

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Chron File - December 1993 #2 [8]

Staff Office-Individual:

Defense Policy-Bell, Robert

Original OA/ID Number:

48

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31	3	3	1	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Duplicate vz4511_002. (5 pages)	12/09/1993	P1/b(1)
002. memo	For Anthony Lake from Steven Andreasen. Subject: Meeting with Ambassador Steven Steiner...January 3. Record ID: 9310104. (2 pages)	12/30/1993	P1/b(1)
003a. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	12/20/1993	b(6)
003b. resume	Transcript of Naval Service for Ronald Rhys Morgan. (3 pages)	12/20/1993	b(6)
003c. resume	Transcript of Naval Service for Kenneth William Pettigrew. (3 pages)	12/20/1993	b(6)
003d. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	12/20/1993	b(6)
003e. resume	Transcript of Naval Service for Joseph John Dantone, Jr. (2 pages)	11/01/1993	b(6)
003f. resume	Transcript of Naval Service for Jay Lynn Johnson. (2 pages)	11/01/1993	b(6)
003g. resume	Transcript of Naval Service for Robert Phillip Hickey. (3 pages)	11/01/1993	b(6)
003h. resume	Transcript of Naval Service for Joseph Scott Walker. (2 pages)	11/01/1993	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 [8]

2016-0152-F

vz4520

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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]

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.

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9309924
RECEIVED: 20 DEC 93 17

TO: PODESTA, J

FROM: LAKE

DOC DATE: 21 DEC 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: AVIATION

WH REFERRAL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: ADMINISTRATION INITIATIVE ON CIVIL AVIATION

ACTION: LAKE SGD WH REFERRAL

DUE DATE: 21 DEC 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: FROMAN

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
NSC CHRON

COMMENTS: _____

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OPENED BY: NSKDB

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DOC 2 OF 2

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9309924

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 FROMAN
001 LAKE
002

Z 93122017 PREPARE MEMO FOR ITOH
Z 93122113 FOR SIGNATURE
X 93123010 LAKE SGD WH REFERRAL

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

002 931221 PODESTA, J

UNCLASSIFIED

National Security Council
The White House

Rec'd 12/21
10:55 AM
JWR
9924 12/21

PROOFED BY: [Signature]

LOG #

URGENT NOT PROOFED: [Signature]

SYSTEM PRG

NSC INT

BYPASSED WW DESK: [Signature]

DOCLOG [Signature]

A/O

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 21, 1993

SEQUENCE TO

HAS SEEN

DISPOSITION

DepExecSec

1

WHL

ExecSec

Staff Director

D/APNSA

2

Natl Sec Advisor
has seen

APNSA

Situation Room

West Wing Desk

3

12/21

NSC Secretariat

4

N

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

cc:

VP

McLarty

Other

Should be seen by:

(Date/Time)

COMMENTS:

NOTE 12/21 deadline!

DISPATCH INSTRUCTIONS:

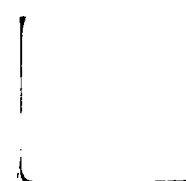
cc. NS ✓

Tony:

Steve Jones has reviewed this
and recommends you approve
it.

Please sign at the bottom
of the cover sheet.

JWR
Reed



URGENT STAFFING
CY TO TONY LAKE

9924

Document No. 047596

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12-20

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 12-21 noon

SUBJECT: Administrative Directive on Civil Aviation

	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	☐	☐
<u>LAKE</u>	☒	☐		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☒	☐		☐	☐
McGINTY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MYERS	☐	☐		☐	☐
NUSSBAUM	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please note the tight deadline. If you have any comments get in touch promptly.

RESPONSE:

December 21, 1993

The National Security Council staff has reviewed and concurs.

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

Anthony Lake
Anthony Lake

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 19, 1993

93 DEC 20 09:58

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Robert E. Rubin 

SUBJECT: Desirability of Quick Action on Civil Aviation Initiative

It would be very helpful if you could give your earliest attention to the attached decision memorandum.

The Airline Commission completed its work in August of this year. Secretary Pena is concerned that the Administration has taken longer to complete its response than the Commission took to complete its work. The Secretary therefore would like to announce the policy before December 23 as part of a larger, end-of-the-year review of Administration actions on major aviation issues.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 19, 1993

93 DEC 20 09:58

DECISION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Robert E. Rubin 

SUBJECT: Administration Initiative on Civil Aviation

This memorandum asks that you approve the attached Administration initiative on civil aviation. The initiative contains a number of proposals made in response to the recommendations of the National Commission to Ensure a Strong, Competitive Airline Industry ("Airline Commission").

BACKGROUND

The Administration and the Congress established the Airline Commission in response to the financial problems faced by airlines and aircraft manufacturers. The bipartisan, independent Commission was comprised of 15 voting members (the President, the House leadership, and the Senate leadership each appointed 5 members) and 11 nonvoting members (10 members of Congress plus Laura Tyson). Its charter asked the Commission to devise policies that would restore airlines and aircraft manufacturers to economic health and stem anticompetitive practices in the airline industry.

The Commission submitted its report to the you and to the Congress on August 19. A summary of the Commission's main recommendations is at TAB A.

The proposed Administration initiative accepts both the Commission's organizing framework and many of its specific recommendations. The main similarities and differences between the Administration initiative and the Commission report are noted at TAB B.

EXPECTED REACTION TO THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSALS

Reaction by the Airline Commission Members. I expect that Chairman Baliles, while reserving the right to disagree about specific issues, will strongly support the Administration's initiative. I understand that the Chairman is still polling his colleagues, but at the present time he expects most of them to join him in supporting the Administration.

Reaction by Industry. The airlines will protest that their first priority -- more tax reduction -- was not granted. The industry is likely to express support, however, for other Administration actions, such as restructuring the FAA and reassessing existing regulations.

Reaction by Labor. Organized labor will likely have varied reactions to the initiative. John Peterpaul, of the International Association of Machinists, filed the lone dissent to the Commission's report, and probably will object that the Administration initiative does not endorse any of the specific proposals made in Peterpaul's dissent. (Like the Airline Commission, the Administration working group felt that the labor protection provisions suggested by the Machinists would have introduced significant rigidities into the labor market, and would have skirted *de facto* reregulation of the industry.) Randy Babbitt, head of the pilots' union, is sympathetic to Peterpaul's position. However, Babbitt voted with the Airline Commission majority and is likely to express support for the Administration initiative.

Reaction by the Congress. While most of these proposals will receive little comment from the Congress, several items will prove controversial:

Restructuring the Air Traffic Control System. This proposal, recommended by the National Performance Review, will be strongly opposed by most Members with jurisdiction over aviation activities. Most notably opposed are Senators Hollings and Ford, and Representatives Oberstar and Carr.

Liberalize Foreign Ownership. Rep. Oberstar, Rep. Clinger, and Sen. Danforth will support a relaxation of foreign ownership rules; Senators Ford and Hollings will oppose this policy.

Support Montreal Protocols Contingent on Enactment of a Supplemental Compensation Plan. Making ratification of the Montreal Protocols contingent on the enactment of a supplemental compensation plan is likely to represent a middle ground that all parties will either support or at least not oppose.

RECOMMENDATION

This initiative was developed by the NEC, NSC, DPC, OMB, OVP, USTR, and the Departments of Transportation, State, Treasury, Defense, Justice, Labor, and Commerce. All agencies recommend that you approve the policies in the attached document.

DECISION

- ___ Approve
- ___ Approve as Amended
- ___ Disapprove
- ___ Discuss Further

TAB A: MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AIRLINE COMMISSION

The Commission's final report argues that the U.S. must have strong airline and aerospace manufacturing industries if it is to compete successfully in the global economy. The report contains 61 specific policy recommendations grouped under the broad themes listed below. The major recommendations include:

1) PROMOTE EFFICIENCY AND TECHNOLOGICAL SUPERIORITY

- Establish a corporation to provide the FAA's air traffic control services.
- Move more quickly from a ground-based to a satellite based air traffic control radar.

2) INCREASE THE FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF AIRLINES

- Reduce airlines' tax burden: roll back aviation ticket taxes to 1990 levels.
- Reduce regulatory burden imposed on airlines.
- Establish a Presidential Board to advise the DOT Secretary on airlines' financial health.
- Prohibit the diversion of airport revenues.
- Reform bankruptcy laws

3) PROMULGATE NEW WORKFORCE POLICIES "that encourage a new, cooperative partnership between labor and management."

