

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Chron File - November 1993 #2 [4]

Staff Office-Individual:

Defense Policy-Bell, Robert

Original OA/ID Number:

48

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Legislative Referral Memorandum LRM #M-936. [CIA Act] [partial] (1 page)	11/16/1993	P3/b(3)
002. memo	Legislative Referral Memorandum LRM #M-934. [CIA Act] [partial] (1 page)	11/16/1993	P3/b(3)
003. memo	For the President from Anthony Lake. Subject: The Future of the Army. Record ID: 9308459. (4 pages)	11/19/1993	P1/b(1)
004. memo	Duplicate of 003. (4 pages)	11/19/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 48

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - November 1993 #2 [4]

2016-0152-F

vz4506

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]
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an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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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]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 18, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RGB*

FROM: PETER FEAVER *PDF*

SUBJECT: First Lady's Visit to Joint Armed Forces Officers' Wives Luncheon (JAFOWL)

The Office of the First Lady requested assistance in preparation for her attendance at the Joint Armed Forces Officers' Wives Luncheon on November 19, 1993. Specifically, they requested a short background memo outlining issues of probable concern to the spouses of service members that might arise during the luncheon. Tab A of Tab I provides that information in the format requested by the Office of the First Lady.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign and forward the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the First Lady

Tab A Background on Issues of Concern to Joint Armed Forces Officers' Wives

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Your Attendance at the Joint Armed Forces
Officers' Wives Luncheon

Tab A is a background memo highlighting various issues of concern to military spouses that may arise during your luncheon.

Attachments

Tab A Issues of Concern to the Joint Armed Forces Officers'
Wives

ISSUES OF CONCERN TO THE JOINT ARMED FORCES OFFICERS WIVES

First Lady and Mrs. Gore's Membership in the Wives' Clubs

Traditionally, the Wives' Clubs of the various services have extended honorary memberships to the First Lady and the wife of the Vice President. The Navy Officers' Wives Club received your letter of decline and the other clubs are still awaiting your response. Mrs. Gore accepted the Navy invitation, declined the Army's, and the Air Force and Marine Corps invitations are still pending. While joining the clubs is a matter of personal prerogative and each First Lady has chosen a different course of action, there is some sensitivity over your decision not to join any club.

Health Care

Veterans groups have enthusiastically supported the Administration's plan to reform health care. While all service members have guaranteed access to the military medical system, dependents and retirees only have access on an as-available basis and thus often have difficulty getting in to see a doctor. This has led to widespread dissatisfaction with the accessibility of the care, even though it is free.

Childcare

The Department of Defense's Child Development Program is the largest corporate-sponsored child care program in the country and is known as the national leader in the field. Because of cost, however, availability and access to adequate childcare is a problem in some areas. The Department is committed to maintaining quality childcare and protecting funds for such programs even in the midst of severe fiscal constraints.

Abortion Policy

Access to abortions can be a problem for service members and their dependents serving abroad, especially for women who are serving in a country where abortion is not permitted and who cannot afford to return to the United States for a legal procedure. The President directed the Department of Defense to lift a decade-old ban on elective abortions in January 1993. However, access remains limited because few military health care providers at these bases are trained or willing to perform abortions. The Department is currently working to ensure that the Administration's promise of equal access to safe abortions is realized for everyone, regardless of where they serve.

Situations Where Both Husband and Wife or Single Parents Are Deployed Abroad

Providing for children is a challenge in instances in which single-parent servicemen and servicewomen are deployed overseas temporarily or when both parents serve in the military and both are suddenly sent off to deal with some foreign crisis. Often one or both spouses possess unique highly technical capabilities that are essential to their unit's ability to perform its mission abroad. For this reason, the Department of Defense opposes

Congressional proposals that would prohibit the deployment of single parents or both parents to combat zones. Such a policy would severely constrain military flexibility in a crisis. Accordingly, the Department of Defense has urged all its personnel to make the necessary dependent care arrangements. In addition, the Department tries to help all military members ameliorate this problem through the extensive Family Support Network.

Commissary

Commissaries and exchanges, which provide subsidized goods and services to military members, their families and veterans, are particularly important non-pay benefits. The Department of Defense is looking at the entire commissary operation to maximize efficiencies and ensure cost economies. Many Commissaries will close along with the associated base when these bases are included on a base closing list. Local retirees will also be affected by these changes. However, there is no truth to the rumor that the Administration plans to eliminate retiree commissary privileges altogether.

Gays in the Military

As you know, the President's pledge to lift the ban on homosexuals serving openly in the military has been particularly controversial within the military community. The vast majority of service members and, possibly, the vast majority of the spouses, disagreed with the Administration's initial position. While the senior leadership approves of the "don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue" compromise, there may be lingering resentment over what is perceived to be an insensitivity to military norms and culture. The President strongly believes, however, that all American citizens should be able to serve their country unless their conduct disqualifies them from doing so. The Administration is preparing to implement the legislative compromise which essentially codifies his policy. Recent court decisions have rejected the constitutionality of the military's previous policy on gays. It remains to be seen how the new policy will fare in the courts.

Housing

Access to adequate military housing is a perennial problem. There are many "geographical bachelors" who cannot afford to bring families along on assignments in high-cost areas, including Washington, D.C. In the current fiscal climate, it is unlikely that the Department can alleviate this problem significantly with new housing programs or greater subsidies to support families.

Minorities and Discrimination

General Mundy provoked a controversy in a recent "60 Minutes" interview by citing statistics that suggest that African-American Marine officers do not swim, shoot or navigate as well as their white counterparts. The General's comments, though clearly maladroit, were intended in the context of explaining other statistics reflecting lower rates of advancement for African-

American Marines. General Mundy subsequently apologized for his remarks and publicly committed himself to redoubling the Corps' efforts to eradicate racism within its ranks. The Navy has commissioned a study of the problem of minority career advancement and there will also be a DoD-wide study. The military has been at the forefront of efforts to achieve the full integration of minorities and, as an institution, is considerably ahead of the rest of American society. However, everyone recognizes that the services still have more progress to make.

First Term of Enlistment Problems

General Mundy caused an earlier furor by suggesting that the Marines accept only unmarried applicants. General Mundy was responding to the high rates of divorce and other family problems associated with young recruits, especially during their first term of enlistment. The General subsequently retracted his statement. The Secretary of Defense has directed the Family Status and Initial Term of Service Study to assess the effectiveness of the Family Support Program and focus on ways to help families adjust to the special challenges of military service.

OPTEMPO

"Operations Tempo" refers to the level of deployments and training that military units undergo. A low OPTEMPO means the troops are home with their families more, but it also means that the troops may not be getting adequate training and so may not be ready to perform their duties. Low readiness translates into a "hollow force" incapable of meeting American foreign policy commitments. A high OPTEMPO means the troops are fully trained and ready, but it also means that the troops are away from home a lot. A high OPTEMPO is also very expensive. With a shrinking force structure, the military is whipsawed by the need to save money and the need to cover all foreign policy commitments with a smaller force. The Administration is committed to maintaining readiness and meeting foreign policy obligations without breaking sound OPTEMPO limits.

Pay Raise

Over Administration objections, Congress passed a 2.2% pay raise for military personnel for FY 94. The Administration had proposed a freeze in military wages as part of its fiscal responsibility program. The President will not veto the pay raise, but some service members or their spouses may view the initial opposition as an indication of Administration insensitivity to the military. The Administration counters that there must be shared sacrifice to meet the challenge of twelve years of fiscal irresponsibility.

