

FOIA MARKER

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

Folder Title:

Chron File - December 1993 #2 [6]

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
001a. letter	[William A. Owens] [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	12/13/1993	b(6)
001b. resume	Transcript of Naval Service for Admiral William Arthur Owens. (3 pages)	11/30/1993	b(6)
002. letter	Duplicate of vz4517_001. (1 page)	12/08/1993	b(6)
003. memo	For Anthony Lake from Steven Andreasen. Subject: Trip Report: CTB Trilateral Meeting in Paris. Record ID: 9309910. (1 page)	12/19/1993	P1/b(1)
004. memo	For the President from Anthony Lake. Subject: Report on Your ABM Treaty Initiatives. Record ID: 9309909. (2 pages)	12/19/1993	P1/b(1)
005. memo	For Robert Bell from Steven Andreasen. Subject: Sec Def Material. (2 pages)	12/16/1993	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 - December 1993 #2 [6]

2016-0152-F

vz4518

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]
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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

December 16, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *J*SUBJECT: Letter to the President from Senator Wofford
RE: Philadelphia Naval Shipyard

Senator Harris Wofford (D-PA) has written the President (Tab B) regarding initiatives to assist in the transition of the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.

The Navy Base was ordered closed in the 1991 round of base closings. This closing has been very controversial: a single local re-use organization has been slow to emerge; Senator Specter's suit against the Government closing the base comes before the Supreme Court next year; and \$50 million appropriated by Congress last year for the Shipyard has yet to be released by DoD for lack of an acceptable re-use plan and projects.

In his letter to the President, Senator Wofford proposed several initiatives aimed to assist in the transition to a multi-faceted industrial and maritime facility. Most recently, Mayor Rendell, Senator Specter and others appear to have joined forces behind a common re-use plan, while still pursuing the civil suit against the government. DoD expects the unified re-use plan for conversion of the Naval Base to be submitted in a few weeks. Senator Wofford has also recently contacted Secretary Reich concerning potential Labor SWAT team visits to Philadelphia -- Labor and Defense are currently planning a low-key visit to discuss worker adjustment and retraining needs.

The proposed response is similar to the one the President sent to Senator Specter on December 10. It expresses the President's encouragement concerning a unified re-use plan for Philadelphia and thanks Senator Wofford for his actions promoting worker retraining.

In draft *In draft* *In draft*
Concurrences by: Jeremy Rosner, Keith Hahn, David Lane (NEC)

RECOMMENDATION

That you send the 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 Senator Wofford
 Tab B Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
ROBERT RUBIN
HOWARD PASTER

SUBJECT: Letter from Senator Wofford RE: Philadelphia
Naval Shipyard

Purpose

To respond to Senator Wofford's letter regarding the redevelopment of the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.

Background

The Navy Base was ordered closed in the 1991 round of base closings. This closing has been very controversial: a single local re-use organization has been slow to emerge; Senator Specter's suit against the Government goes before the Supreme Court next year; and \$50 million dollars appropriated by Congress last year for the Shipyard has yet to be released by DoD for lack of an acceptable re-use plan and projects.

In his letter to you, Senator Wofford proposes several initiatives aimed to assist in the transition of the Navy Base to a multi-faceted industrial and maritime facility. Most recently, Mayor Rendell, Senator Specter and others appear to have joined forces behind a common re-use plan, while still pursuing the civil suit against the Government. Defense expects the community's unified re-use plan to be submitted in a few weeks. Also recently Senator Wofford has contacted Secretary Reich concerning potential Labor SWAT team visits to Philadelphia -- Labor and Defense are currently planning a low-key visit to discuss worker adjustment and retraining needs.

This letter and your proposed response are similar to Senator Specter's recent letter and your December 10 reply.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the proposed reply at Tab A which thanks Senator Wofford for his letter, expresses encouragement with the unified re-use plan and thanks the Senator for his worker retraining efforts.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Senator Wofford
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Harris:

Thank you for your recent letter and your ideas on initiatives to speed redevelopment at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. As we have discussed, I share your concern and also your commitment for an effective transition of the Yard.

I understand the City of Philadelphia is nearing completion of a re-use plan for the facilities at the Shipyard. I am hopeful that a viable plan that enjoys the support of Mayor Rendell and the congressional delegation will be presented to the Pentagon soon so that last year's \$50 million appropriation can be disbursed. The Department of Defense and the Navy are committed to the quick and successful conversion of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

I support a unified approach to the city's re-use planning and I appreciate your efforts in this regard, particularly with respect to worker retraining, which will be an important part of this transition. Thank you again for your interest and in sharing your ideas with me.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Harris Wofford
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3803

November 18, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President,

I write to request your support of several key initiatives to assist in the transition of the Philadelphia Naval Complex to a multi-faceted industrial and maritime facility.

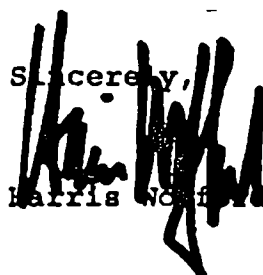
The Philadelphia Naval Complex, which includes the Shipyard and Naval Base, is one of the largest Defense facilities affected by the Base Closure process. As a result of BRAC-91, Philadelphia suffered greater job loss than any state in the country. Over one-third of the national civilian job loss under the 1991 round of closures and realignments was incurred by the Philadelphia area.

For the last two years elected officials, union members, and local economic development representatives in the Tri-state area have been grappling with the conversion of this Naval Complex. While opinions vary on the future of the maritime industry, all agree that the Philadelphia Naval Complex's future lies in the technological sophistication of its workers and its facilities.

The conversion will require considerable long-term private investment. However, federal assistance and support are imperative if this conversion is to succeed. Specifically, I have enclosed, for your review, several initiatives that I would like to see your Administration support. I believe that with your help, the transition of the Philadelphia Shipyard and Base into a multi-industrial and maritime facility has the potential to become a premier defense conversion effort.

Thank you for your interest in this matter. I look forward to working with you on this and other important issues in the coming new year.

Sincerely,


Harris Wofford

**THE PHILADELPHIA NAVAL COMPLEX
CONVERSION INITIATIVES**

- 1) Commence negotiations and expeditious approval of low-cost lease agreements with the City of Philadelphia. The agreements should address the Naval Base (to be excessed) and the Naval Yard (to be retained) properties including the drydocks and machine shops.
- 2) Allow the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard to bid, without prejudice, on all government and commercial work immediately. In addition, the Navy should consider sending all surplus ships to Philadelphia for removal of asbestos and dismantling of ship parts and metal.
- 3) Schedule additional maritime work through a no-bid designation and delay any reduction-in-force initiatives slated for the Shipyard. These initiatives will help preserve the effective employment levels and skills necessary to the conversion.
- 4) Establish a National Maritime Industrial Center at Philadelphia to research, develop, and prototype new ship designs, ship systems, and maritime industrial processes. This Center would fulfill the initiatives presented in the National Shipbuilding Initiative and could create spin-off shipbuilding businesses.
- 5) Provide adequate funding for the employee's job training. An estimated 6,000 workers will seek training totaling \$40 million under the Job Training Partnership Act. The Department of Labor has expressed initial misgivings regarding Philadelphia's funding needs. In addition, the Department of Labor should schedule a defense conversion SWAT team program at Philadelphia.
- 6) Expedite the Environmental impact review and clean-up at the Base and Shipyard.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 2, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM ITOH

FROM: HOWARD G. PASTER
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS 

SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL MAIL

Attached are copies of letters 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. The letters are as follows:

- 1) Harris Wofford (D-PA), concerning the Philadelphia Naval Complex; and
- 2) Sandy Levin (D-MI) and others, concerning sale of the M1A2 tank to Sweden.

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

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 07, 1993

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE HARRIS WOFFORD

SUBJECT: REQUESTS THE PRESIDENT'S SUPPORT IN THE
TRANSITION OF THE PHILADELPHIA NAVAL COMPLEX
TO A MULTI - FACETED INDUSTRIAL AND MARITIME
FACILITY

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D
HOWARD PASTER		ORG	93/12/07		C 93/12/07
WILLIAM ITOH	REFERRAL NOTE:	RSR	93/12/07		
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS: ENCLOSURE

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MAIL USER CODES: (A) D PA (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
(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

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3803

November 18, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President,

I write to request your support of several key initiatives to assist in the transition of the Philadelphia Naval Complex to a multi-faceted industrial and maritime facility.

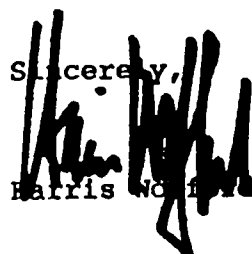
The Philadelphia Naval Complex, which includes the Shipyard and Naval Base, is one of the largest Defense facilities affected by the Base Closure process. As a result of BRAC-91, Philadelphia suffered greater job loss than any state in the country. Over one-third of the national civilian job loss under the 1991 round of closures and realignments was incurred by the Philadelphia area.

For the last two years elected officials, union members, and local economic development representatives in the Tri-state area have been grappling with the conversion of this Naval Complex. While opinions vary on the future of the maritime industry, all agree that the Philadelphia Naval Complex's future lies in the technological sophistication of its workers and its facilities.

The conversion will require considerable long-term private investment. However, federal assistance and support are imperative if this conversion is to succeed. Specifically, I have enclosed, for your review, several initiatives that I would like to see your Administration support. I believe that with your help, the transition of the Philadelphia Shipyard and Base into a multi-industrial and maritime facility has the potential to become a premier defense conversion effort.

