

FOIA MARKER

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

Folder Title: Chron File - December 1994 #1 [4]				
Staff Office-Individual: Defense Policy-Bell, Robert				
Original OA/ID Number: 377				
Row: 31	Section: 3	Shelf: 6	Position: 1	Stack: v

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. draft	Duplicate of vz4657_001b. Record ID: 9421343. (3 pages)	11/15/1994	P1/b(1)
002a. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	12/02/1994	b(6)
002b. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	12/07/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 377

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - December 1994 #1 [4]

2016-0152-F
vz4666

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)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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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]

TO: ITOH

FROM: MCALEER, R

DOC DATE: 12 DEC 94
SOURCE REF: 72590

KEYWORDS: MILITARY EXERCISES

PDD

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: DOD CONCURRENCE ON DRAFT PDD RE SIGNIFICANT MILITARY OPERATIONS &
EXERCISES

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 30 NOV 94 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: NONE

LOGREF: 9421343

FILES: IFD

NSCP: NSD0062

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
ITOH
LEARY
MERCHANT
NSC CHRON
SEATON
SENS
SESTAK
SODERBERG

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By RL NARA, Date 1/3/2017

7016-04527

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSKDB

CLOSED BY: NSKDB

DOC 2 OF 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9421397

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001
002

X 94112612 FOR RECORD PURPOSES
X 94121316 FOR RECORD PURPOSES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

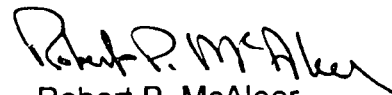
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

12 DEC 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) on Significant Military Operations and Exercises

The Office of the Secretary of Defense concurs with the attached final draft PDD on Significant Military Operations and Exercises without comment. The Joint Staff is responding separately. If there are any questions, contact Colonel Bill Davis, 75454.


Robert P. McAleer
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
As stated

UPON REMOVAL OF ATTACHMENT(S)
DOCUMENT BECOMES UNCLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dec Dec 1994

873190

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED w/
~~CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

21343

NOV 18 AM 7:10

November 17, 1994

CHIEF OF STAFF
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

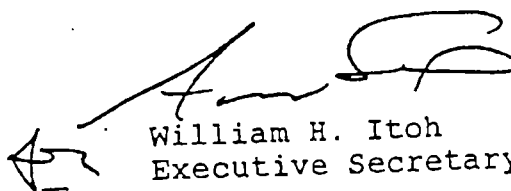
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KENNETH C. BRILL
Executive Secretary
Department of State

COL. ROBERT P. MCALEER
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

COL. T. R. PATRICK
Secretary, Joint Staff
Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) on
Significant Military Operations and Exercises

Attached for comment is draft PDD on Significant Military
Operations and Exercises. This directive will supersede NSD-62
dated July 8, 1991. NSC point of contact is Joseph Sestak (202-
456-9191).


William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

Attachment
As stated

UNCLASSIFIED w/
~~CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Doc Ref Code Nr.

94/44094
X72462

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 13, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK MCLARTY

FROM:

ROBERT BELL 

SUBJECT:

Request to Fly U.S. Aircraft

After receiving your note (Tab A), I talked to Under Secretary of the Air Force DeLeon. Rudy said that the Air Force does have a program whereby it can authorize flights in two-seat versions of high performance fighters such as the F-15 and F-16 when it is determined to be "in the public interest." While any such flight must obviously be able to "stand the scrutiny" of possible media attention, Rudy felt that Mr. Phillips' laudable record of public service in the aviation field, including his participation in the Make A Wish Foundation airlift program, would provide sufficient rationale for offering him a flight in an F-15 or F-16.

I would recommend that you suggest to Mr. Phillips that he contact Under Secretary DeLeon directly.

Attachment

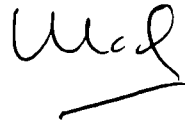
Tab A Incoming Correspondence

MACK McLARTY

Dec. 5, 1994

To: Bob Bell
NSC

Unusual request from a good
friend. What are your
thoughts?

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Mack', with a horizontal line underneath.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 5, 1994

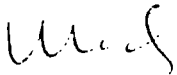
Mr. Fred L. Phillips
P.O. Box 3735
Shreveport, Louisiana 71133-3735

Dear Fred:

Your letter of November 28th is received and noted. I will follow-up on your unusual request, and we will see what we can to do enhance your already legendary aviation accomplishments.

On a personal note, I have missed our association and your comforting words when we flew together.

Personally,



Mack McLarty

FRED L. PHILLIPS
P. O. Box 3735
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71133-3735
318-222-1800

November 28, 1994

Mr. Mack McLarty
2475 Kalorama
RD N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Mack:

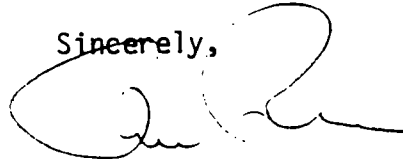
As Shirley might have told you, I recently went to Russia to fly a Mig-29. The experience was one to remember and I learned much about Soviet aircraft and the Soviet Military. I am writing in an effort to get a chance to do somewhat the same thing here in my own country.

I am aware that there are VIP programs in which the Blue Angels, as well as many other public relations branches of the armed forces allow civilians to take flights in current military aircraft. I by no means am insinuating that I am an important person, however, I hopefully have some friends in high places that can help me.

I am a holder of an Airline Transport Rating and am rated in several jets. In the past several years I have donated many hours of flying in my own aircraft to take children that are in need of emergency medical attention to facilities around the U.S. Additionally, I have volunteered to fly terminally ill children to such places as Disney World through the Make A Wish Foundation.

It would be so thrilling for me to be able to fly in a U.S. aircraft such as an F-16, F-14 or F-18. I know that this is an unusual request and realize that there are far more important things on your mind, but if you could help me I would really appreciate it. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Fred L. Phillips', written over the word 'Sincerely,'.