Retiree Benefits

Military retirees are concerned about an erosion of benefits in the current fiscal climate. For instance, federal civilians get their Cost Of Living Adjustments (COLAs) a few months ahead of the military. The Administration remains committed to the

President's campaign pledge to hold COLA increases to one-percent less than inflation rate. In keeping with that pledge, the President signed a 2.6% COLA bill on Veterans' Day. The military is particularly concerned about the "Penny-Kasich" proposal for deficit reduction currently pending in Congress. "Penny-Kasich" radically reduces the value of military retirement by freezing COLAs until age 62. This would result in an average loss of purchasing power by age 61 of 64%. The military view Penny-Kasich as a breach of faith and a break in the promise of guaranteed retiree benefits to service members who have served their 20-year tours of duty. The Administration opposes Penny-Kasich and is working to have responsible deficit reduction that preserves domestic and national security priorities.

How Best to Downsize

There is a widespread perception among military personnel that the transition to a post-Cold War defense posture is involving wholesale layoffs in the military -- a radical "downsizing" comparable to the post-Vietnam reductions in force. In fact, however, the Department of Defense is not losing any more people today than occurred at the height of the Reagan build-up. The "rightsizing," as the Administration calls it, is being achieved primarily through voluntary separation and other incentive programs as well as by a gradual slowing of enlistments. Even with the adjustments in force size, the military is still accepting roughly 200,000 enlistees and officers per year. There are cases of involuntary separation, but the Administration has an ambitious program to help service members who must reenter the civilian job market.

Support for Somalia and Troops Serving Abroad

The media reported some discontent among the wives of servicemen serving in Somalia. A few spouses blamed the Administration for budgetary cutbacks that "forced" individual servicemen to dip into personal savings to provide basics like toiletries, sneakers and medicine. Filling out a kit bag with personally acquired goods is a longstanding fact of military deployments and public complaints by spouses are rare. After investigating the problem, the Army reported that the complainants were the exception and morale among the spouses was high. The Army promised to address specific concerns and continues to monitor home-front morale through an extensive network of support groups.

Women in Combat

The Administration has made excellent progress in expanding the opportunity for women to serve in combat positions. All of the services have opened up more assignments to women. While the issue is somewhat controversial, especially with older veterans, there is an emerging consensus that the Administration has adopted a sensible balance between the principle of equal opportunity for women and the special requirements of combat service.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 18, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RB*FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *SJ*

SUBJECT: Defense Proposed Testimony on Private Remote-Sensing Space Systems (LRM M-936)

OMB requested views on the proposed testimony given before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on November 17, 1993. The DoD testimony outlines the many considerations that must be given to each request to transfer remote-sensing space capabilities on a case-by-case basis. The testimony notes that the Administration is currently developing a national policy regarding the transfer of remote-sensing capabilities that will soon go before the Deputies Committee for review.

Because of the immediate turnaround required by OMB, I concurred verbally on this testimony with OMB after discussing the testimony with George Tenet. This memo documents that verbal concurrence.

Concurrences by: Gina *AM* Ganton, Jeremy *JK* RosnerRECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD K. PETERSON

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: DEFENSE Proposed Testimony on Private Remote-Sensing Space Systems (LRM M-936)

The NSC has no objections to the proposed DoD testimony on remote-sensing space capabilities.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Legislative Referral Memorandum LRM #M-936. [CIA Act] [partial] (1 page)	11/16/1993	P3/b(3)

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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.

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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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8836

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

November 16, 1993

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #M-936

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

CIA - [redacted] (b)(3) [001]
COMMERCE - Michael A. Levitt - (202)482-3086 - 324
NASA - Jeff Lawrence - (202)358-1948 - 219
NSC - William H. Itoh - (202)395-3723 - 249
STATE - Julia C. Norton - (202)647-4463 - 225
OSTP - Chris Clary - (202)456-7116 - 288
NEC - Sonyia Matthews - (202)456-6722 - 429

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

OMB CONTACT: Kevin SCHEID (395-4800)

SUBJECT: DEFENSE Proposed Testimony on Private
Remote-Sensing Space Systems

DEADLINE: 5:30 P.M., TODAY, TUESDAY, November 16, 1993

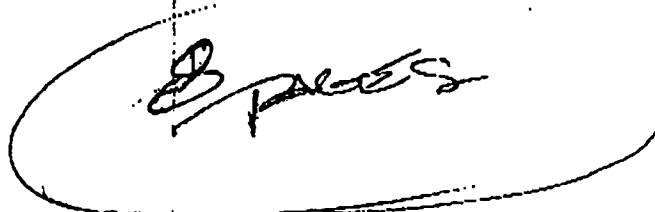
COMMENTS: If you do not respond by the deadline, we will
assume that your agency has no comment.

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

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

CC:

K. Scheid
J. Payne
B. Sasser
J. Palmieri
H. Paster



NOV 16 '93 15:04 FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

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11/16/93

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**STATEMENT BY FRANK B. "BARRY" HORTON III
PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
FOR COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS, AND INTELLIGENCE**

**ON COMMERCIAL SALE OF MEDIUM RESOLUTION IMAGERY
BY U.S. CONTRACTORS**

**BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
UNITED STATES SENATE**

November 17, 1993

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Committee today. Dr. Perry and Mr. Paige send their regrets at being unable to be present. You will recall that Mr. Paige testified before this committee last June 10 on essentially the same subject as is being considered today -- the sale or transfer to foreign governments or other foreign entities of U.S. made or produced remote sensing systems, technology, or products.

As Mr. Paige related to you then, the commercial sale of medium resolution imagery from space systems produced by U.S. contractors is of intense interest to the Department of Defense. The subject also relates to a wide variety of interests beyond Defense. In fact, from the Administration's broad perspective, as can be seen by our

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TO PETERSON

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representation here today, national defense, foreign policy, intelligence, and commercial interests will all be affected by the U.S. policy concerning the sale of such imagery.

In our evaluation of this matter, we have found that it is more important for us to keep a broader perspective than to consider only commercial sale of imagery. Such sale, which can proceed in accordance with the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, is but a piece of the broad subject of foreign acquisition of, or access to, imaging remote sensing space capabilities. (In this context, we consider imaging remote sensing space capabilities to refer to all remote sensing systems, technology, products, and data providing utility for military and intelligence applications.) Our approach to the question of sale must be integrated with our approach to: (a) exports by U.S. companies of remote sensing systems and major components for such systems; (b) intelligence cooperation programs, which take place under government-to-government agreement; (c) potential declassification of imagery from U.S. classified space systems; and (d) any discussions the United States might have with foreign governments about their approach to these same topics. We also believe our policies must cover foreign access for the complete range of imagery remote sensing space capabilities (such as different levels of image resolution); the lowest levels of capabilities will likely pose few problems for foreign acquisition, while the most advanced levels will only be available for government-to-government cooperative programs. Further, our policies must consider the degree of control of output we wish to wield. For example, other things being equal, we would look to increase our control as we moved from peace through crisis to conflict in areas or issues impinged upon by the item or product being licensed.

The Administration is currently developing a national policy on the general subject of foreign acquisition of, or access to, remote sensing space capabilities. This policy will integrate all of these topics. As the Administration and Congress work together to consider our future course on this subject, we need to continue to assure that all these

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NOV 16 '93 13:05 FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

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various issues are fully addressed. For my part here today, I will focus primarily on the defense issues.

Remote sensing space capabilities are increasingly available in the international commercial marketplace. Foreign acquisition of, or access to, such capabilities cannot be denied solely through U.S. export controls. Furthermore, there are substantial potential benefits for the United States in supporting foreign sales or other transfers of capabilities produced in the United States: there are obvious benefits for U.S. industry, where DoD is particularly concerned that the major industry involved here is a key part of the defense industrial base; if the United States establishes a strong presence in this market, we can take the lead in guiding and shaping the market's evolution, allowing us to understand the development of foreign capabilities better and helping us to avoid the most significant potential problems; when foreign sales take place in the context of government-to-government agreements, we could enhance existing security relationships with our allies and friends, and could develop new relationships.

