

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 7/6/99 5:57:11 PM
FROM Shapiro, Daniel B. (LEGIS)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Helms Ireland letter (red dot) [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Butler, Lawrence E. (EUR)

CARBON_COPY Burrell, Christina L. (LEGIS)
Lackey, Miles M. (LEGIS)
Shapiro, Daniel B. (LEGIS)
Tavlarides, Mark J. (LEGIS)
Williams, Mary C. (ADMIN)
Blinken, Antony J. (EUR)
Braden, Susan R. (CEE)
Bremner, Sue L. (EUR)
Butler, Lawrence E. (EUR)
Flanagan, Stephen J. (CEE)
Gordon, Philip H. (EUR)
Holtzapple, Richard A.
Hurley, C. Michael (EUR)
Maxfield, Nancy H. (EUR)
Moyn, Samuel A. (EUR/INTERN)
Quinn, Mary E. (EUR)
Sapiro, Miriam E. (EUR)
Schulte, Gregory L. (EUR)

TEXT_BODY Leg. clears, with minor edits all around.

-----Original Message-----

From: Butler,
Lawrence E. (EUR)
Sent: Tuesday, July 06, 1999 5:39 PM
To: Lackey,
Miles M. (LEGIS)
Cc: @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; Blinken,
Antony J. (EUR); Maxfield, Nancy H. (EUR)
Subject: Helms Ireland
letter (red dot) [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Would
appreciate a quick turnaround. will make Jim happy.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

4896helmsletter.doc

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter on Northern Ireland. As you know, Prime Ministers Blair and Ahern presented a plan on July 1 to the Northern Ireland parties to resolve the impasse over decommissioning and establishment of a power-sharing government. Prime Minister Ahern called me to say that the proposal completes the breakthrough in the peace process begun with the Good Friday Accord. The plan fully respects the positions of the main parties there. The Ulster Unionist Party has the historic opportunity to achieve the beginning of a verifiable elimination of illegal weapons. John Hume's SDLP and Gerry Adams' Sinn Fein are guaranteed the chance to participate in an inclusive government with real authority, provided the IRA participates in the decommissioning process; the British government will enact legislation to ensure that all sides respect the commitments in the proposal, using the Independent Commission for Decommission to provide initial and interim progress reports.

Once this process gets underway, it will encourage those seeking peace in other parts of the world to understand that no conflict is, as people once said about Ireland, too difficult to resolve,. Thank you again for your advice and support.

Sincerely,

Senator Jesse Helms
Chairman, Committee of Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510-6225

2

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

4896SRB-Helmsmemo.doc

July 7, 1999

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: ANTONY J. BLINKEN

FROM: LAWRENCE E. BUTLER

SUBJECT: Northern Ireland - Presidential Letter to Senator Helms

Senator Helms wrote the President on June 24 to urge progress on decommissioning in Northern Ireland, with a new and appreciated nuance. The Senator asks for the President to insist that "all parties must begin the process of decommissioning so that the formation of the Northern Ireland executive can proceed."

Your memo to the President covering his response is attached.

Concurrence by: Dan Shapiro

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I.

Attachment
Tab I Memorandum for the President
Tab A Letter to Senator Helms
Tab B Incoming correspondence
1

XXXX

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 4896POTUS memo.doc

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
LARRY STEIN

SUBJECT: Letter to Senator Helms on Northern Ireland

Purpose

Respond to a letter from Senator Helms on Northern Ireland.

Background

Jesse Helms wrote you June 24, in anticipation of last week's marathon talks in Belfast, to press his case that you should "insist that all parties must begin the process of decommissioning so that the formation of the Northern Ireland executive can proceed."

In your reply, you thank him for his letter, and outline the proposal that Ahern and Blair put to the parties July 1, recounting your conversation with Ahern on completing the breakthrough begun with the Good Friday Accord. You note that Unionists now have the historic opportunity to achieve the

beginning of a
verifiable elimination of illegal weapons; and that John Hume and
Gerry Adams are
guaranteed the chance to participate in an inclusive government
with real
authority, provided the IRA participates in the decommissioning
process. You
conclude that once this process is underway, it encourages those
seeking peace in
other parts of the world to see that no conflict is too hard to
resolve.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A Letter to Senator Helms

Tab B Incoming Correspondence

2

4896

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

UNTRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT Microsoft ClipArt Gallery~00530606-4

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 7/20/99 4:20:36 PM
FROM Lackey, Miles M. (LEGIS)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Early CTBT Press ... [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO

Andreasen, Steven P. (DEFENSE)
Andreasen, Steven P. (DEFENSE)
Bell, Robert G. (DEFENSE)
Bouchard, Joseph F. (DEFENSE)
Brackman, Stella S. (DEFENSE)
Kelly, Sandra L. (DEFENSE)
McCausland, Jeffrey D. (DEFENSE)
Mitchell, Rebecca (Julie) J. (NSA)
Mulligan, George D. (DEFENSE)
Peterman, David (Brian) (DEFENSE)
Pimentel, Betsy J. (DEFENSE)
vonLipsey, Roderick K. (DEFENSE)
Wasserman, Elaine P. (EXSEC)
Witkowsky, Anne A.
Crowley, Philip J. (PRESS)
Gobush, Matthew N. (PRESS)
Hammer, Michael A. (PRESS)
Huff, Lindsey E. (PRESS)
Leavy, David C. (PRESS)
Sanborn, Daniel W. (Press)
Williams, Mary C. (ADMIN)
Wozniak, Natalie S. (PRESS)
Gray, Wendy E. (SPCHW/CNSLR)
Rudman, Mara E. (CNSLR)
Crowley, Philip J. (PRESS)
Gobush, Matthew N. (PRESS)
Hammer, Michael A. (PRESS)
Huff, Lindsey E. (PRESS)
Leavy, David C. (PRESS)
Sanborn, Daniel W. (Press)
Williams, Mary C. (ADMIN)
Wozniak, Natalie S. (PRESS)
Burrell, Christina L. (LEGIS)
Lackey, Miles M. (LEGIS)
Shapiro, Daniel B. (LEGIS)
Tavlarides, Mark J. (LEGIS)
Caravelli, John M. (NONPRO)
Edwards, Joan K. (NONPRO)
Harris, Elisa D. (NONPRO)

Samore, Gary S. (NONPRO)
Tucker, Maureen E. (NONPRO)

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY**

fyi

I spoke w/ Daschle's staff -- they were extremely pleased with the POTUS statement -- and the one-two punch with their press conference. miles

-----Original

Message-----

From: Andreassen, Steven P. (DEFENSE)

Sent: Tuesday,

July 20, 1999 4:09 PM

To: @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @PRESS - Public

Affairs; @RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @LEGISLAT - Legislative

Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: FW: Early CTBT Press

... [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

Still more CTBT press, with the first references to today's Hill briefing ...

^BC-clinton-test-ban-update1<

Clinton

Urges U.S. Senate to Take Up Nuclear Test Ban (Update1)

^By Richard

Keil<

^c.1999 Bloomberg News<

(Adds comments from Republican senators.)

Washington, July 20 (Bloomberg) -- President Bill

Clinton urged

Congress to ratify the worldwide nuclear test ban

treaty, which has

languished in the Senate for almost two years.

``We have a chance to end nuclear testing forever," Clinton said today

at the White House Rose Garden. ``It would be a tragedy to let this

opportunity slip away." The treaty has been signed by 152 nations,

among them nuclear powers France, the U.K., Russia, and China.

Conservative Republicans in the Senate oppose the test ban treaty, saying

it could harm U.S. military readiness. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, has blocked a Senate vote, demanding that debate on the treaty be accompanied by revisions to another arms control accord, the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty. "It appears there's an impasse," said Senator Richard Lugar, the second-ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee. "I haven't seen any change" in Helms' opposition.

Several moderate Republicans nonetheless joined their Democratic colleagues in pressing for a Senate vote, hoping a recent Mellman Group poll showing 81 percent of Americans favor approving the bill would pressure Senate leaders to bring the measure up for a vote. "We're taking the information we have, and we're pressing the powers that be," said Republican Senator James Jefford of Vermont, who supports ratification of the treaty. 'Reliable Deterrence' Clinton said the test ban treaty won't hurt U.S. military readiness, citing the support of four former U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. "America has already stopped nuclear testing," Clinton said. "We have developed a robust nuclear force, and nuclear experts confirm that we can maintain a safe and reliable deterrent without these tests." The test ban treaty would "strengthen our national security by constraining the development of more advanced and more destructive nuclear weapons and by limiting the possibilities that more countries can acquire nuclear weapons," Clinton said. The Senate must vote to ratify

the measure. So far, 41 of the 152 nations that signed the treaty have taken legislative action to ratify it.

Helms essentially controls the debate because supporters of the treaty would need 60 votes under Senate rules to force a vote over his opposition.

``Unfortunately, the test ban treaty, is now imperiled by the refusal of some senators to even consider it," Clinton said. ``If our Senate fails to act, the treaty cannot enter into force for any country."

In recent weeks, Democrats in the Senate have been pressing for consideration of the test ban treaty, but have yet to succeed in persuading Lott to allow it to come up for consideration.
Kyoto, ABM Disputes

Some senators, including Helms, have attempted to tie the fate of the treaty to the 1997 Kyoto agreement to cut emissions of pollutants linked to global warming. That accord also awaits Senate ratification.