4) EXPAND AIRLINE ACCESS TO INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

- Seek to replace existing bilateral aviation agreements with multilateral agreements that increase U.S. access to foreign markets
- Allow increased foreign investment in U.S. carriers only to countries with whom we have a liberal, market oriented aviation agreement

5) PROMOTE AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING

- Enact a statute of repose to limit the liability of general aviation aircraft manufacturers to 15 years.
- Aggressively enforce international agreements limiting government subsidies (Airbus).

TAB B: ADMINISTRATION PROPOSALS AND COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

SIGNIFICANT COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS SUPPORTED BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

- **Restructure the FAA's Air Traffic Control System as a Government Corporation.** The National Performance Review made a similar recommendation to address problems with FAA's budget, procurement and personnel policies. Major implementation issues need to be resolved.
- **Refocus International Aviation Negotiations.** The initiative would focus U.S. negotiating efforts on replacing existing bilateral aviation agreements with a regime of liberal multilateral agreements in which routes, fares, and flight frequencies are determined by markets rather than by governments. Because U.S. airlines enjoy a cost advantage over many of their foreign rivals, they would benefit greatly from more liberal aviation agreements. Successfully negotiating such agreements will likely prove to be difficult. Indeed, the U.S. currently faces demands from some European and Asian governments to limit the access of U.S. carriers which, in the eyes of our trading partners, are "too efficient" and threaten the viability of their own carriers.
- **Liberalize Foreign Ownership.** The initiative calls for increased domestic airlines' access to foreign capital by raising from 25 percent to 49 percent the amount of voting stock that can be held by foreign investors. *Greater foreign investment would be available only to countries that provided comparable investment opportunities and liberal aviation agreements.* Among other things, this would offer a reward to those countries that conclude liberal aviation agreements with the U.S..
- **Support Ratification of Montreal Protocols and Supplemental Compensation Plan.** The initiative supports ratification of Montreal Protocols 3 and 4 contingent on the enactment of a supplemental compensation plan on death and injury in international travel.
- **Prohibit the Diversion of Airport Revenues.** The initiative affirms Administration support for existing law that prohibits the diversion of revenues from airports receiving Airport Improvement Program (AIP) grants. Given the fungibility of federal grants, the diversion of airport revenues to city coffers would *de facto* change AIP grants into general revenue sharing.

SIGNIFICANT COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS NOT ADOPTED BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

- **Reduce aviation excise taxes to 1990 levels.** This was rejected, among other reasons, to preserve the long-accepted principle that aviation users should pay for aviation infrastructure. The Administration proposals note, however, the limited airline tax relief provided by the recent budget package through a reduction in the alternative minimum tax and a 2-year exemption for airlines from the transportation fuel tax.

- **Create a Presidential Advisory Board to oversee the financial health of airlines.** This recommendation was viewed as unnecessary, given the wide latitude already provided to the Secretary of Transportation to oversee airline finances.
- **Support a statute of repose for manufacturers of general aviation aircraft.** This issue will be studied as part of a comprehensive Administration review of product liability law.

→ STAFFING

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

20-Dec-1993 16:39 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR: SEE BELOW

FROM: Wilma G. Hall
(HALL)

SUBJECT: TUES MTG: Civil Aviation

Mr. Lake has been invited to a "Principals" DC Meeting to be chaired by Bo Cutter tomorrow (Tuesday), 4:30-6:00 pm, in Room 472 on CIVIL AVIATION.

NEC Point of Contact: Sandy x2801

Paper just rec'd on "Administrative Initiative on Civil Aviation" requesting comments by NOON, 12/21. It's in OUTBOX for pickup by NSC Messenger.

FYI: Mr. Lake and Bob Rubin will be attending a meeting with The President (3:15 - 6:15 pm); Sandy Berger will have departed on travel so we need to designate an NSC Representative for this meeting.

Distribution:

FOR: William H. Itoh	(ITOH)
FOR: Kristie A. Kenney	(KENNEY)
CC: Robert G. Bell	(BELL)
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CC: Cathy Millison	(MILLISON)
CC: Wendy E. Gray	(GRAY)
CC: Allison M. Wright	(WRIGHT)
CC: M. Kay LaPlante	(LAPLANTE)
CC: James W. Reed	(REED)

TO: LAKE

FROM: PODESTA, J

DOC DATE: 20 DEC 93
SOURCE REF: 047596

KEYWORDS: AVIATION

WH REFERRAL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: ADMIN INITIATIVE ON CIVIL AVIATION

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR ITOH

DUE DATE: 21 DEC 93 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: FROMAN

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION

~~FROMAN~~

Jones

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
BERGER
EXECSEC
HAHN
ITOH
~~JONES~~ *FROMAN*
KENNEY
LAKE
SODERBERG

COMMENTS: ** URGENT: DEADLINE FOR ACTION IS 9:00AM TUESDAY, 21 DEC **

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSKDB

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

TO: SODERBERG

FROM: WITKOWSKY
AOKI
BELL

DOC DATE: 23 DEC 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: DEFENSE POLICY
MEDIA

UN

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: LANDMINE EXPORT MORATORIUM

ACTION: NOTED BY SODERBERG

DUE DATE: 21 DEC 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: WITKOWSKY

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

AOKI
BELL
EXECSEC
PONEMAN
WITKOWSKY

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSMEM

DOC 1 OF 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9898

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 23, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR NANCY SODERBERG

THROUGH:

BOB BELL *Rbb*
DAN PONEMAN *DP*

FROM:

ANNE WITKOWSKY *AW*
STEVE AOKI *SA*

SUBJECT: Landmine Export Moratorium

We wish we could take credit for this initiative, but it really should go to State and to USUN. Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary/PM Ted McNamara chairs the Interagency Working Group on "demining" which has under consideration a wide range of initiatives to promote solutions to the problem of civilian casualties from landmines. The NSC participates.

The attached New York Times article refers specifically to a December demarche asking landmine-producing countries to adopt unilaterally a three-to-five year export moratorium on anti-personnel landmines (Tab B). The U.S. has just extended its own one-year moratorium for three more years, as mandated by Congress. The UN Resolution on a moratorium (Tab C), to which the article refers, was in fact introduced by the United States. It was co-sponsored by 66 countries and passed by consensus in the UN General Assembly. Agencies view such a moratorium as a first step in what might become an internationally-negotiated restraint regime.

The moratorium is part of a broader effort. For example, the U.S. has a demining assistance program which pays for training local citizens to identify mines ("mine awareness") and to clear them ("demining"). Also, agencies will soon take a decision on how the Administration might proceed with ratification of the 1980 Conventional Weapons Convention, whose Protocol II restricts the use of landmines. The Convention was signed during the Carter Administration, but never submitted to the Senate.

Concurrence by:

Eric Schwartz *in draft*

Attachments

Tab A NYT Article
Tab B Landmine Demarche
Tab C UN Resolution
Tab D Public Affairs Backgrounder
on U.S. Demining Strategy

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *W* NARA, Date *10/21/2016*

2016-0152-5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

Arafat, the Toast of London, ✓ Is Sanguine on Mideast Peace

By WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Dec. 15 — Basking in the warmth of his first official visit to Britain, Yasir Arafat gave few hints today that he is troubled by the growing thicket of problems facing the accord between the P.L.O. and Israel.

Only days after the P.L.O. chairman and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel agreed to scrap Monday as a target date for beginning Israel's withdrawal from Jericho and the Gaza Strip, Mr. Arafat seemed sanguine when asked about the possibilities of resolving the dispute, despite growing violence in Gaza and the West Bank and mounting criticism of his role by many of his own supporters.

Having agreed to a 10-day postponement after their meeting in Cairo on Sunday, Mr. Arafat said he hoped he and Mr. Rabin would "overcome all the problems which have arisen," when they meet again, probably next week. "It will be a new era, a new page, in the Middle East," he said at a news conference here.

Red Carpet Treatment

Since arriving in London on Tuesday, Mr. Arafat has been accorded the status of a head of state, and has clearly reveled in his new status as international statesman and peacemaker. Speeding around London in a Jaguar limousine with Palestinian flags fluttering from its fenders, he has been dogged at every turn by photographers who seem to chase him as if he were a member of the royal family.