In the Department of Defense we are concerned with foreign access to remote sensing space capabilities primarily because of the wide spread military and intelligence utility of those capabilities. In fact, many foreign nations recognize the value of imagery from space systems and are seeking access to such imagery through indigenous efforts, purchases of goods and services, and cooperative efforts. The proliferation of such capabilities could increase the susceptibility of forces of the United States, as well as those of Allied and friendly nations, to enhanced foreign intelligence collection. This, in turn, could increase the vulnerability of those forces and reduce their effectiveness. These concerns are heightened when the spread of foreign remote sensing space capabilities is combined with the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, missile technology for delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapon systems.

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NOV 16 '93 15:05 FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

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After weighing these various factors, we have concluded that the United States should support carefully managed exports and other measures to transfer remote sensing space capabilities produced in the United States to foreign recipients. The process for carefully managing these exports and other measures should be built on a case-by-case review of requests for transfers of systems (including major subsystems), where the same process could apply for transfers to both foreign governments and foreign private entities. As a part of this review, DoD will take certain considerations into account, some of which may result in limitations. Among these considerations are the following:

- the affect of any transfer on the balance of military power in the region;
- its affect on our relationships with our allies, both within and outside the region;
- the potential for unwanted transfer of sensitive U.S. technology;
- the nature of controls which the recipient is willing to accept on the dissemination of products and data from the remote sensing system (including limiting any adversary's access and supporting assured U.S. access in the event of crisis or conflict);
- whether a government-to-government agreement might be needed with the host government to help protect our national security interests; and
- the extent to which we might need to develop additional countermeasures (e.g., changes in strategy, doctrine, organization, training, equipment, and operations and other appropriate countermeasures) to deal with the potential military implications of the transfer.

Exports and other transfers of different types of remote sensing space capabilities pose different problems for us. Thus, we see a range of alternatives for possible response to requests for transfer. Our preference in most situations would be to offer products and

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TO PETERSON

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data from U.S. remote sensing systems (commercial systems or U.S. Government systems, depending on the circumstances) to meet the foreign need. Next, we would be willing to transfer whole systems or major subsystems; for this alternative, we favor the sale or transfer of so-called turn key systems (complete systems ready to use). Our least preferred approach is sale or transfer of sensitive technology, because it would assist foreign nations or entities in attaining autonomous capabilities. The sale or transfer of sensitive technology should be considered only in exceptional cases, and then made available only through a government-to-government agreement.

Before I close, I would like to address the decision making process within the Administration on subjects related to today's hearing. The Committee is interested in how DoD contributes to setting criteria for licensing of such sales and about the DoD role in the license decision process. DoD participates in several processes within the Executive Branch which are related to possible commercial sale or other transfer of space imagery:

(1) The Department of Commerce oversees a process for reviewing license applications to operate commercial remote sensing space systems in accordance with the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992. DoD has participated in reviewing all such applications. Furthermore, that Act specifically makes the Secretary of Defense responsible for determining the conditions for acceptable system operation that are necessary to meet U.S. national security concerns.

(2) The Department of State oversees a process for reviewing export license applications for items specified on the U.S. Munitions List (USML). This list includes certain remote sensing space capabilities. By statute, DoD participates in reviewing all such licenses.

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NOV 16 '93 15:06 FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

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(3) The Department of Commerce oversees a process for reviewing export license applications for items specified on the Commodity Controls List (CCL). This list also includes certain remote sensing space capabilities. By agreement between the two departments, DoD participates in reviewing those licenses which involve such capabilities.

(4) The Department of State has overseen a process for reviewing the USML to identify dual-use items that can be transferred to the CCL (if the transfer would not jeopardize national security). Certain remote sensing space capabilities are among those dual-use items. DoD has participated in this review process from its inception.

(5) DoD has participated with the Intelligence Community in recent months in a review of archived imagery from classified U.S. space systems to identify those holdings that could be down-graded or declassified.

(6) DoD has also participated in an interagency study in recent months to draft a national policy covering foreign acquisition of, or access to, remote sensing space capabilities. The NSC Staff is managing the process to prepare for the Deputies Committee to address the draft policy in the near future.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

While commercial sales and other transfers of medium resolution imagery from remote sensing space systems poses certain risks for the United States, overall national interests are best served by allowing carefully managed sales and other transfers. The Department of Defense expects to continue working with other agencies of the Executive Branch, as appropriate, to assure that these sales and other transfers proceed in a manner which, in fact, support overall U.S. national objectives.

DRAFT

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 18, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR NANCY E. SODERBERG

THROUGH: J. ROBERT MANZANARES

FROM: ROBERT G. BELL *RGf*

SUBJECT: Travel Request for Anne Witkowsky to Munich,
Germany, 21-24 November 1993

Request travel to Munich, Germany 21-24 November to attend a
U.S.-German-Ukrainian Workshop in Ebenhausen on "Ukraine's Role
in the New Europe," co-sponsored by RAND.

The trip will be paid by the RAND Corporation.

Concurrence by: Neal *NS* Wolin

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Will Itoh to sign the travel authorization
form at Tab I and memo to Marc Grossman at Tab II.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Travel Authorization Form
Tab II Memo to State Department

DATE _____

SC STAFF TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

1. TRAVELER'S NAME: ANNE WITKOWSKY
2. PURPOSE/EVENT (Include Dates): To attend U.S.-German-Ukrainian Workshops, 21-23 November in Ebenhausen, Germany.
3. ITINERARY (Please Attach Copy of Proposed Itinerary): _____
4. DEPARTURE DATE PM RETURN DATE PM
DEPARTURE TIME 11/21/93 RETURN TIME 11/24/93
5. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION:
GOVT. AIR _____ COMMERCIAL AIR x POV _____ RAIL _____
OTHER _____
6. ESTIMATED EXPENSES:
TRANSPORTATION _____ PER DIEM _____ OTHER _____
TOTAL _____
7. WHO PAYS EXPENSES: NSC _____ OTHER x
IF NOT NSC, DESCRIBE SOURCE AND ARRANGEMENTS: RAND Corporation will pay for trip
8. WILL FAMILY MEMBER ACCOMPANY YOU: YES _____ NO x
IF SO, WHO PAYS FOR FAMILY MEMBER (If Travel Not Paid By Traveler, Describe Source & Arrangements): _____
9. TRAVEL ADVANCE REQUESTED: \$ 0
10. REMARKS (Use This Space to Indicate Any Additional Items You Would Like to Appear on Your Travel Orders): _____
11. TRAVELER'S SIGNATURE: Anne Witkowski
12. APPROVALS: Senior Director _____
Director of Administration _____
Executive Secretary _____

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MARC GROSSMAN
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: NSC Staff Foreign Travel

NSC Staff Member: Anne A. Witkowsky
Director of Defense Policy and Arms Control

Purpose of Travel: To attend U.S.-German-Ukrainian Workshops.

ITINERARY

<u>Date</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Major Event/Meeting</u>
22-23 November	Ebenhausen	Germany	Attend workshops

William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9309062
RECEIVED: 18 NOV 93 14

TO: CLINTON, H

FROM: LAKE

DOC DATE: 18 NOV 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: DEFENSE POLICY

APPOINTMENT FIRST LADY

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: YOUR ATTENDANCE AT JOINT ARMED FORCES OFFICER WIVES LUNCHEON

ACTION: LAKE SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 22 NOV 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: FEAVER

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
FEAVER
NSC CHRON

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSJEB

DOC 2 OF 2

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9309062

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 LAKE
002

Z 93111820 FOR SIGNATURE
X 93111908 LAKE SGD MEMO

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

002 931118 CLINTON, H

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
November 18, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Your Attendance at the Joint Armed Forces
Officers' Wives Luncheon

Tab A is a background memo highlighting various issues of concern to military spouses that may arise during your luncheon.