Opponents say the Kyoto accord would saddle U.S. businesses with tougher pollution cleanup requirements than companies in developing nations such as China, putting U.S. industries at a competitive disadvantage.

The U.S. is the world's No. 1 polluter, though China has been closing the gap.

Stuart Eizenstat, confirmed last week as U.S. deputy Treasury secretary, had been trying to forge compromise language that would make it easier to win Senate ratification of the global warming accord.

At the same time, Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin have made some headway on the ABM issue, agreeing earlier this month to

discuss ways to amend the treaty.

U.S.

Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, who has had extensive

dealings with Yeltsin and other Russian officials, is expected to

lead a U.S. delegation in talks on modifying the ABM treaty. He'll

also pursue a START III treaty that would reduce the number of warheads

on each side.

Clinton said the Kyoto and ABM accords should be considered

separately from the test ban measure.

``To take

a matter that has been a matter of national debate for 40 years,

and a treaty that has been ratified by other countries, and hold

it hostage to two matters that are literally not ripe for presentation

to the Senate yet, would be a grave error," he said.

--Richard

Keil in Washington, (202) 624-1884 with reporting by David Ward

in Washington/rdm/ba

-0- (BN) Jul/20/1999 15:54

BB-F 07/20/99

15:33:00

-----Original Message-----

From: Andreassen, Steven P.

(DEFENSE)

Sent: Tuesday, July 20, 1999 1:44 PM

To: @PRESS - Public

Affairs; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @RUDMAN; @LEGISLAT -
Legislative

Affairs

Subject: FW: Early CTBT Press ... [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

Here's

a Reuter's piece, with a comment by Helm's spokesman ...

FM:

Reuters

a2403

^BC-ARMS-CLINTON (PICTURE)

^Clinton urges Senate
to ratify CTBT nuclear treaty
By Arshad Mohammed
WASHINGTON,
July 20 (Reuters) - President Bill Clinton on
Tuesday called on
the Senate to ratify the Comprehensive Test
Ban Treaty (CTBT), saying
it would be a ``tragedy" if it failed
to act on the landmark accord
to ban all nuclear testing.
The treaty has been blocked by
Senate Foreign Relations
Committee Chairman Jesse Helms who insists
that Clinton first
send the Senate an unrelated treaty on global
warming as well as
amendments to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile
Treaty.
While never mentioning him by name, Clinton accused
Helms of
holding the CTBT hostage to the other matters, neither
of which
he said was ready for Senate consideration.
``We
have a chance right now to end nuclear testing
forever," Clinton
told reporters in the White House Rose
Garden. ``It would be a tragedy
for our security and for our
children's future, to let this opportunity
slip away."
The White House said the CTBT has so far been
signed by 152
nations and ratified by 41 but has languished for
three years in
the Senate, which must approve all treaties.

Clinton's Rose Garden appearance was timed to coincide with
a
planned announcement by a group of Republican and Democratic
senators
who want the Senate to vote on the treaty.
A Helms spokesman
said the North Carolina Republican would
not allow the Senate to
moved on the CTBT until Clinton
submitted the controversial ABM
treaty amendments and the global
warming treaty negotiated in Kyoto,

Japan in December 1997.

``There is something wrong when the administration is signing treaties and amendments that it is afraid to submit to the United States Senate," the spokesman said.

The White House insists that it does not want to submit the ABM

amendments -- negotiated with Russia -- until the Russian Duma ratifies the START II strategic arms reduction treaty.

Clinton also

said that he did not want to send the Senate the Kyoto global warming treaty, which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, until developing countries are included in it -- something sought even by those who oppose the treaty.

The president said that to ``hold it hostage to two matters that are literally not ripe for presentation to the Senate yet would be a grave error, I think, and I hope that we can find a way around that."

Under Senate rules, a committee chairman can effectively block legislation from leaving the panel and therefore from being considered by the full chamber.

Clinton

said that at the very least, he would like the committee to hold hearings on the CTBT treaty in the autumn, allowing for a public debate on a matter that he argued the majority of the Americans supported.

``The major nuclear powers, Britain and France, Russia and China, have signed the treaty," Clinton said. ``Do we want to walk away from a treaty under which those countries and scores of others have agreed not to conduct nuclear tests?"

``At a minimum, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee should

hold hearings this fall," he added. ``Hearings would allow each side to make its case for and against the treaty, and allow the Senate to decide this matter on the merits."

RB-- 07/20/99 13:06:00

-----Original

Message-----

From: Andreasen, Steven P. (DEFENSE)

Sent: Tuesday,

July 20, 1999 1:16 PM

To: @PRESS - Public Affairs

Cc: @DEFENSE

- Defense Policy; @NONPRO - Export Controls; @RUDMAN; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs

Subject: Early CTBT Press ... [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

Colleagues

-- A few excerpts from the wires ...

(UPI Focus)<

Clinton calls

for test ban treaty<

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI) President Clinton

took the Senate to task

for its failure to pass a comprehensive

nuclear test ban treaty, warning

that it would be a ``grave error"

not to join the 41 nations that have

ratified the treaty.

Senate

Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms has threatened

to tie up the treaty indefinitely unless Clinton agrees to

send

two other controversial treaties to his committee for consideration

the anti-ballistic missile treaty and the Kyoto agreement on global warming.

Clinton responded with Rose Garden press conference today, saying it

would be ``inappropriate" for him to send those treaties to

Congress at

this time. The GOP has threatened to kill the global

warming treaty

because it does not require the same strict environmental

controls for
developing nations as it does for the United States
and other
industrialized countries.
The Comprehensive Test
Ban Treaty has been idling in the Senate for
almost two years. It
has already been signed by 152 nations and ratified
by 41.

"America already has stopped nuclear testing," Clinton said. "We
have
today a robust nuclear force. And nuclear experts affirm that we
can
maintain a safe and reliable deterrent without nuclear tests. The
question
now is whether we will adopt, or whether we will lose, a
verifiable
treaty that will bar other nations from testing nuclear
weapons."

Clinton said the treaty is even more necessary in the wake of India's
and
Pakistan's recent nuclear test. Not only would it restrict nations'
ability
to obtain and test nuclear weapons, Clinton said it would
establish
a global network of sensors and spontaneous inspections to
"detect
suspicious activities by other nations."

-<

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PREC:
RUSH CLASS: WASHINGTON DATELINE DOCID: A0298900

^PM-Clinton-Arms
Treaty,430<
^Clinton urges Senate action on nuclear test ban<
^By
TERENCE HUNT=
^AP White House Correspondent=
WASHINGTON (AP)
President Clinton urged the Senate today to
act on a long-stalled
treaty to ban nuclear testing, saying the
United States' failure
to act jeopardizes an agreement signed by

152 nations.

He said

it would be ``a grave error" for the treaty to be derailed because of a dispute with some senators over two unrelated treaties. ``Unfortunately, the test-ban treaty is now imperiled by the refusal of some senators even to consider it," the president said.

Clinton, in an appearance in the Rose Garden, spoke up as part of a new drive by Democrats and Republicans alike to dislodge the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Clinton signed the treaty in 1996. Now the treaty has been signed by 152 countries, and 41 of them have ratified it. ``At a minimum," Clinton said, ``the Senate Foreign Relations Committee should hold hearings this fall. Hearings would allow each side to make its case for and against the treaty, and allow the Senate to decide this matter on the merits.

``We have a chance right now to end nuclear testing forever," the president said. ``It would be a tragedy for our security and for our children's future to let this opportunity slip away."

Under

the treaty, all 44 states with some nuclear capacity must sign for

it to take effect. Even one holdout could doom the treaty.

So far,

only 18 nations with nuclear capabilities have acted.

The treaty

is bottled up in the Foreign Relations Committee by its chairman,

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C.

Before moving on the test-ban treaty,

Helms wants the

administration to first submit to the Senate modifications in the

Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty agreed to three years ago by Clinton

and Yeltsin. The administration says it will submit the

modifications,
but only after Russia ratifies START II.
Helms also wants the
administration to submit the climate treaty
negotiated in Kyoto,
Japan, in December 1997, even though it would
likely be defeated.

Clinton said the ABM and climate treaties ``are literally not
ripe
for presentation to the Senate yet" and it would be a ``grave
error"
to delay the test-ban treaty.
Supporters of the test-ban treaty
say it would lock in U.S.
superiority gained by more than 1,000
nuclear tests during the Cold
War. Failing to ratify the pact could
open the door to additional
nuclear tests by India, Pakistan or
other nations, the supporters
claim.
Opponents argue it could
threaten America's ability to deliver
an effective nuclear strike,
if one is ever needed.

APE- 07/20/99 12:17:00

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 8/6/99 4:46:04 PM
FROM Witkowski, Anne A.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Letters to Congress -- [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Brackman, Stella S. (DEFENSE)

CARBON_COPY
TEXT_BODY Please create a letter also to Dennis Hastert

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

ACDAltr.doc

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I submit herewith the 1998 Annual Report of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament agency (ACDA).

This report, ACDA's last, closes its extraordinarily distinguished history as the nation's premier arms control advocate, negotiator, and implementer. ACDA's 38 years of quietly removing or preventing foreign threats have, beyond any possible doubt, contributed significantly to the safety and security of the American people.

In addition to its repeated mission successes, ACDA has served as a model government agency for its efficiency, minimization of bureaucracy, and cost effectiveness.