In separate meetings over the last two days, the P.L.O. leader has been applauded by Members of Parliament,

P.L.O. leader is welcomed as a world leader.

received by prominent British Jews, and has attended private meetings with Prime Minister John Major and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. George Carey.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Arafat and his wife, Suha, spent more than an hour greeting well-wishers at an Egyptian Embassy reception. At a luncheon at the Foreign Office earlier in the day, he was described by other guests as the very soul of geniality and bonhomie. Sitting across the table from two prominent British Jews, Mr. Arafat referred to them "our cousins."

This evening, before leaving for Dublin, the last stop on a European tour that has taken him to France and the Netherlands, he met with former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The P.L.O. had described Mr. Arafat's trip to London, in part, as "a remedy to heal historical wounds," a reference to Britain's role as former administrative authority in Palestine in the formation of the state of Israel. Asked about those old wounds today, Mr. Arafat replied: "We cannot be hostages to the past. We have to look to a future, a brighter future."

In visiting Britain and Europe, Mr. Arafat has been looking to affirm support for the accord he signed in Washington in September, calling for limited Palestinian autonomy around Jericho and in the Gaza Strip.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1993

Makers of Anti-Personnel Mines Are Urged by U.S. to Ban Exports ✓

By PAUL LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 15 — The Clinton Administration has asked more than 40 countries that produce land mines to ban exports of anti-personnel mines for three to five years, senior American officials said today.

The Administration, which wrote to the governments on Dec. 7, has also told them that it wants a new agreement to stop the spread of mines. The accord would be based on an existing agreement, the Missile Technology Control Regime, intended to limit the spread of missile technology.

Congress has agreed to extend a one-year ban on United States mine exports for three years, and the United Nations General Assembly is expected to give unanimous support to a nonbinding resolution calling for a global moratorium on such exports.

There are already 80 million to 100 million land mines sown around the world.

The Main Sources

The General Assembly has already adopted a European-sponsored resolution calling on all aid and development agencies to include mine-clearing in their work and asking the Secretary General to consider a fund to finance such work.

The countries the Administration is pressing for a moratorium include China, Italy and the former Soviet republics, which some officials say are probably the biggest mine exporters, as well as Brazil, Argentina, North and South Korea and the East European countries.

United States officials have set an initial goal of ending trade in anti-personnel mines rather than anti-tank and ship

ance from some defense ministries and arms makers.

But they also argue that the inexpensive devices, which are hard to detect, are often scattered indiscriminately in areas where they become a major threat to civilians, complicating the task of furnishing aid to war victims and hindering the return of refugees.

A Dangerous Randomness

According to a State Department report last summer, the use of mines has changed in recent decades in ways that make them a major threat to civilians.

In contrast with World War II, when both sides laid "rigorously mapped minifields," the report said: "Mines are now generally laid without maps in areas designed to protect economic targets or to instill fear in opposition soldiers and civilians. Unfortunately, in this terror style of mine warfare, it is the civilians who suffer the most."

Afghanistan remains the most heavily mined country, with 9 million to 10 million mines — and possibly as many as 35 million — unaccounted for. Between 5 million and 10 million mines are thought to be planted in Angola, a similar number in Iraq, and four million to seven million in Cambodia, or one for every two inhabitants.

Cambodia's 12-year-old civil war is thought to be the first in which more people have been killed by mines than by any other weapon. This has left Cambodia with the world's highest percentage of disabled people: one Cambodian out of every 238 has lost a limb.

Mozambique, Somalia, Western Sahara and Bosnia and Herzegovina are thought to have one million to one million mines, one report said.

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Mideast Impasse

In the Israeli-Palestinian Agreement, The Devil Is in the Absence of Details

By CLYDE HABERMAN
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Dec. 15 — Its formal name is a mouthful: Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements. Most people know it better as the agreement that shook the world, the one that Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed at the White House on Sept. 13.

News Analysis The marvel of this document is its language. It was flexible enough for Israeli and P.L.O. negotiators, who had met secretly for months in Norway, to strike a deal last summer even though it meant leaving key details to be filled in later. Back then, the important thing was to get an agreement, thus showing that Israelis and Palestinians were finally ready to come to terms after blood-soaked decades.

But the document's language is also its nightmare. It is so ambiguous on critical issues that it allows distrustful enemies to interpret entire phrases almost any way they wish. And that is indeed what they have done. As a result, the talks are now stalemated, and an important target date this week was missed for starting an Israeli withdrawal and shift of authority to Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

The implications of the deadlock are still unclear.

Haggling Is Expected

Neither Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel nor Yasir Arafat, the P.L.O. chairman, is talking like a man in crisis. Israeli officials, in particular, liken the negotiations to a Middle Eastern bazaar, where one must first endure an exhausting amount of huffing and posturing and stalling before the inevitable bargain is reached.

But marketplace analogies cannot erase the fact that the two sides are not only divided on the issues but also have widely differing perceptions of what it is they are negotiating.

Mr. Arafat intends to have a Palestinian state, with himself as president, and he wants to start in Gaza and Jericho with an array of national symbols and powers. Mr. Rabin simply does not want to hear any of this.

He is talking, he insists, only about what the document says, "interim self-governing arrangements" — a trial run to see if Palestinians can run their own affairs and Israelis can feel safe. The agreement, the Israeli leader notes, sets the territories' final status — including the possibility of Palestinian statehood, which in any event he opposes — aside for several years.

Issue of Border Control

Their perceptual differences are most clearly displayed on the main issue dividing them, one that is not even mentioned in the "declaration of principles": Who controls the border crossings between Jericho and Jordan and between Gaza and Egypt?

Mr. Arafat says he does, for the idea is to have links from the neighboring Arab countries to the new Palestinian self-rule zones, not to Israel.

No, replies Mr. Rabin, he himself does, for the agreement gives Israel responsibility for "external security," and that means border control.

To which the P.L.O. leader says the accord also calls ambiguously for "arrangements for coordination and cooperation." Coordinating, as he sees it, means that Palestinians guard the Allenby Bridge link to Jordan while the Israelis may stand by to make sure that unwelcome people do not enter the West Bank.

Mr. Rabin's reply, again, is no.

For him, it is more than a security concern, although that, too, is crucial. Controlling borders means having powers normally accorded a sovereign state — that is unacceptable to Israel at this point.

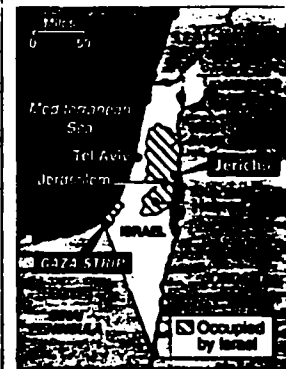
Similarly, the Israelis have rejected symbols of sovereignty sought by the P.L.O. like a Palestinian currency — or even replying to an Arafat letter sent to Mr. Rabin on stationery that bore the letterhead "Office of the President of Palestine" and showed a map of Palestine of the British Mandate era, including what is now Israel.

"Arafat wants already to see symbolic elements of a Palestinian state, and this is totally unacceptable," said Shlomo Gazit, a researcher at Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies. "Not that there won't be a Palestinian state at the end. But this is an open-ended issue under the agreement, not one to be taken up now."

Other Issues in Dispute

There are two other big disputes — the size of the autonomous Jericho area and how Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip will be protected.

Both also fall victim to lack of clarity in the accord, which refers, for example, both to an Israeli troop withdrawal "from" and a redeployment "in" Gaza. Nonetheless, security experts argue that these issues can be resolved through compromise if the will is there — shaping Jericho a few miles more or



Negotiations over limited Palestinian autonomy in Jericho and in the Gaza Strip are stalemated.

less this way or that, and making similar adjustments to military zones around settlements. After all, only a few months after self-rule starts in Gaza and Jericho, it is supposed to be extended throughout the West Bank.

But border control is a tougher matter, and the Israelis seem little disposed to grand gestures. Partly, it is because many officials here say Mr. Arafat has gone too far. And partly, it is because Mr. Rabin, faced with growing public doubts about this agreement, feels he must draw a line on security to show rightist critics that he is as firm as anyone.

