.

An intelligence analysis distributed during a Dec. 12, 1967, conference at the Pentagon described Dr. King's plans for the March on Washington as "a devastating civil disturbance whose sole purpose is to shut down the United States government."

The analysis described Dr. King as "a Negro who repeatedly has preached the message of Hanoi and Peking."

'They didn't have a clue'

Some of the Army's best officers attended that meeting to discuss "target-city priorities" in light of "King's plans to ignite violence and mayhem" throughout the United States in April, according to a report on the conference.

But the meeting broke up in frustration, one participant said.

"Looking back, I remember nobody had any answers," he said. "We had all these West Point geniuses who could lead divisions. But when it came to stopping Dr. King, they didn't have a clue."

Nevertheless, Army intelligence intensified its surveillance of Dr. King and covertly dispatched Green Beret teams to make street maps, identify landing zones for riot troops, and scout

sniper sites in 39 potential racially explosive cities, including Memphis.

The 20th Special Forces Group, headquartered in Alabama, seemed perfect for these scouting missions in the South. The 20th SFG was a National Guard unit, part-time warriors who lived and worked in many of the communities where black unrest was centered.

Green Berets from the 20th often spied on Dr. King and other black Americans during the 1960s, military records and interviews show.

Some Vietnam Special Forces veterans —



Civil rights leaders such as Stokely Carmichael (left), Martin Luther King Jr. and Floyd McKissick were feared as dangerous subversives by some in the Army.

particularly those who had worked in murky clandestine operations with the CIA, the Special Operations Group (SOG) or the top-secret Detachment B-57 — were “dumped” into the 20th “for safekeeping,” according to a former major with Army counterintelligence.

“They couldn’t let a lot of these crazy guys back into the States because they couldn’t forget their training,” he said. “Birmingham [20th SFG

headquarters] became Saigon. The rural South was ‘in-country,’ and at times things got out of hand.”

Many members of the 20th SFG during the ‘60s still live in the South, some under new identities. Some of them spoke to The Commercial Appeal only if their names were not used or locations revealed.

A former 20th Special Forces sergeant from Detachment B-6, Company B, who was stationed in Columbus, Miss., said the unit’s undercover missions “didn’t peek into windows, if that’s what you mean.”

Klan passed on information

In return for paramilitary training at a farm in Cullman, Ala., Ku Klux Klansmen soon became the 20th’s intelligence network, whose information was passed to the Pentagon.

Bill Wilkinson, chief of the Klan’s Invisible Empire branch in 1983, told United Press International that the group no longer had a training camp at Cullman.

“And they’re not paramilitary. We called them ‘Klan Special Forces,’” he said.

On Feb. 19, Dr. King went to Miami to drum up support for the Poor People’s Campaign. Armed with a new \$230,000 Ford Foundation grant, he told a group of black ministers that American capitalism must be reorganized.

The Rev. Samuel Billy Kyles of Memphis, who was in the audience, later that afternoon told Dr. King about 1,300 Memphis sanitation workers who were striking against the city for refusing to recognize their union. The Rev. Kyles, joining the Rev. James Lawson, asked Dr. King to come to Memphis to support the strikers.

A Feb. 22 report in Dr. King’s Army intelligence file states: “Indications from reliable source are MLK will be in Memphis to support union striking city.”

In February 1968, the 113th Military Intelligence Group (MIG) at Fort Sheridan, Ill., outside Chicago, began supplying the “Legion of Justice” terrorist group with tear gas, Mace, electronic surveillance equipment and money to harass anti-war groups.

Led by Chicago lawyer S. Thomas Sutton, who recruited Chicago police intelligence officers, the Legion used wiretaps supplied by 113th agents to break into and bug the offices of anti-war groups.

In Baltimore, the Inspectional Services Division of the city police received secret funding from the 109th MIG to spy on area black radicals.

In Washington, the Metro Police received

\$120,000 in 1967 and \$150,000 in 1968 from Army intelligence. Undercover police intelligence officers met regularly with 116th MIG agents. They maintained an index card file of 21,000 suspected black and anti-war radicals.

Teams of police and Army intelligence officers followed and photographed Dr. King during a prayer march in Arlington Cemetery on Feb. 6, 1968, and his sermon the following day at Vermont Avenue Baptist Church. The officers later used the pictures for dart practice.

Meanwhile, the Army had finished its intelligence outlines on 124 cities with the potential for

zones, secret storage sites for riot gear and weapons, and files on all civic leaders and known troublemakers.

Details of those plans were kept secret from civilian law enforcement agencies for fear of leaks. Still, at least the Army felt better prepared for Dr. King.

On April 3, Dr. King returned to Memphis. Army agents from the 111th Military Intelligence Group shadowed his movements and monitored radio traffic from a sedan crammed with electronic equipment.

Eight Green Beret soldiers from an "Operation Detachment Alpha 184 Team" were also in Memphis carrying out an unknown mission. Such "A-teams" usually contained 12 members.

On April 4, at 6:01 p.m., a bullet from a 30.06 rifle equipped with a scope struck Dr. King down on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel.

The man whose fingerprints were found on that gun — James Earl Ray — pleaded guilty to Dr. King's murder and is serving a 99-year prison sentence. Ray bought the rifle from a sporting goods store in Birmingham, FBI investigators said.

On Oct. 3, Attorney General Ramsey Clark sent a report to the White House.

The predicted summer of violence that was to have begun with Dr. King's April 22 demonstrations in Washington never happened, the report said.

Rioting had broken out in several cities as news of Dr. King's assassination spread, but "there was a clear and significant decline in the number and severity of riots and disorders this summer," Mr. Clark said.

