

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Chron File - February 1994 #1 [7]

Staff Office-Individual:

Defense Policy-Bell, Robert

Original OA/ID Number:

263

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
31	3	4	1	v

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief. [Tradewinds 94] (2 pages)	01/18/1994	P1/b(1)
002. memo	For Anthony Lake from Barbro Owens-Kirkpatrick. Subject: Your Meeting with CINCSOUTH Barry McCaffrey. Record ID: 9401135. (2 pages)	02/14/1994	P1/b(1)
003a. memo	For General J. H. Binford Peay from Robert Bell. Subject: Fort McClellan. (1 page)	02/14/1994	P1/b(1)
003b. email	For VAX_MAIL@OEOB and HARRIS@AI@OEOB from White House Situation Room. Subject: Chemical Weapons Convention Preparatory. (5 pages)	02/07/1994	P1/b(1)
004. memo	For Anthony Lake from Steven Aoki. Subject: Your Meeting with Energy Secretary O'Leary. Record ID: 9401157. (2 pages)	02/14/1994	P1/b(1)
005. memo	For Steven Aoki from Bell/Andreasen. Subject: Input for O'Leary Memorandum. (2 pages)	02/14/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - February 1994 #1 [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4535

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]
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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]

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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

1106

February 12, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*
FROM: ANNE WITKOWSKI *AW*
SUBJECT: General McCaffrey Promotion

On Wednesday, February 9 the Senate voted to give General Barry McCaffrey his fourth star. CJCS Shalikashvili will present him with the star at a ceremony at NDU on Tuesday afternoon, February 15, the day before McCaffrey departs for his new command as CINCSOUTH.

We recommend that the President recognize McCaffrey's promotion with a letter which General Shali could read aloud at the NDU event. The letter would be in lieu of having the President attend the event himself, which is now deemed impractical.

A draft of the letter at Tab A lauds General McCaffrey's distinguished career and outlines the importance of his new mission.

Concurrence by: Richard Feinberg *RF*

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the draft letter for approval.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for the President
Tab A Letter from the President to General McCaffrey

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *W* NARA, Date *10/3/2016*

2016-0152 -F

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1106

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
SUBJECT: General McCaffrey Promotion

Purpose

To recognize General Barry McCaffrey's promotion.

Background

On Wednesday, February 9 the Senate voted to confirm General Barry McCaffrey in the position of CINCSOUTH, which carries with it four-star rank. CJCS Shalikashvili will present him with his fourth star at a ceremony at NDU on Tuesday afternoon, February 15, the day before McCaffrey departs for Panama for his new command. He will be leaving his position as the Director of the Joint Staff's Strategic Plans and Policy Directorate (J-5), where he has served for the last year.

I recommend that you recognize McCaffrey's promotion with a letter which General Shali could read aloud at the NDU event. The letter would be in lieu of your attending the event, which would be impractical because of your other commitments that day.

The attached draft of the letter praises General McCaffrey's distinguished career and outlines the importance of his new mission.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the draft letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter from you to General McCaffrey

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By VL NARA, Date 10/3/06

2016-0751-2

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear General McCaffrey:

Congratulations on your new assignment. I have appreciated your service during my Administration as well as your superb record over the years as one of our nation's finest soldiers. Secretary Perry and I have every confidence in your qualifications for this critical responsibility to direct all military forces in the U.S. Southern Command theater and to ensure the safety of our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines.

You assume your new command at an important time in our relations with Latin America and the Caribbean. We are engaged in building a hemispheric Community of Democracies based on shared political ideals and freer trade. The consolidation of democratic institutions is a top priority for us. We must also continue to work with our neighbors to fight drug traffickers, whose corruption and violence pose a threat to security in the region. You will be ideally placed to promote these strategic objectives by developing and maintaining good relations with your military counterparts.

As you begin your mission, I charge you to:

- Enhance the security of our nation and its citizens through close professional contacts with the military forces of Latin America.
- Work with Latin American military leaders to reinforce their commitment to democratic political institutions, civilian authority, human rights, and the mutual objectives we seek through the Organization of American States.
- Support cooperative military relations for reinforcing sovereignty, regional security and stability to enable economic growth and democracy throughout the hemisphere.

Barry, the challenges and the opportunities you face are enormous. Your twenty-nine years of distinguished service as a soldier and a leader demonstrate that you have the right skills for this important position.

Hillary and I wish you and Jill all success. Our thoughts and prayers are with you.