ACDA is now being merged into the Department of State under a new structure with the objectives of maintaining the efficiency, performance, and

independent arms
control advocacy the nation has achieved in the past.

I ask for Congress' support in achieving those objectives and, in that
spirit,
commend this report to you.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Jesse Helms
Chairman
Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 8/9/99 1:31:52 PM
FROM Black, Steven K. (VP)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: CTBT Press [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Andreasen, Steven P. (DEFENSE)

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY**

Steve,
Did you get a chance to look at the little letter I drafted
for the VP regarding CTBT? I left it with you secretary on Thursday
afternoon. skb

-----Original Message-----

From: Andreasen, Steven
P. (DEFENSE)
Sent: Monday, August 09, 1999 1:18 PM
To: Leavy,
David C. (PRESS); @PRESS - Public Affairs; @RUDMAN; @LEGISLAT -
Legislative Affairs; @SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters
Cc: @DEFENSE -
Defense Policy; @VP - VP Natl Security Affairs
Subject: RE: CTBT
Press [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

...I'm depositing even
as we speak ...

-----Original Message-----

From: Leavy, David
C. (PRESS)
Sent: Monday, August 09, 1999 1:14 PM
To: Andreasen,
Steven P. (DEFENSE); @PRESS - Public Affairs; @RUDMAN; @LEGISLAT
- Legislative Affairs; @SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters
Cc: @DEFENSE
- Defense Policy; @VP - VP Natl Security Affairs
Subject: RE: CTBT
Press [UNCLASSIFIED]

thanks Steve...i hope we can bank some credit
with the NGOs for this.

-----Original Message-----

From: Andreasen,

Steven P. (DEFENSE)

Sent: Monday, August 09, 1999 12:58 PM

To: @PRESS

- Public Affairs; @RUDMAN; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @SPEECH

- NSC Speechwriters

Cc: @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @VP - VP Natl

Security Affairs

Subject: CTBT Press [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

Three

wire reports from today's CJCS Event ...

FM: AP/Bloomberg

^BC-clinton-test-ban<

Clinton

Urges U.S. Senate to Ratify Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

^By Richard

Keil<

^c.1999 Bloomberg News<

Arlington, Virginia, Aug. 9 (Bloomberg)

-- President Bill Clinton

urged the U.S. Senate to ratify a comprehensive
nuclear test ban

treaty, saying in a speech to top U.S. military
personnel that the

treaty won't imperil the nation's combat readiness.

``Experts say we can maintain our lead and superiority without
further

testing," Clinton said in a speech today marking the 50th
anniversary

of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. ``If we don't ratify,
countries

all around the world will feel more pressure to develop
weapons

that are more and more destructive."

The treaty has already

been signed by 152 nations, among them

nuclear powers France, the

U.K., Russia, and China. While the U.S. has

stopped testing, the

treaty stands no chance of worldwide acceptance

unless the U.S.,

the greatest nuclear power, formally embraces it,

Clinton said.

Conservative Republicans in the Senate oppose the treaty, saying it could harm U.S. military readiness. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, has blocked a Senate vote, demanding that debate on the test ban treaty be accompanied by revisions to another arms control accord, the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty. Clinton's new call for a vote on the test ban treaty came as Russian President Boris Yeltsin sacked his government for the fourth time in 17 months, sending the Russian ruble tumbling. 'Policies, Not Personalities'

Clinton didn't mention the shakeup in his speech today, and his aides said the installation of Vladimir Putin as Russia's new prime minister and primary negotiator of nuclear policy questions shouldn't set back relations between the two countries. "Clearly, this is within President Yeltsin's prerogative," said National Security Council spokesman David Leavy. "We work with the Russian government on the basis of policies, not personalities." Neither Clinton nor any of his top advisers have spoken to Russian leaders today, Leavy said. The impasse between Helms and Clinton over ratifying the test ban treaty centers on whether ratifying the test ban will make it harder for the U.S. to prepare for the possibility of nuclear war. Four former Joint Chiefs of Staff have signed a statement saying that ratifying the test ban treaty won't have any effect on America's ability to prepare for war. Helms essentially controls the debate, however, because supporters

of the treaty would need 60 votes under Senate rules to force a vote over his opposition. So far, Democrats have yet to gather enough support from moderate Republicans to muster the needed 60 votes.

Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott has also been unwilling to use his authority to bring the measure to the floor.

Global Warming Accord
Nonetheless, Clinton urged the Senate to act after it returns in September from a five-week recess.

"This will help the Joint Chiefs in the future not only to prepare for war, but to avoid it," Clinton said.

Some senators, including Helms, also have attempted to tie the fate of the treaty to the 1997 Kyoto agreement to cut emissions of pollutants linked to global warming. That accord also awaits Senate ratification.

Opponents say the Kyoto accord would saddle U.S. businesses with tougher pollution cleanup requirements than companies in developing nations such as China, putting U.S. industries at a competitive disadvantage.

The U.S. is the world's No. 1 polluter, though China has been closing the gap.

At the same time, Clinton and Yeltsin have made some headway on the ABM issue, agreeing last month to discuss ways to amend the treaty.

The change in Yeltsin's government won't alter U.S. insistence that the two nations must continue to make process on the ABM treaty, Leavy said.

Clinton has said the Kyoto and ABM accords should be considered separately from the test ban measure.

--Richard

Keil in Washington, (202) 624-1884/rdm

-0- (BN) Aug/09/1999 12:46

BB-F 08/09/99 12:44:00

FM: AP/East

^Clinton prods Senate
to pass nuclear test ban treaty<

^By TOM RAUM=

^Associated Press

Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) President Clinton prodded the Senate today to move on a long-stalled treaty to ban nuclear testing worldwide, telling a military ceremony it would ``strengthen national security, not only of the United States, but of people around the world."

Clinton asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to hold hearings

on the treaty in the fall. It has been signed by 152 nations but

not yet ratified by the United States, Russia or China.

``It

is in America's interest," he said. ``Why? Because we have already

stopped testing."

The 1996 pact has been held up by that panel's chairman, Sen.

Jesse Helms, R-N.C., in a dispute with the administration over arms

control agreements between the United States and Russia.

Clinton intensified his campaign on behalf of the treaty at the ceremony

at nearby Fort Myer in Arlington, Va., celebrating the 50th anniversary

of the creation of the office of chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Six of the 14 men who have served in the post attended, including

the present chairman, Gen. Henry Shelton.

Clinton praised those

who have held the post, the top uniformed military officer in the

country, calling the position

``indispensable" to presidents.

“There will come a time in the service of every president my time has come unfortunately on several occasions when you have to have the honest advice of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. And sometimes, it is the last thing in the world that you want to hear.”

As commander-in-chief, Clinton also praised the military and celebrated the recent victory in the Balkans. Still, Clinton added,

“We know not every battle will be like Kosovo. Not every battle can be won from the air.”

Clinton used the occasion to step up the White House campaign on behalf of the test ban treaty, noting that four former Joint Chiefs chairmen Colin Powell, David C. Jones, William J. Crowe and John Shalikashvili publicly supported the pact.

It remains bottled up in the Foreign Relations Committee, where Helms is holding it hostage to other measures. Mainly, Helms wants the administration to send to the Senate changes in the landmark 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty agreed to by Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin in 1996.

But the administration wants to wait until the Russian parliament first ratifies a later arms-reduction pact, the so-called START II agreement to reduce American and Russian warheads to a maximum of 3,500 each.

Although administration officials had hoped the Duma, the Russian parliament's lower house, would take up that measure when it reconvenes next month, the timetable could be affected by Yeltsin's firing today of his foreign minister and Cabinet.

APE- 08/09/99 12:01:00

FM: UPI

9494(UPI
Spotlight)<
Clinton prods Senate on test ban treaty<
FORT MYER,
Va., Aug. 9 (UPI) President Clinton, in an address
celebrating
the 50th anniversary of the post of chairman of the
military's Joint
Chiefs of Staff, (Monday) urged the Senate to ratify
the Comprehensive
Test Ban Treaty to permanently end nuclear testing. In
a formal
ceremony at Fort Myer in Virginia, Clinton said the CTBT ``will
strengthen
national security, not only of the United States, but of
people
around the world." He added, ``This will help the new chair of
the
Joint Chiefs in the future, not only to prepare for war, but to
avoid
it."