Attachment

Tab A Issues of Concern to the Joint Armed Forces Officers'
Wives

ISSUES OF CONCERN TO THE JOINT ARMED FORCES OFFICERS WIVES

First Lady and Mrs. Gore's Membership in the Wives' Clubs

Traditionally, the Wives' Clubs of the various services have extended honorary memberships to the First Lady and the wife of the Vice President. The Navy Officers' Wives Club received your letter of decline and the other clubs are still awaiting your response. Mrs. Gore accepted the Navy invitation, declined the Army's, and the Air Force and Marine Corps invitations are still pending. While joining the clubs is a matter of personal prerogative and each First Lady has chosen a different course of action, there is some sensitivity over your decision not to join any club.

Health Care

Veterans groups have enthusiastically supported the Administration's plan to reform health care. While all service members have guaranteed access to the military medical system, dependents and retirees only have access on an as-available basis and thus often have difficulty getting in to see a doctor. This has led to widespread dissatisfaction with the accessibility of the care, even though it is free.

Childcare

The Department of Defense's Child Development Program is the largest corporate-sponsored child care program in the country and is known as the national leader in the field. Because of cost, however, availability and access to adequate childcare is a problem in some areas. The Department is committed to maintaining quality childcare and protecting funds for such programs even in the midst of severe fiscal constraints.

Abortion Policy

Access to abortions can be a problem for service members and their dependents serving abroad, especially for women who are serving in a country where abortion is not permitted and who cannot afford to return to the United States for a legal procedure. The President directed the Department of Defense to lift a decade-old ban on elective abortions in January 1993. However, access remains limited because few military health care providers at these bases are trained or willing to perform abortions. The Department is currently working to ensure that the Administration's promise of equal access to safe abortions is realized for everyone, regardless of where they serve.

Situations Where Both Husband and Wife or Single Parents Are Deployed Abroad

Providing for children is a challenge in instances in which single-parent servicemen and servicewomen are deployed overseas temporarily or when both parents serve in the military and both are suddenly sent off to deal with some foreign crisis. Often one or both spouses possess unique highly technical capabilities that are essential to their unit's ability to perform its mission abroad. For this reason, the Department of Defense opposes

Congressional proposals that would prohibit the deployment of single parents or both parents to combat zones. Such a policy would severely constrain military flexibility in a crisis. Accordingly, the Department of Defense has urged all its personnel to make the necessary dependent care arrangements. In addition, the Department tries to help all military members ameliorate this problem through the extensive Family Support Network.

Commissary

Commissaries and exchanges, which provide subsidized goods and services to military members, their families and veterans, are particularly important non-pay benefits. The Department of Defense is looking at the entire commissary operation to maximize efficiencies and ensure cost economies. Many Commissaries will close along with the associated base when these bases are included on a base closing list. Local retirees will also be affected by these changes. However, there is no truth to the rumor that the Administration plans to eliminate retiree commissary privileges altogether.

Gays in the Military

As you know, the President's pledge to lift the ban on homosexuals serving openly in the military has been particularly controversial within the military community. The vast majority of service members and, possibly, the vast majority of the spouses, disagreed with the Administration's initial position. While the senior leadership approves of the "don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue" compromise, there may be lingering resentment over what is perceived to be an insensitivity to military norms and culture. The President strongly believes, however, that all American citizens should be able to serve their country unless their conduct disqualifies them from doing so. The Administration is preparing to implement the legislative compromise which essentially codifies his policy. Recent court decisions have rejected the constitutionality of the military's previous policy on gays. It remains to be seen how the new policy will fare in the courts.

Housing

Access to adequate military housing is a perennial problem. There are many "geographical bachelors" who cannot afford to bring families along on assignments in high-cost areas, including Washington, D.C. In the current fiscal climate, it is unlikely that the Department can alleviate this problem significantly with new housing programs or greater subsidies to support families.

Minorities and Discrimination

General Mundy provoked a controversy in a recent "60 Minutes" interview by citing statistics that suggest that African-American Marine officers do not swim, shoot or navigate as well as their white counterparts. The General's comments, though clearly maladroit, were intended in the context of explaining other statistics reflecting lower rates of advancement for African-

American Marines. General Mundy subsequently apologized for his remarks and publicly committed himself to redoubling the Corps' efforts to eradicate racism within its ranks. The Navy has commissioned a study of the problem of minority career advancement and there will also be a DoD-wide study. The military has been at the forefront of efforts to achieve the full integration of minorities and, as an institution, is considerably ahead of the rest of American society. However, everyone recognizes that the services still have more progress to make.

First Term of Enlistment Problems

General Mundy caused an earlier furor by suggesting that the Marines accept only unmarried applicants. General Mundy was responding to the high rates of divorce and other family problems associated with young recruits, especially during their first term of enlistment. The General subsequently retracted his statement. The Secretary of Defense has directed the Family Status and Initial Term of Service Study to assess the effectiveness of the Family Support Program and focus on ways to help families adjust to the special challenges of military service.

OPTEMPO

"Operations Tempo" refers to the level of deployments and training that military units undergo. A low OPTEMPO means the troops are home with their families more, but it also means that the troops may not be getting adequate training and so may not be ready to perform their duties. Low readiness translates into a "hollow force" incapable of meeting American foreign policy commitments. A high OPTEMPO means the troops are fully trained and ready, but it also means that the troops are away from home a lot. A high OPTEMPO is also very expensive. With a shrinking force structure, the military is whipsawed by the need to save money and the need to cover all foreign policy commitments with a smaller force. The Administration is committed to maintaining readiness and meeting foreign policy obligations without breaking sound OPTEMPO limits.

Pay Raise

Over Administration objections, Congress passed a 2.2% pay raise for military personnel for FY 94. The Administration had proposed a freeze in military wages as part of its fiscal responsibility program. The President will not veto the pay raise, but some service members or their spouses may view the initial opposition as an indication of Administration insensitivity to the military. The Administration counters that there must be shared sacrifice to meet the challenge of twelve years of fiscal irresponsibility.

Retiree Benefits

Military retirees are concerned about an erosion of benefits in the current fiscal climate. For instance, federal civilians get their Cost Of Living Adjustments (COLAs) a few months ahead of the military. The Administration remains committed to the

President's campaign pledge to hold COLA increases to one-percent less than inflation rate. In keeping with that pledge, the President signed a 2.6% COLA bill on Veterans' Day. The military is particularly concerned about the "Penny-Kasich" proposal for deficit reduction currently pending in Congress. "Penny-Kasich" radically reduces the value of military retirement by freezing COLAs until age 62. This would result in an average loss of purchasing power by age 61 of 64%. The military view Penny-Kasich as a breach of faith and a break in the promise of guaranteed retiree benefits to service members who have served their 20-year tours of duty. The Administration opposes Penny-Kasich and is working to have responsible deficit reduction that preserves domestic and national security priorities.

How Best to Downsize

There is a widespread perception among military personnel that the transition to a post-Cold War defense posture is involving wholesale layoffs in the military -- a radical "downsizing" comparable to the post-Vietnam reductions in force. In fact, however, the Department of Defense is not losing any more people today than occurred at the height of the Reagan build-up. The "rightsizing," as the Administration calls it, is being achieved primarily through voluntary separation and other incentive programs as well as by a gradual slowing of enlistments. Even with the adjustments in force size, the military is still accepting roughly 200,000 enlistees and officers per year. There are cases of involuntary separation, but the Administration has an ambitious program to help service members who must reenter the civilian job market.