Fred L. Phillips

FLP/dc

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 13, 1994

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WASHINGTON

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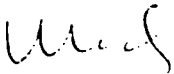
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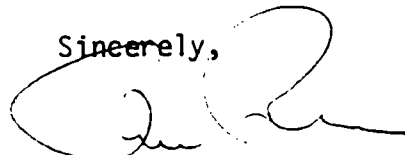
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

9783

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 13, 1994

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL BERGER

FROM:

ROBERT BELL *RB*

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on Future of ACDA

Given the intense congressional and White House interest in paring the size of government, my sense is that this is not a propitious time for ACDA to suggest that the President go out and make a statement endorsing ACDA's existence. That action might boomerang on ACDA if it ends up drawing everyone's attention back to the fact that the Administration came close to eliminating the agency last year. I would suggest that ACDA "lie low" for now and that if Helms and/or McConnell begins drafting authorization or appropriations legislation to merge it with State, we engage the President at that time.

Attachment

Tab A Incoming Correspondence from ACDA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *W* NARA, Date *1/3/2017*
2016-0152 -F

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Washington, D.C. 20451

THE DIRECTOR

DEC - 5 '99

12/5
→ Bob Bell -
discussed this w/
John. He agrees we
should not reopen
ACDA issue. What
do you think
of that (and
how would we
do it?)

MEMORANDUM

To: Sandy Berger
From: John Holum
Subject: Presidential Statement on the Future of ACDA

Following up on our telephone conversation, I am attaching a draft with some ideas for a Presidential statement on the future of ACDA. I'd certainly rely on your best judgment as to the most effective way of delivering this statement. Among the possibilities that come to mind are: a free-standing text released by the White House; a public statement by the President at a press conference; inclusion in a Presidential speech; a White House response to a congressional letter inquiring about ACDA; or use in the President's radio address.

I greatly appreciate your help with this matter. I really do believe that a Presidential statement is critical to consolidating Administration and Hill support for ACDA at this difficult time.

I've asked Don Gross to follow up on the Presidential statement with Nancy Soderberg and Bob Bell in the next few days. Many thanks.


J.D.H.

Attachment

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

Questions have been raised about the future of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA). Let there be no doubt about my commitment to ACDA in its vital work to strengthen our national security.

Arms control and nonproliferation are best pursued by a high-performing, efficient, independent agency. That was my decision in 1993 to revitalize ACDA, and that was Congress' decision -- by bipartisan consensus -- in 1994. If these decisions are tampered with, national security will suffer.

1995 will be the most important year in the history of arms control -- an especially bad time to undercut ACDA. In the coming year, under ACDA's lead, we must: (1) extend the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty; (2) implement and verify START I and, after ratification, do the same for START II; (3) clarify the ABM Treaty to permit the deployment of capable theater missile defenses; (4) conclude a global end to all nuclear testing; (5) negotiate an agreement for all nations to follow our lead in ceasing production of fissile material for nuclear weapons; (6) begin realizing the benefits of the Chemical Weapons Convention; (7) oversee the last and most crucial year of implementing the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty; (8) bring into force and implement the Open Skies Treaty; (9) press for Russian compliance with our agreements on chemical and biological weapons; and (10) work to implement, strengthen, and verify all U.S. arms control agreements, and report to Congress on their compliance status.

To subvert these missions now would be extremist -- an act of isolationism and retreat from world leadership. It would repudiate our bipartisan tradition of support for arms control and an independent ACDA that began with President Kennedy and was reaffirmed during the administrations of Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, and Bush before my own.

Since the decision that it should be revitalized, ACDA has streamlined its operations, undertaken comprehensive management reforms, and reoriented its planning to results rather than process. With about 250 employees and a budget of less than \$55 million, ACDA is focussed, reinvented government. It is a national security bargain: a way to save billions in avoidable arms costs by spending millions on threat removal that denies weapons to our potential adversaries.

Secretary of Defense Perry and ACDA Director Holum have both been right to emphasize that arms control is defense by other means. Arms control is a pillar of U.S. national security -- a mission that demands a strong and independent ACDA.

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

9783

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 13, 1994

INFORMATION

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By *VZ* NARA, Date *1/3/07*
2016-0152-F

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THE DIRECTOR

DEC - 5 '88

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

December 13, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RGF*

FROM: JIM SEATON *JS*

SUBJECT: SP for Veterans Wreath Laying Ceremony

At Tab I is a Schedule Proposal requested by the Scheduling Office for the President to participate in an African American Wreath Laying Ceremony at Arlington Cemetery on February 1, 1995.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the Schedule Proposal at Tab I.

Attachment
Tab I Schedule Proposal

THE WHITE HOUSE

Schedule Proposal

WASHINGTON

date____/____/____

____ACCEPT

____REGRET

____PENDING

TO:

Billy Webster
Director of Scheduling and Advance

FROM:

Anthony Lake
Alexis Herman

REQUEST

African American Veterans Wreath
Laying Ceremony

PURPOSE:

To honor the African American
Veterans of World War II for their
contributions to the Nation and to
serve as the kick-off event for
Black History Month

BACKGROUND:

The 50th Anniversary of World War II
Commemoration Committee has
identified this as an additional
event meriting Presidential
participation. [Other WWII
commemorative events are listed in
SP 7958.] This event recognizes the
contributions of veterans as well as
those who sacrificed on the home
front. The ceremony is similar to
the Veterans Day Commemoration and
African American Veterans Service
Organizations are active in its
planning.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION:

None

DATE AND TIME:

February 1, 1995 at 11:00 a.m.