<

UPI- 08/09/99 11:58:00

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 8/9/99 4:07:23 PM

FROM Andreasen, Steven P. (DEFENSE)

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT FW: CTBT Press [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Fallin, James (PRESS)
Gobush, Matthew N. (PRESS)
Hammer, Michael A. (PRESS)
Huff, Lindsey E. (PRESS)
Leavy, David C. (PRESS)
Sanborn, Daniel W. (Press)
Wozniak, Natalie S. (PRESS)
Dejban, Donna D. (NSA)
Gray, Wendy E. (SPCHW/CNSLR)
Rudman, Mara E. (NSA)
Burrell, Christina L. (LEGIS)
Lackey, Miles M. (LEGIS)
Shapiro, Daniel B. (LEGIS)
Tavlarides, Mark J. (LEGIS)
Gray, Wendy E. (SPCHW/CNSLR)
Halperin, David E. (SPCHW)
Malinowski, Tomasz P. (SPCHW)
Orzulak, Paul K. (SPCHW)
Widmer, Edward L. (Ted) (SPCHW)

CARBON_COPY Andreasen, Steven P. (DEFENSE)
Bell, Robert G. (DEFENSE)
Binnendijk, Johannes A. (Hans) (DEFENSE)
Bouchard, Joseph F. (DEFENSE)
Brackman, Stella S. (DEFENSE)
Kelly, Sandra L. (DEFENSE)
Mitchell, Rebecca (Julie) J. (NSA)
Mulligan, George D. (DEFENSE)
Peterman, David (Brian) (DEFENSE)
Pimentel, Betsy J. (DEFENSE)
Wasserman, Elaine P. (EXSEC)
Witkowsky, Anne A.
Babbitt, James F. (VP)
Black, Steven K. (VP)
Bolan, Christopher J. (VP)
Brody, Richard J. (VP)
Davidson, Leslie K. (VP)
Dennett, Todd H.
Fuerth, Leon S. (VP)

Hilty, Joanne M. (VP)
Orfini, Michael H. (VP)
Osius, Theodore G. (VP)
Roberts, Michael W. (VP)
Saunders, Richard M. (VP)
Woolston, Ann E. (VP)
Sutphen, Mona K. (NSA)
Crocker, Bathsheba N. (NSA)

TEXT_BODY

Also: President's remarks on CTBT just ran at the top of the hour
on CNN Headline News ...

-----Original Message-----

From: Andreassen,
Steven P. (DEFENSE)
Sent: Monday, August 09, 1999 12:58 PM
To: @PRESS
- Public Affairs; @RUDMAN; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @SPEECH
- NSC Speechwriters
Cc: @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @VP - VP Natl
Security Affairs
Subject: CTBT Press [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Three
wire reports from today's CJCS Event ...

FM: AP/Bloomberg

^BC-clinton-test-ban<
Clinton
Urges U.S. Senate to Ratify Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
^By Richard
Keil<
^c.1999 Bloomberg News<
Arlington, Virginia, Aug. 9 (Bloomberg)
-- President Bill Clinton
urged the U.S. Senate to ratify a comprehensive
nuclear test ban
treaty, saying in a speech to top U.S. military
personnel that the
treaty won't imperil the nation's combat readiness.

``Experts say we can maintain our lead and superiority without
further
testing," Clinton said in a speech today marking the 50th
anniversary
of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. ``If we don't ratify,
countries
all around the world will feel more pressure to develop

weapons
that are more and more destructive."
The treaty has already
been signed by 152 nations, among them
nuclear powers France, the
U.K., Russia, and China. While the U.S. has
stopped testing, the
treaty stands no chance of worldwide acceptance
unless the U.S.,
the greatest nuclear power, formally embraces it,
Clinton said.

Conservative Republicans in the Senate oppose the treaty, saying
it
could harm U.S. military readiness. Senate Foreign Relations
Committee
Chairman Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, has
blocked a
Senate vote, demanding that debate on the test ban treaty
be
accompanied by revisions to another arms control accord, the
1972
anti-ballistic missile treaty.
Clinton's new call for
a vote on the test ban treaty came as
Russian President Boris Yeltsin
sacked his government for the fourth
time in 17 months, sending
the Russian ruble tumbling.
'Policies, Not Personalities'

Clinton didn't mention the shakeup in his speech today, and his
aides
said the installation of Vladimir Putin as Russia's new prime
minister
and primary negotiator of nuclear policy questions shouldn't
set
back relations between the two countries.
``Clearly, this is
within President Yeltsin's prerogative," said
National Security
Council spokesman David Leavy. ``We work with the
Russian government
on the basis of policies, not personalities."
Neither Clinton
nor any of his top advisers have spoken to Russian
leaders today,
Leavy said.
The impasse between Helms and Clinton over ratifying
the test ban

treaty centers on whether ratifying the test ban will make it harder for the U.S. to prepare for the possibility of nuclear war. Four former Joint Chiefs of Staff have signed a statement saying that ratifying the test ban treaty won't have any effect on America's ability to prepare for war. Helms essentially controls the debate, however, because supporters of the treaty would need 60 votes under Senate rules to force a vote over his opposition. So far, Democrats have yet to gather enough support from moderate Republicans to muster the needed 60 votes. Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott has also been unwilling to use his authority to bring the measure to the floor. Global Warming Accord Nonetheless, Clinton urged the Senate to act after it returns in September from a five-week recess. "This will help the Joint Chiefs in the future not only to prepare for war, but to avoid it," Clinton said. Some senators, including Helms, also have attempted to tie the fate of the treaty to the 1997 Kyoto agreement to cut emissions of pollutants linked to global warming. That accord also awaits Senate ratification.

Opponents say the Kyoto accord would saddle U.S. businesses with tougher pollution cleanup requirements than companies in developing nations such as China, putting U.S. industries at a competitive disadvantage. The U.S. is the world's No. 1 polluter, though China has been closing the gap. At the same time, Clinton and Yeltsin have made some headway on the ABM issue, agreeing last month to discuss ways to amend the treaty.

The change in Yeltsin's government won't alter U.S. insistence that the two nations must continue to make process on the ABM treaty, Leavy said.

Clinton has said the Kyoto and ABM accords should be considered separately from the test ban measure.

--Richard

Keil in Washington, (202) 624-1884/rdm

-0- (BN) Aug/09/1999 12:46

BB-F 08/09/99 12:44:00

FM: AP/East

^Clinton prods Senate
to pass nuclear test ban treaty<

^By TOM RAUM=

^Associated Press

Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) President Clinton prodded the Senate today to move on a long-stalled treaty to ban nuclear testing worldwide, telling a military ceremony it would "strengthen national security, not only of the United States, but of people around the world."

Clinton asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to hold hearings

on the treaty in the fall. It has been signed by 152 nations but

not yet ratified by the United States, Russia or China.

"It

is in America's interest," he said. "Why? Because we have already stopped testing."

The 1996 pact has been held up by that panel's chairman, Sen.

Jesse Helms, R-N.C., in a dispute with the administration over arms

control agreements between the United States and Russia.

Clinton intensified his campaign on behalf of the treaty at the ceremony

at nearby Fort Myer in Arlington, Va., celebrating the 50th anniversary

of the creation of the office of chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Six of the 14 men who have served in the post attended, including the present chairman, Gen. Henry Shelton. Clinton praised those who have held the post, the top uniformed military officer in the country, calling the position "indispensable" to presidents.

"There will come a time in the service of every president my time has come unfortunately on several occasions when you have to have the honest advice of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. And sometimes, it is the last thing in the world that you want to hear."

As commander-in-chief, Clinton also praised the military and celebrated the recent victory in the Balkans. Still, Clinton added,

"We know not every battle will be like Kosovo. Not every battle can be won from the air."

Clinton used the occasion to step up the White House campaign on behalf of the test ban treaty, noting that four former Joint Chiefs chairmen Colin Powell, David C. Jones, William J. Crowe and John Shalikashvili publicly supported the pact.

It remains bottled up in the Foreign Relations Committee, where Helms is holding it hostage to other measures. Mainly, Helms wants the administration to send to the Senate changes in the landmark 1972

Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty agreed to by Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin in 1996.

But the administration wants to wait until the Russian parliament first ratifies a later arms-reduction pact, the so-called START II agreement to reduce American and Russian

warheads
to a maximum of 3,500 each.
Although administration officials
had hoped the Duma, the
Russian parliament's lower house, would
take up that measure when
it reconvenes next month, the timetable
could be affected by
Yeltsin's firing today of his foreign minister
and Cabinet.

APE- 08/09/99 12:01:00

FM: UPI

9494(UPI
Spotlight)<
Clinton prods Senate on test ban treaty<
FORT MYER,
Va., Aug. 9 (UPI) President Clinton, in an address
celebrating
the 50th anniversary of the post of chairman of the
military's Joint
Chiefs of Staff, (Monday) urged the Senate to ratify
the Comprehensive
Test Ban Treaty to permanently end nuclear testing. In
a formal
ceremony at Fort Myer in Virginia, Clinton said the CTBT ``will
strengthen
national security, not only of the United States, but of
people
around the world." He added, ``This will help the new chair of
the
Joint Chiefs in the future, not only to prepare for war, but to
avoid
it."

<

UPI- 08/09/99 11:58:00

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 8/9/99 7:58:57 PM
FROM Witkowsky, Anne A.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: CTBT Press [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Andreasen, Steven P. (DEFENSE)

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY**

Nice.

-----Original Message-----

From: Andreasen, Steven P.
(DEFENSE)

Sent: Monday, August 09, 1999 6:19 PM

To: @PRESS - Public

Affairs; @RUDMAN; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @SPEECH - NSC
Speechwriters

Cc: @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @VP - VP Natl Security
Affairs; Sutphen, Mona K. (NSA); Crocker, Bathsheba N. (NSA)

Subject: FW:

CTBT Press [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

I like the title

...

FM: AP/West

^Congress goes on recess, Clinton goes on the
offensive<

^By KEVIN GALVIN=

^Associated Press Writer=

ATLANTA

(AP) With Congress away on summer recess, President
Clinton accused

the Senate on Monday of dragging its feet on
judicial nominations

and a treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests.

The president also

took a jab at House appropriators for voting
to dismantle one of

his favorite domestic programs.

Clinton's offensive, which started
with two events in Washington

and was continuing in a speech to the American Bar Association in Atlanta, came as members of the Republican-controlled Congress were in their home districts trumpeting a \$792 billion tax-cut package. Clinton has promised to veto that package.

