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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	06/00/1993	b(6)
002. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief [MPA Bilateral Training 2-93] (1 page)	07/02/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 46

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Chron File - July 1993 #3 [2]

2016-0152-F

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 19, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *R6B*
FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*
SUBJECT: Letter to the President from Senator Nunn RE:
Court Martial of Two Air Force Officers

At Tab B Senator Sam Nunn cites a recent Court Martial in North Carolina as a case where alleged homosexual conduct warrants investigation, discharge or other disciplinary actions if the charges are found to be valid. He does not indicate whether he believes the two Air Force officers involved are innocent or guilty.

The Secretary of Defense's recent guidance on homosexuals in the military states "... commanders will continue to initiate inquiries or investigations, as appropriate, when there is credible information that a basis for discharge or disciplinary action exists." It goes on to direct that they "investigate allegations of violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice in an even-handed manner without regard to whether the conduct alleged is heterosexual or homosexual or whether it occurs on-base or off-base." The response to Senator Nunn notes that the Secretary's new policy clearly addresses the issue of homosexual conduct while protecting the rights of individuals to a fair hearing.

Concurrence by: Jeremy Rosner *JR*

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for the President
Tab A Letter to Senator Nunn
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
HOWARD PASTER

SUBJECT: Letter from Senator Nunn RE: Court Martial of Two
Air Force Officers

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Senator Sam Nunn in which he cites the court martial of two Air Force officers in North Carolina as a case where alleged homosexual conduct warrants investigation, discharge or other disciplinary actions if the charges are found to be valid.

Background

This letter was written before your recent policy announcement on homosexuals in the military. The Secretary of Defense's policy directs commanders to "... initiate inquiries or investigations, as appropriate, when there is credible information that a basis for discharge or disciplinary action exists." Senator Nunn believes that the issue of whether the testimony of the accuser is credible is a matter for the court martial to decide. The response to Senator Nunn at Tab A acknowledges that the recently announced policy should accommodate his concerns in this regard.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to Senator Nunn at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Senator Nunn
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I appreciate your letter following up on our telephone conversation concerning the cases of the two Air Force officers in North Carolina charged with sodomy under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. I believe that the Secretary of Defense's directive to military commanders, issued pursuant to my July 19 policy decision, that they "... continue to initiate inquiries or investigations, as appropriate, when there is credible information that a basis for discharge or disciplinary exists" makes it clear that homosexual conduct will not be condoned.

As you note in your letter, military authorities will have to determine whether the witness provides "credible information" in these specific cases, and that determination is best made through the courts martial process.

I look forward to continuing to work with you on this critical issue.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Sam Nunn
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

SAM NUNN, GEORGIA, CHAIRMAN

J. JAMES EXON, NEBRASKA
 CARL LEVIN, MICHIGAN
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 LAUCH FAIRCLOTH, NORTH CAROLINA

ARNOLD L. PUNARO, STAFF DIRECTOR
 ANTHONY J. PRINCIPI, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
 WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6050

93 JUL 9 9 53:33

June 25, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President:

During a recent telephone conversation, you expressed concern about a story in The New York Times (June 21, 1993) concerning court-martial sodomy charges involving two officers at Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina as an example of the type of issue that might be addressed in the new policies.

From my review, it is clear that the cases discussed in The New York Times article involve conduct. You repeatedly have made it clear that you do not support a change in any of the current policies involving conduct. On May 27, for example, you noted in a CBS interview: "I have not called for any change in the Uniform Code."

Captain Troy Carlyle was convicted of violating Article 125 of the UCMJ (sodomy) and Article 92 (disobeying a lawful order by visiting a bar that had been placed off-limits). He was sentenced to dismissal, and his case is subject to review by the convening authority. If the convening authority approves, the Uniform Code of Military Justice provides him the opportunity to appeal to the Court of Military Review, the Court of Military Appeals, and the Supreme Court. Captain Luther S. Turner has been under investigation for similar offenses, but no decision has been made as to how to proceed.

The primary evidence in these cases consists of the testimony of an individual who alleges that he participated in acts of sodomy with the two officers. The issue of whether his testimony is credible is a matter for the court-martial and appellate authorities to decide.

Reliance on the testimony of an individual as the evidentiary basis for a conviction, however, is not unique to cases involving homosexuality. In many other circumstances, such as allegations of sexual harassment, the direct evidence of the offense frequently will consist of the testimony of one witness, and the case will turn on the credibility of that witness and the credibility of the accused.

I have not reviewed the transcripts, so I make no judgment as to the processing or outcome of these particular cases. I am writing to underscore that these are conduct cases, and that it would be inappropriate to adopt a rule that would preclude investigation, discharge, or other disciplinary actions in conduct cases if warranted by the evidence.

I hope you will find this information useful as you finalize the Administration's policies on this important issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Sam", with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Sam Nunn
Chairman

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM ITOH
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: HOWARD G. PASTER 
SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

Attached is a copy of a letter sent to the President from Sam Nunn (D-GA) concerning gays in the military.

Since this letter addresses a national security issue, we would appreciate your assistance in having draft written. Treasury has indicated that they would like to see the draft before it goes out. Please contact Roger Martin (622-0064) before sending anything to the President.

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

Attachment

Military's Zeal Decried in Sodomy Case

By ERIC SCHMITT

Special to The New York Times

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C., June 16 — In a case that has drawn little public notice but has sent ripples through the Air Force hierarchy, an officer has been convicted of sodomy and another faces similar charges based solely on a gay civilian man's claim that they had sex with him.

The two officers, members of an elite transportation unit here, deny that they are homosexual and that they ever had sex with the man. The officers, Capt. Troy Carlyle and Capt. Luther Turner, say they are victims of a spurned friend.

Air Force investigators have aggressively pursued the cases since the accuser, Richard D. Bullock, made his accusations in June 1992. But they acknowledge that they have made only scant efforts to check the credibility of Mr. Bullock, a 26-year-old paramedic.

More than 20 character witnesses spoke on Captain Carlyle's behalf at his trial in April; among them were his former girlfriends and a former commander, who called the captain one of his best officers.

Nonetheless, with Mr. Bullock as the prosecution's only witness, a jury of six Air Force officers convicted Captain Carlyle of sodomy, a violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the lawbook of the armed services, and expelled him from the service. His ouster is on hold while he appeals the verdict.

Captain Turner's trial is likely to begin in the next few weeks.

For the officers' supporters, and for some senior Air Force officials here and in Washington, the case is a counterpoint to the nationwide debate over what the military's policy on homosexuality should be. Even supporters of the current ban on homosexuals in the military, like Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, have called for an end to witch hunts by military "sodomy squads." But here at Pope Air Force Base, the two officers and their supporters say, these sodomy cases are being prosecuted with vigor.

That a military jury would convict anyone on such questionable evidence illustrates that the mere accusation of homosexuality can doom an officer.

"I feel my court-martial was one of guilt by association," said Captain Carlyle, a 31-year-old graduate of the Air Force Academy, in an interview in his lawyer's office.

In a compromise announced by President Clinton in January, military discharges for homosexuality have been halted while the issue is studied. But questions of conduct, like sodomy, continue to be prosecuted.

The accusations and verdict have puzzled some senior Air Force officials. In addition to sodomy, Captain Carlyle was charged with frequenting an off-limits bar here and with smoking marijuana. The same jury that convicted him of sodomy and the bar violation acquitted him on the marijuana charge. Mr. Bullock was the source for all the charges.

Captain Carlyle and Captain Turner, also 31, acknowledged going to the bar a couple of times but said they had stopped after finding out it was off-limits. In their defense, they show an

official Air Force list of off-limits businesses that does not include the bar.

Tanya Jackson, an owner of the bar, Oz, which is primarily a gay bar but also draws heterosexuals, said many military personnel in this conservative town ignored the restriction because the club was one of the few in the area that plays alternative music, like grunge. In the three years that Oz has been off-limits, Captain Carlyle's punishment marks the first time the Air Force has enforced its rule against the bar.

Mr. Bullock could not be reached for comment on the case. Relatives said he had moved to Wilmington, N.C., but he is not listed in telephone directories there.

In a deposition taken March 22 by the officers' lawyer, Mark L. Waple, Mr. Bullock said he had made his accusations when he had been in "a state of depression."

Air Force investigators and prosecutors involved in the case declined to comment because of the pending appeal and coming second trial. Privately, though, many Air Force officers familiar with the case express shock and embarrassment at how the Air Force has treated the officers.

The cases are unusual if for no other reason than because the Air Force rarely presses sodomy charges. Last year, the service prosecuted 17 such cases, three of which ended in acquittals. In contrast, the Army last year prosecuted 129 cases; the Navy, 89 cases, and the Marine Corps, 41 cases.

Captain Carlyle, a C-130 cargo plane navigator, and Captain Turner, a C-130 pilot, belonged to the Special Activities Division of the 317th Tactical Airlift Wing, nicknamed Credible Cat, a 20-member unit here that flies top-secret missions. The unit received a special commendation from President George Bush after the Persian Gulf war.

According to fitness reports prepared by a former commander, Lieut. Col. Gregory M. Chase, the officers were commendable. "One of our best officers, Captain Carlyle pursues the goals of excellence in every aspect of his Air Force career," Colonel Chase said in a 1991 report. In a 1992 report about Captain Turner, Colonel Chase said the officer "got the job done in outstanding manner."

Interviews with Captain Carlyle and Captain Turner and reports by investigators give the officers' account of their relationship with Mr. Bullock. It was through a community film club that Captain Carlyle founded here in 1991 that the officers met Mr. Bullock, a Fayetteville native who was an ambulance driver and paramedic.

The three men became friendly,

often going to movies or eating at the house that Captain Turner and Captain Carlyle shared. But beginning in April 1992, the officers said, they became alarmed when Mr. Bullock began spending more time at their house, demanding to be included in activities. They said Mr. Bullock had never made homosexual overtures toward them.

In May, the officers said, they told Mr. Bullock to stop visiting and calling. On June 2, someone vandalized Captain Turner's sports car.

That same night, Mr. Bullock telephoned the officers' commander, Lieut. Col. Victor Powers, and told him that Captain Turner was his lover and that Captain Carlyle had seduced him. In court testimony later, Colonel Powers said, "I had no reason to believe anything he said."

Later that day, though, Mr. Bullock called Special Agent T. Kevin Bolick of the Air Force Office of Special Investi-

BALTIMORE SUN

June 21, 1993 Pg. 2

General was wrong, Schwarzkopf says

Retired Army Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf said the Air Force general disciplined for making disparaging public comments about President Clinton acted irresponsibly.