BRIEFING TIME:

10 minutes

DURATION:

45 minutes (11:00 - 11:45)

LOCATION:

The Tomb of the Unknowns, Arlington
National Cemetery, Arlington, VA

PARTICIPANTS:

To be determined. Event is open to
the public with representatives from
the major African American Veterans
Organizations invited.

cc: Stephanie Streett

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: To be determined

REMARKS REQUIRED: Brief remarks after wreath laying

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open Press

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: As desired

VICE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE: No

RECOMMENDED BY: Anthony Lake

CONTACT: Jim Seaton, NSC 6-9191

ORIGIN OF THIS PROPOSAL: Discussions between the 50th
Anniversary Committee and White House
Scheduling Office

SECOND LADY'S ATTENDANCE: No

9815

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/13/94

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

12/22

1. 6 OFFICERS TO THE GRADE OF REAR ADMIRAL,
USNR

SUBJECT: MILITARY NOMINATIONS: 2. 18 OFFICERS TO THE GRADE OF REAR ADMIRAL

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
PANETTA	☐	☐	MYERS	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
ICKES	☐	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
BOWLES	☐	☐	RUBIN	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	SEGAL	☐	☐
BAGGETT	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
GEARAN	☐	☐	VARNEY	☐	☐
GERGEN	☐	☐	WEBSTER	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
GRIFFIN	☐	☐	BELL	☒	☐
HALE	☐	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
HERMAN	☐	☐		☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MIKVA	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Do you have any objection?

RESPONSE:

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

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

Anthony Lake

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1994 94 DEC 13 P5:18

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK *ALF*
FROM: ALAN P. SULLIVAN *Alan P. Sullivan*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE
SUBJECT: Flag Officer Nomination

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

This recommendation is based on four separate promotion boards that were approved by the Secretary of the Navy and forwarded by the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Recommendation

That you approve and sign the attached.

Attachment



DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1010 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1010



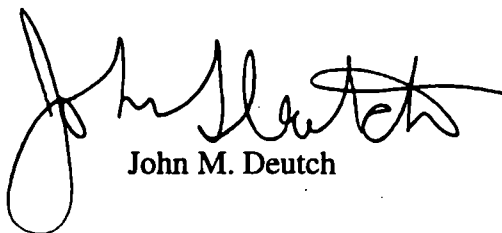
2 DEC 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Flag Officer Nomination

On behalf of the Secretary of Defense, I recommend you nominate the six 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 four separate promotion boards approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

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



John M. Deutch

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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002a. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	12/02/1994	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 377

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - December 1994 #1 [4]

2016-0152-F

vz4666

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.

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 in the line and staff corps, as indicated, pursuant to the provision of Title 10, United States Code, section 5912:

To Be Rear Admiral

Unrestricted Line Officer

Rear Admiral (lower half) Kenneth Leroy Fisher, (b)(6)
U. S. Naval Reserve

Rear Admiral (lower half) John Henry McKinley, Jr., (b)(6)
U. S. Naval Reserve

Rear Admiral (lower half) John Francis Paddock, Jr., (b)(6)
U. S. Naval Reserve

[002a]

Engineering Duty Officer

Rear Admiral (lower half) Roger George Gilbertson, (b)(6)
U. S. Naval Reserve

Dental Corps Officer

Rear Admiral (lower half) James Conley Yeargin, (b)(6)
U. S. Naval Reserve

Supply Corps Officer

Rear Admiral (lower half) Robert Cameron Crates, (b)(6)
U. S. Naval Reserve

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12 1995: 17
94 DEC 13 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK *DL for Mark A. Rogers*
FROM: ALAN P. SULLIVAN *Mark A. Rogers for*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE
SUBJECT: Flag Officer Nomination

Forwarded for your approval and signature is a nomination containing the names of 18 officers for promotion to the grade of rear admiral in the line of the Navy.

This recommendation is based on a promotion board that was approved by the Secretary of the Navy and forwarded by the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Recommendation

That you approve and sign the attached.

Attachment



DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1010 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1010



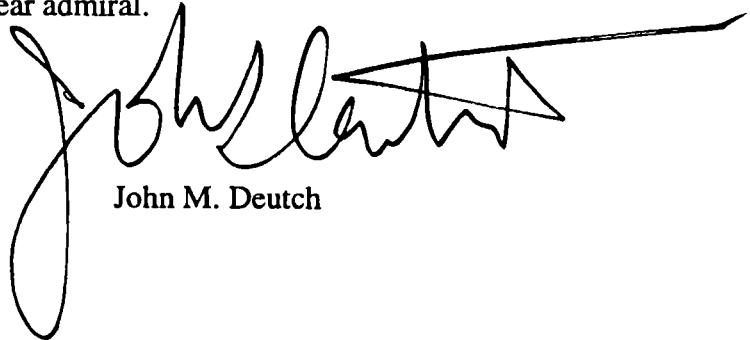
7 DEC 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Flag Officer Nomination

On behalf of the Secretary of Defense, I recommend you nominate the 18 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 approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

This action will not result in the Navy exceeding the authorized strength of flag officers authorized to be serving in the grade of rear admiral.



John M. Deutch

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	12/07/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 377

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - December 1994 #1 [4]

2016-0152-F

vz4666

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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 United States Navy for promotion to the permanent grade of Rear Admiral, pursuant to Title 10, United States Code, section 624, subject to qualifications therefore as provided by law:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICER

TO BE REAR ADMIRAL

RADM(LH) Charles Stevenson Abbot, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) Michael Lee Bowman, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) Frank Matthew Dirren, Jr., U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) Marsha Johnson Evans, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) Henry Collins Giffin III, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) Lee Fredric Gunn, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) Michael Donald Haskins, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) Henry Francis Herrera, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) Francis William Lacroix, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) Thomas Fletcher Marfiak, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) Richard Willard Mies, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) Robert Joseph Natter, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) Robert Michael Nutwell, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) James Gregory Prout III, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) James Reynolds Stark, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) Robert Sutton, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)
RADM(LH) Jay Bradford Yakeley III, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)

[002b]

ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICER

TO BE REAR ADMIRAL

RADM(LH) Paul Matthew Robinson, U.S. Navy, (b)(6)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9783

December 13, 1994

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL BERGER

FROM: ROBERT BELL *RB*

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on Future of ACDA

Given the intense congressional and White House interest in paring the size of government, my sense is that this is not a propitious time for ACDA to suggest that the President go out and make a statement endorsing ACDA's existence. That action might boomerang on ACDA if it ends up drawing everyone's attention back to the fact that the Administration came close to eliminating the agency last year. I would suggest that ACDA "lie low" for now and that if Helms and/or McConnell begins drafting authorization or appropriations legislation to merge it with State, we engage the President at that time.