Sincerely,

General Barry R. McCaffrey
Commander-in-Chief
United States Southern Command

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1106

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

February 12, 1994

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Concurrence by: Richard Feinberg *RF*

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DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By *W* NARA, Date *10/17/06*

2016-0152 *F*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

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RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the draft letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter from you to General McCaffrey

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By W NARA, Date 10/3/10
206-052-f

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear General McCaffrey:

Congratulations on your new assignment. I have appreciated your service during my Administration as well as your superb record over the years as one of our nation's finest soldiers. Secretary Perry and I have every confidence in your qualifications for this critical responsibility to direct all military forces in the U.S. Southern Command theater and to ensure the safety of our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines.

You assume your new command at an important time in our relations with Latin America and the Caribbean. We are engaged in building a hemispheric Community of Democracies based on shared political ideals and freer trade. The consolidation of democratic institutions is a top priority for us. We must also continue to work with our neighbors to fight drug traffickers, whose corruption and violence pose a threat to security in the region. You will be ideally placed to promote these strategic objectives by developing and maintaining good relations with your military counterparts.

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Commander-in-Chief
United States Southern Command

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

February 12, 1994

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Concurrence by: Richard Feinberg *RF*

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Tab A Letter from the President to General McCaffrey

DECLASSIFIED
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White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *VL* NARA, Date *10/2/2016*
2016-0152-2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1106

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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The attached draft of the letter praises General McCaffrey's distinguished career and outlines the importance of his new mission.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the draft letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter from you to General McCaffrey

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

7-16-0152-1

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear General McCaffrey:

Congratulations on your new assignment. I have appreciated your service during my Administration as well as your superb record over the years as one of our nation's finest soldiers. Secretary Perry and I have every confidence in your qualifications for this critical responsibility to direct all military forces in the U.S. Southern Command theater and to ensure the safety of our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines.

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Hillary and I wish you and Jill all success. Our thoughts and prayers are with you.

Sincerely,

General Barry R. McCaffrey
Commander-in-Chief
United States Southern Command

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1122

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 14, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM:

KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise TRADEWINDS 94

Attached at Tab I is a proposed memorandum to the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, approving military exercise TRADEWINDS 94. At Tab II Defense recommends approval and State concurs.

TRADEWINDS 94 is oriented toward internal security training for Caribbean participants. This exercise is the sole annual evolution in which the seven Regional Security System (RSS) nations and six additional independent Caribbean nations operate together in the region with U.S./UK support. It consists of maritime, amphibious and ground training phases running from February 25 through June 15.

The critical cancellation date is February 21, 1994.

Concurrence by: Larry Rossin *LR*

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *VR* NARA, Date *10/3/2016*
2016-0152 f

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR COL. ROBERT P. MCALEER

Executive Secretary

Department of Defense

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise TRADEWINDS 94

Military exercise TRADEWINDS 94 is approved.

William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1122



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

10 FEB 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise - TRADEWINDS 94

The Department of Defense recommends NSC approval of the attached Significant Military Exercise Brief, Exercise TRADEWINDS 94. The Department of State concurs with this recommendation.

Please note the critical cancellation date is 21 February 1994.


Robert P. McAleer
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated

X70251

Sec Def Cont Nr. _____

This memo is UNCLASSIFIED when separated from its attachment.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief. [Tradewinds 94] (2 pages)	01/18/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - February 1994 #1 [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4535

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 14, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM:

KEITH HAHN *KH*SUBJECT: Defense Proposed Testimony RE SJR 41,
Constitutional Amendment to Balance Budget

Tab II provides the draft statement of Secretary of Defense William Perry prepared for hearings on the proposed Balanced Budget Amendment scheduled to take place tomorrow before the Senate Appropriations Committee. The testimony is consistent with Secretary Perry's earlier statements on the issue and outlines the drastic results of the budget cuts associated with such an amendment.

Due to the short period of time available, I provided an NSC concurrence to OMB by telephone.

Concurrence by:

Jeremy Rosner *JR*RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I concurring in the proposed Defense testimony.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature

Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES J. JUKES

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: Defense Proposed Testimony RE: SJR 41,
Constitutional Amendment to Balance the Budget

The National Security Council staff concurs in the proposed
Defense testimony.