In front of the ABA, Clinton was upbraiding the Senate for a confirmation process that allows individual senators to block nominations for political leverage.

Clinton has nominated 61 federal judges this year, but only 11 have been confirmed by the Senate. The administration, in materials prepared for Monday's address, warned that ``the mounting vacancy crisis is affecting the quality of the courts."

The delay has been attributed in part to a standoff between the administration and Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, over Hatch's wish to have a friend and former aide, Ted Stewart, appointed to the federal bench in Utah.

In a letter to Clinton on Sunday, Hatch said action on judicial nominations has proceeded ``in a balanced and thorough manner."

Hatch said more than a dozen judicial nominations were made within the last two months. He added that the committee's review of many of nominees cannot be started because the panel has not received the background material needed to assess their fitness for the bench.

In the three-page letter, Hatch said the Senate's ``solemn responsibilities ... require that this committee review thoroughly the records of each nominee to ensure that he, or she, is capable and qualified to serve."

Clinton started the day by urging the Senate Foreign Relations

Committee
to hold hearings this fall on the comprehensive test ban
treaty.
The treaty has been signed by 152 nations but has not yet
been ratified
by the United States, Russia or China.
In a celebration of the
50th anniversary of the Joint Chiefs of
Staff at Fort Myer, Va.,
Clinton said the treaty was in the best
interests of the United
States ``because we have already stopped
testing."
Sen. Jesse
Helms, the North Carolina Republican who chairs the
Senate Foreign
Relations Committee, has blocked action on the test
ban because
of a dispute with the administration over arms control
agreements
between the United States and Russia.
The president also spoke
at a ceremony for graduates of
AmeriCorps before heading for the
lawyers meeting in Atlanta.
Clinton said a Republican effort to
eliminate funding for the
volunteer service program demonstrates
that Republicans ``know they
can't pay for their tax cut without
big cuts" in existing
programs.
The House Appropriations Committee
voted to cut all funds for
the program in the fiscal year that begins
Oct. 1. The domestic
Peace Corps project has been one of Clinton's
proudest
achievements.

APW- 08/09/99 16:30:00

-----Original

Message-----

From: Andreasen, Steven P. (DEFENSE)

Sent: Monday,

August 09, 1999 4:07 PM

To: @PRESS - Public Affairs; @RUDMAN; @LEGISLAT
- Legislative Affairs; @SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters

Cc: @DEFENSE

- Defense Policy; @VP - VP Natl Security Affairs; Sutphen, Mona K.
(NSA); Crocker, Bathsheba N. (NSA)
Subject: FW: CTBT Press [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Also:

President's remarks on CTBT just ran at the top of the hour on CNN
Headline News ...

-----Original Message-----

From: Andreassen,

Steven P. (DEFENSE)

Sent: Monday, August 09, 1999 12:58 PM

To: @PRESS

- Public Affairs; @RUDMAN; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @SPEECH

- NSC Speechwriters

Cc: @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @VP - VP Natl
Security Affairs

Subject: CTBT Press [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

Three

wire reports from today's CJCS Event ...

FM: AP/Bloomberg

^BC-clinton-test-ban<

Clinton

Urges U.S. Senate to Ratify Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

^By Richard

Keil<

^c.1999 Bloomberg News<

Arlington, Virginia, Aug. 9 (Bloomberg)

-- President Bill Clinton

urged the U.S. Senate to ratify a comprehensive
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treaty, saying in a speech to top U.S. military
personnel that the

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The treaty has already

been signed by 152 nations, among them nuclear powers France, the U.K., Russia, and China. While the U.S. has stopped testing, the treaty stands no chance of worldwide acceptance unless the U.S., the greatest nuclear power, formally embraces it, Clinton said.

Conservative Republicans in the Senate oppose the treaty, saying it could harm U.S. military readiness. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, has blocked a Senate vote, demanding that debate on the test ban treaty be accompanied by revisions to another arms control accord, the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty. Clinton's new call for a vote on the test ban treaty came as Russian President Boris Yeltsin sacked his government for the fourth time in 17 months, sending the Russian ruble tumbling. 'Policies, Not Personalities'

Clinton didn't mention the shakeup in his speech today, and his aides said the installation of Vladimir Putin as Russia's new prime minister and primary negotiator of nuclear policy questions shouldn't set back relations between the two countries. "Clearly, this is within President Yeltsin's prerogative," said National Security Council spokesman David Leavy. "We work with the Russian government on the basis of policies, not personalities." Neither Clinton nor any of his top advisers have spoken to Russian leaders today, Leavy said. The impasse between Helms and Clinton over ratifying the test ban treaty centers on whether ratifying the test ban will make it harder for the U.S. to prepare for the possibility of nuclear

war. Four former Joint Chiefs of Staff have signed a statement saying that ratifying the test ban treaty won't have any effect on America's ability to prepare for war. Helms essentially controls the debate, however, because supporters of the treaty would need 60 votes under Senate rules to force a vote over his opposition. So far, Democrats have yet to gather enough support from moderate Republicans to muster the needed 60 votes. Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott has also been unwilling to use his authority to bring the measure to the floor.

Global Warming Accord
Nonetheless, Clinton urged the Senate to act after it returns in September from a five-week recess.

"This will help the Joint Chiefs in the future not only to prepare for war, but to avoid it," Clinton said.

Some senators, including Helms, also have attempted to tie the fate of the treaty to the 1997 Kyoto agreement to cut emissions of pollutants linked to global warming. That accord also awaits Senate ratification.

Opponents say the Kyoto accord would saddle U.S. businesses with tougher pollution cleanup requirements than companies in developing nations such as China, putting U.S. industries at a competitive disadvantage.

The U.S. is the world's No. 1 polluter, though China has been closing the gap.

At the same time, Clinton and Yeltsin have made some headway on the ABM issue, agreeing last month to discuss ways to amend the treaty.

The change in Yeltsin's government won't alter U.S. insistence that the two nations must continue to make process

on the ABM treaty, Leavy
said.
Clinton has said the Kyoto and
ABM accords should be considered
separately from the test ban measure.
--Richard
Keil in Washington, (202) 624-1884/rdm
-0- (BN) Aug/09/1999 12:46

BB-F 08/09/99 12:44:00

FM: AP/East

^Clinton prods Senate
to pass nuclear test ban treaty<
^By TOM RAUM=
^Associated Press
Writer=
WASHINGTON (AP) President Clinton prodded the Senate
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a military ceremony it would ``strengthen national
security, not
only of the United States, but of people around the
world."

Clinton asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to hold
hearings
on the treaty in the fall. It has been signed by 152
nations but
not yet ratified by the United States, Russia or China.
``It
is in America's interest," he said. ``Why? Because we have
already
stopped testing."
The 1996 pact has been held up by that panel's
chairman, Sen.
Jesse Helms, R-N.C., in a dispute with the administration
over arms
control agreements between the United States and Russia.

Clinton intensified his campaign on behalf of the treaty at the
ceremony
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50th anniversary
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Six of the 14 men who have served in the post attended, including the present chairman, Gen. Henry Shelton. Clinton praised those who have held the post, the top uniformed military officer in the country, calling the position "indispensable" to presidents.

"There will come a time in the service of every president my time has come unfortunately on several occasions when you have to have the honest advice of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. And sometimes, it is the last thing in the world that you want to hear."

As commander-in-chief, Clinton also praised the military and celebrated the recent victory in the Balkans. Still, Clinton added, "We know not every battle will be like Kosovo. Not every battle can be won from the air." Clinton used the occasion to step up the White House campaign on behalf of the test ban treaty, noting that four former Joint Chiefs chairmen Colin Powell, David C. Jones, William J. Crowe and John Shalikashvili publicly supported the pact.

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had hoped the Duma, the Russian parliament's lower house, would take up that measure when it reconvenes next month, the timetable could be affected by Yeltsin's firing today of his foreign minister and Cabinet.

APE- 08/09/99 12:01:00

FM: UPI

9494(UPI
Spotlight)<
Clinton prods Senate on test ban treaty<
FORT MYER,
Va., Aug. 9 (UPI) President Clinton, in an address celebrating the 50th anniversary of the post of chairman of the military's Joint Chiefs of Staff, (Monday) urged the Senate to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to permanently end nuclear testing. In a formal ceremony at Fort Myer in Virginia, Clinton said the CTBT ``will strengthen national security, not only of the United States, but of people around the world." He added, ``This will help the new chair of the Joint Chiefs in the future, not only to prepare for war, but to avoid it."

<

UPI- 08/09/99 11:58:00

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 8/23/99 2:06:11 PM
FROM Stromseth, Jane E. (MULTI)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Jesse Helms and the ILO Child Labor Convention [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Shapiro, Daniel B. (LEGIS)
CARBON_COPY Lackey, Miles M. (LEGIS)

TEXT_BODY

Thanks, Dan -- your thoughts on this make alot of sense to me. And thanks for calling Sarah!