Support for Somalia and Troops Serving Abroad

The media reported some discontent among the wives of servicemen serving in Somalia. A few spouses blamed the Administration for budgetary cutbacks that "forced" individual servicemen to dip into personal savings to provide basics like toiletries, sneakers and medicine. Filling out a kit bag with personally acquired goods is a longstanding fact of military deployments and public complaints by spouses are rare. After investigating the problem, the Army reported that the complainants were the exception and morale among the spouses was high. The Army promised to address specific concerns and continues to monitor home-front morale through an extensive network of support groups.

Women in Combat

The Administration has made excellent progress in expanding the opportunity for women to serve in combat positions. All of the services have opened up more assignments to women. While the issue is somewhat controversial, especially with older veterans, there is an emerging consensus that the Administration has adopted a sensible balance between the principle of equal opportunity for women and the special requirements of combat service.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 18, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RGB*FROM: PETER FEAVER *PDF*

SUBJECT: First Lady's Visit to Joint Armed Forces Officers' Wives Luncheon (JAFOWL)

The Office of the First Lady requested assistance in preparation for her attendance at the Joint Armed Forces Officers' Wives Luncheon on November 19, 1993. Specifically, they requested a short background memo outlining issues of probable concern to the spouses of service members that might arise during the luncheon. Tab A of Tab I provides that information in the format requested by the Office of the First Lady.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign and forward the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the First Lady

Tab A Background on Issues of Concern to Joint Armed Forces Officers' Wives

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

November 18, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR NANCY E. SODERBERG

THROUGH: J. ROBERT MANZANARES *JRM*FROM: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*SUBJECT: Travel Request for Anne Witkowsky to Munich,
Germany, 21-24 November 1993

Request travel to Munich, Germany 21-24 November to attend a U.S.-German-Ukrainian Workshop in Ebenhausen on "Ukraine's Role in the New Europe," co-sponsored by RAND.

The trip will be paid by the RAND Corporation.

Concurrence by: Neal *NW* WolinRECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Will Itoh to sign the travel authorization form at Tab I and memo to Marc Grossman at Tab II.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Travel Authorization Form

Tab II Memo to State Department

Tab III Form: Acceptance of Travel Expenses

NSC STAFF TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

1. TRAVELER'S NAME: ANNE WITKOWSKY
2. PURPOSE/EVENT (Include Dates): To attend U.S.-German-Ukrainian Workshops, 21-23 November in Ebenhausen, Germany.
3. ITINERARY (Please Attach Copy of Proposed Itinerary): _____
4. DEPARTURE DATE PM RETURN DATE PM
DEPARTURE TIME 11/21/93 RETURN TIME 11/24/93
5. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION:
GOVT. AIR _____ COMMERCIAL AIR x POV _____ RAIL _____
OTHER _____
6. ESTIMATED EXPENSES:
TRANSPORTATION _____ PER DIEM _____ OTHER _____
TOTAL _____
7. WHO PAYS EXPENSES: NSC _____ OTHER x
IF NOT NSC, DESCRIBE SOURCE AND ARRANGEMENTS: RAND Corporation will pay for trip
8. WILL FAMILY MEMBER ACCOMPANY YOU: YES _____ NO x
IF SO, WHO PAYS FOR FAMILY MEMBER (If Travel Not Paid By Traveler, Describe Source & Arrangements): _____
9. TRAVEL ADVANCE REQUESTED: \$ 0
10. REMARKS (Use This Space to Indicate Any Additional Items You Would Like to Appear on Your Travel Orders): _____
11. TRAVELER'S SIGNATURE: Anne Witkowski
12. APPROVALS: Senior Director Robert G. Bell
Director of Administration N. Pahlke
Executive Secretary _____

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MARC GROSSMAN
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: NSC Staff Foreign Travel

NSC Staff Member: Anne A. Witkowsky
Director of Defense Policy and Arms Control

Purpose of Travel: To attend U.S.-German-Ukrainian Workshops.

ITINERARY

<u>Date</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Major Event/Meeting</u>
22-23 November	Ebenhausen	Germany	Attend workshops

William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

Contact Person: WITKOWSKY
Phone Number: X3975
Date of Request: 11/19/93

ACCEPTANCE OF TRAVEL EXPENSES FROM AN OUTSIDE SOURCE

In order to consider whether the Government may accept from an outside source payment of your travel, subsistence and related expenses under the GSA travel rule, you must complete the information below. The outside source need not be a 501(c)(3) organization, but if it is, please state so on this form and include the IRS determination letter.

Please attach a copy of the letter of invitation if one was received, and this form to your travel request package, and submit to Alan J. Kreczko, NSC Legal Adviser, room 348, for concurrence.

Your name and position:

Anne Witkowsky, Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control

Nature of meeting or similar function and how it relates to your official duties:

Meeting will provide for exchange of views among U.S., Ukrainian, and German officials ^{and academics} on range of defense and security issues, including on conventional arms control, for which I am responsible on the NSC staff.

Date and place(s) of travel:

Washington-Ebenhausen (Germany)-Washington.
November 21-24, 1993

Persons or entity making the payment (please also note any financial interest of the person or entity known to you that may be affected by the exercise of your Government responsibilities:

RAND Corporation is making the payment for transportation.
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) will cover local expenses.

Nature of expense(s) paid for:

Airfare and ground transportation to and from the conference site, lodging, and meals.

Method and approximate amount of payment (payment may be made either in-kind or by check made payable to the U.S. Treasury; you may not directly receive payment in cash or check made out to you):

Payment will be made in-kind, that is, there will be no cash transactions between either of these two institutions and the U.S. government.

This form, along with a copy of the invitation if available, must be attached to your travel request package. Concurrence must be received from Alan J. Kreczko, NSC Legal Adviser, room 348.

Alan J. Kreczko
Alan J. Kreczko, NSC Legal Adviser

Comments:

RAND

November 17, 1993

Ann Witkowski
Director for Defense & Arms Control
National Security Council
Washington, DC 20508

FAX: (202) 395-1185

Dear Ann::

I would like to invite you to attend a US-German-Ukrainian Workshop on "Ukraine's Role in the New Europe," co-sponsored by RAND and the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) in Ebenhausen, November 21-23, 1993. The Workshop will be held at the SWP in Ebenhausen (near Munich) and will focus on Ukraine's role in the new emerging security order in Europe.

We envisage a select group of about 30 participants, with about ten participants from each country. Participants will be roughly balanced between government officials and outside experts. A preliminary agenda along with a preliminary list of invitees is attached.

The working language of the Workshop will be Ukrainian and English. Translation will be provided.

RAND will cover air travel (economy class) to and from Ebenhausen for those who need it. SWP will cover your local expenses while attending the workshop. Upon acceptance of our invitation, you will receive more detailed information about travel and accommodations.

Responses to the invitation should be sent to Barbara Kliszewski (FAX: 310 - 451-6960).

We hope you will be able to participate in this important and timely Workshop in Ebenhausen.

Sincerely,



F. Stephen Larrabee
FSL:cs
Attachments

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 18, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *SJ*

SUBJECT: Commerce Proposed Testimony on Private Remote-Sensing Space Systems (LRM M-934)

OMB requested views on the proposed testimony given before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on November 17, 1993. The Commerce testimony outlines the many considerations that must be given to each request to transfer U.S. remote-sensing capabilities. This topic is currently the subject of an NSC policy review that will soon go to the Deputies Committee.

I did not receive this package for review prior to the testimony. The attached memo documents after-the-fact our position raising no objections to the proposed Commerce testimony.