The Air Force said Friday that Maj. Gen. Harold Campbell agreed to retire and accept a fine and letter of reprimand for calling Mr. Clinton a "pot smoking," "womanizing" and "draft dodging" commander in chief during a May speech in the Netherlands.

"It's one thing to discuss among friends and contemporaries," said General Schwarzkopf, who commanded the troops that dislodged Iraqi forces from Kuwait, "but another to make them public."

NAME...from Pg. 4

decades have shown that analysts do not win wars — the military does.

Secretary Aspin should clamp the lid back on this budget-driven Pandora's nightmare. And he should try to preserve today's budget levels, which would sustain a win-win strategy: simultaneously fought wars.

Dov S. Zakheim, a defense consultant, was Deputy Under Secretary of Defense in the second Reagan Administration.

DWELLERS...

from

Pg. 17

mission: a far-fetched fear of spies, or a populace that refuses to tolerate such exercises because the military stubbornly refuses to take their interests into consideration.

According to Mr. Grimes, the military also refuses to set any curfew on its urban-training exercises. "We don't know what time something's going to come up, so we're not going to limit when we train," Mr. Grimes says.

However, it's just as dark at 10 p.m. as at 3 a.m. The military ought to set itself an 11 p.m. curfew on such operations.

gations at Pope, and repeated the accusations. On June 4, Mr. Bolick and another investigator escorted Captain Carlyle from his office, questioned him and demanded that he confess, Captain Carlyle said.

Also on June 4, the same age confronted Captain Turner, minutes after he climbed out of his C-130 after an 11-hour mission. "They said Troy had confessed to being homosexual," Captain Turner said. "They said if I confessed right then, I could go home." He said he had strongly denied the accusations.

Captain Carlyle and Captain Turner are now in a legal limbo, one not officially discharged and the other awaiting trial.

"I feel saddened and betrayed," Captain Carlyle said in the interview. "It makes me wonder what kind of a country I live in."

U.N....from Pg. 3

and with that "there was a rising curve of expectation."

A year ago, Secretary General Boutros-Ghali issued a document called "Agenda for Peace" in which he proclaimed that "a conviction has grown among nations large and small that opportunity has been regained to achieve the great objectives of the Charter — a United Nations capable of maintaining international peace and security."

Mr. Boutros-Ghali was in a sense recognizing that for the first time since the 1950's, the major world powers were more eager in some cases to use the United Nations than to act unilaterally.

"Willingly or not, the U.N. has become the only policeman in the world on an official here said.

Still, Dr. Schoettle said, at just about the time that Mr. Boutros-Ghali presented his "Agenda for Peace," reports "the disillusion started to set in."

In part that was because the United Nations was increasingly faced with conflicts in which the major cold-war powers had never played a role: internal wars involving collapsing governments, in Somalia, for example, ethnic hatred in former Yugoslavia and public.

One miscalculation in peacekeeping has been recognized in the case of Angola, where the United Nations was unable to oversee elections last year. Then was unable to react when rebuffed by Jonas Savimbi refused to abide by the results and went back to fighting.

The Clinton Administration has set up a task force to study peacekeeping and is expected to issue some recommendations for making it more effective. Some United States officials argue that the recent record of United Nations troops offers some lessons for the future.

It is widely acknowledged here that the 298-member peacekeeping force in Angola was hampered by its size. If the United Nations had deployed a larger force with a mandate to disarm factions, those officials say, it might have been successful in preventing Jonas Savimbi's rebels from renewing their attacks.

The lessons learned there are now a sense being applied in Somalia where United Nations forces have tackled the arms depots of the renegade general Mohammed Farah Aidid.

"We've had our down sides," an American official said. "It does mean that peacekeeping has failed to can work if it's done the right way."

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 19, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RNB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Request to the President for USAF Reserve Seminary
Waiver

At Tab A Bobby Hildebrand has written the President to obtain a waiver from the requirement that Norman G. Wear be formally ordained before he can enter the U.S. Air Force Reserve as a chaplain. The memorandum at Tab I asks the Department of Defense to provide background and a draft response.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature

Tab A Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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

SUBJECT: Request to the President for USAF Reserve
Seminary Waiver

We have been asked to respond to a request for a waiver (attached) to the requirement that Norman G. Wear be formally ordained before he can enter the U.S. Air Force Reserve as a chaplain. Please provide an official DoD position and draft response on this request by July 30.

William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

Attachment
Incoming Correspondence

T.S.
3241 Highway 24
Chidester, AR 71726
(501) 836-9882
June 15, 1993

Honorable Bill Clinton
The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20506

RE: Seminary Waiver for
Norman G. Wear

Dear President Clinton:

Just a note to say thanks for your hospitality and allowing Ben Garner, Paul Lucas and I to visit with you on April 27, 1993.

I am requesting your approval of a seminary waiver for Norman G. Wear to enter the USAF Reserve as a Chaplain for the Churches of Christ. (The Mormons were given such a waiver)

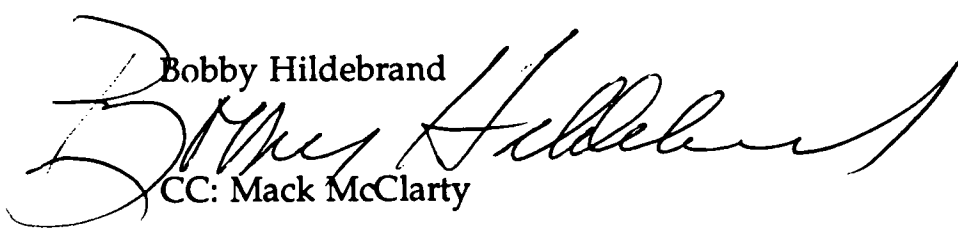
The Churches of Christ do not operate a seminary to provide formal ordination. They do however, provide formal Ecclesiastical Endorsement/approval after a careful review of the individuals education, experience, character and professional suitability to serve in the military services. Norman Wear is a former Air Force officer and meets all the other requirements.

Norman has provided Mr. Ed Fry in Congressman's Ray Thornton's office (202-225-2506) a copy of the total commissioning package which was returned from HDQRTS USAF Reserve pending a waiver and resubmission.

I appreciate your support of Dr. Wear and his seminary waiver.

Warmest personal regards,

Bobby Hildebrand


CC: Mack McClarty

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 20, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*SUBJECT: Letter to the President from Representative
Johnston RE: Homosexuals in the Military

At Tab II Representative Harry Johnston voices his support for lifting the ban on homosexuals in the military. He also asks the President to meet with LTjg Tracy Thorne and his family and other homosexual sailors and soldiers before making his decision on this issue.

The letter at Tab A draws upon the President's speech at the National Defense University on July 19 and points out that he has worked closely with gay and lesbian leaders on this issue over the past six months.

Concurrence by: Jeremy Rosner *JR*RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for the President
Tab A Letter to Representative Harry Johnston
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
HOWARD PASTER

SUBJECT: Letter from Representative Johnston RE:
Homosexuals in the Military

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Representative Harry Johnston in which he voices his support for lifting the ban on homosexuals in the military and asks you to meet with Ltjg Tracy Thorn and his family, as well as other gay sailors and soldiers, before making a decision on this issue.

Background

Representative Johnston has offered his assistance in arranging a meeting with LTjg Tracy Throne and his family, who are constituents of his, and other gay servicemen and women so that you can hear their stories before making a decision on whether to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military.

The response at Tab A notes that you have worked with both the military and civilian leadership of the Department of Defense and leaders of the gay community to develop a policy that enables all Americans to serve their country unless their conduct disqualifies them from doing so.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Representative Harry Johnston
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Harry:

I appreciated your writing to express your support for lifting the ban on homosexuals in the military. The policy that I announced on July 19 regarding homosexuals in the military is, on balance, the best way to provide greater opportunities for those who happen to be homosexual and who want to service their country, while ensuring that they obey all the military's rules against sexual misconduct.

This policy provides a sensible balance between the rights of the individual and the needs of our military to remain the best fighting force in the world. It balances the need to protect and promote individual rights with the requirement to protect and advance our national security.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Harry A. Johnston
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515



HARRY JOHNSTON
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0919

93 JUL 6 49:35

July 1, 1993

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I write to you today knowing full well that you are heavily involved in the ongoing budget negotiations. As your July 15th deadline for an executive order is rapidly approaching, I know the issue of gays in the military must also be weighing on your mind. For many months I had reservations about changing a policy so strongly supported by our military establishment, but my experience in meeting with several current and former members of the military who happen to be gay has taken an abstract issue, assigned faces to it, and made it easier to grapple with.

I have met LT.jg Tracy Thorne and his family, who are constituents of mine, as well as with other gay soldiers and sailors. They are every-day reasonable people who are willing to talk about these issues rationally. They are concerned Americans who want to give you answers to the hard questions. I think it is important to hear their stories before you make a decision that will so profoundly impact their lives and the policy of our nation for decades to come.

Please let me know if there is any assistance I could provide you in arranging such a meeting.

Thank you for your kind attention.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

HARRY JOHNSTON, M.C.

HJ:im

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM ITOH
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: HOWARD G. PASTER 
SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

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

Since these letters address national security issues, 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:

- 1) Bill Jefferson (D-LA), concerning Nigeria;
- 2) Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition, concerning discussions in Japan;
- 3) Charlie Rangel (D-NY) and others, concerning base closures;
- ✓ 4) Harry Johnston (D-FL) concerning gays in the military;
- 5) Bob Kerrey (D-NE), concerning IMF loans to Vietnam;
- 6) Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) and others, concerning base closures;
- 7) Robert Byrd (D-WV) concerning DFAS centers;
- 8) Peter King (R-NY) concerning international loans to Vietnam;
- 9) Jerry Nadler (D-NY) and others, concerning Haitian refugees from Guantanamo Bay;
- 10) Jerry Solomon (R-NY), concerning loans to Vietnam;
- 11) Joe Lieberman (D-CT) and others, concerning base closures;

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 20, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM:

KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT:

Letter to the President from Representative Schenk
RE: Homosexuals in the Military

At Tab II Representative Lynn Schenk expresses her support for lifting the ban on homosexuals in the military. Her views on the importance of judging people on their conduct rather than their beliefs closely parallel the President's. The letter at Tab A cites the new policy on homosexuals in the military outlined in the President's speech at NDU on July 19.

Concurrence by:

in draft
Jeremy Rosner

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
HOWARD PASTER

SUBJECT: Letter from Representative Schenk RE: Homosexuals
in the Military

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Representative Lynn Schenk in which she expresses her support for lifting the ban on homosexuals in the military.