No Change on the Ground

Mr. Arafat has his own constituency: a public that wants Israeli troops out of its life. That change was supposed to begin on Monday in Gaza and Jericho, but nothing happened. It proves, frustrated Palestinians say, that Israel's commitment to peace is suspect.

Israeli experts say Mr. Rabin probably has the upper hand because his forces are already on the borders and Mr. Arafat does not want to lose any more time getting self-rule under way. But even if the P.L.O. backs down, it will not end disenchantment with the vagueness of the agreement.

Take the dispute over the size of what the accord calls, without elaboration, the "Jericho area." A lawyer allied with Mr. Rabin said, "It's like writing down, New York, but without saying whether it's New York City or New York."

BRITAIN APPROVES NUCLEAR-FUEL UNIT

Reprocessing Plant to Open Despite U.S. Concerns on Spread of Plutonium

By RICHARD W. STEVENSON
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Dec. 15 — The British Government today approved the start-up of a nuclear-fuel reprocessing plant despite American concerns that the some of plutonium the project would yield each year might undermine efforts to halt the spread of nuclear arms.

The plant, which was completed early this year, will reprocess used fuel from nuclear power generators around the world, and has already accepted shipments of spent fuel from Japan. It is expected to produce as much as seven tons a year of plutonium, the primary material in a nuclear bomb, adding to a worldwide plutonium stockpile estimated by Greenpeace, the environmental group, at 150 tons.

Along with a smaller operation in France, the new British plant, in Sellafield, in northwestern England, is one of only two in the world designed to reprocess nuclear fuel for nonmilitary purposes. The plutonium and uranium generated by the reprocessing are intended to be reused by nuclear power plants, although there is now a glut of the materials available on world markets and little new demand.

Objections in Congress

The Clinton Administration, which has stepped up efforts at curbing the spread of nuclear weapons, did not take a specific position on the British plant. But in a letter in October to Representative Pete Stark, a Democrat from California who has sought to halt the British plant, Mr. Clinton said the production of plutonium for civil uses "is not justified on either economic or national security grounds, and its accumulation creates serious proliferation and security dangers."

Representative Stark is one of 36 members of Congress from the United States who have objected to the opening of the British plant, which is known as Thorp, for Thermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant.

In announcing to the House of Commons today that the plant would be opened next month, the Environment Secretary, John Gummer, said the Government had weighed the risks as well as the benefits, which include supporting 1,200 jobs and meeting a potentially profitable demand for reprocessing from nuclear power plants. The plant, which will be run by a state-owned company, British Nuclear Fuels Ltd., cost \$4.2 billion.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Duplicate vz4511_002. (5 pages)	12/09/1993	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 [8]

2016-0152-F

vz4520

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]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

UNITED
NATIONS

A



General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.1/48/L.42
4 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 71

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Croatia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Togo and United States of America: draft resolution

Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land mines

The General Assembly,

Noting that there are as many as 85 million un-cleared land mines throughout the world, particularly in rural areas,

Expressing deep concern that such mines kill or maim hundreds of people each week, mostly unarmed civilians, obstruct economic development and have other severe consequences, which include inhibiting the repatriation of refugees and the return of internally displaced persons,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption of resolution 48/7 of 28 October 1993 by which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the problems caused by mines and other unexploded devices,

Convinced that a moratorium by States exporting anti-personnel mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations would reduce substantially the human and economic costs resulting from the use of such devices and would complement the aforementioned initiatives,

Noting with satisfaction that several States have already declared moratoriums on the export, transfer or purchase of anti-personnel land mines and related devices,

A/C.1/48/L.42

English

Page 2

1. Calls upon States to agree to a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations;
2. Urges States to implement such a moratorium;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report concerning progress on this initiative, including possible recommendations regarding further appropriate measures to limit the export of anti-personnel land mines, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament".

U.S. RESPONDS TO THE WORLDWIDE LANDMINE THREAT

Landmines pose grave dangers to many citizens of today's world. According to the State Department's Report on International Demining: Hidden Killers, 85 to 110 million uncleared landmines infest 62 countries, killing an estimated 150 civilians each week. Although some of the mines are the result of international military conflicts dating back to WW I, the vast majority have been laid in the last 15 years as the result of internal civil war and ethnic conflict.

The United States is taking action to reduce this threat and the devastating impact of landmines on civilian populations. On December 16, 1993, the UN General Assembly will pass a U.S. sponsored resolution calling for all nations to agree on a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel landmines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations. The Clinton Administration is leading a diplomatic effort to get all landmine producers to adopt moratoria immediately to fulfill the UN mandate. The United States has already adopted such a moratorium. Additionally, the U.S. is helping nations in Latin America, Africa, South Asia and the Middle East establish landmine awareness and removal programs to help affected populations deal with their uncleared landmine problems. An interagency group within the U.S. Government is working to find practical and political measures to end this long term menace to civilian populations around the globe.

BACKGROUND

Section 1364 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1993 (October 23, 1992, P.L. 102-484) asked the President to report to Congress regarding international mine clearing efforts in situations involving repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons. By Executive Order, this task was delegated to the Secretary of State and the Political-Military Affairs Bureau prepared and submitted the report. It has thus been little more than a year since the Administration initiated a closer examination of the global problem of uncleared landmines.

During the past 13 months, the U.S. Government has:

- Assessed the scope of the uncleared landmine problem worldwide and compiled a comprehensive database of countries requiring demining assistance in the form of our Hidden Killers report submitted to Congress August 2, 1993;

- Initiated demining programs in Nicaragua and assisted ongoing programs in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Mozambique, and Somalia;

-2-

--Established an Interagency Working Group chaired by Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs and co-chaired by Secretary of Defense's Office of Democracy and Peacekeeping to provide direction and policy guidance for the U.S. Government's demining effort;

--Established a unilateral moratorium on the export, transfer, and sale of anti-personnel landmines for a total of four years until October 1996;

--Introduced and achieved consensus support in First Committee for a UN General Assembly resolution calling on all states to agree to a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel landmines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations;

--Requested landmine producing nations to establish moratoria on all landmine exports, sales, and transfers;

--Begun discussions with primary landmine producing and exporting countries on the content and scope of a permanent export control regime; and

--Devoted additional funds to demining programs, including mine awareness and demining training programs and new research and development efforts on demining.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The study of the landmine situation revealed a deadly problem of global proportions that has only just recently reached the consciousness of much of the developed world. Estimates of the problem follow:

85 to 110 million uncleared landmines remain in 62 countries.

65 million of these have been emplaced since 1978 and more are being used daily.

Over 2000 different types of landmines are in use, most of which are not self neutralizing and, therefore, remain active for years (mines emplaced in WW II are still causing casualties today).

Landmines are the weapon of choice for many governments and insurgent groups around the world. They are cheap, easy to use, difficult to detect, expensive and dangerous to remove.

As a standard practice, combatants do not remove landmines after the conflict ends. They are left for governments and populations to deal with after the conflict.

Most significantly, uncleared landmines cause approximately 150 recorded civilian casualties worldwide every week. Half of these casualties occur in Afghanistan

-3-

IMPACT ON FOREIGN POLICY

The State Department study revealed that landmines are used in both international and internal conflicts. They pose problems long after the conflict ends. In many regions, they threaten stability, assistance programs, local governments and, most important from a humanitarian perspective, local civilian populations.

They are often used in unconventional and indiscriminate ways against civilians to generate fear and create chaos in countries with fragile governments.

Landmines disrupt the return of refugees, the rebuilding of infrastructure, the plowing of fields, and the conduct of peacekeeping and democratization operations.

WHAT THE U.S. HAS TO OFFER

The United States is providing diplomatic leadership on the landmine issue. The UN General Assembly resolution calling for nations to adopt export moratoria was initiated by the U.S. The U.S. Government is encouraging all landmine producing nations to fulfill the UN mandate, calling for an international moratorium on landmine exports.

The United States can provide the technical and procedural expertise and research and development capability to address the practical aspects of the demining problem. Educational materials and training programs can assist with landmine awareness and demining training for populations struggling with landmine problems.

DEMINING STRATEGY

The Administration has formed an Interagency Working Group to coordinate efforts and develop a comprehensive demining strategy that complements U.S. foreign policy objectives. The strategy is based on four complementary goals.