Concurrences by: Gina Ganton *GG*, Jeremy Rosner *JR*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD K. PETERSON

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: COMMERCE Proposed Testimony on Private Remote-Sensing Space Systems (LRM M-934)

The NSC has no objections to the proposed Commerce testimony on remote-sensing space capabilities.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	Legislative Referral Memorandum LRM #M-934. [CIA Act] [partial] (1 page)	11/16/1993	P3/b(3)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 48

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - November 1993 #2 [4]

2016-0152-F

vz4506

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]

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.

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]

8985

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

November 16, 1993

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #M-934

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

[002]

CIA - (b)(3)
DEFENSE - Samuel T. Brick, Jr. - (703)697-1305 - 325
NASA - Jeff Lawrence - (202)358-1948 - 219
NSC - William H. Itoh - (202)395-3723 - 249
STATE - Julia C. Norton - (202)647-4463 - 225
OSTP - Chris Clary - (202)456-7116 - 288
NEC - Sonyia Matthews - (202)456-6722 - 429

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

OMB CONTACT: Kevin SCHEID (395-4800)

SUBJECT: COMMERCE Proposed Testimony on Private
Remote-Sensing Space Systems

DEADLINE: 5:00 P.M., TODAY, TUESDAY, November 16, 1993

COMMENTS: If you do not respond by the deadline, we will
assume that your agency has no comment.

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

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

CC:
K. Scheid
J. Payne
B. Sasser
J. Palmieri
H. Paster

[Signature]

[Initials]

TESTIMONY OF

DR. D. JAMES BAKER
UNDER SECRETARY FOR OCEANS AND ATMOSPHERE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BEFORE THE

**SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
UNITED STATES SENATE**

NOVEMBER 17, 1993

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am pleased to testify before this Committee on the Department of Commerce's activities related to the licensing of private remote-sensing space systems. I believe that this activity is important to the national and economic security of the United States and the development of a global commercial imagery market.

The Department of Commerce has had the authority to license private remote-sensing space systems since the passage of the Land Remote-Sensing Commercialization Act of 1984. It retained this authority under the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, which repealed the 1984 Act. The Department has authorized the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to grant licenses for the operation of remote-sensing systems by domestic companies. The export of ground station technology is licensed by other agencies other than NOAA.

Since the passage of the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, NOAA has received four license applications to operate private remote-sensing space systems. These applications were from

observes the international obligations of the United States. Further, they must make unenhanced data from their system available to the government of a sensed state and to the National Satellite Land Remote Sensing Archives. And, they are required to notify us of any agreements they intend to enter with foreign nations or entities.

The 1992 Act includes a significant change to the previous licensing provisions with respect to data availability; namely, the relaxing of the requirement that all operators, even if funded solely by private investors, must make their unenhanced data available to all users on a nondiscriminatory basis. While we encourage applicants to adhere to a nondiscriminatory data policy to promote the broadest possible use of the data, we recognize the rights of the operator of a privately funded system to develop a data policy based on market considerations. We credit this change in the 1992 Act to the private sector's increased interest in the commercial remote-sensing imagery market.

In reviewing a license application, NOAA is required by law to consult with the Department of Defense on all matters dealing with national security, and with the Department of State for all matters affecting international obligations. These agencies provide the necessary conditions to be included in a license necessary to meet the concerns in their respective areas of

Though national security and foreign policy interests are addressed through conditions in the licensing process, these national interests are more actively protected by export controls on the remote sensing technology. To maintain protection of U.S.

has the capability of 10 and 20 meter commercial resolution, and Russia's NPO Energia is now marketing images in this country with 2 meter resolution. Therefore, any commercial remote sensing policy this country adopts must balance our legitimate national security needs with our need to promote and extend our economic lead in an area in which we already have a technological edge. Our proposed regulations will assert that a license should not prohibit the acquisition or distribution of data that are otherwise known to be generally available from similar foreign non-governmental systems with comparable capabilities over which the U.S. has no control. It would be unwise to impose on our own companies restrictions that do not apply to foreign competitors.

The technology is rapidly emerging to provide imagery data at resolutions as low as 1 meter through commercial sources. Over the next few years, systems capable of providing such data will be flown by foreign nations or foreign commercial entities. NOAA believes it is in the best interest of the United States that we license the operations of such systems, rather than have them licensed by and operated in foreign nations. This will give the United States the needed control over these systems to protect our national security and economic interests, maintain the United States dominance in this technology, and establish our leadership in the international commercial imagery market.

By giving U.S. companies the flexibility to offer products of

greater quality than those of their foreign rivals, it allows them to meet the future commercial demand for images. In granting licenses for sophisticated and effective domestic systems, and maintaining export control, we will foster economic development as well as serve and protect the citizens of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my testimony. I would be pleased to respond to any questions.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

19-Nov-1993 08:50 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR: SEE BELOW

FROM: Robert G. Bell
(BELL)

SUBJECT: POTUS USO Invites

Ricki Seidman's November 16 memo to TL on "USO Requests" (Record ID# 9309095) substantially garbles the actual situation with regard to the various letters the White House (but not the NSC) has apparently received from the USO since May concerning requests for the President's participation in various USO activities. As I read the letters, there is a black-tie gala USO "Christmas Celebration" dinner at the Washington Hilton on December 2d to which the POTUS (and First Lady) have been invited since May. That event is obviously so large (850 attendees) and so advanced in planning now that it could not be switched to the White House for the President to host here. The question is whether the President will attend at the Hilton and if so, whether he will do 2 things: (1) present Aspin with the USO Distinguished Service Award and (2) present five Members of the Armed Forces with USO Community Service Awards. IF the President's schedule is clear for that evening, I recommend he attend and make all these presentations. The USO is NOT requesting a separate photo op at the White House for the five Community Service Awards. Those awards will be presented at the dinner as part of the dinner program whether the President can attend or not. As for the 1994 (NOT 1993) USO golf events, I would not recommend the President commit at this time to that. Finally, there is no longer any option of a "photo op with the President accepting Honorary Chair and USO Gavel." The President accepted the USO Honorary Chair IN APRIL. The USO request for a photo op commemorating his acceptance was made IN MAY. In short, this ceremonial acceptance option is clearly OBE now (unless the President goes to the December 2 dinner and they want to give him the gavel then as part of the dinner program). As for the foreign USO center visit idea, that makes sense as an option for any and all foreign travel (as the President did do at Camp Casey when he visited Korea).

Distribution:

FOR: Kristie A. Kenney
CC: Records
CC: Keith D. Hahn

(KENNEY)
(RECORDS)
(HAHN)

CC: Wendy E. Gray
CC: Brenda I. Hilliard
CC: Cathy Millison
CC: M. Brooke Darby
CC: M. Kay LaPlante
CC: Allison M. Wright

(GRAY)
(HILLIARD)
(MILLISON)
(DARBY)
(LAPLANTE)
(WRIGHT)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8459

UNCLASSIFIED WITH

~~CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

November 19, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

SUBJECT: The Future of the Army

Per your request, I have prepared a memo (Tab I) from you to the President assessing the concerns about the Army raised by Congressman Skelton.

Concurrence: Richard Clarke *RC*

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A General Sullivan Memo, Dated October 25, 1993

Tab B General Sullivan Memo, Dated October 21, 1993

UNCLASSIFIED WITH

~~CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. memo	For the President from Anthony Lake. Subject: The Future of the Army. Record ID: 9308459. (4 pages)	11/19/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 48

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

October 25, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SECURITY
COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Impact of Current Operations on Near-Term Army
Funding

As a follow-up to our conversation on Sunday, I offer a summary of the impact of contingency operations on Army funding. The cumulative effect of resourcing current operations places Army Readiness in an increasingly perilous position. Contingency operations continue to consume Army resources at an alarming rate.