Background

Representative Schenk supports your efforts to develop a military policy that allows homosexuals to serve in the military. She believes that people should be judged by their conduct and that unacceptable sexual behavior should be treated the same, whether it is homosexual or heterosexual. She does not believe that allowing homosexuals to serve in the military will adversely affect military operations or culture.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A which references the policy you set forth at the National Defense University on July 19.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Representative Lynn Schenk
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Lynn:

I appreciated your writing to express your support for lifting the ban on homosexuals in the military. The policy that I announced on July 19 regarding homosexuals in the military is, on balance, the best way to provide greater opportunities for those who happen to be homosexual and who want to service their country, while ensuring that they obey all the military's rules against sexual misconduct.

This policy provides a sensible balance between the rights of the individual and the needs of our military to remain the best fighting force in the world. It balances the need to protect and promote individual rights with the requirement to protect and advance our national security.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Lynn Schenk
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

LYNN SCHENK
49TH DISTRICT
CALIFORNIA



5079
WASHINGTON OFFICE:

315 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2040

DISTRICT OFFICES:

3900 FIFTH AVENUE, SUITE 200
SAN DIEGO, CA 92103
(619) 291-1430

825 IMPERIAL BEACH BOULEVARD
IMPERIAL BEACH, CA 91932
(619) 291-1430

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND FINANCE
TRANSPORTATION AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE
FISHERIES
MERCHANT MARINE
COAST GUARD AND NAVIGATION
OCEANOGRAPHY, THE GULF OF MEXICO, AND
THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

93 111 6 All 37
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

June 28, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express my support for a military policy that allows acknowledged gay men and lesbians to serve in our armed services.

While I understand and support the military's need to maintain rules that prohibit conduct which is disruptive to the military mission, I do not believe that a servicemember's acknowledgement of his or her sexual orientation falls within this definition. Equal justice requires that all rules of conduct including prohibitions against unacceptable sexual behavior and sexual harrassment be applied equally to heterosexual and homosexual servicemembers.

Currently, the military does not investigate the private, consensual sexual activity of heterosexuals to determine whether there is any violation of the uniform code of military justice. I believe that the same standard should be applied to both homosexuals and heterosexuals.

Finally, I refute the notion that adoption of a policy of non-discrimination based on sexual orientation will result in a drastic departure from the current operation of the military or open the door for the granting of benefits to homosexual partners. Adoption of such a policy is simply recognition of the fact that our armed services has no business regulating the private sexual activities of consenting adults.

I applaud your commitment to building tolerance and understanding within the armed services and I pledge my full support as you work toward achieving this most important goal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lynn Schenk".

Lynn Schenk
Member of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM ITOH
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: HOWARD G. PASTER 
SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

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

Since these letters address national security issues, 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:

- 1) Bill Jefferson (D-LA), concerning Nigeria;
- 2) Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition, concerning discussions in Japan;
- 3) Charlie Rangel (D-NY) and others, concerning base closures;
- 4) Harry Johnston (D-FL) concerning gays in the military;
- 5) Bob Kerrey (D-NE), concerning IMF loans to Vietnam;
- 6) Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) and others, concerning base closures;
- 7) Robert Byrd (D-WV) concerning DFAS centers;
- 8) Peter King (R-NY) concerning international loans to Vietnam;
- 9) Jerry Nadler (D-NY) and others, concerning Haitian refugees from Guantanamo Bay;
- 10) Jerry Solomon (R-NY), concerning loans to Vietnam;
- 11) Joe Lieberman (D-CT) and others, concerning base closures;

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 09, 1993

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE LYNN SCHENK

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR A MILITARY POLICY
THAT ALLOWS ACKNOWLEDGED GAY MEN AND
LESBIANS TO SERVE IN OUR ARMED SERVICES

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION		
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
HOWARD PASTER		ORG	93/07/09		C	93/07/09
REFERRAL NOTE:						
ANTHONY LAKE		RSA	93/07/09			
REFERRAL NOTE:						
REFERRAL NOTE:						
REFERRAL NOTE:						
REFERRAL NOTE:						

COMMENTS:

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

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

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

SCANNED

TO: BYRD, ROBERT C

FROM: PRESIDENT

DOC DATE: 20 JUL 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: DEFENSE POLICY CO

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: PRES REPLY TO SEN BYRD RE SEC ASPIN 7 JUN ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW DOD
PROCESS FOR CONSOLIDATING FINANCE & ACCOUNTING OPERATIONS

ACTION: PRES SGD LTR DUE DATE: 15 JUL 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HAHN 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

BELL
JONES
NSC CHRON
ROSNER

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY UM DATE 7/21 BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSMEM

CLOSED BY: NSMEM

DOC 4 OF 4

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1993

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding Secretary Aspin's June 7, 1993 announcement of the new Department of Defense (DoD) process for consolidating its finance and accounting operations.

I share your view that this new course of action provides a more equitable way of achieving the necessary consolidation of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS). DFAS is currently conducting a four-part analysis, which encompasses opportunities to have DFAS stay where it is, use other DFAS sites that could be expanded, use excess DoD space at bases that are being closed or realigned, or use leased space at other locations. As you pointed out, the new evaluation will not require communities to bid or otherwise offer financial support for future sites, but will be based upon the fair, objective criteria the Secretary has outlined.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. I am confident that Secretary Aspin's site selection process will give full and careful consideration to any facility identified as a potential site in West Virginia and to the many attributes that you so eloquently summarized in your letter.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1993

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 7.20.93 33 JUL 20 P3:3

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Letter from Senator Byrd RE: Location of Defense
Finance and Accounting Service Center

Purpose

To respond to Senator Byrd regarding the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) selection process.

Background

On June 7 Secretary Aspin announced the start of a new DFAS selection process to consolidate the more than 300 current DFAS locations to between 5 and 15 sites. The new process will not require communities to bid or otherwise offer financial support to "win" a DFAS center. The new criteria are: cost to the government, maintenance of customer service, use of defense assets made redundant by the end of the Cold War and a good labor supply. It will be several months before DFAS presents its analysis and recommendations to Secretary Aspin.

Senator Byrd praises the new DFAS approach and extols the virtues of West Virginia as a future site of one of the consolidated DFAS centers. Your response thanks the Senator for his interest and expresses confidence in Secretary Aspin and the new DFAS approach.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Senator Byrd
Tab B New DFAS Selection Process
Tab C Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 14, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*
FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *S.R.J.*
SUBJECT: Letter to President from Senator Byrd RE: Location
of Defense Finance and Accounting Service Center

Senator Byrd has written the President praising the Department of Defense's new selection criteria and process for consolidating Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) centers. His letter also praises the virtues of West Virginia as a potential DFAS site and asks the President that West Virginia "be given full and careful consideration for a DFAS center."

On March 12 Secretary Aspin rejected the DFAS "opportunity for economic growth (OEG)" approach to selecting new, consolidated DFAS centers. In the Secretary's view, the previous approach unfairly transferred from the federal government to local taxpayers the burden of financing facilities used by DoD.

On June 7 Secretary Aspin announced the initiation of a new DFAS selection process to consolidate the more than 300 current DFAS locations to between 5 and 15 sites. The new process will not require communities to bid or otherwise offer financial support to "win" a DFAS center. The new criteria are (1) cost to the government, (2) maintenance of government service, (3) use of defense assets made redundant by the end of the Cold War and (4) a good labor supply. The DFAS review is underway now and recommendations to SECDEF are not expected before early 1994.

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission in its July 1 report accepted the new DFAS direction, but urged the Secretary to take into account the significant investments of time and resources of the top 20 contenders previously announced.

The proposed letter to Senator Byrd thanks him for his interest and expresses confidence that Secretary Aspin and the new DFAS approach will give full consideration to West Virginia during the selection process.

Concurrence by: Jeremy Rosner *JR*

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I	Memorandum for the President
Tab A	Letter to Senator Byrd
Tab B	New DFAS Selection Process
Tab C	Incoming Correspondence



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MEMORANDUM FROM LES ASPIN, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: New Sites for Finance and Accounting Centers

For the Department of Defense to achieve savings and efficiencies in the defense financial and accounting world, we need to streamline the Department's finance and accounting operations and consolidate inefficient operations. As part of that effort, I am announcing today a new site selection process to replace the process initiated by the previous Administration. The new process is based on a principle of fairness and shared burden to the taxpayer.

WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO ACHIEVE

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) was founded in 1991 to achieve savings through standardizing and consolidating the Department's finance and accounting policies, procedures and systems. Since its founding, DFAS has moved aggressively to improve operations in such areas as civilian pay, contract pay, debt management, and military pay operations. Our objective is to promote greater efficiency at less cost by furthering this standardization and consolidation.

DFAS currently has about 11,000 people at 5 locations: Denver, Cleveland, Kansas City, Indianapolis, and Columbus. DFAS also has 16,000 more people spread across the country in more than 300 sites ranging in size from a dozen people up to 400 people. The current plan is to eliminate a combined total of over 20,000 civilian defense jobs both from within DFAS and from within the Military Departments by standardizing and upgrading the Department's finance and accounting systems and consolidating these activities.

To achieve fully the savings and operational improvements and efficiencies anticipated by the formation of the DFAS, it is critical to reduce significantly the number of sites and systems the Department uses to conduct finance and accounting operations today to no more than a handful. Current plans indicate that once this standardization and consolidation initiative is complete, annual savings of almost one billion dollars in personnel savings will occur.

The issue before us is how best to pick the consolidation sites.

**HOW THE PRIOR ADMINISTRATION PROPOSED TO
SELECT NEW SITES**

On March 2, 1992, DFAS initiated a nationwide site selection process called the Opportunity for Economic Growth (OEG) and invited interested communities to submit proposals for consolidated finance and accounting facilities. The primary criterion used in the OEG for site selection was the extent to which local communities were willing to subsidize the cost of facilities and operations for DFAS, thereby resulting in savings to DoD.

DFAS received 216 proposals from 112 communities in 33 states by the June 1, 1992, deadline. Based on cost to DoD, 20 of these communities were selected as final candidates on December 1, 1992, with instructions to furnish final proposals to DFAS by January 4, 1993, as part of a DFAS Base Closure and Realignment proposal.

OEG PROCESS REJECTED - NOT GOOD POLICY

The OEG process, which I inherited from the previous Administration, was rejected by me because I was not convinced that it was sound public policy. The OEG was viewed by many as an auction for public service jobs. The OEG criteria also ignored other important criteria, such as the disruption of service. Many others viewed it as an unfair effort to place the cost burden of providing for a strong national defense on local communities rather than sharing the costs across the nation. Further, since this process resulted in local communities offering their own scarce resources to subsidize Defense operations, it was fundamentally inconsistent with the President's community reinvestment initiatives.