Attachment

Tab 'A Incoming Correspondence from ACDA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By *VL* NARA, Date *1/3/20*

2016-0152-F

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
Washington, D.C. 20451

THE DIRECTOR

DEC - 5 '99

12/5
→ Bob Bell -
Discussed this w/
John. He agrees we
should not reopen
ACDA issue. What
do you think
of that (and
how would we
do it?)

MEMORANDUM

To: Sandy Berger
From: John Holum
Subject: Presidential Statement on the Future of ACDA

Following up on our telephone conversation, I am attaching a draft with some ideas for a Presidential statement on the future of ACDA. I'd certainly rely on your best judgment as to the most effective way of delivering this statement. Among the possibilities that come to mind are: a free-standing text released by the White House; a public statement by the President at a press conference; inclusion in a Presidential speech; a White House response to a congressional letter inquiring about ACDA; or use in the President's radio address.

I greatly appreciate your help with this matter. I really do believe that a Presidential statement is critical to consolidating Administration and Hill support for ACDA at this difficult time.

I've asked Don Gross to follow up on the Presidential statement with Nancy Soderberg and Bob Bell in the next few days. Many thanks.


J.D.H.

Attachment

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

Questions have been raised about the future of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA). Let there be no doubt about my commitment to ACDA in its vital work to strengthen our national security.

Arms control and nonproliferation are best pursued by a high-performing, efficient, independent agency. That was my decision in 1993 to revitalize ACDA, and that was Congress' decision -- by bipartisan consensus -- in 1994. If these decisions are tampered with, national security will suffer.

1995 will be the most important year in the history of arms control -- an especially bad time to undercut ACDA. In the coming year, under ACDA's lead, we must: (1) extend the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty; (2) implement and verify START I and, after ratification, do the same for START II; (3) clarify the ABM Treaty to permit the deployment of capable theater missile defenses; (4) conclude a global end to all nuclear testing; (5) negotiate an agreement for all nations to follow our lead in ceasing production of fissile material for nuclear weapons; (6) begin realizing the benefits of the Chemical Weapons Convention; (7) oversee the last and most crucial year of implementing the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty; (8) bring into force and implement the Open Skies Treaty; (9) press for Russian compliance with our agreements on chemical and biological weapons; and (10) work to implement, strengthen, and verify all U.S. arms control agreements, and report to Congress on their compliance status.

To subvert these missions now would be extremist -- an act of isolationism and retreat from world leadership. It would repudiate our bipartisan tradition of support for arms control and an independent ACDA that began with President Kennedy and was reaffirmed during the administrations of Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, and Bush before my own.

Since the decision that it should be revitalized, ACDA has streamlined its operations, undertaken comprehensive management reforms, and reoriented its planning to results rather than process. With about 250 employees and a budget of less than \$55 million, ACDA is focussed, reinvented government. It is a national security bargain: a way to save billions in avoidable arms costs by spending millions on threat removal that denies weapons to our potential adversaries.

Secretary of Defense Perry and ACDA Director Holum have both been right to emphasize that arms control is defense by other means. Arms control is a pillar of U.S. national security -- a mission that demands a strong and independent ACDA.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 13, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RGB*

FROM: JIM SEATON *JS*

SUBJECT: SP for Veterans Wreath Laying Ceremony

At Tab I is a Schedule Proposal requested by the Scheduling Office for the President to participate in an African American Wreath Laying Ceremony at Arlington Cemetery on February 1, 1995.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the Schedule Proposal at Tab I.

Attachment

Tab I Schedule Proposal

THE WHITE HOUSE

Schedule Proposal

WASHINGTON

date____/____/____

____ACCEPT

____REGRET

____PENDING

TO: Billy Webster
Director of Scheduling and Advance

FROM: Anthony Lake
Alexis Herman

REQUEST African American Veterans Wreath
Laying Ceremony

PURPOSE: To honor the African American
Veterans of World War II for their
contributions to the Nation and to
serve as the kick-off event for
Black History Month

BACKGROUND: The 50th Anniversary of World War II
Commemoration Committee has
identified this as an additional
event meriting Presidential
participation. [Other WWII
commemorative events are listed in
SP 7958.] This event recognizes the
contributions of veterans as well as
those who sacrificed on the home
front. The ceremony is similar to
the Veterans Day Commemoration and
African American Veterans Service
Organizations are active in its
planning.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None

DATE AND TIME: February 1, 1995 at 11:00 a.m.

BRIEFING TIME: 10 minutes

DURATION: 45 minutes (11:00 - 11:45)

LOCATION: The Tomb of the Unknowns, Arlington
National Cemetery, Arlington, VA

PARTICIPANTS: To be determined. Event is open to
the public with representatives from
the major African American Veterans
Organizations invited.

cc: Stephanie Streett

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: To be determined

REMARKS REQUIRED: Brief remarks after wreath laying

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open Press

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: As desired

VICE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE: No

RECOMMENDED BY: Anthony Lake

CONTACT: Jim Seaton, NSC 6-9191

ORIGIN OF THIS PROPOSAL: Discussions between the 50th
Anniversary Committee and White House
Scheduling Office

SECOND LADY'S ATTENDANCE: No

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 13, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RGB*

FROM: JOSEPH SESTAK *JS*

SUBJECT: Letter From Representatives regarding Comanche
Helicopter

At Tab B is a letter to the President from eight Representatives requesting his support for the RAH-66 Comanche helicopter development program. The Comanche is one of nine programs that were on Deputy Secretary Deutch's August 18th list for possible cancellation.

The proposed Presidential response to the Representatives at Tab A reflects the fact that the President's recent initiative to add \$25 billion to the FY 1996-01 defense budget permitted Secretary Perry to hold the number of necessary program cuts and stretch-outs to a minimum in the review of the nine programs. In the case of Comanche, the program will be restructured as a technology program involving two flyable prototypes but no production aircraft. This restructuring will ensure that the important technology base programs that are part of Comanche continue forward, while deferring procurement plans.