Thank you for your interest in this matter. I look forward to working with you on this and other important issues in the coming new year.

Sincerely,


Harris Wofford

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

9812 ADD-ON

December 16, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *[Signature]*

FROM:

KEITH HAHN *[Signature]*

SUBJECT:

Nomination for Admiral William A. Owens to be Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

At Tab A, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin recommends that the President assign Admiral William A. Owens, USN, as Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (VCJCS). Because of the importance of this position, we believe you should forward the memorandum at Tab I to the President providing additional background information on the position of VCJCS and ADM Owens professional qualifications.

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for the President
Tab A Incoming Correspondence
Tab B Flag Officer Biography

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Nomination of Admiral William A. Owens to be Vice
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of StaffPurpose

Nominate Admiral William (Bill) Owens, USN, to be Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (VCJCS).

Background

The Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 established the position of VCJCS to perform the duties of the Chairman when there is a vacancy in his office or in his absence or disability. The VCJCS is to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and serves at the pleasure of the President for a term of two years, with an option for reappointment for two additional terms. The VCJCS, while so serving, holds the rank of admiral and outranks all other officers of the armed forces except the Chairman. However, the VCJCS may not exercise military command over the Joint Chiefs of Staff or any of the armed forces.

At Tab A Secretary of Defense Aspin has nominated ADM Bill Owens to relieve ADM Dave Jeremiah as VCJCS. ADM Owens' professional history is provided at Tab B. He has established an outstanding reputation as an aggressive proponent for change in naval organization, force structure and doctrine.

RECOMMENDATION

That you nominate ADM Owens to be Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Attachments

Tab A Nomination from Secretary of Defense Les Aspin
Tab B Professional Background of ADM Owens

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



13 DEC 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Flag Officer Nomination

I recommend you assign Admiral William A. Owens, United States Navy, as Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a position previously designated to carry the grade of admiral. I further recommend you nominate Admiral Owens for reappointment to the grade of admiral. Admiral Owens, age 53, is currently under orders to assume command of the United States Pacific Fleet in January 1994. He will succeed Admiral David E. Jeremiah, United States Navy, who is retiring, in Winter 1993-94.

In order to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the proposed assignment, a flag officer must have demonstrated highly effective performance in senior leadership positions. As the principal advisor to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he must be able to assist the Chairman, the Secretary of Defense, and the President in providing the strategic direction of the armed forces. He must be able to ensure the preparation of strategic plans that conform with resource levels projected by the Secretary of Defense to be available for the period of time for which the plans are to be effective. He is responsible for preparing joint logistics and military plans to support national strategy, and for assigning logistics and mobility responsibilities to the armed forces. Admiral Owens meets these qualifications.

This action will not cause the Navy to exceed the number of officers authorized to be serving in the grade of admiral.

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. letter	[William A. Owens] [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	12/13/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - December 1993 #2 [6]

2016-0152-F
vz4518

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

The White House

Washington

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate:

The following named officer for reappointment to the grade of admiral while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, United States Code, Sections 154 and 601:

To be Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

To be Admiral

Admiral William A. Owens, U. S. Navy, (b)(6)

[001a]

Y

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. resume	Transcript of Naval Service for Admiral William Arthur Owens. (3 pages)	11/30/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - December 1993 #2 [6]

2016-0152-F

vz4518

RESTRICTION CODES

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 14, 1993 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: December 22, 1993SUBJECT: MILITARY NOMINATION -- ADMIRAL WILLIAM A. OWENS, USN, FOR REAPPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF ADMIRAL AND RECOMMENDATION FOR ASSIGNMENT AS VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	PASTER	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
NEEL	☐	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
PANETTA	☐	☐	RUBIN	☐	☐
BAGGETT	☐	☐	SEGAL	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	SEIDMAN	☐	☐
GEARAN	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☐	☐
GERGEN	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	VARNEY	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	WATKINS	☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	<u>BELL</u>	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	<u>CLERK</u>	☐	☒
McGINTY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MYERS	☐	☐		☐	☐
NUSSBAUM	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Do you have any objection?

RESPONSE:

The National Security Council staff concurs in the attached military nomination.

JOHN D. PODESTA
 Assistant to the President
 and Staff Secretary
 Ext. 2702

Anthony Lake

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 13, 1993

93 DEC 14 P1:01

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

 JOHN A. GAUGHAN

DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE

SUBJECT:

Flag Officer Nomination

Forwarded for your approval and signature is the nomination of Admiral William A. Owens, United States Navy, for reappointment to the grade of admiral and a recommendation for his assignment as Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

This nomination has been staffed by the Secretary of the Navy and was approved by the Secretary of Defense.

Recommendation

That you approve and sign the attached.

Attachment

Dec 16, 1993

POSSIBLE Q AND A's FOR SECDEF ANNOUNCEMENT CEREMONY

1. Defense Budget Shortfall

Do you think the defense budget for the next five years needs to be raised \$50 billion, as Secretary Aspin recommends?

Answer

I know that concerns have been raised with regard to the effect of pay and inflation on the defense budget, but I have not had an opportunity to study this question in any detail. I am aware, though, that the President is addressing these issues in his budget process and is working with Secretary Aspin, Leon Panetta, Tony Lake and the Joint Chiefs to resolve them.

2. Russian Fascism

Do the recent parliamentary election results in Russia mean that we are headed back toward a Cold War relationship with that country, and if so, do you agree with former Secretary of Defense Cheney that we should put a brake on our defense drawdowns?

Answer

The President has spoken to this question recently, and I would suggest you direct your question to him.

3. Gays in the Military

Do you support the President's position on gays in the military?

Answer

I fully support the position on this sensitive issue that the President and the Secretary of Defense worked out with Congress.

4. Bottom Up Review

Do you agree with the results of the Bottom Up Review?

Answer

From what I know about it, yes. While I have not received detailed briefings on it, my impression is that Secretary Aspin and the Joint Chiefs did an extremely competent and thorough job in making these recommendations.

5. Somalia/Tanks to Mogadishu

Would you have approved our military commander in Mogadishu's request last summer for armor reinforcements for our troops there?

Answer

I have always tried to make it a rule not to engage in Monday morning quarterbacking on issues where I do not know all the facts or all the considerations that came into play in making that decision.

6. North Korea

Is war likely with North Korea?

Answer

I do not think it wise for me to speak publicly to an issue as sensitive as this without the benefit of detailed briefings.

7. Process of Selection

When did the President offer you this job? Was it days ago or did it just come up last night?

Answer

I have always made it a rule never to comment publicly on my private conversations with this or any other President of the United States.

8. South Africa Corporate Sanctions Issue

As a member of the board, did you participate in the decision of the _____ company to violate South African sanctions?

Answer

No.

12/16/93

Document No. 046820

9746

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: _____ ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 12/20/93

SUBJECT: MILITARY NOMINATION -- 10 OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE
GRADE OF MAJOR GENERAL, USMC

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	PASTER	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
NEEL	☐	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
PANETTA	☐	☐	RUBIN	☐	☐
BAGGETT	☐	☐	SEGAL	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	SEIDMAN	☐	☐
GEARAN	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☐	☐
GERGEN	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	VARNEY	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	WATKINS	☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	<u>BELL</u>	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	<u>CLERK</u>	☐	☒
McGINTY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
MYERS	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
NUSSBAUM	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Do you have any objection?

RESPONSE:

The National Security Council staff concurs in the attached military nominations.

JOHN D. PODESTA
 Assistant to the President
 and Staff Secretary
 Ext. 2702

Anthony Lake

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 6, 1993

93 DEC 9 P3:08

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

~~JOHN A. GAUCHAN~~

DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE

SUBJECT:

General Officer Nomination

Forwarded for your approval and signature is a nomination containing the names of ten officers for appointment to the grade of major general in the United States Marine Corps.

This recommendation is based on a selection board that was approved by the Deputy Secretary of Defence on behalf of the Secretary.

Recommendation

That you approve and sign the attached.

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. letter	Duplicate of vz4517_001. (1 page)	12/08/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - December 1993 #2 [6]

2016-0152-F

vz4518

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]

The White House

Washington

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate:

The following named brigadier generals of the U.S. Marine Corps for promotion to the permanent grade of major general, under the provisions of Section 624 of Title 10, United States Code:

To be Major General

Brigadier General Claude W. Reinke (b)(6)

Brigadier General Carlton W. Fulford, Jr. (b)(6)

Brigadier General Carol A. Mutter (b)(6)

Brigadier General Frank Libutti (b)(6)

Brigadier General Terrence R. Dake (b)(6) [002]

Brigadier General James L. Jones, Jr. (b)(6)

Brigadier General John E. Rhodes (b)(6)

Brigadier General Thomas L. Wilkerson (b)(6)

Brigadier General Peter Pace (b)(6)

Brigadier General Ray L. Smith (b)(6)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. memo	For Anthony Lake from Steven Andreasen. Subject: Trip Report: CTB Trilateral Meeting in Paris. Record ID: 9309910. (1 page)	12/19/1993	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 - December 1993 #2 [6]

2016-0152-F

vz4518

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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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.

~~SECRET~~

9909

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 19, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RB/B*
FROM: STEVEN P. ANDREASEN *SPA*
SUBJECT: Report on the President's ABM Treaty Initiative

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum from you to the President reporting on our efforts to implement the President's initiative to multilateralize the ABM Treaty and negotiate a TMD/ABM demarcation.