Portions of the monthlong Birmingham disturbances were recorded by U2 spy planes taking off from the supersecret "Site 98" outside Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada. Over the next seven years at least 26 other such domestic spy flights by U2s and at least two involving the more advanced SR-71 were requested by Army commanders and flown by the Air Force, according to classified documents.

violence that summer. The outlines included maps with all "sensitive areas" marked, landing

SIDEBAR

Carmichael's violent words fed Army fears of urban guerrillas

By Stephen G. Tompkins
THE (MEMPHIS) COMMERCIAL APPEAL

In early May 1967, Army intelligence microphones hidden in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee offices in Atlanta recorded SNCC co-chairman Stokely Carmichael discussing an armed revolt by black Americans.

Mr. Carmichael: We'd learn a

lot from studying [Che] Guevara's tactics. But baby, we gotta have the guns and stuff to do the damage. The man don't understand till you aim at his head. [Argentine-born Guevara was Cuban strongman Fidel Castro's top lieutenant and wrote an influential book on guerrilla warfare.]

SNCC employee George Ware: Yeah, well, where you gonna get it?

Mr. Carmichael: South, south of here.

On May 5, Mr. Carmichael distributed a secret report to SNCC members. Army intelligence obtained a copy of the seven-page document, titled "Report From the Chairman." It said in part:

"Around the world and particularly in the Third World, we are looked to as the organization

inside the United States who is ready to lay the foundation for a revolution. . . . We must then be prepared to wage a fight against this country inside the country."

Army intelligence saw the report and the taped conversation as evidence of Mr. Carmichael's willingness to turn to violence and possible foreign influence.

Later evidence would hurt not only Mr. Carmichael but Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as well. Army agents photographed and recorded Dr. King and Mr. Carmichael in meetings.

After Dr. King's speech at New York's Riverside Church on April 4, 1967, Mr. Carmichael encouraged a black audience in St. Petersburg, Fla., on April 18 to support Dr. King's stance on Vietnam.

But the most damaging piece of secret information came from Mexican army intelligence.

Mexican agents uncovered in May 1967 a plot led by Javier Fuentes Gutierrez, head of the Mexican Communist Party, to establish a "socialist regime" within Mexico.

Mr. Gutierrez and his cohorts were financed by Hsinhua (now spelled Xinhua), the Chinese Communist press agency, which Mexican intelligence discovered was a front for the Chinese Ministry of State Security, China's CIA.

Mr. Gutierrez's followers already had dynamited a Mexican army truck and were seeking rifles and mortars from arms dealers.

But more important to U.S. Army intelligence, the Mexicans revealed Mr. Gutierrez was a top organizer of the Havana-based Organization of Latin American Solidarity (OLAS) — another

group that received Chinese funding.

OLAS not only helped finance Mr. Gutierrez's activities but had set up a terrorist training camp in the jungles of Chiapas in southern Mexico.

Black Americans had been seen training at the camp.

On July 19, Mexican troops raided the Chiapas camp and snatched a large cache of automatic rifles, grenades and machine guns.

According to still classified Army intelligence files, the AK-47 rifles eventually were traced from gunrunner Kenneth G. Burnstine of Miami to gun dealer Mitchell Livingston WerBell III of Atlanta, a former OSS agent who ran his own paramilitary training camp on a 60-acre farm in Powder Springs, Ga.

Mr. WerBell supplied military weapons to anybody with the cash to pay for them. Mr. WerBell also had key contacts throughout the Caribbean.

Mr. Carmichael was photographed talking to one of those contacts — Marti Tellez — in the Havana Libre Hotel on July 27. Mr. Tellez, a former Haitian army captain, flew contraband for Mr. Burnstine's Miami-based Florida Atlantic Airlines.

A Cuban agent working for the CIA took the picture, and a report on the meeting was forwarded to Army intelligence.

"These [OLAS] are radical Communist revolutionaries who advocate militant and coordinated guerrilla warfare throughout the Americas," according to an analysis of the meeting based on CIA reports.

On Aug. 2, five days after meeting with Mr. Tellez, Mr. Carmichael said he would lead

an armed revolt against his homeland.

Mr. Carmichael then threatened President Lyndon B. Johnson, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

"We are not waiting for them to kill us. We will kill first and we will settle the score," Mr. Carmichael said.

On Oct. 10, Army intelligence sent a report to Army Chief of Staff Harold Johnson that Mr. Carmichael and his SNCC colleagues were calling for "Negroes to arm themselves in preparation for guerrilla warfare."

In January 1968, as Dr. King was drumming up support for his planned march on Washington, Mr. Carmichael was in Hanoi, the capital of North Vietnam. In February, he met with Dr. King in Washington. Dr. King was killed two months later in Memphis.

In March 1975, Mr. Burnstine was convicted by Florida authorities of masterminding a \$50 million-a-year drug smuggling operation in South America and Mexico. A year later, his World War II-era airplane, a P-51 Mustang, blew up while he was competing in an air show.

In 1974, Mr. WerBell was subpoenaed to testify before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. The committee was looking into financier Robert Vesco's efforts to sell and manufacture automatic weapons in the Caribbean. Mr. WerBell invoked the Fifth Amendment to every question asked by subcommittee investigator Philip R. Manuel.

Mr. WerBell died of a heart attack in 1983. Testimony in a Los Angeles courtroom later that year said Mr. WerBell had been poisoned.

Spying report shocks King associates

By John Blake
and Dennis McCafferty
STAFF WRITERS

Allegations that the U.S. Army spied on the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and three generations of his family with everything from U-2 spy planes to Green Beret commando teams shocked Dr. King's son and some of his former associates Sunday.

Martin Luther King III, a Fulton County commissioner, said people regularly tell him about elaborate plots against his father, but that this is a new one.

Mr. King said he had heard that the FBI and CIA routinely spied on his father, but he never suspected the latest allegations, which were ferreted out by The (Memphis) Commercial Appeal.