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

10 pages
1st
TESTIMONY

TESTIMONY

February 14, 1994

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #I-2028

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

TREASURY - Richard S. Carro - (202) 622-1146 - 228
JUSTICE - Sheila F. Anthony - (202) 514-2141 - 217
HHS - Frances White - (202) 690-7760 - 328
NEC - Sonyia Matthews - (202) 456-6722 - 429
NSC - William H. Itoh - (202) 395-3723 - 249

FROM: JAMES J. JUKES (for)
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Douglas STEIGER (395-3386)
Secretary's line (for simple responses): 395-3454

SUBJECT: DEFENSE Proposed Testimony RE: SJR 41,
Constitutional Amendment to Balance the
Budget

DEADLINE: 4:30 PM TODAY February 14, 1994

COMMENTS: The hearing is tomorrow. Justice testimony was
circulated as LRM I-2026.

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

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

CC:

Mark Mazur
Cliff Sloan/C.
Cerde
Bob Damus
M. Foley/J.
Palmieri
Chuck Kieffer
Barry Anderson
Dick Emery

C. Walden/P.
Weinstein
John Angell
Barbara Chow
Bernie Martin
Don Gessaman
Art Stigile

14 Feb 0900

**STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WILLIAM J. PERRY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
FEBRUARY 15, 1994**

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it is a pleasure to be here today to discuss the likely impact on America's defense posture of the Balanced Budget Amendment now being considered in Congress.

The Balanced Budget Amendment (BBA) would severely jeopardize America's national security, and that is one of the major reasons for the Administration's opposition to it. The BBA would threaten frequent interruptions to the many long-term processes that are essential to maintaining a prudent defense posture. It takes 16 years of schooling and proper assignments to prepare a battalion commander to lead troops into combat. The average major weapons procurement program requires 8 years of development and testing. Production lines are necessarily set up anticipating stable production rates. Repair parts must be ordered three years ahead of anticipated use, in order to ensure the readiness of U.S. forces.

In sum, it would be extremely costly, and essentially unworkable, to turn on and off defense programs, when the BBA forced deep budget cuts. Defense would end up being the primarily bill payer to keep federal budgets balanced, and that would fundamentally undermine the security of our nation.

If the Balanced Budget Amendment were adopted, America's defense posture would be vulnerable to two different problems: the impact on defense to reach a zero deficit and the effect on defense in the annual budget process under a BBA.

IMPACT ON DEFENSE TO GET TO A ZERO DEFICIT

(Chart 1) To illustrate the impact of getting to a zero deficit, several assumptions have to be made about the final date and provisions of a BBA. Let us assume that the year of BBA implementation is 1999, and make calculations based on current deficit projections in the President's budget. Balancing the budget on a phased basis--20 percent per year from 1995 through 1999--would require a total of \$340 billion in spending cuts and/or revenue increases.

Exactly how much the Department of Defense (DoD) would have to contribute to achieving a zero deficit would depend first on how much revenue would be increased. My model considers two possibilities: no increase in revenues, and a 50-50 split between revenue increases and spending cuts. My model also considers two scenarios regarding entitlements: no cuts in entitlements, and cuts to entitlements in proportion to outlays, which means half the spending cuts would come from entitlements.

14 Feb 0900

(Chart 2) If we array these two pair of alternatives, four illustrative impacts result. With the assumptions and alternatives in my model, FY 1995-99 DoD budget cuts could range from \$60 billion to \$270 billion.

(Chart 3) Achieving these totals would entail substantial reductions to defense people and programs, which would be in addition to the severe cuts already made or planned. We have compiled illustrative cuts to show the severity of the actions that would be required to eliminating the deficit by 1999; these cuts have a range depending on whether defense must be cut \$60 billion (the best case) or \$270 billion (the worst case--no revenue increases and no entitlement cuts):

Active military personnel. Cut by 60,000 up to 275,000. By 1999 our plans already call for active strength to fall to 1,452,700--more than 700,000 below FY 1987. Levels will fall by 86,000 in FY 1995.

National Guard and Reserve. Cut by 40,000 up to 170,000. This latter worst case cut would dwarf our carefully planned reduction of 119,000 reservists by 1999 (from FY 1994 levels).

DoD civilians. Reduce by 30,000 to 125,000. Our plans already take levels down to 794,000--about 30 percent below FY 1987.

To reach a zero deficit by 1999, infrastructure and weapons systems also would take drastic cuts. For example, under the worst case (\$270 billion) DoD might have to:

Bases/Depots. Close 22 additional bases and 9 depots--beyond the many closures already planned.

Aircraft. Terminate the F/A-18E/F aircraft and C-17 transport, and stretch development of the F-22.

Ships. Cancel the next aircraft carrier, third Seawolf submarine, and new attack submarine--which would not only deprive our forces of these valuable systems, but would also devastate our nation's future ability to construct such vessels.