RECOMMENDATION

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

Approve_____ Disapprove_____

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *VZ* NARA, Date *10/3/2016*
2016-0157-f

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. memo	For the President from Anthony Lake. Subject: Report on Your ABM Treaty Initiatives. Record ID: 9309909. (2 pages)	12/19/1993	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 - December 1993 #2 [6]

2016-0152-F

vz4518

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 14, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*
FROM: STEVEN P. ANDREASEN *SAP*
SUBJECT: Letter from Senator Boxer Regarding CTB
Negotiations

Senator Boxer has written the President urging him to place the CTB negotiations on a "fast track" in order to complete an agreement in time for the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Extension Conference in 1995.

The response from the President notes the progress we have made to date in getting the negotiating process off to a fast start in January 1994 and explains why setting a deadline for completion of the talks in time for the NPT Extension Conference would be counterproductive at this stage.

Concurrence: Jeremy Rosner *JR* Steve Aoki *SA*

RECOMMENDATION

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

Approve_____ Disapprove_____

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Letter to Senator Boxer
Tab B Letter from Senator Boxer

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
HOWARD PASTER

SUBJECT: Letter from Senator Boxer Regarding CTB
Negotiations

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Senator Boxer regarding CTB negotiations.

Background

Senator Boxer has written you urging you to place the CTB negotiations on a "fast track" in order to complete an agreement in time for the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Extension Conference in 1995.

The response from you notes the progress we have made to date in getting the negotiating process off to a fast start in January 1994 and explains why setting a deadline for completion of the talks in time for the NPT Extension Conference would be counterproductive at this stage.

Recommendation

That you sign the response to the Representatives at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Senator Boxer
Tab B Letter from Senator Boxer

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Barbara:

Thank you for your letter of November 18 on Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) negotiations. Before addressing the specific points in your letter, I would like to briefly review with you the progress we have made in 1993 towards achieving a multilateral nuclear test ban.

Early last March, I directed a Presidential Review of U.S. policy on nuclear testing and a CTB. The Review examined all aspects of our nuclear testing program and various issues relating to the actual content of the CTB Treaty we would seek to negotiate. On July 3, I announced the conclusion of that Review and stated my intention to extend the U.S. testing moratorium through September 1994. I also issued instructions to begin bilateral consultations to organize and prepare for an early CTB negotiation.

I am pleased to note that we are on the threshold of formally convening the CTB negotiations. Our bilateral consultations on the organization and conduct of CTB talks have been very successful and we have made progress in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) to confer a negotiating mandate on the CD's Ad Hoc Committee on Nuclear Testing. While we still have some important procedural matters to resolve, I am confident that we will be able to hit the ground running when the formal CTB negotiations begin in January 1994. In the interim, for the first time, the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly approved last month by consensus a resolution advocating a global treaty to ban all nuclear weapon tests. The United States was a principal co-sponsor of the resolution.

Over the past five months, we have also completed internal reviews of our requirements for nuclear weapons stockpile stewardship in the absence of nuclear testing and effective CTB monitoring and verification. This analysis will help to ensure that negotiations get off to a quick start in January and that we are ready to implement a CTB after the negotiation is concluded.

Although I am in favor of completing a CTB Treaty at the earliest possible date, I do not believe we should set a deadline now for completing the Treaty even before the formal negotiating process has begun. Nor should we link completion of a CTB to the NPT

Extension Conference in the Spring of 1995. Our goal is, at a minimum, to be able to point to serious progress in the CTB negotiations by the time the NPT Extension Conference opens; however, we cannot guarantee this outcome. Thus, we should be careful not to encourage efforts by other nations to tie their support for indefinite extension of the NPT Treaty in 1995 -- the cornerstone of our nonproliferation efforts -- to completion of a CTB.

I look forward to working with you to realize our common goal of a CTB.

Sincerely,

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

BA ARA BOXER
CALIFORNIA
COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND PUBLIC WORKS
COMMITTEE ON BANKING,
HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

United States Senate

HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
SUITE 112
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0505

9242
1700 MONTGOMERY AVENUE
SUITE 240
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94114

225 EAST IMPERIAL AVENUE
SUITE 545
EL SEGUNDO, CA 90201

NOV 22 P 1: 57

November 18, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I applaud your administration's efforts to give non-proliferation issues a high priority.

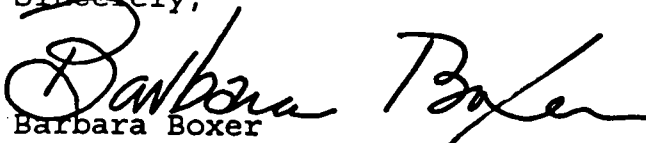
I believe that a successful non-proliferation strategy must include a productive Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Extension Conference in 1995. The best way to ensure success is to complete the Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) Treaty negotiations by the time the Extension Conference convenes in New York in April, 1995.

I believe that you can set the stage for a successful NPT Extension Conference by placing the CTB negotiations on a "fast track." If there is no sense of urgency in pushing the negotiations forward, they can easily become bogged down in bureaucratic channels, in the Geneva negotiations, and by the lack of enthusiasm from certain key states. I am concerned that some administration officials appear to view the Congressionally-mandated deadline to stop testing -- September, 1996 -- as the timeline for concluding a CTB treaty.

It may take all of this time to finish the protocols and verification annexes of the CTB, but the agreement itself can be negotiated in time for the Extension Conference. I urge you to publicly announce your intention to make every possible effort to conclude a CTB agreement by the time the Extension Conference convenes. I also ask that you call on other world leaders to make similar public declarations, especially those from countries participating in the Conference on Disarmament, where the CTB negotiations will take place. Finally, I ask you to assign a senior official to this issue to ensure appropriate follow-up.

I and the overwhelming majority of my colleagues in the Senate are ready to help you make a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty a reality.

Sincerely,


Barbara Boxer
United States Senator

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 14, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*
FROM: STEVEN P. ANDREASEN *SAP*
SUBJECT: Letter from Senator Boxer Regarding CTB
Negotiations

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The response from the President notes the progress we have made to date in getting the negotiating process off to a fast start in January 1994 and explains why setting a deadline for completion of the talks in time for the NPT Extension Conference would be counterproductive at this stage.

Concurrence: Jeremy Rosner *JR* Steve Aoki *SA*

RECOMMENDATION

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

Approve_____ Disapprove_____

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Letter to Senator Boxer
Tab B Letter from Senator Boxer

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
HOWARD PASTER

SUBJECT: Letter from Senator Boxer Regarding CTB
Negotiations

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Senator Boxer regarding CTB negotiations.

Background

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The response from you notes the progress we have made to date in getting the negotiating process off to a fast start in January 1994 and explains why setting a deadline for completion of the talks in time for the NPT Extension Conference would be counterproductive at this stage.

Recommendation

That you sign the response to the Representatives at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Senator Boxer
Tab B Letter from Senator Boxer

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Barbara:

Thank you for your letter of November 18 on Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) negotiations. Before addressing the specific points in your letter, I would like to briefly review with you the progress we have made in 1993 towards achieving a multilateral nuclear test ban.

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Although I am in favor of completing a CTB Treaty at the earliest possible date, I do not believe we should set a deadline now for completing the Treaty even before the formal negotiating process has begun. Nor should we link completion of a CTB to the NPT

Extension Conference in the Spring of 1995. Our goal is, at a minimum, to be able to point to serious progress in the CTB negotiations by the time the NPT Extension Conference opens; however, we cannot guarantee this outcome. Thus, we should be careful not to encourage efforts by other nations to tie their support for indefinite extension of the NPT Treaty in 1995 -- the cornerstone of our nonproliferation efforts -- to completion of a CTB.

I look forward to working with you to realize our common goal of a CTB.

Sincerely,

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

BARBARA BOXER

CALIF

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND PUBLIC WORKS

COMMITTEE ON BANKING,
HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

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United States Senate

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NOV 22 P 1:57

November 18, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I applaud your administration's efforts to give non-proliferation issues a high priority.

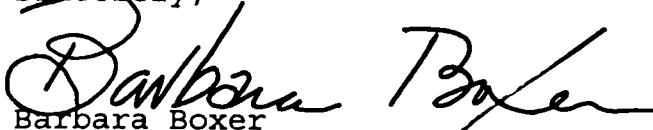
I believe that a successful non-proliferation strategy must include a productive Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Extension Conference in 1995. The best way to ensure success is to complete the Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) Treaty negotiations by the time the Extension Conference convenes in New York in April, 1995.

I believe that you can set the stage for a successful NPT Extension Conference by placing the CTB negotiations on a "fast track." If there is no sense of urgency in pushing the negotiations forward, they can easily become bogged down in bureaucratic channels, in the Geneva negotiations, and by the lack of enthusiasm from certain key states. I am concerned that some administration officials appear to view the Congressionally-mandated deadline to stop testing -- September, 1996 -- as the timeline for concluding a CTB treaty.

It may take all of this time to finish the protocols and verification annexes of the CTB, but the agreement itself can be negotiated in time for the Extension Conference. I urge you to publicly announce your intention to make every possible effort to conclude a CTB agreement by the time the Extension Conference convenes. I also ask that you call on other world leaders to make similar public declarations, especially those from countries participating in the Conference on Disarmament, where the CTB negotiations will take place. Finally, I ask you to assign a senior official to this issue to ensure appropriate follow-up.

I and the overwhelming majority of my colleagues in the Senate are ready to help you make a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty a reality.