-----Original Message-----

From: Shapiro,
Daniel B. (LEGIS)
Sent: Monday, August 23, 1999 1:40 PM
To: Stromseth,
Jane E. (MULTI)
Cc: Lackey, Miles M. (LEGIS)
Subject: RE: Jesse
Helms and the ILO Child Labor Convention [UNCLASSIFIED]

One possibility would be to approach Helms and Biden and offer to include them in the ILO event, as a possible inducement to early ratification. It may be that Helms has zero interest in appearing with the ILO D-G, even on a family-friendly issue like child labor, but we'd have to gauge that. If he is not interested, we'd have to be careful. If ratification appeared to be imminent, a big event might not help us by making him defensive or unhappy about the appearance of caving to Administration pressure. Any event under these circumstances would have to be delicately calibrated to make sure the tone did not hurt our cause. If ratification looks unlikely this year, then an event probably doesn't hurt us, and would be a chance to underscore our support for it. Helms' and Biden's key people are out on travel this week, so I don't think we will get a good picture on prospects until early Sept., maybe even after Labor Day. I will call Sarah to discuss.

-----Original Message-----

From: Stromseth, Jane
E. (MULTI)
Sent: Thursday, August 19, 1999 7:07 PM

To: Shapiro,
Daniel B. (LEGIS)
Cc: Lackey, Miles M. (LEGIS)
Subject: Jesse
Helms and the ILO Child Labor Convention [UNCLASSIFIED]

Dan:
the President transmitted the ILO child labor convention to the Senate this month just before it went out of session. As you may remember, we discussed whether we should transmit the convention sooner (yes) and in a low-key manner (yes) in order to maximize prospects for favorable consideration by the SFRC. We received some good press and some positive noises from Biden's and Helm's staff.

Gene
Sperling had hoped to do a big roll-out for the transmittal but was persuaded by Labor, us, and others to keep it low-key. The question of a big event has arisen again: the Director-General of the ILO will be in Washington in late September, and Secretary Herman (and others) are seeking a mtg with the President. If that happens, the Director-General's presence in DC presents an opportunity for a child labor event, including to highlight the ILO convention. Sarah Rosen Wartell of the NEC would like your and Miles' views on whether a big event focussing on the ILO convention is a good idea or not in terms of good relations with Helms and the SFRC more generally on ratification. I'll be out tomorrow, but Sarah would appreciate it if you could give her a call on this at 65386. Thanks!

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 9/14/99 2:01:17 PM
FROM Bartlett, L. June (EXSEC)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Congressional Leadership List [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Burrell, Christina L. (LEGIS)

CARBON_COPY Bartlett, L. June (EXSEC)
Dejban, Donna D. (NSA)
Gray, Wendy E. (NSA)
Hilliard, Brenda I. (EXSEC)
Joshi, M. Kay (EXSEC)
Millison, Cathy L. (EXSEC)
Wasserman, Elaine P. (EXSEC)

TEXT_BODY Chris,

Again, thanks for your help -- below is the list I created
from the one you provided, for your future use.

June

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT CONG LEADERSHIP LIST SEP99.doc
CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP - September 14, 1999

Dear Mr. Leader:
The Honorable Trent Lott
Majority Leader
United States Senate
S. 230 Capitol Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-7010

Dear Mr. Leader:
The Honorable Thomas A. Daschle
Minority Leader
United States Senate
S.221 Capitol Building
Washington, DC. 20510-7020

Dear Mr. Speaker:
The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert
Speaker of the
House of Representatives
H. 232 Capitol Building
Washington,, D.C. 20515-6501

Dear Mr. Leader:
The Honorable Richard A. Gephardt
Democratic Leader
House of Representatives
H. 204 Capitol Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-6537

Dear Mr. Chairman:
The Honorable Ted Stevens
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
128 Capitol Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-6025

Dear Senator Byrd:
The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
128 Capitol Building
Washington, D. C. 20510-6025

Dear Mr. Chairman:
The Honorable John W. Warner
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate
228 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20520-6050

Dear Carl:
The Honorable Carl Levin
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate
228 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20520-6050

Dear Mr. Chairman:
The Honorable Jesse Helms
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations

United States Senate
450 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-6225

Dear Joe:
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
450 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-6225

Dear Mr. Chairman:
The Honorable Richard C. Shelby
Chairman
Select Committee on Intelligence
United States Senate
211 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-6475

Dear Mr. Vice Chairman:
The Honorable Robert J. Kerrey
Vice Chairman
Select Committee on Intelligence
United States Senate
211 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-6475

Dear Mr. Chairman:
The Honorable C. W. Young
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
H. 218 Capitol Building
Washington, D. C. 20515-6015

Dear Dave:
The Honorable David R. Obey
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
H. 218 Capitol Building
Washington, D. C. 20515-6015

Dear Mr. Chairman:
The Honorable Floyd Spence
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
House of Representatives

2120 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-6035

Dear Ike:
The Honorable Ike Skelton
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on Armed Services
House of Representatives
2120 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-6035

Dear Mr. Chairman:
The Honorable Benjamin A. Gilman
Chairman
Committee on International Relations
House of Representatives
2170 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-6128

Dear Sam:
The Honorable Sam Gejdenson
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on International Relations
House of Representatives
2170 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-6128

Dear Mr. Chairman:
The Honorable Porter J. Goss
Chairman
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
H. 405 Capitol Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-6415

Dear Julian:
The Honorable Julian C. Dixon
Ranking Minority Member
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
H. 405 Capitol Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-6415

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 9/22/99 5:33:58 PM
FROM Maxfield, Nancy H. (EUR)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Partnership for Peace package [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Witkowsky, Anne A. (DEFENSE)

CARBON_COPY
TEXT_BODY Anne, per our conversation in the hall, here is the package.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 6525 president.doc

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
LARRY STEIN

SUBJECT: Report to Congress on Implementation of NATO's
Partnership for Peace
Initiative

Purpose

Forward the annual Presidential Report to Congress on
Implementation of NATO's
Partnership for Peace Initiative.

Background

In accordance with Section 514(a) of Public Law 103-236, and

Section 205 of the
NATO Participation Act of 1994 (Title II of Public Law 103-447), the
Department
of State has submitted a draft Presidential report on NATO's
Partnership for
Peace developments through July 15, 1999, for your approval and
transmittal to
the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee
on
International Relations of the House of Representatives. This report
has been
cleared by the Department of Defense, including the Joint Staff.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the transmittal letters at Tab A.

Attachments
Tab A Transmittal Letters
Tab B Report to Congress

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cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 6525 helms letter.doc

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Section 514(a) of Public Law 103-236, I am
submitting to you
this report on implementation of the Partnership for Peace (PfP).

As noted in last year's Report to Congress, PfP has been a critical tool in helping all the Partners, regardless of their desire to join NATO, to build stronger ties with the Alliance and develop closer cooperative relationships with all their neighbors. As you will see from the attached Report, NATO Allies and Partners have managed to create a fundamentally different Partnership through the Euro Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) and PfP enhancements.

The EAPC and PfP have provided a means for incorporating Partners into NATO's operation in Bosnia, assisting Albania in rebuilding its armed forces, and helping Partners in Southeastern Europe cope with the Kosovo crisis. Enhancements to PfP provide a solid foundation for closer NATO-Partner collaboration and a mechanism for Partners to develop the interoperability with NATO that will be necessary for future NATO-led Allied/Partner missions.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Jesse Helms
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

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September 22, 1999

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: ANTONY BLINKEN

FROM: PHILIP GORDON

SUBJECT: Report to Congress on Implementation of NATO's
Partnership for Peace

Attached at Tab I is your memorandum to the President transmitting his annual Report to Congress on Implementation of NATO's Partnership for Peace developments through July 15, 1999. The report is from the Department of State and has been cleared by the Department of Defense, including the Joint Staff.

The NSC received the incoming correspondence on September 3, 1999.

Concurrence by: Mark Tavlarides, Charles Allen and Anne Witkowsky

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Transmittal Letters to the Congress
Tab B Report to Congress
Tab II Incoming from State

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**REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE
DEVELOPMENTS THROUGH JULY 15, 1999**

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REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE PARTNERSHIP FOR PEAC

This report was prepared pursuant to section 514 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994-1995 (P.L. 103-236) and section 205 of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 (Title II of P.L. 103-447).

This report covers developments through July 15, 1999.

1. INTRODUCTION BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The Partnership for Peace (PfP), a U.S. initiative, was launched at the NATO Summit in Brussels in January 1994. At that Summit, NATO Heads of State and Government announced the establishment of:

"...an immediate and practical programme that will transform the relationship between NATO and participating states. This new programme goes beyond dialogue and cooperation to forge a real partnership -- a Partnership for Peace."

The January 1994 Partnership for Peace Framework Document sets out the following objectives for PfP countries to pursue, in cooperation with the Alliance:

- (a) facilitation of transparency in national defense planning and budgeting processes;
- (b) ensuring democratic control of defense forces;
- (c) maintenance of the capability and readiness to contribute, subject to constitutional considerations, to crisis response operations under the

authority
of the UN and/or the responsibility of the CSCE (now OSCE);

(d) development of cooperative military relations with NATO, for the purpose of joint planning, training, and exercises in order to strengthen their ability to undertake missions in the fields of peacekeeping, search and rescue, humanitarian operations, and others as may subsequently be agreed;

(e) development, over the longer term, of forces that are better able to operate with those of the members of the North Atlantic Alliance.

For all countries in Europe which seek closer cooperation with NATO, the Partnership for Peace has, to date, provided multiple avenues for practical political-military cooperation with the Alliance. This has been of significant benefit not only to those Partners seeking future Alliance membership, but also to those seeking greater familiarity with NATO procedures in order to maximize prospects of successful cooperation with NATO.

During the past five and a half years, PfP has continued to adapt and enhance its activities to become an integral component of the European security architecture. The substantial contribution of Partner countries to the Alliance's peace support operations in Bosnia and Kosovo are prime examples of the important role PfP is playing.