Theater Missile Defense. Cancel most of our TMD efforts, preventing development of much-needed protection for our forces.

Science and Technology. Cut S&T funding drastically, which would undermine the long-term combat superiority of U.S. weapons.

M-1 Tank. Cancel the upgrading of the M-1 tank, which would have the added consequence of threatening our nation's long-term

14 Feb 0900

ability to produce such vehicles. (This cancellation would have to be considered even under the best case.)

Other actions. Shift the Army's Comanche helicopter program to technology demonstration only; cancel numerous improvements to communications, electronics, and intelligence systems; and delay or cancel virtually all other modernization programs.

Reductions such as these would fundamentally change the character of America's military posture, make our new strategy unsupportable, call into question our ability to fulfill U.S. commitments to our allies, and undermine America's global leadership. And if \$270 billion had to be cut by 1999, the high readiness and quality of America's armed forces could not be ensured.

(Chart 4) This \$270 billion worse case is in fact not as bad as things could get. Small changes in the U.S. economy would mean even bigger budget problems. Using the Congressional Budget Office's rule of thumb, a one percent rise per year in interest rates would increase the federal budget deficit \$5 billion in the first year and \$108 billion over five years. A one percent fall per year in real growth in the economy would increase the deficit \$9 billion in the first year and \$289 billion over five years. Thus under a BBA, even modest changes in the economy could trigger sweeping cuts to federal programs.

DEFENSE UNDER A BALANCED BUDGET PROCESS

What about the effect on defense of the annual budget process under a Balanced Budget Amendment? A BBA annual budget process could routinely end up removing from our elected political leaders the decision about what level of defense spending is prudent. America's defense preparedness could get determined by economic shifts, cost growth in entitlements, and other non-defense factors. Even if threats to America's global interests were increasing or our forces deteriorating, the BBA could mandate deep defense cuts.

The fact that these consequences could be avoided with 3/5 approval of each house of Congress is no safeguard. Preservation of an adequate defense posture would become dependent on exceptional political efforts. The BBA process would be heavily skewed in favor of cutting defense to compensate for whatever was escalating elsewhere in the budget. Even when a 3/5 majority minus one in both houses believed that BBA cuts were unjustified, the minority view would prevail. Not exactly ideal for the world's most powerful democracy and best hope for future peace and stability.

14 Feb 0900

Budgeting under BBA would inject great uncertainty and chaos into defense planning, which needs to have stability and a long-term perspective. Many years of research and development are needed to ensure that our forces are never outgunned or outmaneuvered. Production lines should not be stopped and started, in order to offset a downturn in revenues or surge in entitlements. And we definitely cannot recruit and retain top-notch military and civilian professionals, if they are vulnerable to summary dismissal.

DoD is distinct among executive departments in that we have and must have detailed five-year plans. We cannot start and stop programs. Our military and civilian professionals require extensive training and experience.

Defense also is distinct in being uniquely vulnerable under a BBA. We account for about half of all discretionary spending. And that is critical because the BBA has no implementation details. Unless the BBA becomes a vehicle by which revenues are increased or entitlements cut, DoD will have to pay for half of every dollar of deficit reduction.

CLOSING

The Balanced Budget Amendment is not the way to instill fiscal discipline in the federal government. And it certainly is no way to ensure America's strong political, economic, and military leadership in the world.

DoD budget authority, in real terms, has been in decline since FY 1985, and that will continue--as we reshape our defense posture for the post-Cold War world. We are reducing our forces and budgets substantially, but prudently. A Balanced Budget Amendment would cut defense spending to whatever level its arbitrary formula dictated, and thereby displace the carefully considered judgments of Members of Congress, Presidents, and civilian and military leaders as to what spending is necessary and wise. I do not believe such an approach to questions of national security would serve America well.

#1

IMPACT ON DEFENSE TO GET TO A ZERO DEFICIT

In order to assess the impact on DoD, assumptions have to be made about final date and provisions of the Balanced Budget Amendment:

Assumption

Year of Implementation.....1999

Projected Deficit at
implementation..... Current Budget
projection

Will Revenue be increased?.....If yes, 50%/50%
revenue/spending

Will Entitlements be cut?.....If yes, in proportion
to outlays

HOW MUCH MIGHT DOD HAVE TO CUT 95-99?

#2

WILL ENTITLEMENTS BE CUT?