NEW SITE SELECTION PROCESS

I have decided upon a new site selection process. The new process, which will be conducted by DFAS, does not require communities to bid or otherwise offer financial support for future sites. The DFAS planning team will be led by Brigadier General Gary Hahn. We are unable to project at this time when the analysis will be complete, but we expect to proceed expeditiously.

The process will develop and analyze various options and culminate in recommendations to consolidate DFAS activities from more than 300 locations down to about 5 - 15 sites. The evaluation will be based on the following criteria:

- * cost to the government
- * maintenance of customer service
- * use of defense assets made redundant by the end of the Cold War
- * good labor supply

DFAS has been tasked to prepare a four-part analysis as follows:

- * Stay Where We Are--Leasing Space in Existing Locations

The General Services Administration (GSA) will be asked to survey available office space to be leased in the cities where the DoD already has major accounting centers--namely, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Columbus, Kansas City, and Denver. This work will yield a baseline against which to judge the next three.

- * Use Other DFAS Sites--Expanding the Number of Locations

In addition to the five large centers, we have some smaller geographically dispersed DFAS activities which may be able to be expanded. This alternative will consider expanding those sites.

- * Use Excess DoD Space--Making Use of Bases That Are Closing

This alternative will consider any excess DoD space that is vacant, or may become vacant due to closures or realignments and is consistent with potential community reuse. This approach could result in using facilities previously proposed for elimination in the base closure process.

* Use Leased Space at Other Locations

The GSA will be asked to explore the availability and cost of suitable leased space at other locations to satisfy DFAS's expansion requirements. The terms and conditions of any potential leases under any of these analyses will be determined using standard GSA criteria and regulations.

Our starting point for the DFAS review is the 20 communities that were under consideration during the previous process. Their effort has been considerable, and they will be given full consideration in this new process. Additional locations will also be considered based on the new criteria, particularly the need to review facilities that have become available because of the post-Cold War build down.

The Department has informed the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission about the new evaluation process we are undertaking.

5074

DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII
J. F. HOLLINGS, SOUTH CAROLINA
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, LOUISIANA
PATRICK J. LEAHY, VERMONT
JIM SASSER, TENNESSEE
DENNIS D'CONCINI, ARIZONA
DALE BUMPERS, ARKANSAS
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG, NEW JERSEY
TOM HARKIN, IOWA
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI, MARYLAND
HARRY REID, NEVADA
J. ROBERT KERREY, NEBRASKA
HERB KOHL, WISCONSIN
PATTY MURRAY, WASHINGTON
DIANNE FEINSTEIN, CALIFORNIA

MARK O. HATFIELD, OREGON
TED STEVENS, ALASKA
THAD COCHRAN, MISSISSIPPI
ALFONSE M. D'AMATO, NEW YORK
ARLEN SPECTER, PENNSYLVANIA
PETE V. DOMENICI, NEW MEXICO
DON NICKLES, OKLAHOMA
PHIL GRAMM, TEXAS
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND, MISSOURI
SLADE GORTON, WASHINGTON
MITCH MCCONNELL, KENTUCKY
RON WYDE, MONTANA

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025

93 JUL 6 1993

JAMES H. ENGLISH, STAFF DIRECTOR
J. KEITH KENNEDY, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

June 25, 1993

William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Recent news accounts have indicated that the Administration is embarking upon a course of action which will result in the consolidation of the Department of Defense's 300 finance and accounting operations into about 15 sites. I have been advised that the new selection process will not require potential locations to bid or otherwise offer financial support for future sites, as proposed by the previous Administration. Instead, the evaluation will be based upon such criteria as cost to the government and the availability of a good labor supply. This is welcome news, since West Virginia is not so well off financially that it can engage in a bidding war to attract Federal facilities. Nor should it have been required to do so.

West Virginia has recently been selected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the site of its new fingerprint identification operation. The Internal Revenue Service has located its national computer center in Martinsburg and plans to locate another facility in Beckley. The Bureau of Public Debt has chosen to consolidate 600 personnel at its center in Parkersburg. The Coast Guard and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms have chosen West Virginia sites for the location of computer centers. All this gives testimony to the value which Federal agencies place on relocating to West Virginia.

More specifically, West Virginia is located within reasonable driving time of Washington, D.C. headquarters units; has a skilled workforce supported by an excellent educational and technology infrastructure, including fiber optic transmission lines and utility support for massive telecommunications and automation needs; has sufficient population base with available low cost housing, with such employee-based advantages as short commuting times and cultural and exceptional recreational amenities. In addition, local cost of living and wage scales are at a level to make the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) facility competitive with the local private sector. All

President William J. Clinton
June 25, 1993
Page Two

of these factors argue in favor of locating a DFAS facility in West Virginia.

Secretary Aspin, in commenting upon his rejection of a site selection process created by the prior Administration which required communities to compete for DFAS centers by bidding and offering financial support, stated, "Making communities bid for the centers was not the right way to go about the task. Now we have a better method, based on fairness." I fully agree with Secretary Aspin's assessment. Consequently, I am writing to you to ask that West Virginia be given full and careful consideration for a DFAS center. The long-suffering people of West Virginia, who have served and sacrificed in such great numbers and with such dedication in the past three wars -- Vietnam, Korea, and World War II, would be very appreciative of whatever consideration you deem appropriate as the Administration deliberates about the consolidation of 300 current locations to about 15 locations.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. Your consideration of this request will be genuinely appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert C. Byrd", with a stylized, cursive script.

Robert C. Byrd
Chairman

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM ITOH
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: HOWARD G. PASTER 
SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

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

Since these letters address national security issues, 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.

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- 2) Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition, concerning discussions in Japan;
- 3) Charlie Rangel (D-NY) and others, concerning base closures;
- 4) Harry Johnston (D-FL) concerning gays in the military;
- 5) Bob Kerrey (D-NE), concerning IMF loans to Vietnam;
- 6) Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) and others, concerning base closures;
- ✓ 7) Robert Byrd (D-WV) concerning DFAS centers;
- 8) Peter King (R-NY) concerning international loans to Vietnam;
- 9) Jerry Nadler (D-NY) and others, concerning Haitian refugees from Guantanamo Bay;
- 10) Jerry Solomon (R-NY), concerning loans to Vietnam;
- 11) Joe Lieberman (D-CT) and others, concerning base closures;

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 20, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT BELL *RB*

SUBJECT: C-A-L Lunch Item: ACDA Staffing and CTB Negotiator

You asked me to consult with John Holum re his thinking as to ACDA senior staff positions and the related issue of CTB negotiator. In response to my July 15 memo (Tab A), you indicated that you approved "dual-hatting" our Representative to the CD, Ambassador Ledogar, for this task unless I thought we should consider Tom Graham. In a separate memo of July 15 (Tab B), Rose, Dan and I recommended that Tom be considered for a senior position other than CTB negotiator.

John's preference would be to leave this question open until he is confirmed, but he recognizes that we have already set our CTB consultations in motion and we will need to be ready to go with a negotiator before the Senate is likely to act on his nomination. He is not looking to Tom to be his deputy (he wants to identify a woman). He hopes Tom will remain as ACDA General Counsel for several months after his confirmation to help him get the organization under control and then look for some important assignment that Tom could take on. (I think the Ambassador to the NPT Review Conference might fill this bill nicely.) John's bottom line is that it is alright to start off the CTB with Ledogar dual-hatted, though he would want to reserve the option of assigning a new CD Ambassador/CTB negotiator (including, perhaps, Tom Graham) at a later date to replace Ledogar. Meanwhile, he will continue to consider other possibilities for Tom.

RECOMMENDATION

I recommend that you reconfirm with Secretaries Christopher and Aspin that you are all still comfortable with the Ledogar "dual-hat" option. We should withhold publicizing that decision, though, until Lynn Davis returns the end of next week. This will give John a little more time to consider this and allow us to double-check with Lynn that dual-hatting our CD ambassador is consistent with the organizational preferences of the other Perm-5.

Attachments

Tab A July 15 Memo Re CTB Negotiator
Tab B July 15 Memo Re Graham (w/o Attachment)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 15, 1993

BB - OK, unless
you think we should
consider Graham.
Should L. ca
at next
C-A-L
Lunch
R

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT BELL *RB*
SUBJECT: Decision Memo on CTB Negotiator

This memorandum is to confirm our conversation at yesterday's Senior Directors meeting; to wit, that Secretary Christopher, Secretary Aspin and you are agreed that we should "dual-hat" our Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament (CD), Stephen Ledogar, as our CTB Chief Negotiator with the other Perm-5 states.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That you approve my notifying the agencies that participate in the Arms Control Interagency Working Group (IAWG) that you have decided that the U.S. Ambassador to the CD will also be the Head of Delegation for the CTB negotiations.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

That you approve my notifying Ambassador Ledogar that he will head this negotiation and that I solicit his views on how best to organize his CTB delegation, including the question of whether he should be assigned a deputy with a solid background in nuclear testing issues.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

That you approve my informing key congressional staff of this decision.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

7/19

Bob -

Tony wants you to consult
with Hdum on these issues -
who he wants as deputy,
what he recommends we do
with Cedar + on CTB.

Pls do a note to TZ

By COB Tuesday so he can
discuss with Aspin at lunch on
Wed.

Rec'd 7/16 12:20pm

JUL
7/15

National Security Council
The White House

PROOFED BY: JB

LOG # 5211

URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____

SYSTEM PRS NSC INT

BYPASSED WW DESK: _____

DOCLOG JB A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
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ExecSec			
Staff Director			
D/APNSA	<u>2</u>		
APNSA			
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>3</u>	<u>JB 7/19</u>	<u>D</u>
NSC Secretariat			
<u>Bull</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>FFA</u>

A = Action

I = Information

D = Dispatch

R = Retain

N = No Further Action

cc:

VP

McLarty

Other _____

for Wed. lunch.

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

COMMENTS:

cc: NS

ebm
7/16

Consult w/
Director
CTB
refo.

DISPATCH INSTRUCTIONS:

16 JUL 53 9:31

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 15, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM:

ROBERT BELL *RbB*

SUBJECT:

Memorandum from Tom Graham

Re your request for my views on Tom Graham's July 15 memo (Tab A) offering to remain of service to the Administration after John Holum is confirmed as ACDA Director: I agree Tom can and should continue to serve in an important role in the arms control area. Tom is enormously talented and experienced, and we are indebted to him for his many accomplishments under sometimes adverse conditions during the past two administrations.