Sincerely,


Barbara Boxer
United States Senator

Elisa will attend
(orig of Attached To
Mr. Quinn Jr.,
Dec 17, 1:15 p.m.)

12/16
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

NOTE TO BOB BELL

Nancy asks that you
pls. send someone
from your office
to this mtg.

Thanks

Brooke

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR SUSAN BROPHY, STEVE HILTON, ARTHUR JONES,
AL MALDON AND NANCY SODERBERG

FROM:

CHRISTINE VARNEY
JENNIFER O'CONNOR 

SUBJECT:

Persian Gulf Veterans Syndrome

Several weeks ago, staff members from the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services and Veterans Affairs initiated an interagency working group to coordinate their efforts to research and treat the symptoms of the symptoms experienced by some of the Veterans returned from the Persian Gulf. This week, the working group is developing coordinated research, legislative and communications strategies for the Departments.

On Monday, December 20, at 10:30 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room, the interagency group will brief Secretary Aspin, Secretary Shalala, Secretary Jesse Brown and Carol Rasco on their proposed Administration strategies as well as the status of their work. Please let us know if you will be able to attend the meeting by contacting Susan Babyak at x 2572. Draft materials for Monday's meeting will be circulated to each of you tomorrow for comment.

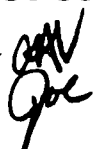
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 16, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR SUSAN BROPHY, STEVE HILTON, ARTHUR JONES,
AL MALDON AND NANCY SODERBERG

FROM:

CHRISTINE A. VARNEY
JENNIFER O'CONNOR



SUBJECT:

Persian Gulf Mystery Illness

In preparation for the Monday, December 20 Principals briefing on the Persian Gulf Mystery Illness, the interagency staff working group will meet tomorrow (Friday, December 17) at 4:00 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room. The meeting is intended discuss the interagency plan and the format of Monday's briefing session. Please contact Susan Babyak on ext. 2572 if you are interested in attending tomorrow's meeting.

CHANGE OF ROOM: The Principals meeting scheduled for Monday, December 20 from 10:00 a.m. to noon will now be held in Room 472, OEOB.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. memo	For Robert Bell from Steven Andreasen. Subject: Sec Def Material. (2 pages)	12/16/1993	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 - December 1993 #2 [6]

2016-0152-F

vz4518

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 16, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM: PETER FEAVER *PDF*

SUBJECT: Commissioning Site for USS RHODE ISLAND

At Tab III the Deputy Secretary of Defense has written recommending that you notify Governor Bruce Sundlun that the USS RHODE ISLAND will be commissioned in the state of Rhode Island. Tab I is a proposed letter from you to Governor Sundlun directing the commissioning to take place in Rhode Island. Tab II is a proposed memorandum from you to the Secretary of the Navy notifying him of your action.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the proposed letter at Tab I to Governor Bruce Sundlun and the proposed memorandum.

Attachments

Tab I Proposed letter to Governor Bruce Sundlun
Tab II Memorandum to the Secretary of the Navy
Tab III Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Governor Sundlun:

I am pleased to advise you that the commissioning of USS RHODE ISLAND (SSBN 740) will take place at Newport, Rhode Island.

It is especially appropriate that the commissioning be held in your fine state, given Rhode Island's rich contribution to naval tradition and the role Rhode Islanders played in the construction of this boat in particular.

Sincerely,

Samuel R. Berger
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

The Honorable Bruce Sundlun
Governor of Rhode Island
State House
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN DALTON
Secretary of the Navy

SUBJECT: Commissioning Site for USS RHODE ISLAND

Please be advised that I have notified Governor Sundlun that the commissioning of the USS RHODE ISLAND (SSBN 740) will take place at Newport, Rhode Island.

Samuel R. Berger
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN DALTON
Secretary of the Navy

SUBJECT: Commissioning Site for USS RHODE ISLAND

Please be advised that I have notified Governor Sundlun that the commissioning of the USS RHODE ISLAND (SSBN 740) will take place at Newport, Rhode Island.

Sandy Berger
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-1000



13 DEC 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
NATIONAL SECURITY

SUBJECT: Commissioning Site for USS RHODE ISLAND

The Secretary of the Navy recommends that the President or his designee advise Governor Bruce Sundlun that the commissioning of USS RHODE ISLAND (SSBN 740) will take place at Newport, Rhode Island.

It is highly appropriate that the commissioning be held in Rhode Island--the state whose name the ship will bear and which is especially rich in naval tradition and history. Although work on the ship is being completed at the Electric Boat Facility in Groton, Connecticut, much of the initial construction was accomplished at Quonset Point in Rhode Island and the Groton workforce includes a significant proportion of Rhode Island residents. The additional cost to the government will not be significant and a portion of the total expenses will be defrayed by Electric Boat and the State of Rhode Island.

Please advise the Secretary of the Navy when Governor Sundlun has been notified so that he can give the necessary instruction to the Navy.

William J. Perry

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

December 15, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*
FROM: ANNE WITKOWSKY *AW*
SUBJECT: Award of Presidential Citizens Medal to
Mr. Zachary Fisher and Major General Adrian St.
John, USA (Ret.)

At Tab I is a memorandum for the President recommending that he award the Presidential Citizens Medal to Mr. Zachary Fisher and Major General Adrian St. John, USA (Ret.).

Admiral Crowe recently recommended to you that Mr. Fisher deserved recognition for his civic generosity, chiefly his development of Fisher Houses. These homes, built on the premises of military bases, provide comfortable, affordable accommodation to the families of those hospitalized for serious illness or critical injury. As you can see in the attached background materials, Fisher Houses have been widely praised. Twelve of these houses have been built; 25 in all are planned. His Fisher Armed Services Foundation, which funds Fisher Houses, has also assisted military families in need over the years, in particular those who suffered as a result of the bombing of the Beirut Marine Corps barracks, the USS IOWA, and the USS STARK. Fisher is also the founder of the Intrepid Museum Foundation, established to refurbish the WWII carrier INTREPID.

We would recommend that in addition to a medal for Mr. Fisher, a medal be simultaneously awarded to Major General Adrian St. John. General St. John led a distinguished military career spanning more than fifty years before his retirement in 1992. Although a medal for General St. John had been approved by President Bush in November, 1992, the necessary paperwork was not completed and approval lapsed with his departure. Director Woolsey has been particularly supportive of granting this award.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum to the President recommending approval of the Presidential Citizens Medal for both Fisher and St. John. If approved, we will arrange an appropriate, joint ceremony and prepare the citations.

Concurrence by: *AW* Alan Kreczko

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for the President
Tab A Background on Mr. Fisher
Tab B Background on General St. John

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Award of Presidential Citizens Medal to
Mr. Zachary Fisher and to Major General Adrian St.
John, USA (Ret.)

Purpose

To obtain your approval to award the Presidential Citizens Medal to Mr. Zachary Fisher, a man who has given imaginatively and generously to the welfare of military officers and their families, and to Major General Adrian St. John, after 50 years of service to the nation as a military officer and diplomat.

Background

Mr. Zachary Fisher, real estate developer for more than fifty years, began constructing Fisher Houses in 1990. Funded through the Fisher Armed Services Foundation, these 12 homes (scheduled to be 25 in all) are located on the grounds of military hospitals around the country to provide affordable, comfortable accommodation to families whose members are undergoing treatment for serious illness or critical injury. His Fisher Armed Services Foundation, which funds Fisher Houses, has also assisted military families in need over the years, in particular those who suffered as a result of the bombing of the Beirut Marine Corps barracks, the USS IOWA, and the USS STARK. Fisher is also the founder of the Intrepid Museum Foundation, established to refurbish the WWII carrier INTREPID. His many contributions are presented in more detail at Tab A.

Major General Adrian St. John left government service last year after serving ten years as the JCS Chairman's representative to our successful negotiations on Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE). Prior to that, General St. John distinguished himself as a highly decorated Army officer during World War II, Korea, and Vietnam and as a senior U.S. Army leader. The attached letter from former CFE Ambassador Hansen (Tab B) describes the contributions this remarkable and dedicated man has made to our security efforts in Europe and elsewhere for more than half a century.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

The distinguished records of both these gentlemen certainly meet the criteria for the Presidential Citizens Medal as established in Executive Order 11494. Admiral William J. Crowe, Jr., USN (Ret.), has recommended Mr. Fisher for this recognition. Major General St. John has been recommended by Jim Woolsey, among others, for whom St. John worked when Woolsey served as our CFE Ambassador. In St. John's case, then-President Bush gave his approval on November 6, 1992, but due to the press of business the award was never presented and approval lapsed with Bush's departure.

RECOMMENDATION

That you award the Presidential Citizens Medal to Mr. Zachary Fisher and to Major General Adrian St. John.

Approve_____ Disapprove_____

Attachments

Tab A Background on Mr. Fisher

Tab B Background on Major General St. John



FISHER HOUSE



Prepared by the Intrepid Sea-Air-space Museum,
Office of Public Affairs, (212) 245-2533
Revised December 6, 1992

ZACHARY FISHER PROFILE

Acknowledged by the Armed Forces as this nation's most dedicated patriot, Zachary Fisher considers himself to be the luckiest man alive. He has two full and very rewarding careers, one in the investment building sector of New York's real estate industry, the other as a private citizen serving his beloved country.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, he began working in construction when he was 16 years old. Together with his brothers, Martin and Larry, the three young men formed Fisher Brothers. Although a serious building accident nearly cost him his left leg, Zachary persevered and excelled. The business grew into one of the industry's leaders, contributing some of the most prestigious international corporate office buildings to the New York skyline. The list includes prominent companies like Burlington Mills, Smith Barney, Union Bank of Switzerland, Bankers Trust Company and Westvaco.