"The FBI was common knowledge, and maybe the alleged involvement of the CIA, but when it comes to an extensive military intelligence operation with Green Berets and U-2 planes, that's frightening," Mr. King said.

Former Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, one of Dr. King's closest associates in the civil rights movement, also was surprised.

"It was kind of sad," he said. "This is the first time I've heard about the Army. . . . It just shows that the level of racial sickness was pretty deep in some circles."

The Commercial Appeal reported that the Army started spying on Dr. King in 1947, when he was a student at Morehouse Col-

lege in Atlanta, and continued until his assassination in 1968.

In fact, the spying on the King family began in 1917, when the Army opened a file on Dr. King's maternal grandfather, the Rev. A.D. Williams. The military later spied on Dr. King's father, the Rev. Martin Luther King Sr.

The newspaper reported that the Army considered Dr. King a major national security threat who could spark an armed revolt in the streets.

The Army had a Green Beret team in Memphis on an "unknown mission" when the civil rights leader was gunned down, the newspaper reported.

"We've known, of course, the FBI was doing it," said Ralph Luker, an associate editor with the Martin Luther King Papers Project, jointly based in Atlanta and at Stanford University in California. "We've known that for years. But it's disturbing to know that agencies which are funded by taxpayers were intruding on the lives of taxpayers."

Mr. Young said Dr. King and his staff knew they were constantly monitored by the FBI, the CIA and the Ku Klux Klan. But Mr. Young said they had nothing to hide and routinely told the U.S. Justice Department of their plans for non-violent civil rights campaigns.

"Our feeling was nobody could stop us so long as we remained non-violent," Mr. Young said.

The newspaper said the Army also spied on Stokely Carmichael, the militant leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in the 1960s. Army intelligence reportedly believed that Mr. Carmichael, now known as Kwame Ture, was trying to start a black guerrilla war in America.

Reached Sunday in New York, Mr. Ture said he knew as far back as 1967 that the Army spied on him and Dr. King. But he said allegations that he planned an armed revolution in the streets, and once threatened President Lyndon B. Johnson's life, were "taken out of context."

"They lied all the time, so they could get money from Congress and chew up the taxpayers' money," Mr. Ture said.

David Garrow, who wrote about the FBI's surveillance of Dr. King in his 1981 book "The FBI and Martin Luther King," laughed out loud when he heard the new allegations.

Mr. Garrow said he has seen many of the Army's intelligence files on Dr. King firsthand and that they are not as sinister as the newspaper article indicated.

"It was one step up from a clipping operation," Mr. Garrow said. "The guys in the intelligence command were 25-year-old, brand-new ROTC commanders whose jobs were to collect information from cops and local newspapers as to what would happen next."

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001, memo	For Anthony Lake from Steven Andreasen. Subject: [Postponement of Test]. Record ID: 9301777. (1 page)	03/24/1993	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 - March 1993 #2 [3]

2016-0152-F

vz4369

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 24, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: SEAN J. DARRAGH

FROM: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

SUBJECT: Travel Request for Keith Hahn to Newport,
Rhode Island, May 10, 1993

Request travel to Newport, Rhode Island for one day to address Naval War College Symposium on National Security Strategy, meet with the Strategic Studies Group, and coordinate scenario for Global War Game '93.

The cost will incur no cost to the NSC.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the travel authorization form at Tab I.

Attachment
Tab I Travel Authorization Form

DATE 3/23/93

NSC STAFF TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

1. TRAVELER'S NAME: Keith Hahn
2. PURPOSE/EVENT (Include Dates): Travel to Newport, Rhode Island to address Naval War College, May 10, 1993
3. ITINERARY (Please Attach Copy of Proposed Itinerary): _____
4. DEPARTURE DATE _____ RETURN DATE _____
DEPARTURE TIME _____ RETURN TIME _____
5. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION:
GOVT. AIR _____ COMMERCIAL AIR x POV _____ RAIL _____
OTHER _____
6. ESTIMATED EXPENSES:
TRANSPORTATION _____ PER DIEM _____ OTHER _____
TOTAL _____
7. WHO PAYS EXPENSES: NSC _____ OTHER x
IF NOT NSC, DESCRIBE SOURCE AND ARRANGEMENTS: DoD Blanket Travel Orders
8. WILL FAMILY MEMBER ACCOMPANY YOU: YES _____ NO x
IF SO, WHO PAYS FOR FAMILY MEMBER (If Travel Not Paid By Traveler, Describe Source & Arrangements): _____
9. TRAVEL ADVANCE REQUESTED: \$ 0
10. REMARKS (Use This Space to Indicate Any Additional Items You Would Like to Appear on Your Travel Orders): _____
11. TRAVELER'S SIGNATURE: Keith D. Hahn
12. APPROVALS: Senior Director Robert G. Bell
Director of Administration _____
Executive Secretary _____

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9301363
RECEIVED: 10 MAR 93 19

TO: BROWN, GEORGE
ET AL

FROM: PRESIDENT

DOC DATE: 24 MAR 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: DEFENSE BUDGET

CO

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO CALIFORNIA TASK FORCE ON DEFENSE REINVESTMENT & ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT

ACTION: PRES SGD LTRS

DUE DATE: 13 MAR 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
BERGER
GOTTEMUELLER
GROSS
JONES
LAKE

Chron

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSASK

DOC 4 OF 4

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning defense reinvestment and conversion.

As I'm sure you are aware, this week I announced a major initiative to promote economic growth while preserving a strong military and defense industrial base. More specifically, I announced the release of funds appropriated by Congress last year to support defense conversion, as well as additional conversion funding included in my economic stimulus proposal or available through reprogramming. The details of the \$1.7 billion package are attached. All told, my Administration will invest nearly \$20 billion for defense conversion between FY93 and FY97.