		YES	NO
WILL REVENUES BE INCREASED?	YES	\$60 Billion	\$135 Billion
	NO	\$115 Billion	\$270 Billion

FEB 14 4 11:02 PM 02/14/94 14:38
FROM SPO

OMB LRD/ES66

PAGE 007
008

#3

IMPACT OF CUTS ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

	<u>Best Case (\$60B)</u>	<u>Worst Case (\$270B)</u>
Active Military Cut	60,000	275,000
Nat'l Gd/Res Discharged	40,000	170,000
Additional Civilians Fired	30,000	125,000
Additional Bases Closed	5	22
Additional Depots Closed	2	9
F/A-18 E/F Aircraft	Delay	Terminate
C-17	Stretch	Cancel
F-22	-----	Stretch Development
Ships	Reduce DDG-51 From 3-2	Cancel Carrier, SSN-23 & NAS
TMD	Reduce TMD	Cancel most TMD
Science & Technology	No growth	Cut drastically
M-1 Tank	Cancel Upgrade	-----
Commanche	-----	Cut to Tech effort
Comm/Elect/Intel	Delay improvem'ts	Cancel improvem'ts

FEB 14 '94 11:02 FROM SPO

02/14/94 14:39

UTB UNK/ES004

PAGE: 008

SMALL ECONOMIC CHANGES MEAN BIG BUDGET PROBLEMS

- Modest changes in the economy would necessitate sweeping program cuts.

CBO Rule of Thumb

	Deficit Impact	
	<u>First year</u>	<u>5-Years</u>
1% Rise in Interest Rates	\$5B	\$108B
1% Fall in Real Growth	\$9B	\$289B

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 14, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM:

PETER FEAVER *PDF*

SUBJECT:

Defense Proposed Testimony Re. HR 3273, Military
Reserve Retirement Fairness Act

At Tab II is proposed testimony, prepared by the Department of Defense, expressing the Department's objection to HR 3273, a bill to revise the requirements for eligibility for receipt of retired pay for nonregular service in the Armed Services. The testimony is excerpted from an earlier report (NSC action 0878) on which the NSC staff previously concurred. I communicated NSC staff concurrence on the testimony by telecon on February 8 in order to meet their 11:00 a.m. suspense.

Concurrence by:

PDF Steven Jones and Jeremy Rosner *JR*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign and forward the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR JANET R. FORSGREN

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: Defense Proposed Testimony Re. HR 3273, Military
Reserve Retirement Fairness Act

The National Security Council Staff concurs in the proposed testimony. This concurrence was passed by telecon on February 8, 1994.

0967

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

SPECIAL

February 7, 1994

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #I-1999

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

COMMERCE - Michael A. Levitt - (202)482-3086 - 324
HHS - Frances White - (202)690-7760 - 328
TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202)366-4687 - 226
NSC - William H. Itoh - (202)395-3723 - 249

FROM: JANET R. FORSGREN (for) *Janet R. Forsgren*
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Melissa COOK (395-3924)
Secretary's line (for simple responses): 395-7362

SUBJECT: DEFENSE Proposed Testimony RE: HR 3273,
Military Reserve Retirement Fairness Act

DEADLINE: 11:00AM TOMORROW February 8, 1993

COMMENTS: DOD asked for expedited clearance of this statement because the H. Armed Services Committee has scheduled a hearing for Feb. 10th on this subject. Please note that on Feb. 3rd we circulated a DOD report on HR 3273 (LRM #I-1979) that DOD still wants cleared.

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

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

CC:

Jim Fish
Wendell Waites
Chris Bertram
Jeff Payne
Jeff Blend
Art Stigile
Joe Lackey
Jennifer Palmieri
Al Maldon
Bernie Martin
Janet Forsgren
Delphine Motley

FEB 4 '94 16:47 FROM OSD-LRS

TO FORSGREN

PAGE.003

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee

I am very pleased to appear before you today to discuss H.R. 3273, the Military Reserve Retirement Fairness Act. H.R. 3273 would amend title 10, United States Code, to revise the requirements for eligibility under chapter 67 of that title for receipt of retired pay for nonregular service in the Armed Forces. The bill would change the service requirements for eligibility for retired pay for nonregular service by eliminating the current requirement that the last eight years of qualifying service for retirement must be service in a Reserve component. With this revision, the law would no longer ensure that individuals qualifying for Reserve retirement had completed substantial amounts of Reserve service and had made a significant contribution to the Reserves.

A review of the legislative history and subsequent interpretations of section 1331(a) of title 10, United States Code makes clear that the current statutory requirement that the last eight years of qualifying service be in a Reserve component was intended to provide an incentive to members of the Reserve components to perform continuous Reserve service. This provision is essential in order to avoid the possibility that personnel separated from Regular service who are lacking one or two years necessary to qualify for retirement based on their active service not be permitted to avail themselves of Reserve retirement benefits merely by serving in the Reserves for a short period following separation from Regular service.