- Reduce global proliferation and illegitimate use of anti-personnel landmines through domestic and international agreements.
- Provide mine awareness programs in nations with significant landmine problems to help affected populations cope with uncleared landmines.
- Establish demining training programs to help countries solve their landmine problem.
- Develop technologies which can assist in international mine detection and clearing.

-3-

- o REDUCING PROLIFERATION: The United States originally adopted a one-year unilateral export moratorium on anti-personnel landmines. With overwhelming support demonstrated by a 100-0 vote in the Senate, Congress recently extended the unilateral U.S. export moratorium by three years through a provision in the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1994. Congress also urged the Administration to develop an international agreement prohibiting the sale, transfer, or export of anti-personnel landmines.
- o To this end, the United States introduced a resolution in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly asking states to agree to a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel landmines that pose grave danger to civilian populations. Its purpose is to raise consciousness of the mine problem in the international community and set the stage for international cooperation to reduce the problem. The resolution passed by consensus in the First Committee with 66 cosponsors. The resolution comes to a vote in the General Assembly on December 16.
- o Now that all UN member nations have agreed in principle to a moratorium, we are asking all landmine-producing nations to adopt a three-to-five-year moratorium on the export, sale and transfer of all anti-personnel landmines. Such moratoria would implement the UN resolution and also serve to precede an eventual permanent landmine export control regime. We have recently approached the governments of producing countries to encourage them to take such steps.
- o A moratorium, by definition, is a temporary measure. It is important that the U.S. use the time it provides to work with other landmine-producing countries to develop more ambitious steps including a workable regime that controls landmine exports by presenting a more detailed set of restrictions and allowable exceptions.
- o Addressing the global landmine problem is a step-by-step process, beginning with the UN General Assembly resolution and working towards a permanent international export regime. This process could work in parallel with the Second Protocol of the Conventional Weapons Convention of 1980, which only deals with the use of landmines and does not address export.
- o The diplomatic initiatives will help raise the consciousness of the international community and are intended to help reduce the commercial availability of landmines in the future. These are the first steps to an international effort to reach an enduring solution. Those initiatives only address part of the problem.
- o The 85 million landmines previously emplaced must be removed. To that end, mine awareness training and demining training programs are designed to provide direct assistance to nations with landmines.

-5-

- o INCREASING MINE AWARENESS: The U.S. is working with host governments, international organizations, and NGOs to train local populations to deal with landmines until they can be permanently removed. Returning refugee populations suffer terribly from mine detonations, and we are working to implement training programs aimed at specific audiences. Many demining training initiatives actually begin with mine awareness programs as well.
- o The mine awareness program the U.S. has developed for countries with landmine problems is wide-reaching. Local populations are trained in mine identification, mine and minefield marking, techniques for avoidance of and movement around mines, communication and reporting skills, first aid practices, and mine clearing.
- o DEMINING TRAINING PROGRAMS: A good investment in mine clearing is to "train the trainer." Working on the premise that U.S. troops shall not actually do demining themselves, we would like to establish training programs for local military, government, or NGO groups. This involves close cooperation between State, Defense and the regional U.S. military commanders to craft programs appropriate for different nations. An additional benefit of this program is that it contributes to national self-esteem -- local people gain confidence in their government when they see the direct benefit of demining in cleared fields for crops, open roads for transport, and accessible water sources for livestock.
- o We propose to execute the mine awareness and demining training elements of the program using special forces, international/regional organizations, and/or contractors. The U.S. Special Operations Forces have had success training local demining teams in Cambodia, El Salvador, and Afghanistan. Contractors were used successfully in Kuwait. The UN is involved in programs in Afghanistan, Mozambique, Cambodia and Somalia. The Organization of American States is conducting programs in Latin America. The U.S. is involved in supporting these programs with funds, equipment and training.
- o DEMINING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: DOD and State are creating an R&D plan for developing simple technologies to assist in the detection and clearing of landmines.

The demining program contributes to U.S. foreign policy objectives. The United States is in a unique position to lead the international community to solutions to the indiscriminate uses of landmines. We also have a moral and practical responsibility to contribute to an international effort to clean up the remains from past conflicts that are now posing grave dangers to civilian populations. In the long run, the program will support our national interests, promote nation building and save human lives.

-5-

TO: LAKE

FROM: DARRAGH

DOC DATE: 29 DEC 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: SLOVENIA
PD

FMS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: PD ON SECURITY ASSISTANCE ELIGIBILITY FOR SLOVAKIA

ACTION: SEE 9309948 FOR FINAL ACTION

DUE DATE: 27 DEC 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: DARRAGH

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
CLARKE
DARRAGH
FRIED
KRECZKO
NSC CHRON
WALKER

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By VL NARA, Date 10/3/2016

2016-0152-F

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSGP

DOC 2 OF 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10007

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 29, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: RICHARD A. CLARKE *RC*
FROM: SEAN J. DARRAGH *SJD*
SUBJECT: Presidential Determination on Security Assistance
Eligibility for Slovakia

Attached is a package containing a Presidential Determination. This determination will make Slovakia eligible to receive defense articles and services from the United States Government through the Foreign Military Sales Program (FMS).

Concurrences by: *RB* Robert Bell, *JW* Jenonne Walker, *AK* Alan Kreczko,
Dan Fried *DF*

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the attached Presidential Determination to the President for signature.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for the President
Tab A Presidential Determination
Tab II Memorandum from State

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *VR* NARA, Date *10/2/2016*
7-16-0452-E

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Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10007

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Presidential Determination on Security Assistance
Eligibility for Slovakia

Purpose

To make Slovakia eligible to receive defense articles and services from the United States Government through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program.

Background

In December 1992, President Bush signed a Presidential Determination which made the former Czechoslovakia eligible to receive defense articles and services from the United States. Following the break-up of Czechoslovakia, we have considered that it would be unwise to rely on this determination alone to proceed with programs for either the Czech Republic or Slovakia.

This Presidential Determination will strengthen U.S. bilateral relations with Slovakia, increase our influence on that country's final decisions regarding critical defense expenditures and facilitate the provision of excess defense articles from the United States to that country.

We will retain the authority to consider each proposed transfer to Slovakia on a case by case basis.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached Presidential Determination at Tab A.

Attachment
Tab A Presidential Determination

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By VL NARA, Date 10/3/2016
7016-0152-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE STAMP: 12/21/1993
TIME STAMP: 15:25:58.46
USER ID: F03
SS NUMBER: 9329127
DOCUMENT DATE: 12/21/93
DOCUMENT TYPE: AM
CAPTION:
CLASSIFICATION: C
TO ORGANIZATION: S
FROM ORGANIZATION: EUR
FROM ORGANIZATION: PM
FROM ORGANIZATION 3:
THRU ORGANIZATION: T
DRAFTING ORGANIZATION: EUR
DRAFTER: RMoore
DRAFTER INITIALS:
SUBJECT:
Presidential Determination of Eligibility for Foreign Military Sales
(FMS) for Slovakia
REMARKS:
To LED 12/21/93
TOSEC:
SECTO:
RED TAG INDICATOR:
RED TAG TIME:
DUE DATE: 12/21/93
PROCESSING: EO LED TB JMH
COMPLETED: M

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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002. memo	For Anthony Lake from Steven Andreasen. Subject: Meeting with Ambassador Steven Steiner...January 3. Record ID: 9310104. (2 pages)	12/30/1993	P1/b(1)
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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 [8]

2016-0152-F
vz4520

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]
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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(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]



BIOGRAPHY

AMBASSADOR STEVEN E. STEINER

Steven E. Steiner entered the United States Foreign Service in June 1966. He completed tours of duty at the American Consulate General in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, the Embassy in Moscow, and the U.S. State Department's Office of Soviet Union and West German Affairs. He also served as Senior Watch Officer and then Deputy Director of the Department's Operations Center, its 24-hour crisis management facility.

From 1978-1981, Steiner served as Deputy Director of the Office of Theater Military Policy in the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs. From 1981-1983, he served as the Public Affairs Advisor to the Bureau of European Affairs.

Steiner served from 1983 to 1988 as Director of Defense Programs on the National Security Council Staff. He was named by President Reagan as the U.S. Representative to the Special Verification Commission (SVC), the implementing body for the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF), when the Treaty entered into force in June 1988. Steiner was confirmed by the United States Senate on June 26, 1990.