The Army currently has over 18,000 soldiers deployed in some 61 countries in support of the National Military Strategy. This is an increase of some 300% since 1990. More are enroute to Somalia. As the Army begins FY1994, our immediate resource shortfall approaches \$1B attributable to "up front" costs for contingencies and other factors, \$300M for Somalia alone. This is on top of almost \$1B of other serious budget shortfalls carried into FY1994. If any operation expands or accelerates, the cost to the Army increases. Bosnia and possible requirements in the Middle East, following the 13 September agreements, could raise this number dramatically. For example, operations in Bosnia, if required, could exceed another \$1B in incremental costs for one year. In total the potential shortfall is \$3B in FY1994.

The burdens of peace are real for America's Army. If FY1993 is any gauge, reimbursement from the United Nations will be minimal, and in any case, all costs are not subject to U.N. reimbursement. The Army received no U.N. reimbursement in FY 1993. The Army diverted funds from readiness, quality of life,

and modernization to pay for contingency operations. Due to this diversion, training activities had to be canceled or postponed. In addition, modernization that is postponed can cause bad business decisions to be made, e.g., uneconomical buys that actually increase costs in later years.

The Army supports today, and will continue to support, every assigned mission. We will sacrifice and defer whatever is necessary to support our deployed soldiers. Over time, however, such short term management takes its toll on readiness. Without additional help, to fill the void in near-term resources, the readiness of America's Army is at risk in FY 1994.



GORDON R. SULLIVAN
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

CF: Secretary Aspin
General Shalikashvili



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

October 21, 1993



MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Army FY 95 Budget Estimate Submission—INFORMATION
MEMORANDUM

This memorandum transmits the Army's FY 95 Budget Estimate Submission. The Executive Summary overview of our detailed submission will follow under separate cover. Automated data and justification materials will be provided by October 25 and October 29 respectively.

Consistent with our FY 95-99 Program Objective Memorandum (POM), we have developed the budget in accordance with the priorities established in the Defense Planning Guidance: Readiness and Sustainability, Force Structure, Science and Technology, Systems Acquisition, and Infrastructure. Also compatible with the POM, our intent in developing the budget was to maintain a balanced and capable Army—a world class institution that will continue to excel in an ever broadening range of missions.

We are now at a critical turning point in shaping the Army of the future. At mid-course in transforming to an Army smaller than previously envisioned, we are also reshaping to achieve a major shift in focus—to a CONUS based, power projection Army. From a resourcing perspective, FY 95 will be a crucial period for effecting major changes to accomplish this shift. Balance is the key. Funding and end strength have declined, yet requirements are growing. Today's Army is in 71 countries, with over 21,000 troops, plus 125,000 soldiers forward deployed. I need your support of our request—the topline, as well as the balance of resources within the topline.

In my POM transmittal memorandum, I mentioned risk associated with the fiscal guidance provided. With regard to FY 95, there is less risk than in the outyears, but there are still important programs that remain underfunded—especially in RDA. Nevertheless, our budget supports a level of funding that is integral to the transformation mentioned above. We have taken extensive measures to achieve a delicate balance of programs to meet our strategic objectives within the level of funding provided. Maintaining this FY 95 funding level is imperative in light of projected FY 94 appropriations which will threaten our capability to accomplish a variety of missions. The balance of resources is in jeopardy as contingency operations continue. Depending on how these missions develop, I may have to delay the drawdown of forces. We need to revisit this issue in the near future.

In the FY 95 budget we made some adjustments from the POM as we refined the program into an appropriation oriented budget. The adjustments were necessary to accommodate pricing changes and incremental requirements for critical programs that surfaced since final POM decisions. These adjustments are addressed in the Executive Summary. We have made no changes to FY 95 force structure or end strength, either military or civilian, from the POM.

As stated previously, our FY 95 budget is vital to building a smaller, mobile, high quality Army. Although on the surface the Army topline for FY 95 increases relative to FY 94, the fact is that buying power—"real growth" actually declines. I urge you, the Comptroller, budget directors and analysts to bear this in mind while pressures to reduce overall funding persist. Following are several areas where we consciously dedicated additional funding to achieve balance in support of our goals.

In order to protect readiness and sustainability, we have directed funding to negate partially the effects of previous program assumptions that have failed to produce projected savings. Burdensharing, Residual Value of overseas investments, and delay in Nunn-Warner Phase II all cut deep into our Operation and Maintenance Army (OMA) account, resulting in drastic underfunding of base operations support and sustainment programs, and in unacceptable backlogs of facilities and equipment maintenance and repair. In order to alleviate these negative effects, we have had to reprogram major amounts of funding just to "get by" in the year of execution. In FY 95 we have made partial corrections and replaced funding previously decremented as a result of these failed assumptions.

We have further earmarked Operation and Maintenance funding to stay on track in building the Army of the future in areas such as: reducing our presence in Europe by supporting the rapid retrograde, redistribution and disposal of equipment and ammunition from Europe (RETROEUR); cascading much of the equipment to the Reserve Components; expanding support to our power projection mission through the Army Strategic Mobility Program; and complying with ever increasing environmental mandates, which continue to grow as we close installations and facilities.

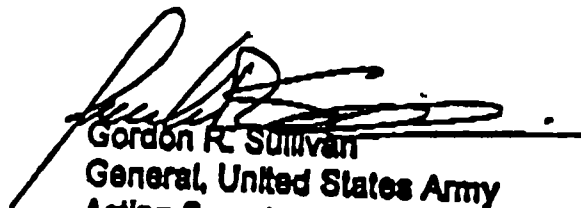
As addressed in the POM transmittal, I am concerned about modernization program funding from the perspective of long term readiness. RDA programs were significantly reduced in the POM (57 kills, including Blackhawk, NLOS, and MLRS launcher, and 77 decrements) in order to sustain funding in higher priority areas. In a very few programs, we added funds in the budget to optimize limited funding in balance with overall priorities: Paladin—to prevent contract cancellation and avoid costly penalties; Comanche—to support

DEMVAL without restructuring the program; Apache Longbow—to complete EMD in FY 95 without production break, achieving initial fielding in FY 97.

FY 95 funding for Military Construction and Army Family Housing Construction represents a major shift from FY 94. These resources are required to improve living conditions for soldiers in CONUS through the whole barracks and family housing renewal programs, to enhance CONUS power projection platforms for deployability, and to construct chemical demilitarization disposal facilities at Umatilla Depot Activity and Pine Bluff Arsenal. This budget will correct the serious underfunding of prior years, including the MILCON Pause, and will provide improved living and working conditions of our soldiers and their families.

While our strategy was to abide by the DPG priorities and to maintain balance by adjusting funding levels within fiscal guidance, some important programs remain underfunded. The Executive Summary provides details for each. We request additional resources for these programs. They exceed our resourcing capacity, reap joint service benefits, or represent new missions without funds.

In conclusion, the Army FY 95 Budget Estimate Submission represents a carefully crafted balance of resources that will continue the transition to a smaller, highly capable force, an Army ready to project its power anywhere in the world, anytime, under any conditions. We have made major contributions, serving the nation at home and abroad, while downsizing at the same time. Only a world class institution could restructure and meet the demands of peace as we have been asked to do over the last two years, and do it as well as we have. I solicit your support in defending this budget to help us maintain America's Army as a strategic force, capable of decisive victory.


**Gordon R. Sullivan
General, United States Army
Acting Secretary of the Army**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
~~CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~

8459

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

November 19, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT G. BELL *RB*
SUBJECT: The Future of the Army

Per your request, I have prepared a memo (Tab I) from you to the President assessing the concerns about the Army raised by Congressman Skelton.