At the NATO Summit in Washington on April 23, Alliance Heads of State and Government agreed upon a revised NATO Strategic Concept that recognized PfP's role in the European security architecture and the Alliance's commitment to making PfP more operational. To this end, the Summit approved a comprehensive package of measures -- one of the seven key Summit initiatives -- called the "Enhanced and More Operational Partnership" which includes:

(a) Political-Military Framework for NATO-led PfP Operations. The "Pol-Mil

Framework" sets out modalities for more active Partner involvement in political consultations and decision-making, operational planning and command arrangements for NATO-led operations. It will dramatically improve Partners' ability to work with the Alliance in responding to crises.

(b) Expanded and Adapted PfP Planning and Review Process (PARP). Partners can participate in an improved planning and review process, modeled on NATO's own defense planning process. New Ministerial guidance and planning targets ("Partnership Goals") will spur the development of upgraded Partner forces and capabilities available for NATO-led operations in addition to PfP activities.

(c) Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC) for NATO-led PfP Operations. The Concept will improve the ability of Partner forces to work with the Alliance in NATO-led non-Article 5 crisis response operations. As Partners upgrade their capabilities through better peacetime military cooperation with the Alliance, NATO will in turn be better able to assemble tailored forces for such missions.

(d) PfP Training and Education Enhancement Program (TEEP). The TEEP will provide a structured approach to optimize and improve training and education in the Partnership and harmonize NATO and national PfP and "in the spirit of PfP" activities. In this perspective, Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council leaders endorsed three initiatives: the PfP Simulation Network (SIMNET) to increase interoperability by providing training via computer-assisted simulations; the PfP Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes to enhance civil-military education in national security and strategic-level military planning; and PfP Training Centers to provide -- as national facilities open to Allies and Partners -- training and instruction in a variety of security areas,

including languages, NATO staff procedures and peacekeeping.

Alliance Heads of State and Government declared in the Washington Summit
Communiqué:

"... Enhanced PfP has ensured that NATO-Partner co-operation contributes concretely to Euro-Atlantic stability and security. The participation of 15 Partners in IFOR/SFOR demonstrates the real-life benefits of PfP's focus on interoperability and provides valuable lessons for future Alliance-Partner co-operation. The presence of Partner officers in an international capacity in NATO military headquarters enables Partners to participate in planning for NATO-PfP exercises and NATO-led PfP operations. Enhanced PfP has also permitted NATO to take action to assist Albania and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with their unique security concerns."
POLITICAL FRAMEWORK

Consistent with PfP's overarching aims, NATO and Partner Foreign Ministers, in Spring 1997, established the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) as a new cooperative mechanism among Allies and Partners. The EAPC provides the overarching framework for political and security-related consultations and for enhanced practical cooperation under PfP.

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, speaking at the Spring 1998 North Atlantic Council Ministerial, told her fellow NAC Foreign Ministers:

"... As our institutions expand eastward, we must avoid creating a new dividing line, a new gray zone ... That is why NATO's Partnership for Peace has never been more vital. It is why when NATO takes action, we should strive whenever possible to do so with our Partners in the EAPC ..."

The Washington Summit Communiqué reinforced this concept:

"The EAPC and the PfP have transformed political-military relations

across the
continent and have become the instruments of choice when the
Alliance and its
Partners consult and act together in the pursuit of peace and security."
PARTICIPATING NATIONS

In addition to NATO's 19 Allies, 24 nations participate in PfP:
Albania,
Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, the
former
Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan,
Latvia,
Lithuania, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden,
Switzerland,
Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. No nations joined PfP in the
period
1998-99. The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland participated in
PfP from its
inception but, having joined NATO on March 12, 1999, they are now
participating
as Allies. Tajikistan, which is a member of the EAPC, has not joined
PfP.

2. PFP STRUCTURES

Despite PfP's significant enhancements since 1997, its fundamental
elements
remain the same.

PARTNERSHIP WORK PROGRAM (PWP) AND INDIVIDUAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS (IPP)

One of the principal tenets of PfP is that each Partner may participate
to
the extent that it wishes ("self-differentiation"). The Alliance, with
important
input from Partners, formulates an annual Partnership Work Program
(PWP), which
is a comprehensive list of all PfP activities, such as exercises,
conferences/workshops, and nationally sponsored activities open to
Partners. The
current PWP is valid for the period 1999-2000.

Using the PWP, each Partner then works with the Alliance to develop
its annual
Individual Partnership Program (IPP). The IPP states a Partner's
priorities for
PfP participation and -- based on these priorities -- lists its projected
PfP

activities for the year. During 1999, all 24 Partners, with the exception of Russia and Belarus, are expected to complete and agree IPPs with NATO (Russia and Belarus have suspended all PfP activity in the wake of NATO's action in Kosovo.)

Specially tailored IPPs for Albania and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are currently being implemented. These IPPs have been designed to assist them in dealing with the effects of the Kosovo crisis. In addition, Albania's IPP contains measures for assisting its military to rebuild after the internal Albanian crisis of Spring 1997. It includes a series of task areas, addressed by NATO and Allies, to assist the Albanians in priority areas such as ammunition storage, ordnance disposal, and a modernized command and control system. The Alliance maintains a small NATO/PfP cell in Albania (until December 1999) to coordinate and help implement these task areas.

POLITICAL-MILITARY STEERING COMMITTEE (PMSC)

The PMSC manages PfP programs and processes, including the development of the PWP and IPPs. The PMSC is a NATO body but meets regularly with Partners to address policy questions and ways to improve PfP.

PLANNING AND REVIEW PROCESS (PARP)

The Planning and Review Process (PARP) is the key PfP program for developing interoperability between Partner and NATO forces. The long-term objective is to help prepare Partner forces for joint operations with NATO, especially crisis response or peace support operations such as SFOR in Bosnia and KFOR in Kosovo.

To participate in PARP, a Partner completes a thorough survey, which describes its national defense policy, force structure, and budget. This survey parallels closely similar documents used in NATO's own defense planning. Based on this survey, NATO and the Partner agree to a set of "interoperability

objectives" (renamed "Partnership Goals" in the new PARP round) to provide specific targets for the Partner to develop interoperability with NATO forces.

Over the course of the PARP cycle (extended from two to six years in the new PARP

round), the Partner then seeks to meet these objectives through participation in

activities such as PfP exercises and adoption of NATO standards.

During this

cycle, NATO and the Partner conduct periodic reviews of the Partner's progress

toward meeting these objectives.

Seventeen countries (Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine)

participate in the current PARP round, which began with the PARP Survey in fall

1998 and "19+1" meetings with each of the countries in spring 1999 to agree on

their Partnership Goals. For Georgia and Switzerland, this is their first PARP round.

For countries that aspire to NATO membership, the PARP provides an idea of

the kind of defense-related efforts that will be required after entry.

PARP will

be augmented by the Membership Action Plan (MAP), which was adopted at the

Washington summit and is designed to help make NATO aspirants better membership

candidates. All PARP participants, including those with no interest in NATO

membership, benefit from an understanding of the defense review process used by

NATO members. It gives them an understanding of NATO terminology and language,

facilitating their cooperation and interoperability with the Alliance.

PARP also

helps relevant leaders in Partner countries to rationalize and prioritize their

defense plans and to justify defense expenditures to their parliaments.

In order to facilitate the process of building interoperability, the Alliance continues to make available to Partners various NATO unclassified

documents on NATO procedures, doctrine and operations. For example, NATO's own Defense Planning Questionnaire, sent to Allies every two years, is available to Partners. If they wish, Partners can use the Questionnaire to organize data as does NATO. Additionally, NATO has to date approved the release of 1,170 Standardization Agreements (STANAGs) and Allied Publications, which are available to Partners through the Partnership Coordination Cell in Mons.

The Washington NATO Summit endorsed the work of the December 1998

Ministerial in Brussels that agreed to a package of major enhancements to the PARP to make it more closely resemble NATO defense planning. These enhancements were commissioned at the NATO Madrid Summit in July 1997. The enhancements are described further below in Section 3, "EAPC Progress and Enhanced and More Operational PfP." PARTNERSHIP COORDINATION CELL (PCC)

The Partnership Coordination Cell (PCC) in Mons, Belgium is the central coordinating body for PfP military activities. The PCC consists of a permanent staff and liaison officers from all 24 Partner countries and 18 NATO countries (all but Iceland). The PCC works closely with NATO Military Authorities to plan and implement the military exercise programs, to develop the Partnership Work Program (PWP), and to develop PARP interoperability objectives. PFP STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT (SOFA)

The PfP Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) provides the basic framework for addressing issues connected with the presence of personnel from one PfP country in the territory of another. Eighteen Partners and all 19 Allies have signed the PfP SOFA, and 16 Partners and 13 Allies have ratified, accepted or approved it. A further additional protocol to the PfP SOFA was opened for signature in 1997 with a view to facilitating, where necessary, the provision of status for

NATO military headquarters and Partner personnel at such headquarters. (Pursuant to the authority of section 514(b) of the FY 1994-95 Foreign Relations

Authorization Act, the PfP SOFA was approved on behalf of the United States as an executive agreement. The United States is not a party to the protocols.)