I believe this program will do much to ease the dislocation and transition brought about by the downsizing of our military forces due to our changed security environment. I am very much aware of the adverse impact of the defense drawdown on California, and am committed to waging an aggressive effort to create high-wage, high-quality jobs in your state. And I know that you agree that we must provide meaningful assistance to defense-dependent communities, including planning assistance, speedy environmental cleanup, and appropriate infrastructure development.

I feel fortunate to have been able to build on the strong foundation provided by Congress last year for defense reinvestment and conversion. Now my Administration will continue to push its thinking in this area. To ensure that the key conversion programs throughout the government are streamlined and managed in a way that

are streamlined and managed in a way that delivers effective, integrated assistance to workers, communities, and firms hard hit by defense cutbacks, I've asked the National Economic Council to coordinate an interagency process involving the relevant government departments. Bob Rubin assures me that he will be seeking substantial, continuing congressional involvement as this task force and its various working groups proceed.

Again, I appreciate your commitment to defense reinvestment and conversion and will always welcome your thoughts on this important issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill", is centered below the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable George Brown
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Representative Packard:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning defense reinvestment and conversion.

As I'm sure you are aware, on March 11 I announced a major initiative to promote economic growth while preserving a strong military and defense industrial base. More specifically, I announced the release of funds appropriated by Congress last year to support defense conversion, as well as additional conversion funding included in my economic stimulus proposal or available through reprogramming. The details of the \$1.7 billion package are attached. All told, my Administration will invest nearly \$20 billion for defense conversion between FY93 and FY97.

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Again, I appreciate your commitment to defense reinvestment and conversion and will always welcome your thoughts on this important issue.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

The Honorable Ron Packard
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Don:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning defense reinvestment and conversion.

As I'm sure you are aware, this week I announced a major initiative to promote economic growth while preserving a strong military and defense industrial base. More specifically, I announced the release of funds appropriated by Congress last year to support defense conversion, as well as additional conversion funding included in my economic stimulus proposal or available through reprogramming. The details of the \$1.7 billion package are attached. All told, my Administration will invest nearly \$20 billion for defense conversion between FY93 and FY97.

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Again, I appreciate your commitment to defense reinvestment and conversion and will always welcome your thoughts on this important issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rubin", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

The Honorable Don Edwards
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Representative Moorhead:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning defense reinvestment and conversion.

As I'm sure you are aware, on March 11 I announced a major initiative to promote economic growth while preserving a strong military and defense industrial base. More specifically, I announced the release of funds appropriated by Congress last year to support defense conversion, as well as additional conversion funding included in my economic stimulus proposal or available through reprogramming. The details of the \$1.7 billion package are attached. All told, my Administration will invest nearly \$20 billion for defense conversion between FY93 and FY97.

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Again, I appreciate your commitment to defense reinvestment and conversion and will always welcome your thoughts on this important issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bill Clinton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "B" and a prominent dot over the "i" in "Clinton".

The Honorable Carlos Moorhead
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Jane:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning defense reinvestment and conversion.

As I'm sure you are aware, this week I announced a major initiative to promote economic growth while preserving a strong military and defense industrial base. More specifically, I announced the release of funds appropriated by Congress last year to support defense conversion, as well as additional conversion funding included in my economic stimulus proposal or available through reprogramming. The details of the \$1.7 billion package are attached. All told, my Administration will invest nearly \$20 billion for defense conversion between FY93 and FY97.

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Again, I appreciate your commitment to defense reinvestment and conversion and will always welcome your thoughts on this important issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill", written in a cursive, slightly stylized font.

The Honorable Jane Harman
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Representative Horn:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning defense reinvestment and conversion.

As I'm sure you are aware, on March 11 I announced a major initiative to promote economic growth while preserving a strong military and defense industrial base. More specifically, I announced the release of funds appropriated by Congress last year to support defense conversion, as well as additional conversion funding included in my economic stimulus proposal or available through reprogramming. The details of the \$1.7 billion package are attached. All told, my Administration will invest nearly \$20 billion for defense conversion between FY93 and FY97.

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Again, I appreciate your commitment to defense reinvestment and conversion and will always welcome your thoughts on this important issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill Clinton". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Stephen Horn
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Dianne:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning defense reinvestment and conversion.

As I'm sure you are aware, this week I announced a major initiative to promote economic growth while preserving a strong military and defense industrial base. More specifically, I announced the release of funds appropriated by Congress last year to support defense conversion, as well as additional conversion funding included in my economic stimulus proposal or available through reprogramming. The details of the \$1.7 billion package are attached. All told, my Administration will invest nearly \$20 billion for defense conversion between FY93 and FY97.

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Again, I appreciate your commitment to defense reinvestment and conversion and will always welcome your thoughts on this important issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill", written in a cursive, slightly stylized font.

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Barbara:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning defense reinvestment and conversion.

As I'm sure you are aware, last week I announced a major initiative to promote economic growth while preserving a strong military and defense industrial base. More specifically, I announced the release of funds appropriated by Congress last year to support defense conversion, as well as additional conversion funding included in my economic stimulus proposal or available through reprogramming. The details of the \$1.7 billion package are attached. All told, my Administration will invest nearly \$20 billion for defense conversion between FY93 and FY97.

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Again, I appreciate your commitment to defense reinvestment and conversion and will always welcome your thoughts on this important issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Rubin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letter "R" being particularly large and stylized.

The Honorable Barbara Boxer
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 18, 1993 18 P3:19 17 P8:04

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE *AL*
HOWARD PASTER *HP*
ROBERT RUBIN *RR*

SUBJECT: Letter from California Task Force on Defense
Reinvestment and Economic Development RE: Release
of \$1.4 Billion of FY 93 Defense Conversion

Purpose

To respond to the co-chairs of the bipartisan California Congressional Task Force on Defense Reinvestment and Economic Development regarding release of defense conversion funds, and participation in the interagency groups that will be coordinating defense reinvestment and conversion efforts.