H.R. 3273 would apply only to members who complete 20 years of service after the date of its enactment. Temporary authority, codified as section 1331a of title 10 and effective through fiscal year 1999, authorizes qualification for nonregular retirement at age 60 for certain members of the Selected Reserve after 13 (vice 20) years of qualifying service. This temporary authority has caused some to question if the eight year requirement

FEB 4 '94 16:48 FROM OSD-LRS

TO FORSGREN

PAGE.004

should be modified. The Department has considered this possibility and concluded that a change to the long-standing, eight-year requirement is not essential to manage the drawdown. We believe that the rationale for the eight year requirement remains sound and that the very substantial program of voluntary and involuntary separation benefits, temporary early retirement authority, and transition benefits and assistance which have been put in place provide substantial fairness to those members leaving active service during this period.

103D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3273

To amend title 10, United States Code, to revise the requirements for eligibility under chapter 67 of that title for receipt of retired pay for nonregular service in the Armed Forces

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 13, 1993

Mr. KREIDLER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To amend title 10, United States Code, to revise the requirements for eligibility under chapter 67 of that title for receipt of retired pay for nonregular service in the Armed Forces

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Military Reserve Re-
5 tirement Fairness Act".

2

1 **SEC. 2. ELIGIBILITY FOR RETIRED PAY FOR NONREGULAR**
2 **SERVICE.**

3 (a) **MINIMUM REQUIRED RESERVE SERVICE.**—Sec-
4 tion 1331(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

5 (1) by inserting “and” at the end of paragraph
6 (2);

7 (2) by striking out paragraph (3); and

8 (3) by redesignating paragraph (4) as para-
9 graph (3).

10 (b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by
11 subsection (a) shall apply to a member of the Armed
12 Forces who completes 20 years of service computed under
13 section 1332 of title 10, United States Code, after the date
14 of the enactment of this Act.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	For Anthony Lake from Barbro Owens-Kirkpatrick. Subject: Your Meeting with CINCSOUTH Barry McCaffrey. Record ID: 9401135. (2 pages)	02/14/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - February 1994 #1 [7]

2016-0152-F
vz4535

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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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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



Barry R. McCaffrey **General, United States Army**

Assigned as Commander-in-Chief, US Southern Command since February 1994.

Served as Director for Strategic Plans and Policy, Joint Staff from May 1993 to February 1994 and as Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from June 1992 to May 1993.

Commanded the 24th Infantry Division (Mech) 1990-1992. Deployed the Division to Saudi Arabia in August 1990 and led it on combat operations during DESERT STORM for which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts and the United States Military Academy at West Point. Master of Arts Degree in Civil Government from American University. Honorary Doctorate in Military Science from Norwich University. Military education includes the Armor Advanced Course (Distinguished Graduate), the Army Command and General Staff College (Honor Graduate), and the Army War College. Professional schooling includes: Harvard University, National Security Program; National Defense University, General Officer Course; Western Behavioral Sciences Institute, Management and Strategic Studies; and Defense Language Institute-Vietnamese (Honor Graduate).

1989 - 1990, served as Director for Strategy, Plans, Policy, and Joint Affairs at Headquarters, Department of the Army. During 1988-89, served as the Deputy U.S. Military Representative to the NATO Military Committee. Served at West Point teaching American Government, National Security Studies, and Comparative Politics (1972-75).

Extensive troop service includes four combat tours. Has commanded: a parachute infantry platoon, an air assault company, a mechanized infantry battalion, a motorized brigade, and an armor-mech division. Foreign service includes: Dominican Republic, Vietnam, Panama, Germany, Belgium, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq.

Decorated for valor twice with the Distinguished Service Cross. Received two awards of the Silver Star; the Bronze Star with "V" Device with three Oak Leaf Clusters; and three awards of the Purple Heart for wounds received in combat. Awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge, Ranger Tab and Parachutist Badge. Presented the NAACP Roy Wilkins Renown Service Award in 1991. Received the State Department Superior Honor Award in 1992. Admitted to Council on Foreign Relations in 1993.

Married to the former Jill Ann Faulkner. They have three children: Sean, a U.S. Army Infantry Captain; Tara, a First Lieutenant U.S. Army nurse; and Amy, a student at the University of Washington.