After more than 50 years in the real estate business, Zachary Fisher decided that he wanted to devote more of his time and energy to his country. At that time, he was unsure as to which direction his intense devotion to patriotism would take.

Just when many of his contemporaries were retiring to a life of leisure, Fisher embarked on another career, one which would become all consuming. It would decide his destiny, redirect his life, and, as the need for his total involvement became more apparent, it would touch the lives of millions of Americans as well.

It started back in November 1977 when Zachary Fisher attended a breakfast meeting at Vogue Magazine, hosted by World War Two bomber pilot Dick Shortway. Along with 20 other New York business men, Fisher was introduced to the initial campaign to "... save the historic and battle scarred aircraft carrier INTREPID from scrapping ..." and to turn her into a museum.



To succeed, the fledgling campaign needed a lot of help, foremost of which was credible leadership. Of those 20 businessmen, only Zachary Fisher came forward. He would provide both the help and the leadership. The project to "Save The INTREPID" was the largest of its kind ever undertaken by a private citizen. Prior to Fisher, the Navy had awarded retired major vessels only to large municipalities or state governments.

Mr. Fisher decided that he wanted "... to preserve the Intrepid so that future generations of Americans could appreciate the sacrifices made by a few to guarantee the liberties and freedoms for the many."

In March 1978, Fisher founded the Intrepid Museum Foundation and immediately began assembling the team necessary to accomplish the critical tasks of securing permits, plans, bids and funding.

The City of New York had envisioned the Intrepid Museum as the lead project in the redevelopment of Manhattan's West Side.

Everything was in place by January 1982, and the work began at a hectic pace. The following August, Zachary Fisher and Mayor Ed Koch officially opened the new museum.

It was after this period that Zachary Fisher became involved in several other patriotic causes. He is the Honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation, Inc. and a major supporter of the Coast Guard and the Navy League.

Mr. Fisher is also a Director of VOLUNTEER - The National Center. He is one of the nation's leading volunteers in his capacity as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Intrepid Sea, Air and Space Museum. For his exemplary service as a volunteer, Zachary Fisher was presented with the VOLUNTEER Action Award by President Reagan on June 10, 1988.



World events also began to play a role in the lives of Zachary Fisher and his wife Elizabeth. Both felt strongly about those young American citizens who served in the US Armed Forces. Zachary believed that they were the forgotten heroes, for they served without recognition or reward. Then came the devastating reports of the terrible massacre of the Marine peacekeeping force in Beirut, followed by the USS STARK missile attack incident in the Persian Gulf. Both disasters were heartbreaking news to the Fishers, but out of their sorrow emerged the Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher Armed Services Foundation, pledged to help service men and women and their families in specific times of need.

Never was the need more apparent than after the 1989 turret explosion aboard USS IOWA. Just a year earlier, the battleship had visited New York during Fleet Week. The Fishers had been aboard IOWA and had met some of the crewmen who were later killed. The battleship had saved INTREPID from being sunk during a massive kamikaze attack 44 years earlier in World war Two.

The scores of crewmen killed aboard IOWA were a very personal loss to the Fishers. Each of the 47 families received a \$25,000 check and a letter explaining that while nothing could compensate for the loss of their loved ones, it was hoped that they could take some comfort in knowing that "... two total strangers cared enough about the family's grief to send a token of their remorse . . . "

The Fisher Armed Services Foundation also provides scholarship funds to eligible college students, provided they are either in the Armed Forces, former military or their offspring. The Fishers will be sending over 100 youths to college this coming year.

Simultaneously with the introduction of the Fisher Armed Services Foundation, the Fishers undertook a major expansion of their beloved Intrepid Museum.

They funded the preservation, restoration and transportation of a retired Cold War warrior, the guided missile submarine USS GROWLER. This new and permanent addition at the Intrepid Museum was initially opened to the public in May 1989.



As a nuclear deterrent submarine, GROWLER represented the cornerstone of America's defense policy since 1960. "As the only strategic deterrent sub exempt from treaty restrictions, she provides an invaluable resource. GROWLER is a national treasure for visitors to be able to better understand America's commitment to national defense during the Cold War" noted Fisher.

Another naval vessel was acquired, almost simultaneously with the submarine. USS EDSON was the last all-gun destroyer in the United States Navy. Her retirement in December 1988 marked the end of an era. EDSON was named after one of the Marine Corps' greatest World War Two heroes and a Medal of Honor recipient. The vessel saw extensive service off Vietnam. Because of her historical significance, the Fishers decided to preserve her and add the destroyer to the Intrepid Museum's collection. As with the submarine, they funded the entire EDSON project.

The retired USS EDSON arrived in New York on July 4, 1989 and the upper decks were opened to the public a month later while work progressed on the interior conversion and restoration. Zachary and Elizabeth rededicated EDSON on May 23, 1990 during an inspiring and dramatic evening ceremony.

Also in 1990, the Fishers' devoted their Foundation's resources to constructing and donating comfort homes for the Armed Forces. Each would be named "The Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher House" and located on the grounds of various military hospitals around the country. The homes would be capable of housing up to 16 members of families who otherwise would have no place to stay while their military father or husband is undergoing a serious operation or treatment. It was the Fishers' intention to be able to keep service families together during periods of medical emergencies or crisis, when they especially needed the support and comfort of all of the family members.

The first comfort home location chosen was the National Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Md. It was officially opened on June 23, 1991 by the President and Mrs. Bush, Secretary of the Navy Garrett, and Mr. and Mrs. Fisher. At the same time the mortgage was assumed by the Fishers for the hostel at the Portsmouth Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, Va.

The second house was donated to the US Army. The Chief of Staff of the Army, General Sullivan, dedicated the structure at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington D.C. on July 25, 1991.

The Fishers have committed to a total of 22 houses for the US Armed Forces, scheduled to be completed by the end of 1993. The first Fisher House for the Air Force was dedicated at the Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio on April 1, 1992. On that same day they broke ground for a Fisher House at the Brooke Army Medical Center at Fort Sam Houston, also in San Antonio.

On June 18, 1992, the couple opened a Fisher House at the San Diego Naval Hospital. Less than a week later, the Fishers broke ground for a Fisher House at Keesler Air Force Base in Biloxi, Mississippi.

The Fisher House at the US Army base at Fort Lewis, in Seattle, State of Washington, was dedicated on September 26.

Both Fishers will be back in San Antonio on December 18, 1992, for the opening of a second Fisher House at the Lackland Air Force Base and the opening of the house at the Brooke Army Medical Center.

All of the buildings are of the same basic design. The Fishers construct and entirely furnish the structures, then donate them to the respective service branches free and clear of any restrictions. Each military community maintains them through donations, appropriations or nominal charges.

The home-like setting of the Fisher Houses has proved to be outstandingly successful. Besides keeping individual families under crises together, the design of the house and the common purpose of all of the resident families has brought them together to support each family during particularly critical times. The result is that families from military bases around the world make new and close friends who understand their pain and fears and help them while staying at a Fisher House.

As the Honorary Chairman of Fleet Week, Fisher has been involved in some very fulfilling and satisfying experiences. This annual event in New York Harbor is one of the highlights of the year for both of the Fishers and has been very successful in all aspects for the Navy and Coast Guard. What Zachary cares most about is that the visiting Sailors, Marines and Coast Guardsmen have a great time in New York before they head out to sea. He personally funds a series of events which include large crew parties aboard the Intrepid. During a reception for the commanding officers of the visiting Navy and Coast Guard ships, Zachary Fisher toasted them all by remarking how honored he was to have them as his guests aboard Intrepid.



As Chairman of the Intrepid Museum's "Year of Columbus" commemoration in 1992, the fifth annual Fleet Week was expanded into International Fleet Week. It recognized the pioneering explorations of the seven European founding father nations which led to the establishment of the United States. Several sent warships, all seven sent commemorative exhibits and representatives.

The Fishers sponsored "The Age of Exploration" exhibition aboard the Intrepid and hosted the prolonged visit of the three Columbus ships, the Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria. As such, the Intrepid presented the largest and most significant 500th anniversary commemoration of the discovery of the New World. At the announcement of this major undertaking, Zachary Fisher stated that the Intrepid is obligated to do so because of the institution's theme of nautical history and technology.

Zachary Fisher's civic and patriotic contributions are numerous and varied. For three consecutive years, he served as an advisor to the United States Delegation on the Housing committee of the Economic Commission for Europe Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland. With his wife at his side, he became a Director of Honor America, a member of the Board of Advisors of the Veterans' Bedside Network and a Director of the Ellis Island Restoration Committee.

Throughout his new career, Fisher has been recognized for his invaluable contributions by many organizations.

The then Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral James D. Watkins, bestowed the rank of honorary "Admiral" upon him because of his outstanding service to the US Navy. Not to be outdone by the Navy, the then Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Alfred Gray, gave him the honorary rank of "Sergeant Major".

Saint Michael's College, Norwich University and the Massachusetts Maritime Academy have all recognized Fisher by awarding him Honorary Doctorate degrees.

He was the first civilian to receive the Navy League's SEC-NAV award for having excelled in the cause of national defense.

The Coast Guard has presented Mr. Fisher with both the "Distinguished Public Service Award" and the "Meritorious Public Service Awards".