Since Secretary Christopher, Secretary Aspin and you have agreed that Ambassador Ledogar should be "dual-hatted" to handle both the CD and our CTB negotiations, I would not recommend that we revisit that decision, notwithstanding Tom's interest in the job. Instead, I would recommend we offer Tom either the position of U.S. Representative to the Standing Consultative Commission (SCC), with the rank of Ambassador, or explore whether John Holum would be interested in having Tom serve as Deputy Director at ACDA. A third option would be to ask Tom to head the U.S. delegation to the NPT Review Conference.

If for whatever reason none of these three options is deemed appropriate and no other more senior position for Tom is identified, we should at a minimum try to persuade him to remain as ACDA General Counsel.

Concurrences: Rose Gottemoeller *RG* Daniel P. Daneman *DP*

Attachment

Tab A

Incoming Graham Correspondence

We have been envisioning one of ACDA's major tasks as orchestrating the run-up to the NPT Review. Tom would do an excellent job, especially with Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

26

Tony:

Tom is excellent to work with, so I would like to see him stay in the nonproliferation area. My preference would be (1) Dep Director, (2) NPT rep. ... Dan

Bul/Bul
5299

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

July 20, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ALAN KRECKO/AW ANNE WITKOWSKY

SUBJECT: C-A-L Lunch: Protocol I to the Laws of War

We recommend that you raise with Aspin and Christopher the desirability of moving the DOD review of Protocol I into an NSC interagency process.

BACKGROUND

In the late 1970's, two Protocols were negotiated to update the laws of war, particularly to take into account the experiences of the Vietnam conflict. Protocol I addresses international armed conflicts; Protocol II addresses internal conflicts. Carter signed both Protocols. In 1987 Reagan submitted Protocol II for ratification, but withheld Protocol I. It is still pending in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (SFRC).

The Reagan Administration strongly opposed Protocol I as "fundamentally flawed." A military review found many of the provisions unduly restrictive of combat operations. More significantly, however, the Reagan Administration was highly critical of a provision in Protocol I which accorded to certain national liberation movements treatment ordinarily reserved to the armed forces of States. This provision, designed to enhance the status of the PLO and southern African liberation movements, was adopted over the objection of the United States and other Western States, which took the position that such politicization was improper in a humanitarian convention. The Carter Administration was apparently prepared to accede to the Convention subject to a reservation on this provision. The Reagan administration, however, took the position that the provision so infected the Protocol that it could not be cured by a reservation. The Bush Administration continued this position.

Ninety-six States have now become party to Protocol I. It has the strong support of the ICRC. Most of our Western allies (such as the U.K., the FRG, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada, Korea and Australia) have indicated an intention to ratify, as have China and the republics of the FSU. On the other hand, Israel has strongly opposed Protocol I. (France has also opposed, although State now believes the French would ratify if the U.S. and U.K. do.)

DOD has started an internal review of Protocol I from the standpoint of impact on military operations. In reaction, State has started an assessment of the more political elements in the Protocol.

Although we think DOD should have coordinated with the NSC before undertaking the review of a politically sensitive treaty, we believe the review should proceed. Israel will be concerned that the review will produce a changed position, and we should assure the GOI that we will hear its views fully. The NSC should coordinate this review to ensure that all viewpoints are fully reflected, and that the Administration can determine the timing of its decision on the results of that review.

Concurrences by: Robert ^{by AK} Bell, David ^{by AK} Satterfield

RECOMMENDATION

That you inform Christopher and Aspin that we understand a DOD review has been started, indicate we believe the NSC should have been consulted prior to the initiation of the review, and propose that the review continue under NSC auspices.

TO: SCHROEDER, PATRICIA

FROM: PRESIDENT

DOC DATE: 21 JUL 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: DEFENSE CONVERSION

CO

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: REPLY TO LTR FM REP SCHROEDER RE DEFENSE CONVERSION INITIATIVES

ACTION: PRES SGD LTR

DUE DATE: 29 JUN 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HAHN

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
JONES
NSC CHRON
ROSNER

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY

DATE

BY HAND

W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSMEM

CLOSED BY: NSMEM

DOC 4 OF 4

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 21, 1993

Dear Pat:

Thank you for your letter concerning defense reinvestment and conversion. I share your commitment to maintaining a strong technology and industrial base even as we reduce the defense budget.

Like you, I have been impressed with the work of the Defense Technology Conversion Council in implementing the Technology Reinvestment Project (TRP). That is why my Administration's budget for fiscal year 1994 requests increased or at least roughly level funding for most TRP programs. The exception is manufacturing extension, an activity for which the Department of Commerce rather than the Department of Defense, should provide the bulk of federal funds beginning in fiscal year 1995 (the initial appropriation covers 1993 and 1994). Having said that, I am inclined to agree with Deputy Defense Secretary Bill Perry's statement at a recent Senate Armed Services Committee hearing; Dr. Perry said that if ARPA receives upwards of 10,000 TRP proposals, as some people expect, the Department of Defense may need to put additional funds into the program.

As for the National Economic Council, I do not believe it is feasible to give the NEC direct operational control or day-to-day management over the agencies' defense reinvestment and conversion initiatives. However, I do believe that the NEC can continue to improve agency coordination and responsiveness in this important area. The five-part program on revitalizing base closure communities, which I announced on July 2 at a press conference with six other cabinet secretaries, is evidence of the agencies' desire and ability to work together.

I appreciate your concerns and I look forward to working with you and Members of Congress to strengthen our nation's defense conversion efforts.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Patricia Schroeder
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE PRESIDENT HAS⁴⁶⁸⁵ SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 21, 1993

33 JUL 21 A8:02

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE 
ROBERT RUBIN
HOWARD PASTER 

SUBJECT: Letter from Representative Schroeder RE: Defense
Conversion Initiatives

Purpose

To respond to Representative Schroeder's recommendations that the Technology Reinvestment Project funding be increased and that operational control of defense conversion initiatives be placed within the National Economic Council.

Background

Representative Schroeder expresses concern over a decrease in Technology Reinvestment Project (TRP) funding from fiscal years 1993 to 1994. As shown at Tab B, most project areas have remained level or increased, with the exception of manufacturing extension. Responsibility for funding manufacturing extension activities is in the process of being transferred to the Department of Commerce. In responding to a question from Senator Nunn during recent testimony, Deputy Defense Secretary Perry acknowledged that if ARPA receives upwards of 10,000 TRP proposals, as some people forecast, then DoD may want to increase TRP funding to take advantage of a larger number of quality proposals.

Regarding "operational control," we do not believe that day-to-day details of the agencies' defense conversion initiatives should be managed from the White House. The NEC is attempting to improve interagency coordination through its Defense Reinvestment and Conversion Working Group. Success of this group's efforts was most recently evident in the five-part program to revitalize base closure communities that you and six cabinet secretaries announced on July 2.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Representative Schroeder
Tab B Technology Reinvestment Project Funding
Tab C DepSecDef Perry Testimony
Tab D Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 9, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*
FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *SJ*
SUBJECT: Letter to President from Representative Schroeder
RE: Defense Conversion Initiatives

Representative Schroeder, Chairwoman of the HASC Subcommittee on Research and Technology, has written the President about the lack of funding in the FY 1994 ARPA Technology Reinvestment Program (TRP) and the lack of central "operational control" over defense conversion initiatives (Tab D). She suggests that the President designate, perhaps by Executive Order, part of the NEC to have operational control over the federal defense conversion program.

A comparison of FY 1993 and FY 1994 Technology Reinvestment Project Funding is listed at Tab B. The decrease in manufacturing extension funding arises from (1) sizable portions of FY 1993 funding that will be available for expenditure in FY 1994 and (2) the decision that the Department of Commerce should begin funding the major portion of this activity in future budgets. Nevertheless, if the TRP program receives up to 10,000 proposals later this month as some expect, the Department of Defense may want to increase TRP funding to address a larger number of quality TRP proposals. Deputy Secretary of Defense Perry emphasized this possibility in testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee on June 23 (Tab C).

We do not support Representative Schroeder's recommendation to place "operational control" of the agencies' defense reinvestment and conversion programs within the NEC. We should not attempt to manage the day-to-day details of these programs from the White House. On the other hand, we will continue to improve interagency coordination in addressing defense conversion issues, as has been the case in the NEC Defense Reinvestment and Conversion Working Group. Most recently this cooperation was evident in the Military Base Reutilization Plan announced by the President and six cabinet secretaries on July 2.

Concurrences by: Jeremy Rosner, Dorothy Robyn (NEC)
Don Gessaman (OMB)

In draft
In draft

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I	Memorandum for the President
Tab A	Letter to Representative Schroeder
Tab B	Technology Reinvestment Project Funding
Tab C	DepSecDef Perry Testimony
Tab D	Incoming Correspondence

Technology Reinvestment Program (TRP)
Funding (\$ in millions)

<u>Project</u>	<u>FY93 Appropriated Available</u>	<u>FY94 Requested</u>
Defense Dual Use Critical Technology Partnerships	81.9	148
Commercial-Military Integration Partnerships	42.1	35
Regional Technology Alliances Assistance Program	90.5	85
Defense Advanced Manufacturing Technology Partnerships	23.5	30
Manufacturing Extension Programs	87.4	25
Defense Dual Use Assistance Extension Program	90.8	
Manufacturing Engineering Education Grant Program	43.6	30
Manufacturing Experts in the Classroom	4.6	
Small Business Innovative Research Program	7.2	
TOTAL	471.6	353

1 been very effective. We are also using those same provisions
2 for civilian retirements. I mean, comparable provisions for
3 civilian retirements. That has also turned out to be very
4 effective.

5 Now, we only began the introduction or the implementation
6 of those provisions 2 months ago, and so it is perhaps a
7 little early to give you a final report on how effective it
8 is, but all of the preliminary reports I am getting from the
9 services are that they are very grateful for that provision
10 and they found it is being applied very effectively.

11 Chairman Nunn: Well, I am glad to hear that. Are you
12 implementing also the additional 5 years credit. Have you
13 gotten to that stage yet so you can earn additional retirement
14 points after you are out of the military for going?

15 Dr. Perry: I will have to report back to you on that
16 point, Senator Nunn.

17 Chairman Nunn: ~~I have been told~~, Dr. Perry, that ARPA
18 could receive between 3,000 and 10,000 proposals in response
19 to their broad area announcement for technology reinvestment
20 programs. Is it going to be possible to evaluate that many
21 proposals in a reasonable timeframe?