Background

The reply at Tab A highlights the President's Mar 11 announcement of our Defense Reinvestment and Conversion initiative. While we do not think there should be direct Congressional involvement in NEC-led interagency working groups, we intend to work closely with members of Congress on reinvestment and economic adjustment initiatives of interest to California.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letters to California Task Force
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

31

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 12, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Letter from California Task Force on Defense Reinvestment and Economic Development RE: Release of \$1.2 Billion of FY 93 Defense Conversion

The co-chairs of the bipartisan California Congressional Task Force on Defense Reinvestment and Economic Development have written the President calling for prompt release of defense conversion funds appropriated by Congress and for participation in interagency councils being established to coordinate defense conversion efforts.

The President's announcement yesterday of our \$20 billion defense reinvestment and conversion package responds to many of the points raised by the California Task Force. Funds have been released and interagency releases from DoD to DoC and DoL have been completed.

The letter also raises the current economic problems in California and stresses the impacts of base closures and contractor layoffs. Both Senators Boxer and Feinstein were with the President yesterday in Baltimore and have recently discussed defense conversion and base closure issues with the President and other senior White House Staff.

In a briefing for the President earlier this week, Bob Rubin discussed the need for Congressional input into NEC-led interagency groups on defense reinvestment and conversion that are now being formed, and the President strongly concurred. This, however, should not be extended to direct Congressional participation in Executive branch working groups.

I have developed the attached response jointly with David Lane of the NEC. Because of the recent contacts the President and senior staff have had with members of the California delegation, this letter needs to be carefully coordinated with Bob Rubin and Howard Paster.

Concurrences by: *[Signature]* *in draft* Jeremy Rosner, David Lane (NEC)

RECOMMENDATION

That you send a joint memo with Bob Rubin and Howard Paster to the President recommending his signature at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab I	Memorandum to the President
Tab A	Letters to California Task Force
Tab B	Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM ITOH
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: HOWARD G. PASTER

SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

Attached are copies of letters that were sent to the President from various members of Congress.

All of these letters address National Security issues and we would appreciate your assistance in having drafts written. Please return your response to LeeAnn Inadomi (WH-East Wing) within 5 days. She will then print the letters in final form and get it to the President for signature.

Thank you very much for your assistance. If you have any questions, please feel free to call LeeAnn at 456-7500.

The following is a brief description of the letters attached:

- 1) Pat Schroeder (D-CO), concerning defense conversion;
- 2) Arlen Specter (R-PA), concerning U.S.-Israeli relations;
- 3) George Brown (D-CA), concerning defense conversion funds;
- 4) David Bonior (D-MI), concerning Lebanon.

Attachments



Congress of the United States

California Task Force on Defense Reinvestment and Economic Development

March 5, 1993

Sen. Dianne Feinstein
Task Force Co-Chair

Sen. Barbara Boxer
Task Force Co-Chair

Rep. George E. Brown, Jr.
Task Force Co-Chair

Rep. Ron Packard
Task Force Co-Chair

Rep. Jane Harman
Task Force Co-Chair

Rep. Stephen Horn
Task Force Co-Chair

Rep. Don Edwards
Democratic Dean
Co-Chair, Ex Officio

Rep. Carlos J. Moorhead
Republican Dean
Co-Chair, Ex Officio

Task Force Members:

Rep. William P. Baker
Rep. Xavier Becerra
Rep. Anthony C. Beilenson
Rep. Howard L. Berman
Rep. Ken Calvert
Rep. Gary A. Condit
Rep. Christopher Cox
Rep. Randy Cunningham
Rep. Ronald V. Dellums
Rep. Julian C. Dixon
Rep. Calvin M. Dooley
Rep. John T. Doolittle
Rep. Robert K. Dornan
Rep. David Dreier
Rep. Anna G. Eshoo
Rep. Vic Fazio
Rep. Bob Filner
Rep. Elton Gallegly
Rep. Dan Hamburg
Rep. Wally Herger
Rep. Michael Huffington
Rep. Duncan Hunter
Rep. Jay Kim
Rep. Tom Lantos
Rep. Richard H. Lehman
Rep. Jerry Lewis
Rep. Matthew G. Martinez
Rep. Robert T. Matsui
Rep. Alfred A. McCandless
Rep. Howard "Buck" McKeon
Rep. George Miller
Rep. Norman Y. Mineta
Rep. Nancy Pelosi
Rep. Richard W. Pombo
Rep. Dana Rohrabacher
Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard
Rep. Edward R. Royce
Rep. Lynn Schenk
Rep. Fortney Pete Stark
Rep. William M. Thomas
Rep. Esteban Edward Torres
Rep. Walter R. Tucker
Rep. Maxine Waters
Rep. Henry A. Waxman
Rep. Lynn C. Woolsey

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing as co-chairs of the bipartisan California Congressional Task Force on Defense Reinvestment and Economic Development to urge the speedy release of the remaining \$1.2 billion in FY93 defense conversion funds and the final obligation of FY91 defense conversion funds.

We are pleased with your recent decision to release approximately \$500 million of the \$1.7 billion defense conversion funds included in the FY93 Defense Appropriations. However, the majority of these funds --approximately \$1.2 billion-- have yet to be released. We urge you to take prompt action for the release of remaining funds. These funds will help mitigate the effects of military downsizing for defense dependent industries, local communities and workers in California.

In addition, the FY91 Defense Authorization and Appropriation bills included \$200 million for defense conversion activities. These funds were to be obligated by September 1993. However, nearly half of those funds --money targeted for defense dislocated workers-- have yet to be obligated. We ask that you facilitate final obligation and distribution of these funds as soon as possible.