WD
Concurrence: Bill Danvers

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Letters to Representatives
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
PATRICK GRIFFIN

SUBJECT: Letter From Representatives regarding Comanche
Helicopter

Purpose

To respond to a letter co-signed by eight Representatives requesting your support for the Army's RAH-66 Comanche helicopter development program (Tab B).

Background

The Comanche was one of nine programs that were on Deputy Secretary John Deutch's August 18th list for possible cancellation. On December 9, Secretary Perry announced that the program will be restructured as a technology program involving two flyable prototypes but no production aircraft. This restructuring will ensure that the important technology base programs that are part of Comanche continue forward, while deferring procurement plans. A deeper cut in the program was avoided due to your recent decision to add \$25 billion to the Defense topline over the next six years.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letters To Representatives
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Frank:

Thank you for your letter expressing support for the RAH-66 Comanche helicopter development program.

As you know, Secretary Perry announced on December 9 that the Comanche will be restructured as a technology program involving two flyable prototypes but no production aircraft. This restructuring will ensure that the important technology base programs that are part of Comanche continue forward, while deferring procurement plans. I am gratified that as a result of my recent decision to add \$25 billion to the Defense topline over the next six years, a deeper cut to the program was avoided.

I appreciate your taking the time to underscore your support for the Comanche program.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Frank McCloskey
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

34 DEC 1 P5:15

November 29, 1994

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to urge your careful review of deliberations by the Office of the Secretary of Defense concerning the RAH-66 Comanche helicopter. The Comanche is needed for the future defense of this nation. It has been and remains the Army's number one priority program and is the centerpiece of U.S. Army modernization plans.

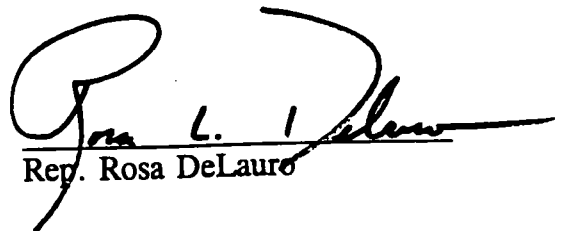
Army pilots do not hesitate to put their lives on the line during night missions, in adverse weather, and against an array of hostile weapon systems. We cannot hesitate to provide them the very best equipment that money can buy. Comanche dramatically enhances pilots' combat capabilities and improves the likelihood of each mission being a success.

The current reconnaissance helicopters are 30 years old and in dire need of replacement. Alternative solutions are just not viable. Comanche's costs and battlefield effectiveness have been validated in repeated reviews. The RAH-66 Comanche is the only helicopter development program in the United States and will mean 11,000 jobs and continued U.S. technological leadership.

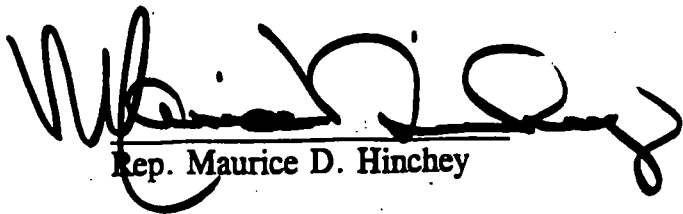
We advocate a fully funded program and urge your immediate intervention and support for this critical national asset.

Sincerely,

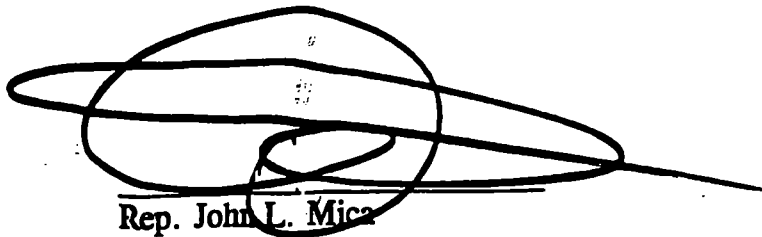

Rep. Frank McCloskey


Rep. Rosa DeLauro

The Honorable Bill Clinton
November 29, 1994
Page Two



Rep. Maurice D. Hinchey



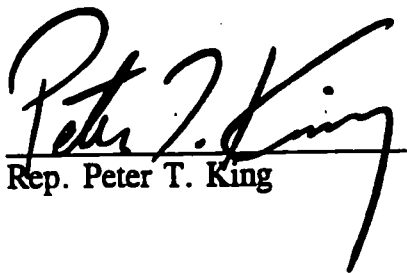
Rep. John L. Mica



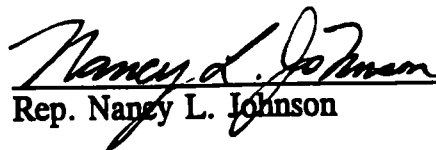
Rep. Peter Blute



Rep. Robert E. Cramer, Jr.



Rep. Peter T. King



Rep. Nancy L. Johnson

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 14, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT BELL *RCB*
SUBJECT: POTUS Question Regarding Gays in Military Discharges

On November 27, the President asked us to look into a Washington Times article alleging that the "don't ask, don't tell" policy has had little effect on the number of discharges of gays in the military (Tab A). The article quotes an accusation by Michelle Benecke, Co-Director of the Servicemembers' Legal Defense Network, that many commanders are still pursuing homosexuals in violation of the new policy.

The memorandum to the President at Tab I addressing these allegations was coordinated with OSD/GC.

Concurrence: Alan Kreczko *AK*

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Times Article

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Article on Gays in the Military

On November 27, you asked us to look into a Washington Times article alleging that the "don't ask, don't tell" policy has had little effect on the numbers of discharges of homosexuals from the military (Tab A). You noted in particular Michelle Benecke's accusation that military commanders are still pursuing gay servicemembers in violation of the new policy.