22 Dr. Perry: No. If we really get 10,000 proposals, we
23 will have to extend the period of evaluation. We will have to
24 break them up into categories somehow. In a certain sense, I
25 hope that turns out to be true. That is, I hope that the

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PERRY TESTIMONY
BEFORE SASC

JUNE 23, 1993

1 program has elicited that much interest. But the program, we
2 did not plan on that level of response and we do not have the
3 facilities, the resources, for dealing with that level of
4 response in the timeframe of the original program.

5 Also assuming that some reasonable percentage of these
6 proposals are good proposals, we do not have enough resources
7 in the program, then, to fund all of the attractive proposals.

8 So if that happens and if many of these proposals are
9 good proposals, we will have to evaluate how we proceed on
10 this program, either by putting more people for evaluation,
11 possibly putting more funds in it for supporting the program.

12 Chairman Nunn: The community impact mitigation measures
13 that Congress enacted in 1990 and enhanced in 1992 have been
14 very slow to be implemented by the executive branch. Funds
15 that were to be made available to help support the economic
16 adjustment programs of the Department of Labor and Commerce
17 were slow to be transferred and communities and individuals
18 whose economic livelihood was uprooted have not, certainly,
19 received in many cases timely assistance. Do you believe the
20 executive branch -- and not just the Defense Department
21 because this goes far beyond the Defense Department -- is
22 mobilized now to meet these real and increasing needs, or do
23 you see a real gap between the intentions and the capability
24 of the executive branch at this point?

25 Dr. Perry: Well, first of all let me say that the

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U.S. House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Washington, DC 20515

93 JUL 18 P12: 54

June 17, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President:

As the Subcommittee on Research and Technology approaches consideration of the major portion of 1994 defense conversion initiatives, I wanted to share a number of concerns I have on this important subject.

Your proposal for a \$20 billion defense conversion program over the next five years shows what a refreshing change it is to have a willing partner, rather than a staunch adversary, in the White House. I know you are personally engaged in this effort and have put top notch people to work on the issue.

I am concerned, however, about two major problems, the lack of a central coordination point with operational control, and the alarming drop in the Technology Reinvestment Project budget request for 1994. Both of these problems send disturbing signals as to whether we can continue in 1994 the promising start we have made in 1993. If we do not act on them soon, we will lose another year which we cannot afford.

Given the range of departments involved in defense conversion, I agree with your decision to place coordination authority in the White House, namely at the National Economic Council. But while this may be the right place and the NEC has an excellent staff under Robert Rubin's leadership, it has a number of other pressing issues before it.

Without having to create yet another "czar," I believe you should designate, perhaps by Executive Order, part of the NEC to have operational control over the federal defense conversion program. The entity with operational control can coordinate and direct the disparate departments into a coherent program. We should avoid meeting and studying the problem to death.

Under the subcommittee's analysis, the defense conversion programs in the 1994 budget request show a disturbing decline, rather than much needed growth. For example, the Technology Reinvestment Project is reduced from \$605 million authorized in 1993 to \$275 million requested in 1994. Other programs included

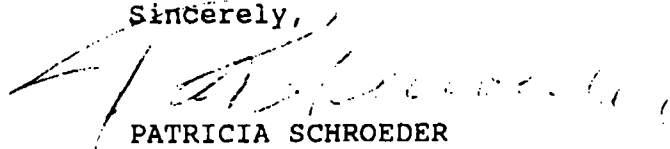
The President
June 17, 1993
Page 2

in the 1994 conversion program appear to be programs funded with past years but not included under the conversion rubric.

I have been very impressed with the work of the Defense Technology Conversion Council working towards implementation of the 1993 Technology Reinvestment Project. The DTCC has pulled together, for the first time, various departments and agencies to administer the program. They expect to get between 7,000 to 10,000 proposals, many of which will be of high quality. I am fearful that, under the present levels of funding, many excellent projects will not be funded by this program and would then become attractive targets of acquisition by overseas investors. The Subcommittee hopes to substantially increase this program for 1994 to keep first rate programs in the United States.

I appreciate your consideration of my concerns and hope we can work with you in making defense conversion truly effective for fiscal 1994.

Sincerely,



PATRICIA SCHROEDER
Chairwoman
Subcommittee on Research
and Technology

PS/si

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JUNE 22, 1993

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE PATRICIA SCHROEDER

SUBJECT: SHARES CONCERNS REGARDING THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY APPROACH OF THE 94
DEFENSE CONVERSION INITIATIVES

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
HOWARD PASTER		ORG	93/06/22		C 93/06/22
WILLIAM ITOH	REFERRAL NOTE: _____	RSA	93/06/22		____/____/____
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		____/____/____		____/____/____
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		____/____/____		____/____/____
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		____/____/____		____/____/____
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		____/____/____		____/____/____

COMMENTS: _____

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

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*****
*ACTION CODES;          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                      *                      *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL  *      OF SIGNER   *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED          *      CODE = A     *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED          *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                      *      OUTGOING    *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                      *                      *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                      *                      *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                      *                      *
*****
  
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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
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KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

SCANNED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 17, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR WILL ITOH AND JIM MURR

FROM:

HOWARD G. PASTER *HP*

SUBJECT:

Presidential Correspondence

Attached is a copy of a letter that was sent to the President from Pat Schroeder (D-CO). I have also enclosed a copy of my acknowledgement letter to her.

The President has requested that he see and sign every letter going to Capitol Hill. We did not want to fully answer the questions addressed in Representative Schroeder's letter without assistance from your office; therefore, I would appreciate your office drafting a response and returning it to LeeAnn Inadomi (WH-East Wing) within 48 hours. She will then print the letter in final form and have the President sign the letter.

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

Attachments

08/17/93 09:52 202 225 6890

HASC

001/002

U.S. House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
Washington, DC 20515

June 17, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President:

As the Subcommittee on Research and Technology approaches consideration of the major portion of 1994 defense conversion initiatives, I wanted to share a number of concerns I have on this important subject.

Your proposal for a \$20 billion defense conversion program over the next five years shows what a refreshing change it is to have a willing partner, rather than a staunch adversary, in the White House. I know you are personally engaged in this effort and have put top notch people to work on the issue.

I am concerned, however, about two major problems, the lack of a central coordination point with operational control, and the alarming drop in the Technology Reinvestment Project budget request for 1994. Both of these problems send disturbing signals as to whether we can continue in 1994 the promising start we have made in 1993. If we do not act on them soon, we will lose another year which we cannot afford.

Given the range of departments involved in defense conversion, I agree with your decision to place coordination authority in the White House, namely at the National Economic Council. But while this may be the right place and the NEC has an excellent staff under Robert Rubin's leadership, it has a number of other pressing issues before it.

Without having to create yet another "czar," I believe you should designate, perhaps by Executive Order, part of the NEC to have operational control over the federal defense conversion program. The entity with operational control can coordinate and direct the disparate departments into a coherent program. We should avoid meeting and studying the problem to death.

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06/17/93 09:53 202 225 6690

HASC

002/002

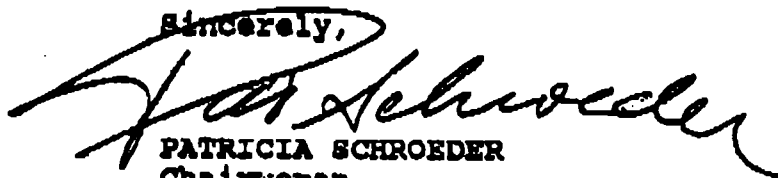
The President
June 17, 1993
Page 2

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I have been very impressed with the work of the Defense Technology Conversion Council working towards implementation of the 1993 Technology Reinvestment Project. The DTCC has pulled together, for the first time, various departments and agencies to administer the program. They expect to get between 7,000 to 10,000 proposals, many of which will be of high quality. I am fearful that, under the present levels of funding, many excellent projects will not be funded by this program and would then become attractive targets of acquisition by overseas investors. The Subcommittee hopes to substantially increase this program for 1994 to keep first rate programs in the United States.

I appreciate your consideration of my concerns and hope we can work with you in making defense conversion truly effective for fiscal 1994.

Sincerely,



PATRICIA SCHROEDER
Chairwoman
Subcommittee on Research
and Technology

PS/si

TO: SHERFIELD, M

FROM: ITOH

DOC DATE: 21 JUL 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: DEFENSE POLICY

MP

PERSONS: WEAR, NORMAN G

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO PRES FOR USAF RESERVE SEMINARY WAIVER

ACTION: KENNEY SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 16 JUL 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HAHN

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
EXECSEC
HAHN

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY

WH

DATE

7/21

BY HAND

W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSKDB

DOC 3 OF 3

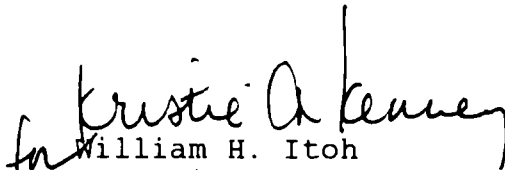
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 21, 1993

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

SUBJECT: Request to the President for USAF Reserve
Seminary Waiver

We have been asked to respond to a request for a waiver (attached) to the requirement that Norman G. Wear be formally ordained before he can enter the U.S. Air Force Reserve as a chaplain. Please provide an official DoD position and draft response on this request by July 30.


for William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

Attachment
Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 19, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RHB*FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*SUBJECT: Request to the President for USAF Reserve Seminary
Waiver

At Tab A Bobby Hildebrand has written the President to obtain a waiver from the requirement that Norman G. Wear be formally ordained before he can enter the U.S. Air Force Reserve as a chaplain. The memorandum at Tab I asks the Department of Defense to provide background and a draft response.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature

Tab A Incoming Correspondence

3241 Highway 24
Chidester, AR 71726
(501) 836-9882
June 15, 1993

T.S.
Honorable Bill Clinton
The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20506

RE: Seminary Waiver for
Norman G. Wear

Dear President Clinton:

Just a note to say thanks for your hospitality and allowing Ben Garner, Paul Lucas and I to visit with you on April 27, 1993.