We also understand you have proposed that a central, interagency council be established to coordinate federal defense conversion activities. We strongly support and commend this effort. The wide variety of programs and number of agencies responsible for these programs dictates that a central authority and point of contact is needed. We suggest that a California Member of Congress be named to the council given the the weighty impact of defense cuts on the state and the major role California would like to play in defense conversion efforts.

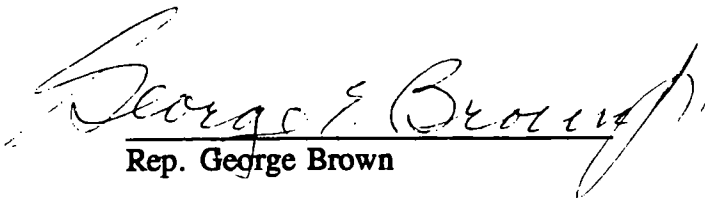
In just the last two years, California has lost an astounding 250,000 defense related jobs. Future defense cuts could throw a total of 650,000 Californians out of work by 1998, more than double the amount of any other state. In addition, as a result of the first two rounds of base closures, 17

California bases are slated for closure, more than double the number of any other state. Base closures will also mean a significant loss of DOD jobs. California has borne a full 30 percent of all DOD personnel reductions from the first two rounds of base closures. As you can see, California is bearing a significant burden of military downsizing. Already reeling from a recession from which most of the country is recovering, California is hard pressed to absorb such a severe economic blow.

We agree that fundamental changes in the international security environment have necessitated certain reductions in defense spending. Unfortunately, California has carried the brunt of military downsizing. Those effects can be mitigated by the speedy release and disbursement of previously appropriated defense conversion funds.

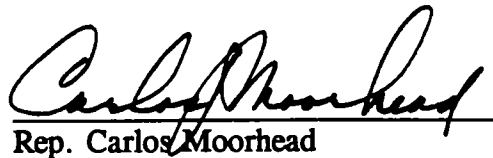
Thank you for your consideration of these critical issues. It is our hope that prompt action will be taken to release the remaining \$1.2 billion in FY93 defense conversion funds and final obligation of FY91 defense conversion funds.

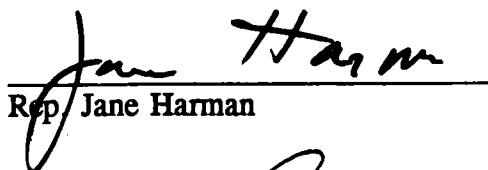
Sincerely,

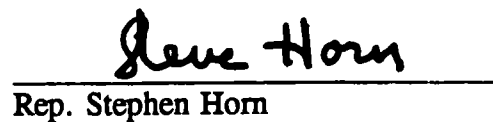

Rep. George Brown

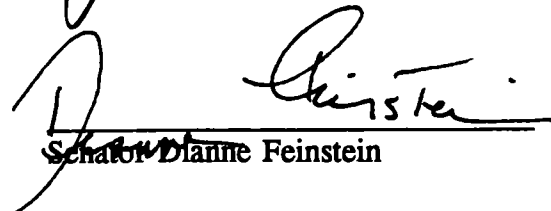

Rep. Ron Packard


Rep. Don Edwards


Rep. Carlos Moorhead


Rep. Jane Harman


Rep. Stephen Horn


Senator Dianne Feinstein


Senator Barbara Boxer

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9301483
RECEIVED: 15 MAR 93 16

TO: DEFAZIO, PETER A
ET AL

FROM: PRESIDENT

DOC DATE: 24 MAR 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: DEFENSE POLICY

CO

PERSONS: PASTER, H

SUBJECT: PRES REPLY TO REP DEFAZIO ET AL RE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

ACTION: PRES SGD LTRS

DUE DATE: 17 MAR 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HAHN

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
GROSS
HAHN
NSC CHRON

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY

U

DATE

3/25

BY HAND

W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSKDB

DOC 4 OF 4

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Peter:

I very much appreciate your writing me concerning the continued need for the Selective Service System. We need to leave no stone unturned in our search for prudent economies in our defense budget.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill", is written below the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Peter A. DeFazio
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I very much appreciate your writing me concerning the continued need for the Selective Service System. We need to leave no stone unturned in our search for prudent economies in our defense budget.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'N. Mineta', written in a cursive style.

The Honorable Norman Y. Mineta
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

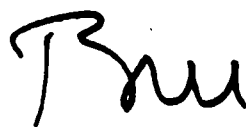
Dear Mr. Chairman:

I very much appreciate your writing me concerning the continued need for the Selective Service System. We need to leave no stone unturned in our search for prudent economies in our defense budget.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. Miller', written in a cursive style.

The Honorable George Miller
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Sidney:

I very much appreciate your writing me concerning the continued need for the Selective Service System. We need to leave no stone unturned in our search for prudent economies in our defense budget.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal.

Sincerely,

Bill

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Representative Sensenbrenner:

Thank you for your letter of February 22 regarding the Selective Service System. I very much appreciate your suggested budget reduction and will give it full consideration.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together, these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal and welcome your continued advice on how to reduce our expenditures.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

The Honorable F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Representative Rohrabacher:

Thank you for your letter of February 22 regarding the Selective Service System. I very much appreciate your suggested budget reduction and will give it full consideration.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together, these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal and welcome your continued advice on how to reduce our expenditures.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

The Honorable Dana Rohrabacher
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I very much appreciate your writing me concerning the continued need for the Selective Service System. We need to leave no stone unturned in our search for prudent economies in our defense budget.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Henry B. Gonzalez
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Don:

I very much appreciate your writing me concerning the continued need for the Selective Service System. We need to leave no stone unturned in our search for prudent economies in our defense budget.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill", is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Don Edwards
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Bruce:

I very much appreciate your writing me concerning the continued need for the Selective Service System. We need to leave no stone unturned in our search for prudent economies in our defense budget.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill", is positioned below the typed name "Bill Clinton". The signature is stylized and cursive.