Defense believes there is no reason to suppose that the statistics cited in the article suggest a failure by commanders to conform to the "don't ask, don't pursue" limitations on investigations established in the new policy. The number of discharges under the new policy have been artificially and temporarily increased by actions taken in 1993 to 1994. In essence, the Department delayed processing a large number of cases that arose under prior policies until the new policy went into effect in February. Thus, post-February 28, 1994 discharges include a large number of 1993 cases, as well as some 1994 cases. In addition, the national attention focused on the issue in 1993 and 1994 has likely had two effects that would tend to increase discharges under the regulations: more servicemembers have voluntarily come forward to disclose their sexual preferences, and more commanders have likely undertaken to enforce the rules.

In the past, Defense has invited Ms. Benecke to provide specifics to support her charges, but the information she has submitted does not suggest widespread violations. The Department has followed up on specific cases when she or others have provided sufficient detail, but it has not uncovered a pattern of noncompliance. The DOD Inspector General, to whom such violations would normally be reported if they were occurring, in November 1994 informed the DOD Office of General Counsel that it had received no complaints to date of noncompliance by commanders.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

Defense does not assert that no violations of this policy -- or any other policy -- have occurred in the field. Indeed, some alleged violations appeared worthy of attention and are being looked into, but it does not have evidence or reason to believe there is a widespread problem.

Noteworthy are the four new policy cases involving declarations of homosexuality in which administrative boards have ruled that the servicemember in question should be retained because he or she "rebutted the presumption." This never occurred under the old policy.

Attachment

Tab A Times Article

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

'Don't ask, don't tell' has little effect on discharges

By Rowan Scarborough
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The U.S. military is discharging homosexuals at about the same rate for violating President Clinton's new "don't ask, don't tell" policy as it did under the old ban in its final year.

Mr. Clinton and top Pentagon officials last year trumpeted the new guidelines as a major departure from previous regulation.

The Clinton plan allows homosexuals to serve if they keep their orientation private, and it discour-

ages investigations into a person's lifestyle based solely on hearsay evidence.

Homosexual-rights groups complained that the new regulation, the product of a compromise between the White House and pro-ban legislators in Congress, did little more than codify the 50-year-old ban.

Early figures provided by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps appear to show there is little change, at least in the rate of those discharged in relation to the total active-duty force. The new policy

went into effect Feb. 28.

The Navy and Marine Corps did show slight decreases, but not the significant drop in separations some had predicted under the Clinton plan's ban on "witch hunts" to ferret out homosexuals. The Army showed an increase in the rate of separations.

Charles Moskos, a professor of sociology at Northwestern University and a military expert, said the initial figures please him because they show "don't ask, don't tell" has not disrupted the ranks.

"I thought it would be this way,"

said Mr. Moskos, who supported the old ban and helped devise the new regulations. "This shows that basically, the status quo is holding. There has been no big rupture in the system as concerns gays in the military. I'm very heartened by that."

Michelle Benucke, co-director of a Washington group that pro-

see GAYS, page A26

• The Clinton administration will let the reinstatement of a homosexual petty officer stand. A26

MILITARY DISCHARGES

The number of discharges under the old and new military homosexual policies. The Air Force did not keep comparable discharge statistics.

	Feb. 28- Oct. '92	Active force	Feb. 28- Oct. '94	Active force
Army*	137	611,000	138	541,000
Marine Corps	39	185,000	25	174,000
Navy	272	642,000	201	464,000

* Army figures are for full fiscal years, 1992 and '94.
Source: U.S. military

The Washington Times

GAYS

From page A1

vides legal aid to suspected homosexuals targeted for military discharge, said she believes the numbers show that field commanders are not adhering to the new directive.

"If 'don't ask and don't pursue' were enforced, then maybe that would make life marginally less intolerable for service members," said Ms. Benucke of the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network. "But in fact, in many commands, it is not being enforced. Many commanders are violating the policy."

Robert Maginnis, a retired Army colonel who supports the old ban, said "it's possible" the rate of separations is basically unchanged because both policies contain a key similarity — they ban open homosexuality.

"Without looking at the individual cases, I really couldn't tell," said Mr. Maginnis, an analyst at the Family Research Council. "It's going to take a number of years to really determine if this is a blip or if this is consistent. Political correctness still reigns. Yes, they are discharging people, but there is confusion and there is trepidation as they approach some of these cases."

The last full year the old ban was enforced was 1992. President Clinton took office in 1993 and ordered an easing of the ban while he, the Pentagon and Congress worked out the compromise. He initially sought to lift the ban completely.

With Republicans set to take control of Congress in January, there has been speculation conservatives would move to override "don't ask, don't tell" with a new law reinstating an outright ban. But congressional sources this week said there is little sentiment to reopen the debate.

The Washington Times asked each of four branches to supply the number of homosexuality-related discharges they executed during the policy's first eight months, from Feb. 28 until the new federal fiscal year began in Oct. 1.

The numbers showed the Navy separated 202 people from an active-duty roster of 464,000. For the same period in 1992, the Navy discharged 272 sailors from a

force of 542,000.

The Marines discharged 23 persons (out of 174,158) under the new policy, compared with 39 (out of 184,529) in 1992.

The Army did not break its numbers down in monthly totals, but its yearly totals show that the rate of discharge appears to have increased under the new regulations.

In the last fiscal year, it discharged 138 soldiers (out of 541,343). In 1992, it discharged 137 people (n. of 611,000).

The Air Force did not provide comparable numbers.

It has separated 125 service members since February for violating the policy. During the same period in 1992, it discharged 72 persons, but then it did not keep track of personnel discharged for failing to acknowledge their homosexuality at the time of enlistment.

Under the Clinton regulations, the Pentagon no longer asks recruits about their sexual orientation.

Ms. Benucke said her organization, through a nationwide network of about 200 lawyers, has in the past year helped more than 400 service members targeted for separation under the new and old policies on homosexuality.

Based on her involvement in these cases, Ms. Benucke contends the military is in fact intruding on people's private lives to determine if they are homosexual.

"The sad fact is, there have been so many people who needed assistance because their commanders continue to ask and pursue," she said.

Ms. Benucke, a former Army officer, also said the emotional debate on the issue last year has hurt homosexual service members.

"For many service members the national debate resulted in a far worse command climate, and that's entirely aside from the new policy," she said. "In many units, there wasn't that sort of constant speculation when I served."