I am requesting your approval of a seminary waiver for Norman G. Wear to enter the USAF Reserve as a Chaplain for the Churches of Christ. (The Mormons were given such a waiver)

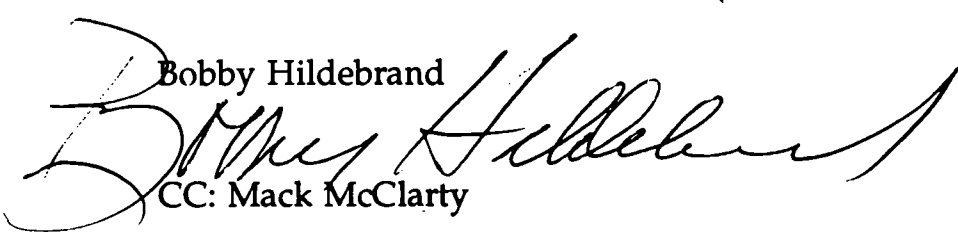
The Churches of Christ do not operate a seminary to provide formal ordination. They do however, provide formal Ecclesiastical Endorsement/approval after a careful review of the individuals education, experience, character and professional suitability to serve in the military services. Norman Wear is a former Air Force officer and meets all the other requirements.

Norman has provided Mr. Ed Fry in Congressman's Ray Thornton's office (202-225-2506) a copy of the total commissioning package which was returned from HDQRTS USAF Reserve pending a waiver and resubmission.

I appreciate your support of Dr. Wear and his seminary waiver.

Warmest personal regards,

Bobby Hildebrand


CC: Mack McClarty

TO: KENNEDY, EDWARD M

FROM: LAKE

DOC DATE: 21 JUL 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: ARMS CONTROL

NCO

PERSONS: KALICKI, JAN

LINDSEY, B

SUBJECT: REPLY TO LTR FM SEN KENNEDY RE SUGGESTION FOR KALICKI AS DIRECTOR OF
ACDA

ACTION: LAKE SGD LTR

DUE DATE: 02 JUL 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: WITKOWSKY

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
NSC CHRON
ROSNER
WITKOWSKY

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY

DATE

BY HAND

W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSMEM

DOC 3 OF 3

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 21, 1993

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for letting me know that you have recommended Jan Kalicki to us for the position of ACDA Director.

I certainly agree that Jan's accomplishments when he was on your staff and thereafter have been impressive. I did want to inform you, however, that the President is now discussing the position with another candidate.

I appreciate being kept apprised of your views on this question.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Tony L.", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

The Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
Chairman, Committee on Labor
and Human Resources
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Edward M. Kennedy
Massachusetts



United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

4851

June 24, 1993

The Honorable Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Tony:

I'm enclosing a letter I've sent today to Bruce Lindsey at the White House, recommending Jan Kalicki to be Director of ACDA. Jan did an excellent job on arms control and many other issues for me for many years on my Senate staff. I'm confident he'll do an excellent job at ACDA.

I know that you know Jan too, but I wanted you to see my letter to Bruce. I hope you'll give Jan the highest consideration for Director.

Sincerely,

E. M. Kennedy

Edward M. Kennedy

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

July 15, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*
FROM: ANNE WITKOWSKY *AW*
SUBJECT: Candidate for ACDA Director

Senator Kennedy has written to you to inform you that he has sent a letter to Bruce Lindsey recommending Jan Kalicki to be Director of ACDA. It may be useful to acknowledge his letter, even before we are in a position to announce who the new Director will be.

Concurrence by: Jeremy Rosner *JR*

Recommendation

That you sign the attached letter to Senator Kennedy.

Attachments

Tab I Letter to Senator Kennedy
Tab A Letter from Senator Kennedy

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2101

June 24, 1993

The Honorable Bruce R. Lindsey
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bruce:

I am writing to give my strong recommendation for Jan Kalicki to be Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

As you know, ACDA has always been of special significance to my family, ever since it was established by President Kennedy. In the post-Cold War years, its activities will need to be significantly restructured and related to a new national security agenda. I can think of no one better suited to this task than Jan Kalicki.

For many years, Jan has been deeply involved with issues of national security and arms control. He served in ACDA himself in the early 1970's, where he was responsible for developing new regional arms control approaches to East Asia. Later, he was a principal architect of new nuclear export and non-proliferation policies when he served on the Policy Planning Staff in the State Department under Henry Kissinger and Cy Vance.

Jan was the chief foreign policy adviser on my Senate staff from 1977 to 1984. He did an outstanding job, and played a large role in developing Congressional support for SALT II, START, and a Comprehensive Test Ban.

Since then, as Executive Director and Senior Adviser at the Center for Foreign Policy Development at Brown University, Jan has led important studies on arms control, mutual security and public opinion in the U.S., the former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe. He maintained these interests while also serving as Senior Vice President responsible for Eastern Europe and the Middle East at Lehman Brothers in New York.

I believe that as ACDA Director, Jan would work well with the Secretaries of State and Defense, the National Security Adviser, the Director of Central Intelligence, as well as with Congress. I hope that you will give him the highest consideration for this position.

With my respect and warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Edward M. Kennedy

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	06/00/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 46

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - July 1993 #3 [2]

2016-0152-F

vz4439

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]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

5303

July 21, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise MPA BILATERAL
TRAINING 2-93

Attached at Tab I is a proposed memorandum to the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, approving military exercise MPA BILATERAL TRAINING 2-93. At Tab II Defense recommends approval and State concurs.

MPA BILATERAL TRAINING 2-93 is a small bilateral training exercise with maritime patrol aircrew from the U.S. and Turkey. This exercise will include classroom training in maintenance and ASW techniques, cross-decking of personnel for training and ASW prosecution and professional interchanges. It will involve one U.S. P-3C aircraft (20 people), one Turkish diesel submarine and approximately 30 Turkish MPA personnel. It will take place in the Sea of Marmara or the Black Sea off the coast of Turkey.

The critical cancellation date is July 27, 1993.

Concurrence by: Jane Holt *JH*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I approving the exercise.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature

Tab II OSD Executive Secretary Memorandum, July 20, 1993

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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By *VL* NARA, Date *10/3/2016*
216-0527

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise MPA BILATERAL
TRAINING 2-93

Military exercise MPA BILATERAL TRAINING 2-93 is approved.

William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000



20 JUL 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise -
MPA BILATERAL TRAINING 2-93

The Department of Defense recommends NSC approval of the attached Significant Military Exercise Brief, Exercise MPA BILATERAL TRAINING 2-93. The Department of State concurs with this recommendation.

Please note the critical cancellation date is 27 July 1993.


Michael B. Sherfield
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
As stated

This document is UNCLASSIFIED
when separated from its attachment.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief [MPA Bilateral Training 2-93] (1 page)	07/02/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 46

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - July 1993 #3 [2]

2016-0152-F
vz4439

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)]

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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

July 21, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT BELL *RB*

SUBJECT: Letter to Senator Bumpers, Et Al, Re Trident
Missile Termination

Senators Bumpers and Sasser and Representatives Penny and Woolsey have written the President (Tab C) to propose that no additional Trident D-5 missiles be procured. The President's FY 1994 budget request includes \$1.14 billion to procure the next annual increment of 24 D-5 missiles. Secretary Aspin has recently written the congressional defense committees (Tab B) expressing his strong support for the President's budget request for D-5 procurement.

Concurrence: *Jeff* Jeremy Rosner

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memo to the President at Tab I recommending that he sign the letters at Tab A to the four Members opposing their proposal.

Attachments

Tab I	Memo to the President
Tab A	Letters to Four Members of Congress
Tab B	Secretary of Defense Letter to Defense Committees
Tab C	Incoming Correspondence from Members

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
HOWARD PASTER

SUBJECT: Letter to Senator Bumpers and Others on Trident D-5
Missile Procurement

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Senators Bumpers and Sasser and Representatives Penny and Woolsey (Tab C) recommending that procurement of Trident D-5 submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) be terminated after Fiscal Year 1993 (FY93).

Background

The Navy is currently planning on deploying a fleet of eighteen Trident nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs) as the sea-based leg of the Triad of strategic nuclear forces the United States will maintain under the START II Treaty. The fourteenth Trident was commissioned earlier this month. Funding for all eighteen have been authorized and appropriated by Congress.

Your FY94 budget request contains \$1.14 billion to procure the next increment of D-5 SLBMs to go aboard the Trident SSBNs. Although the Bottom-Up Review (BUR) is considering a number of options for the Trident SSBN levels below the eighteen currently planned, no decisions have been made. In addition, procurement of D-5 SLBMs in FY94 and FY95 is required in the unlikely event the BUR were to recommend -- and you were to approve -- taking the Trident fleet down to ten boats.

In their letter, Senators Bumpers and Sasser and Representatives Penny and Woolsey do not recommend reducing the Trident fleet below eighteen; nor do they recommend deploying fewer total warheads on these Tridents than the Navy currently plans -- 1,728. Instead, they recommend that to avoid having to procure additional D-5 missiles, we instead equip each D-5 with twice as many warheads as the United States plans under START II (eight vice four) and leave half of the SLBM launchers (or "tubes") on each of the eighteen Tridents empty. To avoid having these empty tubes count against START II ceilings (which would put us in

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

violation of the Treaty), the Members recommend that the United States negotiate a "detubing" agreement in the five-nation START implementation body, the Joint Compliance and Implementation Commission (JCIC), under which these launchers would not count even though they had not been dismantled.

The problem with this "detubing" idea is that it would open a Pandora's Box in terms of proposals by our START partners for relief from weapons elimination requirements they find onerous. If the United States were to ask Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan for permission to ignore the strict START SLBM launcher elimination procedures, each of these states would most likely demand a quid pro quo in areas under both START and CFE (the "Conventional Forces in Europe" treaty) where they are already pressing us to simplify or waive weapons elimination requirements. The result could be an unravelling of the meticulously negotiated dismantlement procedures contained in both accords.

For this and other reasons, Secretary Aspin has recently written the congressional defense committees (Tab B) to advise them of his support for continued D-5 SLBM production.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters at Tab A expressing your opposition to the course of action recommended by the four Senators and Representatives.

Attachments

Tab A	Letters to Members of Congress
Tab B	Secretary of Defense Letter to Defense Committees
Tab C	Incoming Correspondence from Members of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter proposing that procurement of Trident D-5 submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) be terminated after Fiscal Year 1993 (FY93).

As you know, the United States is currently planning on deploying a fleet of eighteen Trident nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs) as the sea-based leg of the Triad of strategic nuclear forces the United States will maintain under the START II Treaty. My FY94 budget request contains \$1.14 billion to procure the next annual increment of D-5 SLBMs to go aboard the Trident SSBNs. Although the Bottom-Up Review (BUR) is considering a number of options for the Trident SSBN levels below the eighteen currently planned, no decisions have been made. In addition, procurement of D-5 SLBMs in FY94 and FY95 is required even if the BUR were to recommend and I were to approve reducing the Trident fleet to ten SSBNs.