Concurrence: Richard Clarke *RC*

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A General Sullivan Memo, Dated October 25, 1993
Tab B General Sullivan Memo, Dated October 21, 1993

SA

Sandie -

*Copies to our
office staff,
please.
Thanks -
Bob*

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
~~CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. memo	Duplicate of 003. (4 pages)	11/19/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 48

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - November 1993 #2 [4]

2016-0152-F

vz4506

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]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

October 25, 1993

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GORDON R. SULLIVAN
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

CF: Secretary Aspin
General Shalikashvili



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

October 21, 1993



MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

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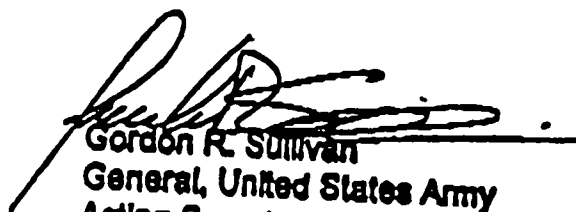
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Gordon R. Sullivan
General, United States Army
Acting Secretary of the Army

TO: GROSSMAN, M

FROM: ITOH

DOC DATE: 19 NOV 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: FOREIGN TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: NSC STAFF FORN TRAVEL FOR WITKOWSKY

ACTION: KENNEY SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 22 NOV 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: BELL

LOGREF:

FILES: ADMIN

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
MANZANARES
NSC CHRON
WITKOWSKY

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJDA

CLOSED BY: NSJDA

DOC 2 OF 2

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9321305

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 SODERBERG
001
002

Z 93111912 FOR DECISION
X 93111912 SODERBERG APPROVED RECOM
X 93111912 KENNEY SGD MEMO

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

002 931119 GROSSMAN, M

UNCLASSIFIED

National Security Council
The White House

PROOFED BY: _____ LOG # 2/305

URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM PR NSC INT

BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG gan A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
DepExecSec	<u>1</u>	<u>han</u>	<u>A</u>
ExecSec			
Staff Director			
D/APNSA			
APNSA			
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>2</u>	<u>gan 1/17</u>	<u>D</u>
NSC Secretariat	<u>3</u>		<u>N/R</u>

A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No Further Action

cc: VP McLarty Other _____

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

COMMENTS:

DISPATCH INSTRUCTIONS:

2002 02 14 10:00

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 19, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MARC GROSSMAN
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: NSC Staff Foreign Travel

NSC Staff Member: Anne A. Witkowsky
Director of Defense Policy and Arms Control

Purpose of Travel: To attend U.S.-German-Ukrainian Workshops.

ITINERARY

<u>Date</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Major Event/Meeting</u>
22-23 November	Ebenhausen	Germany	Attend workshops

for Kristie A. Keaney
William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

NSC STAFF TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

1. TRAVELER'S NAME: ANNE WITKOWSKY
2. PURPOSE/EVENT (Include Dates): To attend U.S.-German-Ukrainian Workshops, 21-23 November in Ebenhausen, Germany.
3. ITINERARY (Please Attach Copy of Proposed Itinerary): _____
4. DEPARTURE DATE PM RETURN DATE PM
DEPARTURE TIME 11/21/93 RETURN TIME 11/24/93
5. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION:
GOVT. AIR _____ COMMERCIAL AIR x POV _____ RAIL _____
OTHER _____
6. ESTIMATED EXPENSES:
TRANSPORTATION _____ PER DIEM _____ OTHER _____
TOTAL _____
7. WHO PAYS EXPENSES: NSC _____ OTHER x
IF NOT NSC, DESCRIBE SOURCE AND ARRANGEMENTS: RAND Corporation will pay for trip
8. WILL FAMILY MEMBER ACCOMPANY YOU: YES _____ NO x
IF SO, WHO PAYS FOR FAMILY MEMBER (If Travel Not Paid By
Traveler, Describe Source & Arrangements): _____
9. TRAVEL ADVANCE REQUESTED: \$ 0
10. REMARKS (Use This Space to Indicate Any Additional Items You
Would Like to Appear on Your Travel Orders): _____
11. TRAVELER'S SIGNATURE: Anne A. Witkowski
12. APPROVALS: Senior Director Robert G. Bell
Director of Administration N. P. Pelt
Executive Secretary Christie A. Keung

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 18, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR NANCY E. SODERBERG

THROUGH: *7* J. ROBERT MANZANARES *Thz*FROM: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*SUBJECT: Travel Request for Anne Witkowsky to Munich,
Germany, 21-24 November 1993

Request travel to Munich, Germany 21-24 November to attend a
U.S.-German-Ukrainian Workshop in Ebenhausen on "Ukraine's Role
in the New Europe," co-sponsored by RAND.

The trip will be paid by the RAND Corporation.

Concurrence by: Neal *NR* WolinRECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Will Itoh to sign the travel authorization
form at Tab I and memo to Marc Grossman at Tab II.

Approve *✓* *Wol* *for*

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Travel Authorization Form
Tab II Memo to State Department
Tab III Form: Acceptance of Travel Expenses

Contact Person: WITKOWSKY
Phone Number: 23975
Date of Request: 11/19/93

ACCEPTANCE OF TRAVEL EXPENSES FROM AN OUTSIDE SOURCE

In order to consider whether the Government may accept from an outside source payment of your travel, subsistence and related expenses under the GSA travel rule, you must complete the information below. The outside source need not be a 501(c)(3) organization, but if it is, please state so on this form and include the IRS determination letter.

Please attach a copy of the letter of invitation if one was received, and this form to your travel request package, and submit to Alan J. Kreczko, NSC Legal Adviser, room 348, for concurrence.

Your name and position:

Anne Witkowsky, Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control

Nature of meeting or similar function and how it relates to your official duties:

Meeting will provide for exchange of views among U.S., Ukrainian, and German officials on range of defense and security issues, including on conventional arms control, for which I am responsible on the NSC staff.

Date and place(s) of travel:

Washington-Ebenhausen (Germany)-Washington.
November 21-24, 1993

Persons or entity making the payment (please also note any financial interest of the person or entity known to you that may be affected by the exercise of your Government responsibilities:

RAND Corporation is making the payment for transportation.
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) will cover local expenses.

Nature of expense(s) paid for:

Airfare and ground transportation to and from the conference site, lodging, and meals.

Method and approximate amount of payment (payment may be made either in-kind or by check made payable to the U.S. Treasury; you may not directly receive payment in cash or check made out to you):

Payment will be made in-kind, that is, there will be no cash transactions between either of these two institutions and the U.S. government.

This form, along with a copy of the invitation if available, must be attached to your travel request package. Concurrence must be received from Alan J. Kreczko, NSC Legal Adviser, room 348.

Alan J. Kreczko
Alan J. Kreczko, NSC Legal Adviser

Comments:

RAND

November 17, 1993

Ann Witkowski
Director for Defense & Arms Control
National Security Council
Washington, DC 20508

FAX: (202) 395-1185

Dear Ann::

I would like to invite you to attend a US-German-Ukrainian Workshop on "Ukraine's Role in the New Europe," co-sponsored by RAND and the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) in Ebenhausen, November 21-23, 1993. The Workshop will be held at the SWP in Ebenhausen (near Munich) and will focus on Ukraine's role in the new emerging security order in Europe.

We envisage a select group of about 30 participants, with about ten participants from each country. Participants will be roughly balanced between government officials and outside experts. A preliminary agenda along with a preliminary list of invitees is attached.

The working language of the Workshop will be Ukrainian and English. Translation will be provided.

RAND will cover air travel (economy class) to and from Ebenhausen for those who need it. SWP will cover your local expenses while attending the workshop. Upon acceptance of our invitation, you will receive more detailed information about travel and accommodations.

Responses to the invitation should be sent to Barbara Kliszewski (FAX: 310 - 451-6960).

We hope you will be able to participate in this important and timely Workshop in Ebenhausen.

Sincerely,



F. Stephen Larrabee
FSL:cs
Attachments