The Honorable Bruce F. Vento
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Henry:

I very much appreciate your writing me concerning the continued need for the Selective Service System. We need to leave no stone unturned in our search for prudent economies in our defense budget.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill", is positioned below the typed name "Bill Clinton". The signature is stylized with a large, looped 'B' and a simple 'ill'.

The Honorable Henry A. Waxman
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Mike:

I very much appreciate your writing me concerning the continued need for the Selective Service System. We need to leave no stone unturned in our search for prudent economies in our defense budget.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Michael J. Kopetski
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I very much appreciate your writing me concerning the continued need for the Selective Service System. We need to leave no stone unturned in our search for prudent economies in our defense budget.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill", is positioned below the typed name.

The Honorable William Clay
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Barney:

I very much appreciate your writing me concerning the continued need for the Selective Service System. We need to leave no stone unturned in our search for prudent economies in our defense budget.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill", is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Barney Frank
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Nancy:

I very much appreciate your writing me concerning the continued need for the Selective Service System. We need to leave no stone unturned in our search for prudent economies in our defense budget.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal.

Sincerely,

Bill

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Jolene:

I very much appreciate your writing me concerning the continued need for the Selective Service System. We need to leave no stone unturned in our search for prudent economies in our defense budget.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal.

Sincerely,

Bill

The Honorable Jolene Unsoeld
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

Dear Representative Lipinski:

Thank you for your letter of February 22 regarding the Selective Service System. I very much appreciate your suggested budget reduction and will give it full consideration.

The Department of Defense is nearing completion on a Congressionally-mandated study of the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. I will pass to Congress my recommendations based on this report by May 31. At the same time, Secretary Aspin is developing guidelines for restructuring the U.S. defense posture in the context of a revised U.S. military strategy. Together, these studies will help us identify the best way to keep our military forces ready for the new international security environment.

I look forward to working with you towards this goal and welcome your continued advice on how to reduce our expenditures.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bill Clinton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "B" and a prominent dot over the "i".

The Honorable William O. Lipinski
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
March 22, 1993

93 MAR 22 All : 42

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE *DL*
HOWARD PASTER *HP*

SUBJECT: Selective Service System

Purpose

To respond to a letter (at Tab B) from sixteen members of Congress who ask that you eliminate the Selective Service System and not include funds for the system in the Fiscal Year 1994 budget.

Background

The Fiscal Year 1993 Defense Authorization Act directed the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to you by April 30, 1993 on the need for continued draft registration. You then have until May 31, 1993 to transmit the report to Congress, along with your advice on what actions, if any, you plan to take on the report.

The Secretary of Defense is also conducting a "Bottom Up Review" of the military forces that might be needed for contingencies in preparation for future defense budgets. Together these two studies will better enable us to determine the continued need for the Selective Service System.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters at Tab A promising to work with Congress on this issue.

Attachments

Tab A Letters to Members of Congress
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 16, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Selective Service System

At Tab B sixteen members of Congress have written the President urging the elimination of the Selective Service System. The main argument set forth is that there is no scenario in which we might need to use the Selective Service System. Specifically, they ask that he not include funding for the system in the FY94 budget. The current draft of the budget includes approximately \$29M for the Selective Service.

In calling for the abolishment of the entire Selective Service System, this letter goes beyond last year's Congressional debate, which mostly focused on the need to continue draft registration. The FY93 Defense Authorization Act directed the Secretary of Defense to submit by April 30, 1993 a report to the President on the continued requirement for draft registration under the Selective Service System. The President has until May 31, 1993 to transmit the report to Congress, along with his advice on what actions, if any, he plans to take on the report. In addition to recommendations on continuing draft registration, DoD plans to include a broader discussion on the future requirements for the Selective Service System. They plan to have the report done on time, if not earlier.

There is no reason for the President to get out front on this issue until after the review is completed and DoD has presented its options. The response from the President at Tab A cites the Congressionally-mandated study, as well as the current "Bottom Up Review" being conducted by DoD, which will include a study of possible future contingencies requiring the use of military forces. It promises to work together with Congress to find ways to trim the defense budget while ensuring strong and ready forces for the future.

Concurrence by: Jeremy Rosner *JR*RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Letter to Members of Congress from the President

Tab B Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

FROM: HOWARD G. PASTER *HP*
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Enclosed please find a copy of the letter that was sent to President Clinton from several Members of Congress. I have also enclosed copies of the acknowledgement letters I sent to them.

The President has requested that he see and sign every letter going to Capitol Hill. We did not want to fully answer the issues addressed in Representatives' letter without advice from your department; therefore, I am requesting that your office draft a response and return it to LeeAnn Inadomi (WH-East Wing) within 48 hours. She will then print the letter in final form and have President Clinton sign the letter.

Thank you very much for your assistance with this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to call LeeAnn at 456-7500.

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

Dear Representative DeFazio:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Peter A. DeFazio
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

Norm
Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,


Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Norman Y. Mineta
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable George Miller
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

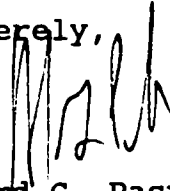
Dear Representative Sensenbrenner:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H. Paster', written over the word 'Sincerely,'.

Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Henry B. Gonzalez
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

BRUCE
Dear Representative Vento:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,


Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Bruce F. Vento
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

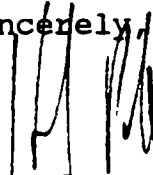
Dear Representative Kopetski:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H. Paster', written over the word 'Sincerely'.

Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Michael J. Kopetski
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

BARNEY
Dear Representative Frank:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,


Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Barney Frank
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

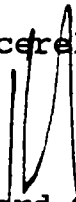
Dear Representative Unsoeld:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'H. Paster', written over the printed name.

Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Jolene Unsoeld
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

Dear Representative Yates:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

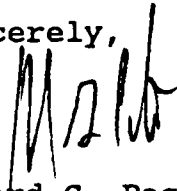
Dear Representative Rohrabacher:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H. G. Paster', written over the word 'Sincerely,'.

Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Dana Rohrabacher
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

Don
Dear Representative Edwards:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

H
Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Don Edwards
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

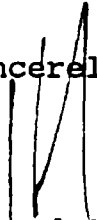
Henry
Dear Representative Waxman:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,


Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Henry A. Waxman
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable William Clay
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

Dear Representative Pelosi:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1993

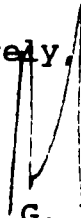
Dear Representative Lipinski:

Thank you for your letter regarding the elimination of the Selective Service System. I appreciate your alerting the President to your concerns.

The President will be advised of your recommendation, and you will receive a response from the President in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of further assistance with this matter, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. Paster', written over the word 'Sincerely,'.

Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable William O. Lipinski
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

RL

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Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

February 22, 1993

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

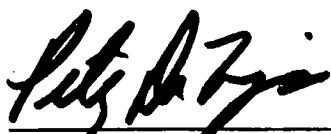
As you continue your search for budget savings, we would like to call your attention to an agency that has long since outlived its usefulness. It was difficult enough to imagine a role for the Selective Service System and draft registration when it was restored in 1980; to continue it after the end of the Cold War constitutes a unconscionable waste of taxpayer's money.

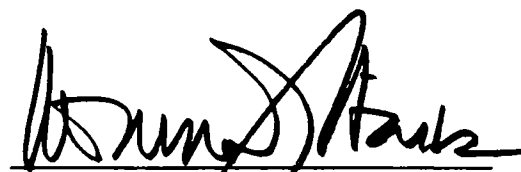
Peacetime draft registration in the 1980s was never anything more than an expensive symbolic gesture. Selective Service admitted that it would take at least 30 days to prepare training facilities to cope with a draft. With draft registration, draftees would be available three weeks before the military could start to train them; without registration, they still would be ready at least two weeks before the training camps opened. Not a single draftee would be prepared to fight even one hour earlier just because we force all young men to sign up in peacetime.

Draft registration today makes even less sense. Two years ago, this country mobilized 500,000 servicemen and servicewomen, sent them and virtually all of their supplies halfway around the world, and defeated the fifth largest army in the world. All of this happened without serious discussion of a new military draft. Secretary Cheney went out of his way to say that there was no scenario in the war with Iraq that could lead to a draft. It is difficult to even imagine a scenario that would require any use of the Selective Service System.

We deeply appreciate your sincere desire to reduce the federal budget deficit, and applaud your efforts to rationalize the structure of the Executive Branch and eliminate unnecessary federal bureaucracies. We urge you to end spending on this wasteful vestige of the Cold War in the budget documents you present for FY 1994.

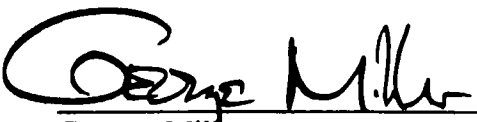
Sincerely,

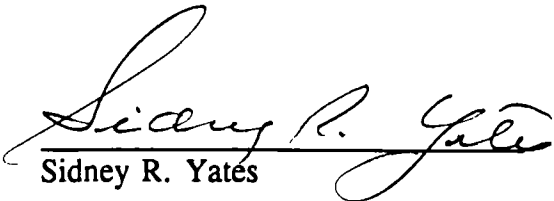

Peter A. DeFazio


Norman Y. Mineta

February 22, 1993

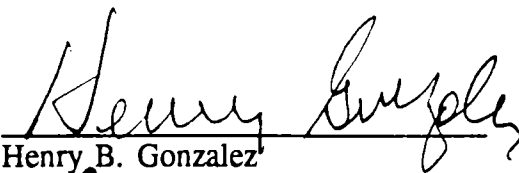
Page 2


George Miller

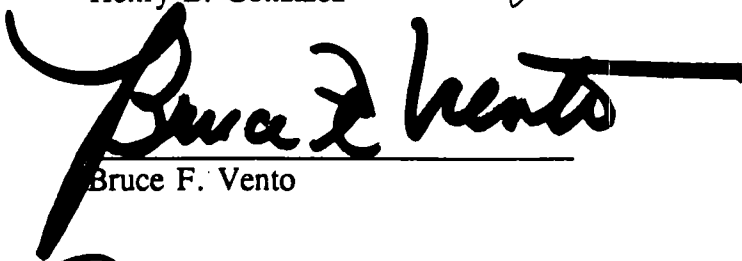

Sidney R. Yates

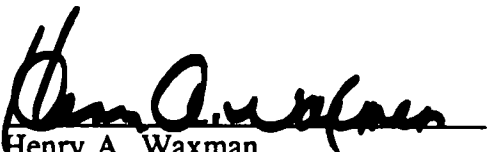

F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.


Dana Rohrabacher


Henry B. Gonzalez


Don Edwards

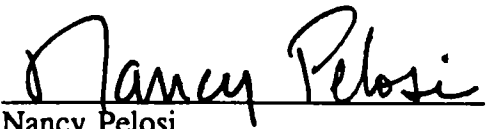

Bruce F. Vento

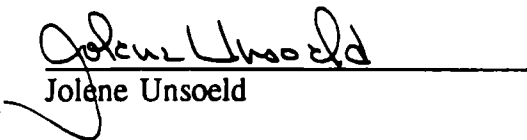

Henry A. Waxman


Michael J. Kopetski


William Clay


Barney Frank


Nancy Pelosi


Jolene Unsoeld


William O. Lipinski