I appreciate that you are not recommending that we reduce the Trident fleet below eighteen or that we deploy fewer total warheads on these Tridents than the Navy currently plans -- 1,728. Instead, you recommend that we avoid the necessity for buying additional D-5 missiles by equipping each D-5 with twice as many warheads as the United States plans under START II (eight vice four) and that we leave half of the SLBM launchers on each of the eighteen Tridents empty. To avoid having these empty tubes count against the START II ceilings (which would put us in violation of the Treaty), you propose that the United States negotiate a "detubing" agreement in the five-nation START implementation body, the Joint Compliance and Implementation Commission (JCIC), under which these launchers would not count even though they had not been dismantled.

While this is a novel idea, my concern is that it would open a Pandora's box in terms of proposals by our START partners for relief from treaty dismantlement requirements they find onerous. If the United States were to ask Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan for permission to ignore the strict START SLBM launcher elimination procedures, each of these states would most likely demand a quid pro quo in areas under both START and CFE

where they are already pressing us to simplify or waive weapons elimination requirements. The result could be an unravelling of the meticulously negotiated dismantlement procedures contained in both accords.

For this reason, and other reasons which Secretary Aspin has enunciated in a recent letter to the congressional defense committees, I would be opposed to any proposal to terminate D-5 production after FY 1993.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Jim Sasser
Chairman
Committee on the Budget
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Dale:

Thank you for your letter proposing that procurement of Trident D-5 submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) be terminated after Fiscal Year 1993 (FY93).

As you know, the United States is currently planning on deploying a fleet of eighteen Trident nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs) as the sea-based leg of the Triad of strategic nuclear forces the United States will maintain under the START II Treaty. My FY94 budget request contains \$1.14 billion to procure the next annual increment of D-5 SLBMs to go aboard the Trident SSBNs. Although the Bottom-Up Review (BUR) is considering a number of options for the Trident SSBN levels below the eighteen currently planned, no decisions have been made. In addition, procurement of D-5 SLBMs in FY94 and FY95 is required even if the BUR were to recommend and I were to approve reducing the Trident fleet to ten SSBNs.

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where they are already pressing us to simplify or waive weapons elimination requirements. The result could be an unravelling of the meticulously negotiated dismantlement procedures contained in both accords.

For this reason, and other reasons which Secretary Aspin has enunciated in a recent letter to the congressional defense committees, I would be opposed to any proposal to terminate D-5 production after FY 1993.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Dale Bumpers
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Lynn:

Thank you for your letter proposing that procurement of Trident D-5 submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) be terminated after Fiscal Year 1993 (FY93).

As you know, the United States is currently planning on deploying a fleet of eighteen Trident nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs) as the sea-based leg of the Triad of strategic nuclear forces the United States will maintain under the START II Treaty. My FY94 budget request contains \$1.14 billion to procure the next annual increment of D-5 SLBMs to go aboard the Trident SSBNs. Although the Bottom-Up Review (BUR) is considering a number of options for the Trident SSBN levels below the eighteen currently planned, no decisions have been made. In addition, procurement of D-5 SLBMs in FY94 and FY95 is required even if the BUR were to recommend and I were to approve reducing the Trident fleet to ten SSBNs.

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where they are already pressing us to simplify or waive weapons elimination requirements. The result could be an unravelling of the meticulously negotiated dismantlement procedures contained in both accords.

For this reason, and other reasons which Secretary Aspin has enunciated in a recent letter to the congressional defense committees, I would be opposed to any proposal to terminate D-5 production after FY 1993.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Lynn C. Woolsey
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Tim:

Thank you for your letter proposing that procurement of Trident D-5 submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) be terminated after Fiscal Year 1993 (FY93).

As you know, the United States is currently planning on deploying a fleet of eighteen Trident nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs) as the sea-based leg of the Triad of strategic nuclear forces the United States will maintain under the START II Treaty. My FY94 budget request contains \$1.14 billion to procure the next annual increment of D-5 SLBMs to go aboard the Trident SSBNs. Although the Bottom-Up Review (BUR) is considering a number of options for the Trident SSBN levels below the eighteen currently planned, no decisions have been made. In addition, procurement of D-5 SLBMs in FY94 and FY95 is required even if the BUR were to recommend and I were to approve reducing the Trident fleet to ten SSBNs.

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where they are already pressing us to simplify or waive weapons elimination requirements. The result could be an unravelling of the meticulously negotiated dismantlement procedures contained in both accords.

For this reason, and other reasons which Secretary Aspin has enunciated in a recent letter to the congressional defense committees, I would be opposed to any proposal to terminate D-5 production after FY 1993.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Timothy J. Penny
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

11 9 JUL 1993

Honorable Sam Nunn
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In advance of the upcoming mark-up of the President's FY 93-94 Defense Budget, I would like to reaffirm the importance I attach to continued Trident II (D-5) missile production.

While the risk of nuclear war is at an all time low, maintaining a robust and credible nuclear deterrent is critical as we work to reduce the residual nuclear threat. Looking out to our nuclear force under START II, the United States will rely more heavily on submarine launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs). Terminating D-5 missile production now would have the following adverse consequences:

The D-5 missile production requested for FY 94 and FY 95 is required to equip the ten Atlantic SSBNs scheduled to carry D-5 missiles, of which five are now operational and the remainder are in various stages of construction. Continued production in these years will be needed even if we were to reduce the number of operational tests to below currently accepted levels. D-5 procurement in FY96 and beyond depends upon future judgments regarding overall Trident submarine force size, the possible D-5 retrofit of C-4 missiles now carried by older Trident submarines, and the size of the operational test program.

Modifying the submarines under construction -- as some have suggested -- to carry C-4 missiles would leave us with brand new SSBNs carrying an aging, less capable missile whose service life is limited.

Terminating D-5 missile production now would shut down the only operating strategic ballistic missile production line in the United States. Sustaining a low rate of D-5 production, and the associated industrial and technology bases, provide a key and unique hedge against future uncertainties.

Finally, ending production would also eliminate incentives for Russia to implement both START I and START II. While we are optimistic that START I and II will ultimately enter into force, it is highly premature and unwise to make force structure decisions now -- such as stopping D-5 missile production -- based on that optimism.

Continued D-5 production is, therefore, essential to the future health of our deterrent capability. I strongly urge your continued support for this critical program.

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

93 JUL 14 P6: 19 Washington, DC 20515

July 9, 1993

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Trident II (D-5) missile has become a significant issue in the U.S. Congress. This submarine-launched ballistic missile is one of the last remaining nuclear weapon delivery systems still being procured by the U.S. However, vastly improved superpower relations, a reduction in nuclear arsenals under the START agreements, and large federal budget deficits all dictate that we should save billions of dollars by ending procurement of the D-5 missile after FY 1993.

The Department of Defense plans to spend \$4.4 billion for D-5 missile procurement over the next five years. The DoD has requested \$1.2 billion in FY 1994 alone. We have sponsored legislation this year seeking to end procurement of the D-5 missile after FY 1993. With careful planning, we believe that the U.S. can adopt an appropriate mix of warheads and missiles which would save billions of dollars. Part of that planning should involve consultations with the other parties to the START agreements on the possibility of allowing the reduction of the number of Trident II (D-5) missiles on each submarine.

The START agreements between the U.S. and Russia specify the allowed number of deployed strategic nuclear warheads and delivery systems for the two countries. Under START II, the U.S. may deploy a maximum of 1,750 submarine-based nuclear warheads as part of the overall total of 3,500 strategic nuclear warheads.

Currently, the Navy plans to deploy ten Trident II submarines each carrying 24 D-5 missiles (and four nuclear warheads per missile). There are already eight Trident I submarines deployed - each carrying 24 C-4 missiles (and four nuclear warheads per missile). The two Trident fleets would carry a total of 1,728 warheads under this plan - which is just within the START II limits.

Our proposal would retain the Trident I submarine fleet as it is currently configured, but makes an adjustment to the missile and warhead mix of the Trident II submarines. We propose that each of the ten Trident II submarines carry 12 D-5 missiles (and eight nuclear warheads per missile), rather than 24 D-5 missiles (and four nuclear warheads per missile). Our proposal would also result in a total of 1,728 submarine-based nuclear warheads.

The collapse of the Soviet Union should have greatly reduced the number of targets against which our submarine-launched ballistic missiles are aimed. Strategic deterrence can certainly be maintained with the twelve missile per boat option.

According to the START II agreement, the D-5 missile may carry between four and eight warheads each, but each Trident submarine is counted as having 24 missiles regardless of the number of missiles actually deployed on the submarines. Hence, even if the U.S. decided to reduce its D-5 missile procurement and deploy only twelve missiles per submarine, the number of missiles deployed would still be counted at 24 under the START II agreement.

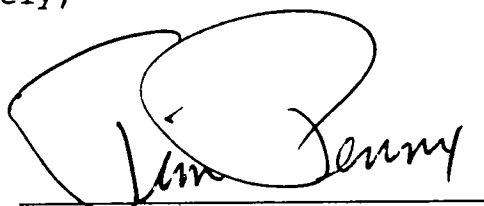
However, the U.S. could seek an understanding with Russia on these counting rules through the Bilateral Implementation Commission or the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission (most likely avoiding an amendment to START).

On a related issue, we believe that the planned backfit of the eight Trident I submarines (currently carrying the C-4 missile) to carry the D-5 missile should be canceled. Terminating this unnecessary program would save over \$2 billion and would decrease the need for additional D-5 missiles.

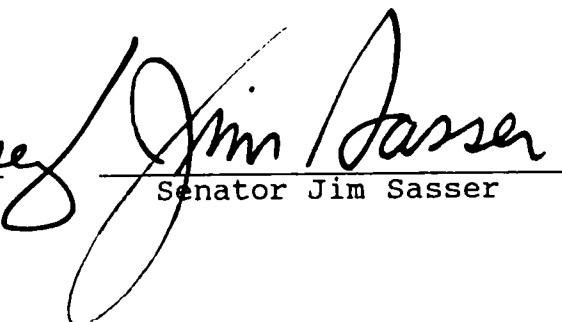
We would appreciate the views of your administration on these issues. Due to the fact that these issues will be debated on the floor of the House and the Senate in the near future, we ask that any comments be sent as soon as possible.

Sincerely,


Senator Dale Bumpers


Rep. Timothy J. Penny


Rep. Lynn Woolsey


Senator Jim Sasser

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM ITOH

FROM: HOWARD G. PASTER *HP*
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL MAIL

Attached is a copy of letter sent to the President from several members of Congress.

Since these letters address national security issues, I would appreciate your assistance in drafting a response.

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

Enclosure