(February 1994)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. memo	For General J. H. Binford Peay from Robert Bell. Subject: Fort McClellan. (1 page)	02/14/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - February 1994 #1 [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4535

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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.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. email	For VAX_MAIL@OEOB and HARRIS@AI@OEOB from White House Situation Room. Subject: Chemical Weapons Convention Preparatory. (5 pages)	02/07/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - February 1994 #1 [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4535

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

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 14, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL

FROM: PETER FEAVER *PDF*

SUBJECT: Invitation to Address DoD Service Orientation
Program on 14 March

At Tab II, D.O. Cooke, Director of the Department of Defense Senior Executive Service APEX Orientation Program, has written to invite you to speak at an APEX luncheon on 14 March 1994.

I checked with Wilma Hall and learned that your schedule would prevent you from attending this event. Tab I is a letter extending regrets to this group.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter expressing regrets at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Letter Declining Invitation
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Dr. Cooke:

Thank you for inviting me to address the Senior Executive Service APEX Orientation Program on March 14, 1994. I regret that I will be unable to attend.

Sincerely,

Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

David O. Cooke
Director, APEX Orientation Course
Administration and Management
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Washington, DC 20301-1950



ADMINISTRATION
AND MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1950

0825

25 JAN 1994



The Honorable Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington DC 20500

Dear Mr. Lake:

My office is in the process of developing the Department of Defense (DoD) Senior Executive Service (SES) APEX Orientation Program. This consolidated DoD orientation program is designed to provide newly appointed Senior Executives an understanding of the DoD structure and the processes critical to its operation. In addition, it will facilitate integration of these executives' new responsibilities into DoD and Component responsibilities. By bringing together these senior executives our goal is to enhance their leadership effectiveness, foster an improved sense of jointness and teamwork, and create a corporate approach to DoD operations. The "APEX" program (required senior orientation for SES) is the civilian counterpart to the military's "CAPSTONE" program for general/flag officers.

The first of several orientation programs to be offered in 1994 is scheduled for March 14-25 with approximately 24 Career Executives and current Administration officials participating. The first week will consist of briefings and discussions with the senior leadership of the Department of Defense and other leaders of the Executive and Legislative Branches of the government. We would be honored to have you address our group at a luncheon in the Pentagon on March 14, 1994, 12:30 pm. We believe it is critical for these new senior executives to have a thorough knowledge of the relationship of the White House and DoD in providing our country's national security. As the assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, you are in a unique position to share your knowledge and experience in educating these new members of the SES.

Dr. Diane Goltz, the program manager, will contact your staff to determine your availability. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at (703)607-2997. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely

D. O. Cooke
D. O. Cooke
Director

Attachment:
DoD SES APEX Orientation Course Summary

COURSE SUMMARY

DoD SES APEX ORIENTATION COURSE

The "APEX" program (required senior orientation for Senior Executive Service members) is essentially the civilian counterpart to the military's "CAPSTONE" program for general/flag officers and will be targeted to the Department's senior civilians and senior political appointees. APEX course development and implementation were established by Defense Management Review Decision 974 dated Dec. 15, 1992. The objective of the course is to improve the newly appointed executive's effectiveness on the job through an increased understanding of the Department's structure, the processes critical to its operation, the integration of DoD and Component priorities, and by fostering a sense of jointness.

This is the initial orientation course for all new SES members (career and non-career) within the Department. All DoD civilian employees who have been in the SES for less than one year will be required to attend. SES members who transfer into DoD from other government agencies will also be required to attend. Each Military Department SES Office and the WHS SES Office will provide names to the Senior Executive Service Education and Training Office for establishment of class attendance rosters.

The material covered in the APEX Orientation will address issues and topics of common concern, regardless of Component affiliation. As a minimum, topics will include: DoD goals and priorities; the Joint Chiefs and Joint Commands; Component plans and perspectives; Service structures; acquisition; budget and financial administration; personnel and resources; leadership; evolving issues; logistics; diversity; ethics; integrity; conflict of interest; and protocol.

The course will be delivered by senior OSD and Service military and civilian personnel, and outside experts familiar with the Department's operation, its issues, priorities, and goals. Initial plans call for a five day classroom session, with an additional travel segment to at least two Joint Commands. The program will have a mandatory travel segment that all participants will be required to attend to further their understanding of the joint arena, and an optional portion for those who desire a fuller appreciation of the joint environment. The course will be offered three or four times a year. Class size will not exceed 20-25 attendees.