In September 1991, President Bush named Amb. Steiner to serve, simultaneously with his SVC position, as the U.S. Representative to the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission (JCIC), the implementing body for the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START). On May 3, 1993, President Clinton announced his intention to nominate Amb. Steiner to be U.S. Representative to the JCIC, with the rank of Ambassador.

Amb. Steiner received Presidential Meritorious Service Awards in 1990 and 1992, and he received the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's Superior Honor Award in 1993. In May 1983, he received the Department of State's Superior Honor Award for his work on the INF and other European security issues. He was a recipient of group Superior Honor Awards in 1980 as part of the team of officials in the Politico-Military Bureau who participated in the development of U.S. and NATO policy on INF, and in 1973 while serving at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Born in Pennsylvania in 1940, Steiner received a B.A. in Political Science from Yale University in 1963 and a Masters degree in International Affairs from Columbia University in 1966. He is married with three children and resides in Chevy Chase, Maryland with his family.

TO: MCCOLLUM, BILL

FROM: PRESIDENT

DOC DATE: 17 DEC 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: PEACEKEEPING
MACEDONIA
CO

SOMALIA
HAITI

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: PRES REPLY TO REP MCCOLLUM RE SAFETY OF US TROOPS IN HAITI &
MACEDONIA

ACTION: FOR DISPATCH

DUE DATE: 22 OCT 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: RICE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION
WH STRIPPING DESK

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO
BELL
CLARKE
HOLL
NSC CHRON
RICE
ROSNER

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY KA DATE 12/20 BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJDA

CLOSED BY: NSKDB

DOC 4 OF 4

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ID 9308103

REFERRAL

DATE: 20 DEC 93

MEMORANDUM FOR: WH STRIPPING DESK

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: TO: MCCOLLUM, BILL

SOURCE: PRESIDENT

DATE: 17 DEC 93

SUBJ: PRES REPLY TO REP MCCOLLUM RE SAFETY OF US TROOPS IN HAITI &
MACEDONIA

REQUIRED ACTION: FOR DISPATCH

DUE DATE: 21 DEC 93

COMMENT:


(FOR)

WILLIAM H. LEARY

NSC RECORDS MANAGEMENT OFFICE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 17, 1993

Dear Representative McCollum:

Thank you for your letter expressing concern for the U.S. military personnel in Haiti and Macedonia. No matter is more serious than assuring the safety of American troops abroad. As Commander-in-Chief, I would not deploy American forces without the capabilities they require to ensure their safety and complete their mission successfully.

As I am sure you are aware, the U.S. has no military forces in Haiti apart from the small number who are protecting our embassy. In Macedonia, our reinforced infantry company is well-prepared and well-equipped for its mission, which is traditional, non-combative peacekeeping. Their equipment includes: M-16 rifles, AT-4 anti-tank rockets, mortars, 50-caliber machine guns, Dragon and TOW anti-tank weapons and M-113 armored personnel carriers, which are for self-defense, as well as Humvees for mobility. Force protection remains the primary consideration of the U.S. Commander in the discharge of his UNPROFOR mission.

Our forces in Macedonia, as elsewhere, have the full complement of equipment the Joint Chiefs has determined is necessary for their protection and the fulfillment of their mission.

Thank you again for your interest in this important matter. I look forward to staying in touch with you and your colleagues on U.S. roles in peacekeeping missions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bill Clinton".

The Honorable Bill McCollum
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 15, 1993

93 DEC 15 P6:39

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
HOWARD PASTERSUBJECT: Reply to a Letter from Rep. McCollum on the Safety
of U.S. Troops in Haiti and MacedoniaPurpose

To reply to a letter from Rep. McCollum on the safety of U.S. troops in Haiti and Macedonia.

Background

Representative McCollum wrote to express concern that U.S. troops in Haiti and Macedonia lacked proper equipment and "quick response" capability. In your reply, you state that our troops in Macedonia, as elsewhere, have all the equipment that the Joint Chiefs think is necessary for their protection and the success of their mission.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Reply to Rep. McCollum
Tab B Incoming Letter

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 11, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: RICHARD A. CLARKE *RC*
FROM: SUSAN E. RICE *SR*
SUBJECT: Reply to a Letter from Rep. McCollum on the Safety
of U.S. Troops in Haiti and Macedonia

Rep. McCollum wrote to the President to express concern that U.S. troops in Haiti and Macedonia do not have the proper equipment or "quick response" capability. The President's proposed reply is at Tab A.

Concurrences by: *RC* Jeremy Rosher, *JH* Jane Holl, *RB* Robert Bell

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memo to the President
Tab A Reply to Rep. McCollum
Tab B Incoming Letter

*Tony! Susan Rice
advises that both
OSD and JCS have
cleared this.*

TUR

BILL MCCOLLUM

8TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

VICE CHAIRMAN
REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE ON
BANKING, FINANCE AND
URBAN AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE ON
THE JUDICIARY

8103

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0908

2266 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0908
(202) 225-2176

DISTRICT OFFICE:
SUITE 650
605 EAST ROBINSON STREET
ORLANDO, FL 32801
(407) 872-1962
TOLL FREE FROM KISSIMEE
931-3422

October 12, 1993

President William J. Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

It has come to my attention that neither our troops in Macedonia nor Haiti have been adequately reinforced with the proper equipment nor quick response capability.

The recent lessons we have learned in Somalia should demonstrate the need for sufficient preparation for any emergency which might arise in the context of U.N. peacekeeping operations. Currently, U.S. forces in Macedonia are stationed in a region where they face a potential influx of large numbers of refugees from Serbia. While refugees from Serbia are not, strictly speaking, a military threat, the possibility of Serb action against such refugees which could inadvertently involve U.S. troops is worrisome. Further, given the fact that in some quarters we are blamed for enforcing the U.N. arms embargo, the prospect of a military confrontation involving either the Serbs, the Bosnians or others, with its overtones of a potentially expanded conflict, is especially ominous.

With the very real dangers that exist for American soldiers in Macedonia and Haiti, I would urge you, at the very least, to reinforce our troops with the necessary equipment and the capability for quick response. The current effort, on the part of the U.S. government, to carry out greater numbers of military expeditions while operating with less manpower and resources, undermines the effectiveness of U.S. operations and jeopardizes American lives.

93 OCT 15 A9:00

President William J. Clinton
October 12, 1993
Page 2

I am sure you are currently reviewing U.S. roles in the various areas where we are engaged in peacekeeping operations and therefore I would appreciate your informing me of what actions you intend to take in this regard.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill McCollum", with a stylized, flowing script.

BILL MCCOLLUM
Member of Congress

BILL McCOLLUM

8TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

VICE CHAIRMAN
REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE ON
BANKING, FINANCE AND
URBAN AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE ON
THE JUDICIARY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0908

040836
2266 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0908
(202) 225-2176

DISTRICT OFFICE:
SUITE 850
605 EAST ROBINSON STREET
ORLANDO, FL 32801
(407) 872-1982
TOLL FREE FROM KISSIMEE
931-3422

October 12, 1993

President William J. Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

It has come to my attention that neither our troops in Macedonia nor Haiti have been adequately reinforced with the proper equipment nor quick response capability.

The recent lessons we have learned in Somalia should demonstrate the need for sufficient preparation for any emergency which might arise in the context of U.N. peacekeeping operations. Currently, U.S. forces in Macedonia are stationed in a region where they face a potential influx of large numbers of refugees from Serbia. While refugees from Serbia are not, strictly speaking, a military threat, the possibility of Serb action against such refugees which could inadvertently involve U.S. troops is worrisome. Further, given the fact that in some quarters we are blamed for enforcing the U.N. arms embargo, the prospect of a military confrontation involving either the Serbs, the Bosnians or others, with its overtones of a potentially expanded conflict, is especially ominous.

With the very real dangers that exist for American soldiers in Macedonia and Haiti, I would urge you, at the very least, to reinforce our troops with the necessary equipment and the capability for quick response. The current effort, on the part of the U.S. government, to carry out greater numbers of military expeditions while operating with less manpower and resources, undermines the effectiveness of U.S. operations and jeopardizes American lives.