On May 1, 1989, he received the Department of the "Navy's Distinguished Public Service Award" from the Secretary of the Navy for his support of the Navy and the Marine Corps.

On May 5, 1989, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff presented him with the Department of Defense's "Distinguished Public Service Award" for his contributions and service to the Armed Forces.

On September 1, 1989, the government of Poland awarded him their highest civilian decoration, the Order of Merit, for the commemorative special exhibit at the Intrepid about the 50th anniversary of the beginning of World War Two.

On April 5, 1990, Countess Maria Fede Caproni and the Italian government presented him with the "Cenquantennale Record Mondiale D'ultezza" for his efforts to promote better Italian-US relations.

On May 18, 1990, Zachary Fisher was inducted into the select ranks of the members of the Horatio Alger Association of Distinguished Americans.

On June 12, 1990, New York City Schools Chancellor Joseph Fernandez saluted Zachary Fisher for furthering education in space exploration and for promoting international understanding.

In October 1990, the Association of the United States Army presented the Fishers with "The Statue of Liberty Award" in appreciation of their outstanding patriotism and support of those who serve in the Armed Forces.

Also in October, the Naval Reserve Association presented Mr. Fisher with "The National President's Award For Distinguished Service"

On October 7, 1991, the Secretary of the Army, Michael Stone, landed aboard the Intrepid and presented both of the Fishers with the "Decoration For Distinguished Civilian Service" and The Order of Medical Merit.

On December 2, 1991, the New York State Bar Association awarded Zachary Fisher the "Respect for Law Medal" for his outstanding example of good citizenship.

On February 7, 1992, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher received the highest award presented by the Catholic Youth Organization (CYO), "The Champions Gold Medal Award" for their commitment to military families and young people.

On February 12 1992, the American Legion recognized the Fishers for their dedication to America's military personnel and for the Fisher Houses on military installations by awarding them the "1992 Commander's Public Relations Award".

On March 14, 1992, Mr. Fisher received a special award from the Navy Medical Corps at the Uniformed Service University of the Health Sciences at the National Naval Medical Center.

On May 30, 1992, the Fishers made a special donation to the US Military Academy at West Point. The ground was broken for a unique Fisher House to provide lodging for senior visiting professors to the Academy.

On June 30, 1992, Mr. Fisher was guest of honor and recipient of the "Semper Fidelis Award" from the Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation in Washington, D.C.

September 18, 1992 was Proclaimed as "Zachary Fisher Day" in the Tidewater area cities of Virginia Beach, Newport News and Portsmouth, Va. in recognition of his support of the Armed Forces. An hour long TV show was aired that evening explaining Fisher's support of and generosity to service men and women.

On November 12, 1992, Zachary Fisher donated the "Fisher Sports Center" building to the United States Coast Guard on Governors Island, in New York harbor.

Zachary Fisher's devotion to his country is best summed up in the inscription on the prestigious "President's Plaque" presented to him by President Reagan. It stated; "To the tireless, dedicated work of many Americans, the Intrepid will serve as an inspiration. One man deserves special tribute - Zachary Fisher, a patriotic American who never forgot and cares so much."

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On March 14, 1992 Mr. Fisher received an award from the Navy Medical Corps at the celebration of its 216th Anniversary at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences at the National Naval Medical Center.

On Wednesday April 1, 1992 Mr. & Mrs. Fisher broke ground for a Fisher House at Brooke Army Medical Center at Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas

Also, on Wednesday April 1, 1992 Mr. & Mrs. Fisher had a ceremony for the opening of the Fisher House at Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas as well as a groundbreaking for an additional Fisher House at Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center.

On May 30, 1992 Mr. & Mrs. Fisher broke ground for a Fisher House at West Point. It will offer senior visiting professors suitable housing while they support the military academy in providing America with its leaders of the future.

On June 6, 1992 Mr. Fisher was guest of honor and recipient of "Semper Fidelis Award" from the Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation in Washington, DC.

On June 13, 1992 Mr. Fisher was honored by the Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation at Ellis Island.

On June 18, 1992 Mr. & Mrs. Fisher opened the Fisher House at the San Diego Naval Hospital.

On June 20, 1992 Mr. Fisher received an honorary degree from the Massachusetts Maritime Academy.

On June 24, 1992 Mr. & Mrs. Fisher broke ground for a Fisher House at Keesler Air Force Base in Biloxi, Mississippi.

On September 26, 1992 Mr. & Mrs. Fisher opened the Fisher House at Fort Lewis in Seattle Washington.

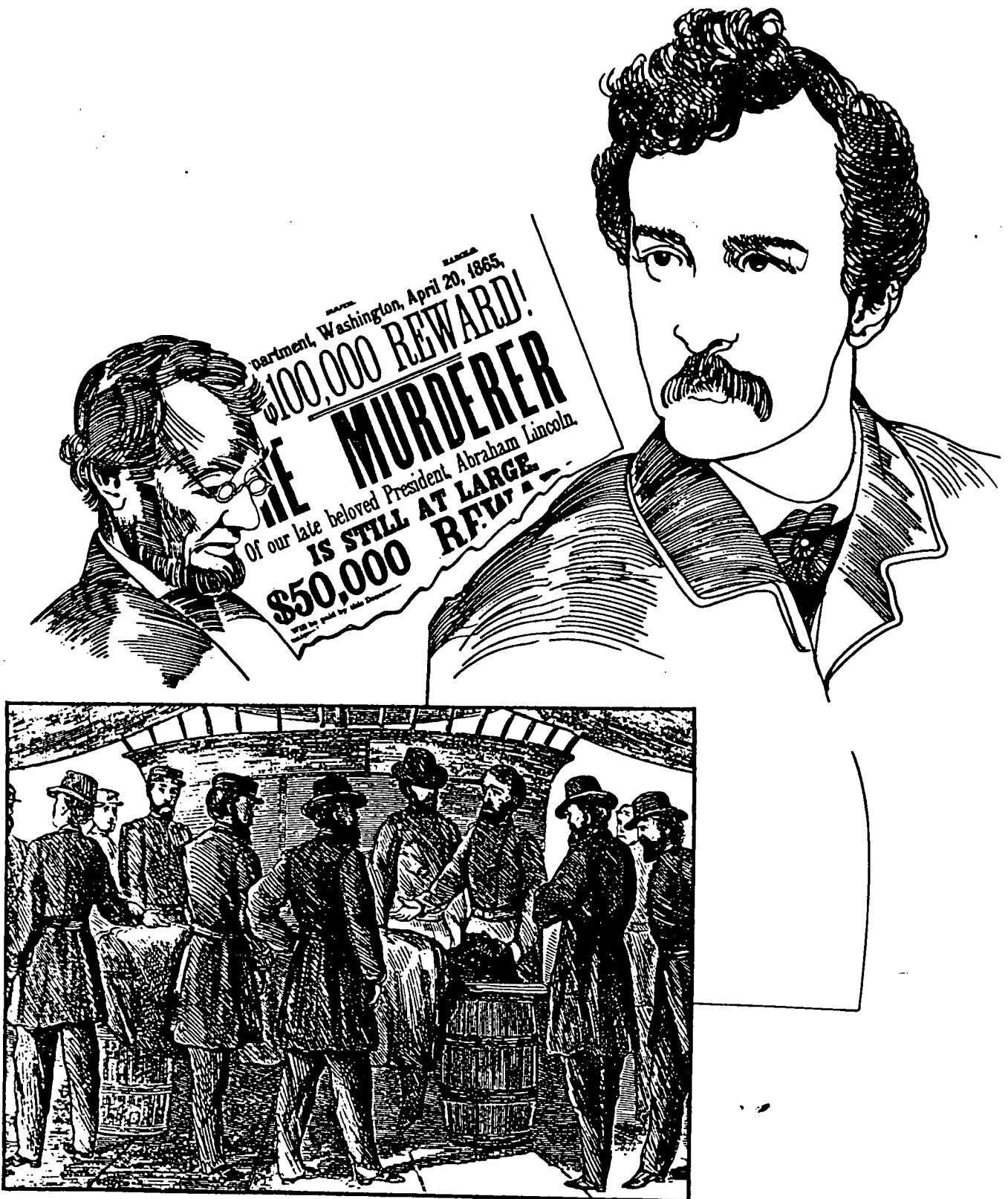
On December 18, 1992 Mr. & Mrs. Fisher opened the Fisher House at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas and Fisher House #2 at the Lackland Air Force Base at Wilford Hall Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas.

On February 16, 1993 Mr. & Mrs. Fisher opened the Fisher House at Keesler Air Force Base at the Keesler Medical Center, Biloxi, Mississippi.

On April 3, 1993 Mr. & Mrs. Fisher will open a Fisher House at the Dwight David Eisenhower Army Medical Center at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

NAVY MEDICINE

January-February 1993



Fisher House:

A Port in a Storm

Karen Stansbury

That morning, enticed by the usual breakfast sounds and aromas, Madeline made her way on all fours across the warm and comfy carpeting lining the long hallway to the kitchen. Her eyes were fixed on the light streaming from the kitchen doorway. Happy images came to mind of what had routinely become the morning rush hour directed by 12-year-old sister Nadine and disrupted by 11-year-old brother Nolan. Somewhere in all that joyful, childish confusion, 9-month-old Madeline managed to be fed and even hugged a few million times.