Ms. Benucke also contended the official count of those discharged always has been artificially low because the services use other means to get homosexuals to leave the military. One way, she said, is for them to deny re-enlistments to those suspected of being homosexual.

The Washington Times FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1994

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 14, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT BELL *RG/B*

SUBJECT: POTUS Question Regarding Gays in Military Discharges

On November 27, the President asked us to look into a Washington Times article alleging that the "don't ask, don't tell" policy has had little effect on the number of discharges of gays in the military (Tab A). The article quotes an accusation by Michelle Benecke, Co-Director of the Servicemembers' Legal Defense Network, that many commanders are still pursuing homosexuals in violation of the new policy.

The memorandum to the President at Tab I addressing these allegations was coordinated with OSD/GC.

Concurrence: Alan Kreczko *AK*

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Times Article

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Article on Gays in the Military

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Defense believes there is no reason to suppose that the statistics cited in the article suggest a failure by commanders to conform to the "don't ask, don't pursue" limitations on investigations established in the new policy. The number of discharges under the new policy have been artificially and temporarily increased by actions taken in 1993 to 1994. In essence, the Department delayed processing a large number of cases that arose under prior policies until the new policy went into effect in February. Thus, post-February 28, 1994 discharges include a large number of 1993 cases, as well as some 1994 cases. In addition, the national attention focused on the issue in 1993 and 1994 has likely had two effects that would tend to increase discharges under the regulations: more servicemembers have voluntarily come forward to disclose their sexual preferences, and more commanders have likely undertaken to enforce the rules.

In the past, Defense has invited Ms. Benecke to provide specifics to support her charges, but the information she has submitted does not suggest widespread violations. The Department has followed up on specific cases when she or others have provided sufficient detail, but it has not uncovered a pattern of noncompliance. The DOD Inspector General, to whom such violations would normally be reported if they were occurring, in November 1994 informed the DOD Office of General Counsel that it had received no complaints to date of noncompliance by commanders.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

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Tab A Times Article

CLASSIFICATION

'Don't ask, don't tell' has little effect on discharges

By Rowan Scarborough
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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Mr. Clinton and top Pentagon officials last year trumpeted the new guidelines as a major departure from previous regulation.

The Clinton plan allows homosexuals to serve if they keep their orientation private, and it discour-

ages investigations into a person's lifestyle based solely on hearsay evidence.

Homosexual-rights groups complained that the new regulation, the product of a compromise between the White House and pro-ban legislators in Congress, did little more than codify the 50-year-old ban.

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Michelle Benucka, co-director of a Washington group that pro-

see GAYS, page A26

• The Clinton administration will let the reinstatement of a homosexual petty officer stand. A26

MILITARY DISCHARGES

The number of discharges under the old and new military homosexual policies. The Air Force did not keep comparable discharge statistics.

	Feb. 28- Oct. '92	Active force	Feb. 28- Oct. '94	Active force
Army*	157	611,000	138	541,000
Marine Corps	39	185,000	25	174,000
Navy	272	542,000	201	464,000

* Army figures are for full fiscal years, 1992 and '94.

Source: U.S. military

The Washington Times

GAYS

From page A1

vides legal aid to suspected homosexuals targeted for military discharge, said she believes the numbers show that field commanders are not adhering to the new directive.

"If 'don't ask and don't pursue' were enforced, then maybe that would make life marginally less intolerable for service members," said Ms. Benucka of the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network. "But in fact, in many commands, it is not being enforced. Many commanders are violating the policy."

Robert Maginnis, a retired Army colonel who supports the old ban, said "it's possible" the rate of separations is basically unchanged because both policies contain a key similarity — they ban open homosexuality.

"Without looking at the individual cases, I really couldn't tell," said Mr. Maginnis, an analyst at the Family Research Council. "It's going to take a number of years to really determine if this is a blip or if this is consistent. Political correctness still reigns. Yes, they are discharging people, but there is confusion and there is trepidation as they approach some of these cases."

The last full year the old ban was enforced was 1992. President Clinton took office in 1993 and ordered an easing of the ban while he, the Pentagon and Congress worked out the compromise. He initially sought to lift the ban completely.

With Republicans set to take control of Congress in January, there has been speculation conservatives would move to override "don't ask, don't tell" with a new law reinstating an outright ban. But congressional sources this week said there is little sentiment to reopen the debate.

The Washington Times asked each of four branches to supply the number of homosexuality-related discharges they executed during the policy's first eight months, from Feb. 28 until the new federal fiscal year began in Oct. 1.

The numbers showed the Navy separated 202 people from an active-duty roster of 464,000. For the same period in 1992, the Navy discharged 272 sailors from a

force of 542,000.

The Marines discharged 23 persons (out of 174,158) under the new policy, compared with 39 (out of 184,529) in 1992.

The Army did not break its numbers down in monthly totals, but its yearly totals show that the rate of discharge appears to have increased under the new regulations.

In the last fiscal year, it discharged 138 soldiers (out of 541,343). In 1992, it discharged 137 people (out of 611,000).

The Air Force did not provide comparable numbers.

It has separated 125 service members since February for violating the policy. During the same period in 1992, it discharged 72 persons, but then it did not keep track of personnel discharged for failing to acknowledge their homosexuality at the time of enlistment.

Under the Clinton regulations, the Pentagon no longer asks recruits about their sexual orientation.

Ms. Benucka said her organization, through a nationwide network of about 200 lawyers, has in the past year helped more than 400 service members targeted for separation under the new and old policies on homosexuality.

Based on her involvement in these cases, Ms. Benucka contends the military is in fact intruding on people's private lives to determine if they are homosexual.

"The sad thing, there have been so many people who needed assistance because their commanders continue to ask and pursue," she said.

Ms. Benucka, a former Army officer, also said the emotional debate on the issue last year has hurt homosexual service members.

"For many service members the national debate resulted in a far worse command climate, and that's entirely aside from the new policy," she said. "In many units, there wasn't that sort of constant speculation when I served."