93 OCT 15 A 9:00

President William J. Clinton
October 12, 1993
Page 2

I am sure you are currently reviewing U.S. roles in the various areas where we are engaged in peacekeeping operations and therefore I would appreciate your informing me of what actions you intend to take in this regard.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill McCollum", written in a cursive style.

BILL MCCOLLUM
Member of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 15, 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) Bill McCollum (R-FL), concerning Macedonia and Haiti;
- 2) Max Baucus (D-MT), concerning U.S-China relations; and
- 3) Toby Roth (R-WI), concerning Somalia.

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: OCTOBER 20, 1993

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE BILL MCCOLLUM

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO REINFORCE OUR TROOPS
IN MACEDONIA AND HAITI THE NECESSARY
EQUIPMENT AND THE CAPABILITY FOR QUICK
RESPONSE

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
HOWARD PASTER		ORG	93/10/20		C 93/10/20
WILLIAM ITOH	REFERRAL NOTE: _____	RSR	93/10/20		
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____				
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____				
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____				
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____				

COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: _____ MEDIA: L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MAIL USER CODES: (A) R FL (B) _____ (C) _____

```

*****
*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       *                      *                  *
*****

```

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

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: Dec 29, 1993ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1/5/94SUBJECT: Marine Corps General Officer Nomination - Major General Duane A. Willis, United States Marine Corps.

	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>Bob Bell</u> → ☒		
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
McGINTY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MYERS	☐	☐		☐	☐
NUSSBAUM	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: Do you know

RESPONSE: The NSC Staff has reviewed the nomination for promotion of the attached military officer. After review of his participation in the Tailhook Convention and the subsequent determination that he did not engage in any wrongdoing, we concur in this nomination.

ANTHONY LAKE
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

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

C118574

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 27, 1993 93 DEC 29 All : 37

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ~~JOHN A. GAUGHAN~~
DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE

SUBJECT: Marine Corps General Officer Nomination

Forwarded for your approval and signature is the nomination of Major General Duane A. Wills, United States Marine Corps, for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list.

General Wills retired as a major general on September 1, 1993. The Secretary withheld a nomination to retire him at the lieutenant general grade pending review of the Tailhook investigative files. Review of those files is now complete and General Wills was not the subject of any adverse action concerning Tailhook matters.

General Wills served successfully as a lieutenant general in the position of Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps. His distinguished career spans 32 years of service, in peacetime and in war. The delays in processing and reviewing the Tailhook '91 investigative material should in no way affect his retirement in the grade of lieutenant general.

If you approve this nomination, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) will provide proper certification (TAB A) to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

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

Recommendation

That you approve and sign the attached.

Attachment



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

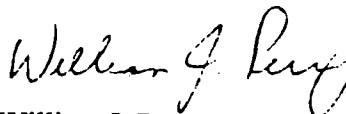
23 DEC 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: General Officer Nomination

On behalf of the Secretary of Defense, I recommend you nominate Major General Duane A. Wills, United States Marine Corps, for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list. Major General Wills served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, August 1990 to July 1993.

General Wills retired as a major general on September 1, 1993. The Secretary withheld a nomination to retire him at the three-star grade pending the review of the Tailhook investigative files. Review of those files is now complete and General Wills was not the subject of any adverse action concerning Tailhook matters. I will provide details to the White House Military Office separately.


William J. Perry

Attachment

The White House

Washington

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate:

The following named officer to be advanced on the retired list under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 6151:

To be Lieutenant General

Major General Duane A. Wills 567 48 7388 USMC (Ret.)

RESUME OF SERVICE CAREER
OF
DUANE A. WILLS 567 48 7388 LIEUTENANT GENERAL USMC

Date and Place of Birth: 10 March 1939 Independence, Missouri

Years of Active Service: 32 years

<u>Civilian Schools Attended</u>	<u>Degree</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>
University of California	BA	1961
George Washington University	MS	1972
Lasalle University	BA (Law)	1975

<u>Military Schools Attended</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>
The Basic School, Quantico, VA	1961
Basic Flight Training, Pensacola, FL	1962
Command and Staff College, Quantico, VA	1973
Army War College, Carlisle, PA	1981

Language Qualifications: None Listed

<u>Major Permanent Duty Assignments</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (Aviation LtCol Monitor; Head, Aviation Officer Assignment Section)	1977	1980
U.S. Army War College (Student)	1980	1981
1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade (Commanding Officer, Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 235; Asst Chief of Staff G-3; Commanding Officer, MAG-24; Commanding Officer, 31st MEU)	1981	1985
Headquarters, Fleet Marine Force Pacific (Chief of Staff)	1985	1987
National Military Command Center (Dep Director for Operations)	1987	1988
Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (Director Plans Division PP&O)	1988	1989
1st Marine Aircraft Wing/III MEF (Commanding General/Deputy Commander)	1989	1990
Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation)	1990	1993

Promotions: Second Lieutenant, Jun 1961; First Lieutenant, Dec 1962; Captain, Sep 1965; Major, Jul 1970; Lieutenant Colonel, Nov 1977; Colonel, Dec 1982; Brigadier General, Apr 1988; Major General, Aug 1990; Lieutenant General, Aug 1990

Medals and Awards: Distinguished Flying Cross w/gold star; Bronze Star Medal w/combat "V"; Meritorious Service Medal; Air Medal w/bronze numeral "45"; Navy Commendation Medal w/combat "V"; Navy Achievement Medal; Combat Action Ribbon; Navy Unit Commendation; Meritorious Unit Commendation; National Defense Service Medal w/bronze star;

LtGen Duane A. Wills (continued)

Vietnam Service Medal w/3 bronze stars; Sea Service Deployment Ribbon; Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross w/Palm Unit Citation; Republic of Vietnam Meritorious Unit Citation (Civil Actions Color); Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal

Joint Duty Assignment

National Military Command Center J-3 (Deputy Director for Operations)	1987-1988	Brigadier General
--	-----------	----------------------

Designated a Joint Specialty Officer

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

No.
697-5131 (Media)
697-3189 (Copies)
697-5737 (Public/Industry)

GENERAL OFFICER ANNOUNCEMENT

Secretary of Defense Les Aspin announced today that the President has nominated Major General Duane A. Wills, U.S. Marine Corps (Ret.) to be advanced on the retired list of Marine Corps general officers in the grade of lieutenant general. Major General Wills (then Lieutenant General) served as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC. from August 1, 1990 to July 1, 1993. He retired on September 1, 1993.

General Wills was born on March 10, 1939 in Independence, Missouri.

-END-



ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20301-4000



Honorable Sam Nunn
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing in reference to the nomination of Major General Duane A. Wills, United States Marine Corps, that the President recently forwarded to the Senate. General Wills served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, from August 1990 to July 1993.

General Wills retired as a major general on September 1, 1993. The Secretary of Defense withheld a nomination to retire him at the three-star grade pending review of the Tailhook investigative files. That review is now complete. General Wills attended Tailhook '91. He did not engage in any personal wrongdoing with respect to the planning for Tailhook, conduct at Tailhook, or investigations following Tailhook. Accordingly, he was not the subject of any adverse action concerning Tailhook matters. However, because of his accountability as Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, for the conduct of subordinates, he received a nonpunitive letter of caution in that regard. As guidance for the future performance of his duties, that letter described the Secretary of the Navy's standard concerning the leadership responsibilities of general officers. By its express terms, it was not intended to have any adverse impact upon General Wills' retirement in the grade of lieutenant general.

General Wills served successfully as a lieutenant general in the position of Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps. His distinguished career spans thirty-two years of service, in peacetime and in war. The delays in processing and reviewing the Tailhook '91 investigative material should in no way affect his retirement in the grade of lieutenant general.

There is no adverse information concerning General Wills since his last Senate confirmation. To the Department's knowledge, there is no pending investigation of alleged adverse information.

Sincerely,

Edwin Dorn

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/29/93ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1/5SUBJECT: MILITARY NOMINATIONS:1) 2 OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO REAR
ADMIRAL, USNR

2) 5 OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO REAR

ADMIRAL, USN

	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	☐	☐	CLERK _____	☐	☒
LINDSEY	☐	☐	BELL _____	☒	☐
McGINTY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
MYERS	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
NUSSBAUM	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Do you have any objections?

RESPONSE: The NSC Staff has reviewed the nominations for promotion of the attached military officers. After review of their participation in the Tailhook Convention and the subsequent determination that they did not engage in any wrongdoing, we concur in these nominations.