As in a vignette from a movie, families like Madeline's play out a brief sketch of their destiny at Fisher House. Visiting very sick, hospitalized, loved ones, they find pieces of normal life and emotional refuge in the embracing beauty and warmth of the House. The Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher House on the grounds of the National Naval Medical Center (NNMC), Bethesda, MD, was conceived and built to enable families to be close to critically ill relatives. Since President and Mrs. Bush dedicated it on 24 June 1991, over 250 families have found comfort within its walls. Twice blessed, substantially many more will be helped when the second Fisher House is completed nearby this year.

Newcomers often arrive shocked by the blended experience of a tragic

diagnosis, a rapid move into unfamiliar surroundings, and leaving behind family and job. Their routine, as they knew it yesterday, vanishes as their lives abruptly take on a new and unwelcome focus.

Yet a transformation begins when they enter the front door of the colonial style, two-story beige-brick mansion. It is as if an invisible spirit greets them and, head-to-toe, they begin to relax and renew their energy.

"Since my brother became sick, I never would have believed that I could feel better," expressed Dave at a family Fisher House dinner. "But here, relief came quickly. People said that Dan would be given world-class care by the Navy and that certainly came to pass. But early on, our family felt jolted like being struck by lightning. Everything was uncertain and we were scared. Walking in the front door brightened the whole picture."

Helping hands from veteran families help newcomers adjust. Even the smallest gesture like sharing a cup of coffee helps. Joining forces, they serve as each other's absent extended family and make special efforts to create cheer and optimism. Superficial barriers such as language or age differences simply do not exist at Fisher House.

Under One Roof

With seven families under one roof, spunk and spirit are definitely part of House life. So are love and laughter,

friendship and birthday parties, and the excitement of living in a brand new mansion.

For weeks, the House buzzed with the dynamics of Madeline's family. Mom, an independent young woman with a strong sense of direction, pulled life together for the family quickly and singlehandedly. After "packing out" of Hawaii, she and the kids drove cross-country to their waiting suite at Fisher House. By the second day, Nadine and Nolan were enrolled in a neighborhood school and bus pickup arranged. By 8 a.m. on the third day, all three kids were dressed, fed, and ready for their new routine. The following day, Nadine was enrolled in Girl Scouts. While her older siblings were at school, Madeline and her mother kept vigil at Dad's bedside during his cancer treatment. Later, they joined Nadine and Nolan at the House for dinner and homework.

And so their days went—as close to reality as Mom could construct under such challenging circumstances. Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher, the benefactors of the House, even had the opportunity to meet this family. In the area for an official event, they popped in one Saturday evening. Nolan excitedly and proudly guided them on a tour which included his family suite where *real* home life was on display, including baby bottles, stacks of clean laundry, and even a science project lining the bathroom counter!



Residents of
Fisher House

Binding Friendships

The bonds that form among Fisher House families are strong enough to last a lifetime. Brian, a young man with terminal brain cancer, found the dad he never had with Amman, another cancer patient. They and their families shared long days at the hospital, life-threatening surgeries, arduous recoveries, and all the related emotions. During rare, brief "well" periods when they were allowed to leave the hospital, they eagerly planned and provided wonderfully creative and high-spirited dinners for everyone at the House.

Ann, a mid-Westerner, far from her family of eight grown children, kept vigil at the side of her only sister for weeks. At times, Ann was simply unable to bear the stress of helplessly watching and waiting for a turning point. Fisher House friends showed her how she was actually helping a great deal. After all, she consulted with doctors and nurses daily. She updated family and friends. She conducted her sister's personal affairs. Most importantly, while her sister lay in a drug-induced sleep, Ann thoughtfully



deliberated the second devastating surgery. Amputation of both legs was required as the last life-saving effort. Had it succeeded, Ann would have been a vital link to her sister's understanding and acceptance of such a drastic measure.

The end was inevitable for Madeline's dad. Never for a moment was it easy, but tender hugs and gestures from hospital staff and Fisher House friends helped cushion the impact.

There was a shared last dinner. And, a beautiful "piping ashore" ceremony was held in the living room. The children were helped to use the office word processor to write Dad a final goodbye.

From the Inside Looking Out

Naturally, the most common impression outsiders have of Fisher House is of an environment full of sorrow. The question most frequently



Photo by the Editor

Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher House

Colonial-style two-story beige-brick mansion with single-story side wings. Doric columns frame double front doors which open onto an ante-foyer and grand foyer where a beautiful chandelier suspends over the reception area. Ceilings are 10 feet on the first floor.

Opening onto the foyer are the living and dining rooms. Elegance is suggested with floor-to-ceiling windows and bookshelves; but the fireplace in Williamsburg blue

color scheme, and comfortable furniture give the living room a relaxed, homelike feel. Period furnishings and floral wallpaper in the dining room extend a welcome to all visitors.

The kitchen, with its emphasis on light reflective white trim, tile floor, appliances, and floral wallpaper offers a cheery atmosphere to residents and is everyone's favorite room. A private kitchen cabinet for each room is housed in a center

island which also serves as a communication hub.

The wings are two-room suites where up to six persons may sleep. French doors open onto small patios. An office and powder room complete the first story. Five bedrooms on the second story can sleep up to 10. All bedrooms and suites have private baths.

Fisher House conveys an unmistakable aura of elegance, strength, and comfort.

asked is, "How can you take all that stress all the time?" The truth is, I feel it is a privilege to be close to these families during this special time in their lives. Early on, the best approach was clear. Think of each person as a good friend or member of my own family. That way, listening and reacting would come naturally.

Listening is the core of relationships here. They need to get it out. Their stories are gripping. Along with them, I also frequently feel full of pins and needles waiting for a turning point. Mostly, I marvel at their choice to view things optimistically, sometimes even humorously. J.D., a young marine, had me in stitches one day as he described, with hilarious sound effects, the entire ordeal of his brain biopsy. Not a fun procedure, it starts with screwing head gear into the four corners of the skull. J.D. underwent it twice!

An empty room never waits long for a new family and the House frequently bulges at the seams with 100 percent or more occupancy. A family can consist of one person or several. The "singles" may share their rooms, enabling more families to be helped. Some families stay only a few nights. Others use the maximum allowed stay of 30 days. The House best serves the longer-term families.

Getting in starts with a referral form which filters through an admissions team headed by NNMCM's Associate Director for Patient Administration. Selections are limited to high priority cases such as inpatients with life-threatening injuries and illnesses, cancer being the most common. Low income and distance traveled are also considered.

Navywide teamwork and compassion are the keys to success. Recognizing its contribution to patient care, the Commander and staffs at NNMCM as well as the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and associated organizations enthusiastically offer support. Each takes its important role very seriously. As manager, I only facilitate and focus the efforts of others. The cooperative spirit that prevails makes my job easy.

A good example can be found by looking back. Getting ready to open the House for the first families was intense, exciting and upbeat, mind you, but nonetheless intense. A lot of work had to be compressed into a short time.

My first day on the job I sensed rising panic (my own) when people welcomed me warmly, quickly sighed relief, and said, "Boy, we're sure glad you're finally here."

After a few days of wondering if miracles were expected, I finally had the bright idea to ask when we were scheduled to open for the first families. "How about a week from this Friday?" was the answer. "That's when the President is available for the dedication." I recalled thinking that a panic attack would not work and would leave a bad first impression. "Besides," I thought, "the entire United States Navy is behind this. Use it!"

What unfolded was the most amazing combined effort I had ever witnessed. Each and every individual called upon for help played his or her position beautifully, responding instantly with a broad smile and sparkling eyes, as though just waiting eagerly to be asked. At the end of every day, I wondered if such a positive atmosphere was the norm around here, or was the Fisher House simply top priority? I have since come to understand that the norm is indeed positive and that all patient and family caring efforts are top priorities. My work and my co-workers exhilarated me then and still do.

Taking Care of Our Own

The most significant effect on me has been the Navy-Marine "We take care of our own" spirit. An overwhelming outpouring of love has been felt here, almost as though the House has filled an abiding human need to help others. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher started a contagious spirit of giving. Individuals and organizations call often to volunteer or make much needed donations. The House alone does not help and heal. A much brighter light shines, giving families faith

every step of the way. Mr. Fisher likes the expression, "Sailors or marines should never have to look over their shoulders to seek support for their families. They can rest assured that it is ready when they need it."

The broader Navy community also responded with financial support. For the most part, donations keep the House going, accounting for 50 percent of the first year's expenses. NNMCM contributed 30 percent, and 20 percent came from the nominal room fees collected.

Several avenues for donating to Fisher House have already been set up. Memorial funds and other cash gifts can be accepted directly by Fisher House. Payroll deductions are possible through the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC), or contributions can be made to the Navy-Marine Corps Relief Society expressly for Fisher House.

Navywide, families are also helped at two other locations. The San Diego Fisher House opened in June 1992. Another, although not owned by the Navy, serves the Portsmouth Naval Hospital. To learn how to refer families or make donations to any of the Houses, please call their managers:

Catherine Fritz
Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher House
Naval Hospital San Diego
Building 46
San Diego, CA 92134-5000
Phone: (619) 512-9055

Karen Stansbury
Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher House
24 Stokes Road
Bethesda, MD 20814-5002
Phone: (301) 295-5334
DSN: 295-5334

Mary Johnson, Executive Director
Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher House
313 Green Street, P.O. Box 267
Portsmouth, VA 23705
Phone: (804) 297-7833 □

Karen Stansbury is manager of the Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher House, NNMCM, Bethesda, MD 20814-5002



The Man Behind Fisher House

Zachary Fisher's Park Avenue office sits atop a towering office building in midtown Manhattan. Outside is a breathtaking panorama of the East River and New York City's legendary skyline. Inside and up close, mementoes, airplane models, and autographed photos adorn the walls and every surface of his massive desk. And they all reflect the man's love affair with the Navy and with the nation his father adopted as an immigrant near the turn of the century.