Ms. Benucka also contended the official count of those discharged always has been artificially low because the services use other means to get homosexuals to leave the military. One way, she said, is for them to deny re-enlistments in those suspected of being homosexual.

The Washington Times FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1994

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 14, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM:

ROBERT BELL *RB*

SUBJECT:

POTUS Question Regarding Gays in Military
Discharges

On November 27, the President asked us to look into a Washington Times article alleging that the "don't ask, don't tell" policy has had little effect on the number of discharges of gays in the military (Tab A). The article quotes an accusation by Michelle Benecke, Co-Director of the Servicemembers' Legal Defense Network, that many commanders are still pursuing homosexuals in violation of the new policy.

The memorandum to the President at Tab I addressing these allegations was coordinated with OSD/GC.

Concurrence: Alan Kreczko *AK*

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Times Article

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Article on Gays in the Military

On November 27, you asked us to look into a Washington Times article alleging that the "don't ask, don't tell" policy has had little effect on the numbers of discharges of homosexuals from the military (Tab A). You noted in particular Michelle Benecke's accusation that military commanders are still pursuing gay servicemembers in violation of the new policy.

Defense believes there is no reason to suppose that the statistics cited in the article suggest a failure by commanders to conform to the "don't ask, don't pursue" limitations on investigations established in the new policy. The number of discharges under the new policy have been artificially and temporarily increased by actions taken in 1993 to 1994. In essence, the Department delayed processing a large number of cases that arose under prior policies until the new policy went into effect in February. Thus, post-February 28, 1994 discharges include a large number of 1993 cases, as well as some 1994 cases. In addition, the national attention focused on the issue in 1993 and 1994 has likely had two effects that would tend to increase discharges under the regulations: more servicemembers have voluntarily come forward to disclose their sexual preferences, and more commanders have likely undertaken to enforce the rules.

In the past, Defense has invited Ms. Benecke to provide specifics to support her charges, but the information she has submitted does not suggest widespread violations. The Department has followed up on specific cases when she or others have provided sufficient detail, but it has not uncovered a pattern of noncompliance. The DOD Inspector General, to whom such violations would normally be reported if they were occurring, in November 1994 informed the DOD Office of General Counsel that it had received no complaints to date of noncompliance by commanders.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

Defense does not assert that no violations of this policy -- or any other policy -- have occurred in the field. Indeed, some alleged violations appeared worthy of attention and are being looked into, but it does not have evidence or reason to believe there is a widespread problem.

Noteworthy are the four new policy cases involving declarations of homosexuality in which administrative boards have ruled that the servicemember in question should be retained because he or she "rebutted the presumption." This never occurred under the old policy.

Attachment

Tab A Times Article

CLASSIFICATION

'Don't ask, don't tell' has little effect on discharges

By Rowan Scarborough
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The U.S. military is discharging homosexuals at about the same rate for violating President Clinton's new "don't ask, don't tell" policy as it did under the old ban in its final year.

Mr. Clinton and top Pentagon officials last year trumpeted the new guidelines as a major departure from previous regulation.

The Clinton plan allows homosexuals to serve if they keep their orientation private, and it discour-

ages investigations into a person's lifestyle based solely on hearsay evidence.

Homosexual-rights groups complained that the new regulation, the product of a compromise between the White House and pro-ban legislators in Congress, did little more than codify the 30-year-old ban.

Early figures provided by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps appear to show there is little change, at least in the rate of those discharged in relation to the total active-duty force. The new policy

went into effect Feb. 28.

The Navy and Marine Corps did show slight decreases, but not the significant drop in separations some had predicted under the Clinton plan's ban on "witch hunts" to ferret out homosexuals. The Army showed an increase in the rate of separations.

Charles Moskus, a professor of sociology at Northwestern University and a military expert, said the initial figures please him because they show "don't ask, don't tell" has not disrupted the ranks.

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said Mr. Moskus, who supported the old ban and helped devise the new regulations. "This shows that basically, the status quo is holding. There has been no big rupture in the system as concerns gays in the military. I'm very heartened by that."

Michelle Bennecke, co-director of a Washington group that pro-

see GAYS, page A26

• The Clinton administration will let the reinstatement of a homosexual petty officer stand. A26

MILITARY DISCHARGES

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The Washington Times

GAYS

From page A1

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"If 'don't ask and don't pursue' were enforced, thus maybe that would make life marginally less intolerable for service members," said Ms. Bennecke of the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network. "But in fact, in many commands, it is not being enforced. Many commanders are violating the policy."

Robert Maginnis, a retired Army colonel who supports the old ban, said "it's possible" the rate of separations is basically unchanged because both policies contain a key similarity — they ban open homosexuality.

"Without looking at the individual cases, I really couldn't tell," said Mr. Maginnis, an analyst at the Family Research Council. "It's going to take a number of years to really determine if this is a blip or if this is consistent. Political correctness still reigns. Yes, they are discharging people, but there is confusion and there is trepidation as they approach some of these cases."

The last full year the old ban was enforced was 1992. President Clinton took office in 1993 and ordered an easing of the ban while he, the Pentagon and Congress worked out the compromise. He initially sought to lift the ban completely.

With Republicans set to take control of Congress in January, there has been speculation conservatives would move to override "don't ask, don't tell" with a new law reinstating an outright ban. But congressional sources this week said there is little sentiment to reopen the debate.

The Washington Times asked each of four branches to supply the number of homosexuality-related discharges they executed during the policy's first eight months, from Feb. 28 until the new federal fiscal year began in Oct. 1.

The numbers showed the Navy separated 202 people from an active-duty roster of 464,000. For the same period in 1992, the Navy discharged 272 sailors from a

force of 542,000.

The Marines discharged 25 persons (out of 174,138) under the new policy, compared with 39 (out of 184,529) in 1992.

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The Washington Times FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1994

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 14, 1994

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ROBERT BELL *RCB*

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Concurrence: Alan Kreczko *AK*

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Times Article

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Article on Gays in the Military

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Tab A Times Article

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

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GAYS

From page A1

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The Washington Times

The Washington Times FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1994