Additionally, a series of seminars will be provided to increase the SES member's understanding of the domestic and international issues which affect the Department, and shape its priorities. These seminars will provide the SES member with the necessary tools to make better informed planning, policy, and operational decisions, thus improving accomplishment of the Department's mission.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. memo	For Anthony Lake from Steven Aoki. Subject: Your Meeting with Energy Secretary O'Leary. Record ID: 9401157. (2 pages)	02/14/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - February 1994 #1 [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4535

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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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
005. memo	For Steven Aoki from Bell/Andreasen. Subject: Input for O'Leary Memorandum. (2 pages)	02/14/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - February 1994 #1 [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4535

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

February 14, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*FROM: STEVEN P. ANDREASEN *SPA*SUBJECT: Letter from Representatives Hamilton and Dellums
Regarding CTB Negotiations

Representatives Hamilton and Dellums have written the President urging him to establish a target date for completing a CTB Treaty by March 1995.

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

Concurrence: Jeremy Rosner *JP*RECOMMENDATION

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

Approve_____ Disapprove_____

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Letter to Representatives Hamilton and Dellums

Tab B Letter from Representatives Hamilton and Dellums

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
SUSAN BROPHY

SUBJECT: Letter from Representatives Hamilton and Dellums
Regarding CTB Negotiations

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Representatives Hamilton and Dellums regarding CTB negotiations.

Background

Representatives Hamilton and Dellums have written you urging you to establish a target date for completing a CTB Treaty by March 1995.

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

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the response to Representatives Hamilton and Dellums at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Representatives Hamilton and Dellums
Tab B Letter from Representatives Hamilton and Dellums

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter of February 3 on Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) negotiations. I share your goal of achieving a CTB at the earliest possible date.

I am pleased to note that during the six months since I announced my decisions on nuclear testing last July, the United States has conducted an intensive series of consultations among the nuclear and non-nuclear states on the organization and conduct of CTB negotiations. As I noted in my State of the Union Speech, formal CTB negotiations were begun on January 25 in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva. These negotiations will take place with the strong support of the international community, evidenced by the consensus resolution advocating a global treaty to ban all nuclear weapon tests that was approved by the United Nations General Assembly late last year. The United States was a principal co-sponsor of the resolution.

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

Although I am in favor of completing a CTB Treaty at the earliest possible date, I do not believe we should set a specific deadline now for completing the Treaty. Nor should we link completion of a CTB to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Extension Conference in the Spring of 1995. Our goal is, at a minimum, to be able to point to serious progress in the CTB negotiations by the time the NPT Extension Conference opens; however, we cannot guarantee this outcome. Thus, we should be careful not to

encourage efforts by other nations to tie their support for indefinite extension of the NPT Treaty in 1995 -- the cornerstone of our non-proliferation efforts -- to completion of a CTB.

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

Sincerely,

The Honorable Ronald V. Dellums
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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Sincerely,

The Honorable Lee H. Hamilton
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515: 02
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February 3, 1994

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We want to commend your leadership, as well as your comments in the State of the Union Address, on the start of negotiations in Geneva for a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing. We strongly support those negotiations, as well as early agreement on a Comprehensive Test-Ban (CTB) Treaty.

Specifically, we believe it is in the U.S. national interest to set out as a policy goal the achievement of a CTB Treaty before the beginning of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference in April, 1995. The benefits of setting March, 1995 as a target date for a CTB agreement are as follows:

First, a successful CTB Treaty will enhance U.S. efforts to achieve an indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Failure to achieve a CTB Treaty before the NPT Review Conference will undercut our ability to strengthen international norms against proliferation, or to address proliferation issues in Iraq, Iran, North Korea and elsewhere.

Second, we should work expeditiously with current heads of government who support a CTB Treaty. For example, Presidents Yeltsin and Mitterrand support a CTB Treaty, but it is less clear whether their successors would. Therefore, it is in our interest to act sooner, rather than later, in concluding a treaty.

Third, setting a target date for a CTB Treaty will indicate U.S. commitment and seriousness of purpose. Negotiations in Geneva are likely to drag on indefinitely in the absence of a firm target date.

Fourth, it will be easier to conclude such a treaty before the onset of the 1996 political season.

President William J. Clinton
February 3, 1994
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Finally, following in the tradition of President Kennedy's leadership on the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963, such a comprehensive treaty would be a landmark arms control accomplishment of your Administration.

For each of these reasons, we would urge you to establish a target date and to work hard to conclude a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by March 1995.

With best regards,

Sincerely,



Lee H. Hamilton
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Affairs



Ronald V. Dellums
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services

LHH:DB/cd