A firm handshake and warm, welcoming smile is my introduction to Zachary Fisher, a man recognized as one of America's most dedicated patriots and generous philanthropists. Born in Brooklyn in 1910, Fisher has spent his life in New York, beginning his career at age 16 when he left high school to join the family's fledgling construction business. "Through hard

years, hard work, and integrity," Fisher Brothers became one of the most successful builders of apartment houses and commercial office buildings in the New York metropolitan area.

When the United States entered World War II in 1941, Fisher was ineligible for military service due to a serious knee injury incurred in a construction accident. Nevertheless, determined to do his part, he aided the Army Corps of Engineers in building coastal forts.

Years later, having made his fortune, Zachary Fisher saw an opportunity to express his appreciation to the country that gave him and his family opportunities only American citizens could enjoy.

Veterans, the military services, and particularly the Navy have felt Fisher's limitless generosity. Through his

efforts, USS Intrepid, the much decorated aircraft carrier of World War II, was saved from the scrap heap and transformed into the Intrepid Sea-Air-Space Museum permanently moored on Manhattan's west side. When a terrorist bomb took its awful toll of American servicemen at the Marine Corps barracks in Beirut, and Iraqi missiles killed other U.S. sailors on USS Stark, Fisher recognized those sacrifices by assisting the families of the victims. His Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher Armed Services Foundation subsequently aided the families of the battleship Iowa tragedy. The foundation continues to provide scholarships to men and women who have served in the Armed Forces and to children of servicemembers.

But if the Intrepid seems to be Fisher's pride and joy, mention Fisher House and his eyes really light up.



Photos by the Editor

Since 1990, when the first Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher House opened at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, MD, the ordeals of dozens of families of critically ill patients have been eased by what these houses offer—an opportunity to be close to those relatives in a family atmosphere of love and mutual support.

Navy Medicine: I understand your father was born in the same town in Russia where Irving Berlin came from.
Zachary Fisher: Yes, that's right. My father came here about 1900 and became a small bricklaying contractor doing jobs for other builders. I quit school at age 16 and went in with my two brothers and Dad, making it a family business. That was over 67 years ago.

You now call your philanthropic work a partnership between you and Mrs. Fisher. I understand she was a USO performer in World War II.

Elizabeth was an actress. When I met her, she was in a stage play with Elizabeth Bergman and an actor whose name I can't remember. That was about 50 years ago.

Is she a New Yorker also?

Elizabeth was from Pennsylvania. We were married and then she went overseas and played for the troops in Italy. One of the important things she did was to visit hospitals and comfort the wounded. When she got back, I became vitally interested in the Veterans Bedside Network. That was my first initiation to the military services.

What is that organization about?

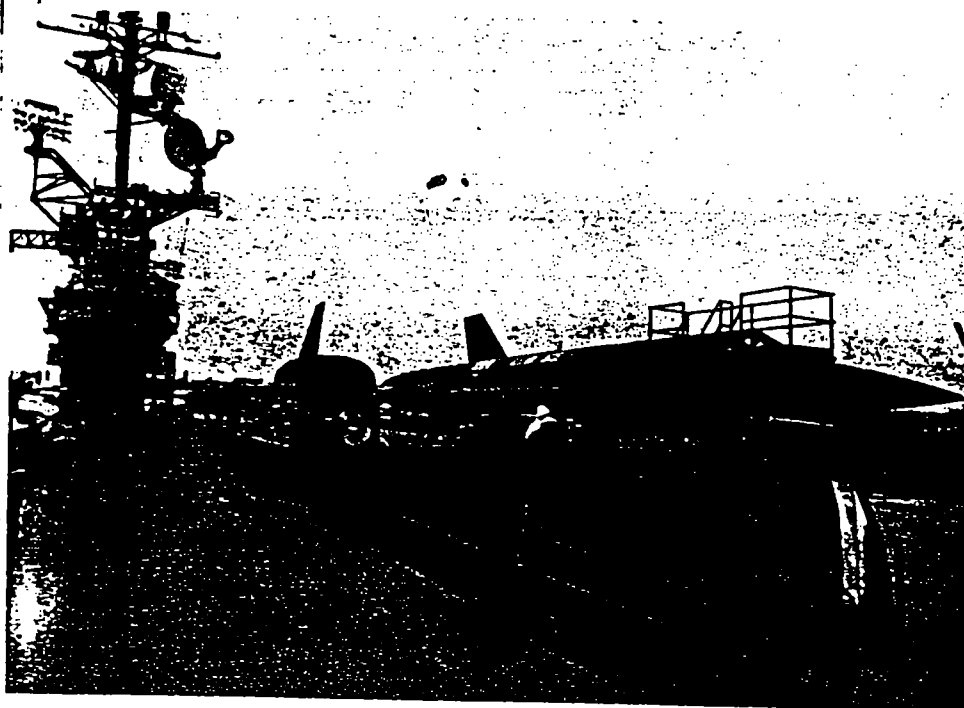
The Veterans Bedside Network was started by an actress. It's an interesting concept. She conceived an idea which really caught on. Hospitalized veterans get the opportunity to write scripts for shows and then direct and act in them. They tape the performances and then play them back. It's quite a great

tonic for these guys who are the forgotten people. The organization is active in Veterans Hospitals all over the country, and Elizabeth and I are still very active.

When did your affiliation with the Navy begin?

It was in 1978. The editor of *Vogue* magazine invited me and a group of other prominent people to a breakfast meeting. They showed a tape about the *Intrepid* narrated by Cliff Robertson. It was an unbelievable story. *Intrepid* has a history like no other ship in the Second World War. It lost more men to Kamikazes than any other ship. Its planes also sank the biggest ships the Japanese had. She was hit so many times but she always came back.

I remember going home and telling Mrs. Fisher about the meeting and the *Intrepid*, and that the ship was scheduled to be scrapped. The very next morning I made up my mind to do something about it. It took me 5 years



Opposite page: Moored at a pier on the Hudson River, the Intrepid Sea-Air-Space Museum is a principal tourist attraction to Manhattan's west side. Left: The flight deck of USS Intrepid seems an incongruous resting place for a retired A-12 "Blackbird" spy plane.

from then to get that ship saved as a museum.

It was at that first meeting you heard the ship would be scrapped?

Yes, the first time. I didn't know anything about the ship or the Navy. Until then I was a businessman. It just never would have occurred to me to do anything about the Navy. The *Intrepid* project really started it all.

What's it like to have your own aircraft carrier?

I'm the only private owner of a museum of that sort in the world. Aircraft carriers or submarines or destroyers were never given to a private party, but usually to a state or a city because no one else could afford it.

You have done other things for the Navy as well. What about your response to the bombing of the Marine barracks in Beirut?

I remember wondering what would happen to the children of these men who were killed in action. So, we started a fund for their college tuition. Not only my money but that of a lot of other people.

Did you set up a foundation at that time for the Beirut family members?

No, not at that time. I'd go to differ-

ent clubs all over, ask for funds, and tell them that whatever they would give I'd match it.

The Marine Scholarship Foundation was able to administer the monies. In fact, a year ago I learned that the first youngsters that benefited from those scholarships had just graduated from college. That was quite a thrill. We have already sent 750 Marine dependents to college.

We have since set up a foundation—the Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher Armed Forces Foundation—for helping servicemen and women and their families in their time of need. We're now sending 107 youngsters to college. Our foundation takes in every service the Marine Scholarship Foundation doesn't, including Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

What about the Iowa incident?

The *Iowa* was a tragic thing. I know you can't replace the loss of a young son, but I thought it could help the families to know that somebody out there was also feeling this great tragedy. Each family got a check for \$25,000.

How did your idea for the Fisher Houses come about?

It was really the idea of Mrs. Trost, the wife of the then Chief of Naval

Operations (ADM Carlisle A.H. Trost). She recognized the need for this kind of facility and it fit right in with my Armed Forces Foundation. Being a builder, I immediately took it on. In fact, we'll have 10 houses finished this year and 22 by the end of 1993 which will house 3,000 immediate families. With children, that translates to between 8 and 10 thousand people a year.

The House at Bethesda is the first and is the prototype for all the others. Are the other Houses similar in design?

They're all exactly the same. I want to bring out that these Fisher Houses still have to be maintained and furnished. Their expenses run almost a \$100,000 a year. So, any funds that come in from the military and all over the world are appreciated.

I understand you will shortly be opening some new Fisher Houses.

That's right. Mrs. Fisher and I will be having our 49th anniversary and opening two houses in San Antonio on my birthday. You usually get a gift on your birthday. I'm always giving away a Fisher House on mine.

What a wonderful tradition that is!
—JKH



UNITED STATES DELEGATION

Negotiation on
Conventional Armed Forces
in Europe

OBERSTEINERGASSE 111
1190 VIENNA, AUSTRIA

June 29, 1992

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

Dear Jon:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely,



Lynn Marvin Hansen
Ambassador

Attachment: As stated

MAJOR GENERAL ADRIA ST JOH

RECORD OF SERVICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Education

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

DECORATIONS AND BADGES:

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

Publications:

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

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

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