ANTHONY LAKE
Assistant to the President
for National Security
Affairs

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

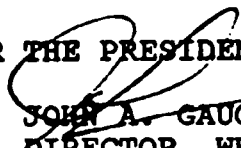
WASHINGTON

December 22, 1993

93 DEC 27 P1:38

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JOHN A. GAUGHAN

DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE

SUBJECT:

Navy Flag Officer Nomination

Forwarded for your approval and signature is a nomination containing the names of two officers for appointment to the grade of rear admiral in the United States Naval Reserve.

This recommendation is based on a selection board that was previously approved by the Deputy Secretary of Defense, for the Secretary.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) advised that these officers did not engage in any personal wrongdoing with respect to the planning for Tailhook, conduct at Tailhook, or investigations following Tailhook. These officers received nonpunitive correspondence from the Secretary of the Navy that described the Secretary's standards concerning the leadership responsibilities of flag officers. By its express terms it was not intended to have any adverse impact on their promotion to the grade of rear admiral. If you approve this nomination, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) will provide this certification (TAB A) to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Recommendation

That you approve and sign the attached.

Attachment



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



20 DEC 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Flag Officer Nomination

On behalf of the Secretary of Defense, I recommend you nominate the two officers whose names are on the attached list for appointment to the grade of rear admiral in the United States Naval Reserve. This nomination is the result of a promotion board I previously approved on behalf of the Secretary.

This action will not result in the Navy exceeding the authorized strength of flag officers in an active status in the Naval Reserve.

William J. Perry

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	12/20/1993	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 [8]

2016-0152-F

vz4520

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 rear admirals (lower half) of the Reserve of the U. S. Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of rear admiral as indicated, pursuant to the provisions of title 10, United States code, section 5912:

To be Rear Admiral

Unrestricted Line Officer

[003a]

Rear Admiral (LH) Ronald Rhys Morgan,
U. S. Naval Reserve

(b)(6)

Rear Admiral (LH) Kenneth William Pettigrew,
U. S. Naval Reserve

(b)(6)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. resume	Transcript of Naval Service for Ronald Rhys Morgan. (3 pages)	12/20/1993	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 [8]

2016-0152-F

vz4520

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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- 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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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]
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- 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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003c. resume	Transcript of Naval Service for Kenneth William Pettigrew. (3 pages)	12/20/1993	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 [8]

2016-0152-F
vz4520

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]
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- 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]



PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20301-4000



Honorable Sam Nunn
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing in reference to the nomination of two officers for appointment to the grade of rear admiral in the United States Naval Reserve, which the President recently forwarded to the Senate. The following officers attended Tailhook '91:

Rear Admiral (Lower Half) Ronald R. Morgan
Rear Admiral (Lower Half) Kenneth W. Pettigrew

They did not engage in any personal wrongdoing with respect to the planning for Tailhook, conduct at Tailhook, or investigations following Tailhook. Accordingly, they were not the subject of any adverse action concerning Tailhook matters. However, they each received nonpunitive correspondence from the Secretary of the Navy that described the Secretary of the Navy's standards concerning the leadership responsibilities of Flag Officers. By its express terms it was not intended to have any adverse impact upon their promotion to the grade of rear admiral.

There is no adverse information concerning these officers since last Senate confirmation. To the Department's knowledge, there is no pending investigation of alleged adverse information.

Sincerely,

Edwin Dorn



THE WHITE HOUSE

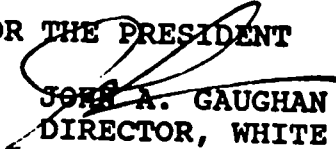
WASHINGTON

December 22, 1993

93 DEC 27 P1:38

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:


JOHN A. GAUGHAN

DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE

SUBJECT:

Navy Flag Officer Nomination

Forwarded for your approval and signature is a nomination containing the names of five officers for appointment to the grade of rear admiral in the Navy.

This recommendation is based on a selection board that was previously approved by the Deputy Secretary of Defense, for the Secretary.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) advised that these officers did not engage in any personal wrongdoing with respect to the planning for Tailhook, conduct at Tailhook, or investigations following Tailhook. These officers received nonpunitive correspondence from the Secretary of the Navy that described the Secretary's standards concerning the leadership responsibilities of flag officers. By its express terms it was not intended to have any adverse impact on their promotion to the grade of rear admiral. If you approve this nomination, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) will provide this certification (TAB A) to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Recommendation

That you approve and sign the attached.

Attachment



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

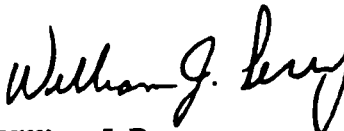
20 DEC 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Flag Officer Nomination

On behalf of the Secretary of Defense, I recommend you nominate the five officers whose names are on the attached list for appointment to the grade of rear admiral in the United States Navy. This nomination is the result of a promotion board I previously approved on behalf of the Secretary.

This action will not result in the Navy exceeding the number of officers who may be serving in the grade of rear admiral.


William J. Perry

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003d. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	12/20/1993	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 [8]

2016-0152-F
vz4520

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 REAR ADMIRALS (LOWER HALF) IN THE LINE OF
THE NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF REAR ADMIRAL,
PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624, SUBJECT
TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICER

TO BE REAR ADMIRAL

RADM(LH) JOSEPH JOHN DANTONE, JR., (b)(6), U.S. NAVY
RADM(LH) ROBERT PHILIP HICKEY, (b)(6), U.S. NAVY
RADM(LH) JAY LYNN JOHNSON, (b)(6), U.S. NAVY
RADM(LH) JOHN ALLEN LOCKARD, (b)(6), U.S. NAVY
RADM(LH) JOSEPH SCOTT WALKER, (b)(6), U.S. NAVY

[003d]

X

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003e. resume	Transcript of Naval Service for Joseph John Dantone, Jr. (2 pages)	11/01/1993	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 [8]

2016-0152-F

vz4520

RESTRICTION CODES

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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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003f. resume	Transcript of Naval Service for Jay Lynn Johnson. (2 pages)	11/01/1993	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 [8]

2016-0152-F

vz4520

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003g. resume	Transcript of Naval Service for Robert Phillip Hickey. (3 pages)	11/01/1993	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 [8]

2016-0152-F

vz4520

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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003h. resume	Transcript of Naval Service for Joseph Scott Walker. (2 pages)	11/01/1993	b(6)
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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 [8]

2016-0152-F

vz4520

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

No.

MEMORANDUM FOR CORRESPONDENTS

Secretary of Defense Les Aspin announced today that the President has nominated the following officers for promotion to the permanent grade of rear admiral:

REAR ADMIRAL

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICER

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CURRENT ASSIGNMENT</u>
DANTONE, Joseph J. Jr.	Commander, Carrier Group 3, Alameda, CA
HICKEY, Robert P.	Commander, Carrier Group 7, North Island, CA
JOHNSON, Jay L.	Commander, Carrier Group 8, Norfolk, VA
LOCKARD, John A.	Program Executive Officer for TACAIR Programs, Washington, D.C.
WALKER, Joseph S.	Director, N45, OPNAV, Washington, D.C.

-END-



PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20301-4000



Honorable Sam Nunn
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing in reference to the nomination of five officers for appointment to the grade of rear admiral in the United States Navy, which the President recently forwarded to the Senate. The following officers attended Tailhook '91:

Rear Admiral (Lower Half) Joseph J. Dantone, Jr.
Rear Admiral (Lower Half) Robert P. Hickey
Rear Admiral (Lower Half) Jay L. Johnson
Rear Admiral (Lower Half) John A. Lockard
Rear Admiral (Lower Half) Joseph S. Walker

They did not engage in any personal wrongdoing with respect to the planning for Tailhook, conduct at Tailhook, or investigations following Tailhook. Accordingly, they were not the subject of any adverse action concerning Tailhook matters. However, they each received nonpunitive correspondence from SecNav that described the Secretary of the Navy's standards concerning the leadership responsibilities of Flag Officers. By its express terms it was not intended to have any adverse impact upon their promotion to the grade of rear admiral.

There is no adverse information concerning these officers since last Senate confirmation. To the Department's knowledge, there is no pending investigation of alleged adverse information.

Sincerely,

Edwin Dorn