EXERCISES

NATO-sponsored PfP exercises and nationally-sponsored "in the spirit of PfP"

(ISO) exercises remain the most effective means of building Partner interoperability with NATO. Exercises familiarize Partners with NATO military

procedures, doctrine and operations, and they promote a spirit of practical

cooperation at political and military levels. Exercises also help prepare

Partners for joining missions with NATO, such as SFOR in Bosnia and KFOR in Kosovo.

Seventeen NATO-sponsored PfP exercises occurred in the period July 1998-July

1999, two of them in the United States. ELOQUENT NUGGET, a PARP seminar, was

held in March 1999 and promoted parallel defense planning procedures mirroring

those of NATO. The theme of this seminar was the promotion of civilian,

democratic control of the military and impact of peace support operations on the

military, economic, and political life of a country. COOPERATIVE OSPREY 99 was a

command-post exercise at Camp Lejeune in June 1999 that aimed to increase

interoperability of NATO and PfP nations in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations.

United States Atlantic Command will be conducting fewer PfP exercises in the

United States. Future exercises will be designed to stress higher level staffs

with enhanced modeling and simulation tools in lieu of lower level, unit training

and large, expensive field training exercises. Simultaneously, Allied Command

Atlantic has invited Partners to participate in an increasing number of

regular,
non-article 5 NATO exercises.

In April 1999, the Washington NATO Summit provided the first successful demonstration of PfP Simulation Network (SIMNET) distributed education and training capability. Staff officers from 27 countries participated both in Europe and the United States in a real time simulation. Although currently an "in the spirit of PfP" program, the simulation network is expected to transition to include NATO-sponsored PfP exercises in the future. The United States is working to enable ACLANT and SHAPE to execute such distributed command post exercises in alternate years.

In addition to the U.S.-hosted exercises, the United States participated in 28 PfP and "in the spirit of PfP" (ISO) exercises in the past year. More

exercises were held with Partner units at the brigade or higher level; they were more complex in terms of the interoperability tasks executed; and Partners were more involved in the planning and directing of exercises in which they

participated. Some examples are the following:

- COMBINED ENDEAVOR began as a basic radio communications interoperability exercise in 1995 with 10 total nations. In 1999, it involved 30 nations - from the U.K. to Uzbekistan - and addressed more complex communication tasks, including defining C4 requirements in support of future combined operations.

- COOPERATIVE BEST EFFORT is a NATO PfP interoperability exercise designed to improve and enhance light infantry squad-level skills in tactics, techniques, and procedures to be used in a variety of Peace Support Operations settings. Last year, approximately 800 participants from 26 nations took part in Cooperative Best Effort 98 held in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In June 1999,

Cooperative Best Effort 99 brought together in Canada approximately 500 participants from 17 NATO and PfP nations to better their peacekeeping skills in a NATO-led multinational force.

Exercises also have been tailored more closely to NATO's "new missions" by transitioning from pure peacekeeping tasks to broader crisis response and peace support operation exercises whose scenarios include force defense and protection. Some examples are the following:

- Exercise COOPERATIVE ASSEMBLY 98, a peace support operation and humanitarian assistance exercise hosted by Albania in August 1998, included about 1,300 personnel from 14 NATO and other PfP participant countries. Scheduled activities included paratroop and cargo drops, vehicle checkpoint operations, and air support for casualty evacuations.

- CENTRAZBAT 98, building upon the first "in the spirit of" PfP exercise in Central Asia in 1997, was held at sites in Kyrgystan and Uzbekistan. A multi-national battalion (composed of soldiers from Russia, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and the U.S. Army's 10th Mountain Division) conducted a simulated peace support operation alongside the Central Asian Peacekeeping Battalion (made up of soldiers from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgystan). CENTRAZBAT 99 followed in May 1999 at CENTCOM headquarters in Tampa, Florida. U.S., Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Ukraine, and Turkey participated in a peacekeeping/humanitarian assistance seminar and command post exercise which focused on the use of force (for example, ROEs), campaign planning, training and education requirements, and civil-military cooperation.

- BALTIC CHALLENGE 98, the largest peace support exercise held during the period in the Baltic region, involved participants from the United States and

11

European nations. Training events -- including maritime convoy, mine awareness, counter sniper, patrol and aviation, parachute, medical, and humanitarian relief -- took place at sea, land and air training locations in Lithuania.

- SEA BREEZE 98, an exercise hosted by the Ukrainian Navy in the Black Sea, allowed units of 11 countries to practice humanitarian relief operations from the sea.

- Exercise RESCUE EAGLE 98, hosted by the Romanian Navy in the Black Sea, was a bilateral maritime and amphibious humanitarian relief exercise designed to increase cooperation and interoperability among Partner and Allied Navies along the Black Sea littoral.

3. EAPC PROGRESS AND ENHANCED AND MORE OPERATIONAL PFP

As one of seven key initiatives, the Washington Summit saw the strengthening of the NATO-Partner relationship and the further enhancement of PFP through the adoption of a package of measures called the "Enhanced and More Operational Partnership" (EMOP.) This package contained four primary components, which are each described further below:

- Political-Military Framework for NATO-led PFP Operations;
- Expanded and Adapted Planning and Review Process (PARP);
- Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC);
- PFP Training and Education Enhancement Program (TEEP).

This new Enhanced and More Operational Partnership builds on the PFP enhancements adopted at the 1997 Madrid Summit, which were reported on in last year's report and have now been fully implemented. For example:

- All 24 Partners now have accredited diplomatic missions at NATO headquarters in Brussels (Russia and Belarus suspended operations of their diplomatic missions in response to Alliance operations in Kosovo. The suspension was still in place as of July 15, 1999.)

- PfP Staff Elements (PSEs) have been set up and are now fully operational at seven NATO military headquarters and on the International Military Staff (IMS) to bring Partner officers directly into the planning process for PfP exercises and NATO-led PfP operations. Forty Partner officers from fourteen countries serve at these eight PSEs. The United States hosts one of the PSEs at ACLANT headquarters in Norfolk.
 - Separate from the national liaison officers that all 24 Partner countries have placed at the PCC, seven officers from five Partner countries now serve on the permanent staff of the PCC in an international capacity. One of these officers, a Bulgarian colonel, serves in a leadership position as head of the PCC's Education and Training Branch, with two Partner and two NATO officers reporting to him.
 - Most senior NATO committees are now open to Partners, providing for practical cooperation on a day-to-day basis. The following are among the senior NATO committees that now have Partner components: the Council Operations and Exercise Committee (COEC); the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD); NATO Consultation, Command, and Control Board (NC3B); the Committee on European Airspace Coordination (CEAC); NATO Air Defense Committee (NADC); the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC); and the Senior NATO Logisticians Conference (SNLC).
- EAPC PROGRESS**
- Created at the Sintra meeting of Foreign Ministers in Spring 1997 and endorsed at the July 1997 Madrid Summit, the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) associates and integrates PfP Partners even more closely with NATO's political processes. The EAPC is the political framework for the enhanced PfP program. It gives Partners a forum for deeper consultations with NATO and

therefore provides for greater Partner input into the shape and future of PfP, as well as providing them a voice in Alliance deliberations on broader European security issues. Partner participation in NATO-led PfP operations like SFOR and KFOR has been and will continue to be developed through the EAPC.

The EAPC has had an active year. Since last year's report to Congress, all EAPC members (with the exception of Tajikistan, which is in the EAPC but not a PfP participant) have now established missions at NATO headquarters, enabling broad participation in the near-daily meetings of the EAPC in various formats. EAPC continues to meet monthly at Ambassador level (i.e., all permanent representatives from Allied and Partner countries) and much more frequently at committee level (for example, the Political Committee, Political Military Steering Committee, and the Economic Committee in EAPC format). EAPC Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers of Defense met during the December 1998 Ministerials, and EAPC Heads of State and Government met during the Washington NATO Summit.

The Political Military Steering Committee in EAPC format was the main working body responsible for developing, refining, and approving the broad package of PfP enhancements adopted at the NATO summit under the rubric "Enhanced and More Operational Partnership." In these PMSC/EAPC meetings, Partners were closely involved in shaping the elements of this enhancement package. For example, Bulgarian proposals on improving multinationality within PfP ultimately led to the development of the PfP Operational Capabilities Concept (described below), and Swedish and Finnish contributions were extremely important in shaping the Political-Military Framework for NATO-led PfP operations (also described below).

The EAPC also took on a more practical dimension during the past year with the establishment of ad hoc working groups on three topics: peacekeeping, global humanitarian mine action, and efforts against small arms proliferation. These ad hoc working groups are structured to foster discussion and sharing of ideas among like-minded Allies and Partners, in order to result in practical cooperation and outcomes. For example, the EAPC Ad Hoc Working Group on Peacekeeping developed and agreed a "Compendium of Views and Experiences on Humanitarian Aspects of Peacekeeping," resulting in a set of common definitions (for use by the 44 Allied and Partner countries) in these subject areas that had been absent beforehand.

The EAPC has also been the main forum for discussion with Partners on Kosovo and Southeast Europe security-related issues over the past year. NATO political and military authorities provided daily briefings to Partners through special EAPC meetings during the air campaign. Also, partner interest in participating in KFOR was first gauged and then finalized during EAPC sessions leading up to the establishment of KFOR.

ENHANCED AND MORE OPERATIONAL PFP

The following four measures for an "Enhanced and More Operational Partnership" were adopted by Heads of State and Government at the NATO Washington Summit. They constitute most of the work currently underway in the PFP field and are in various stages of implementation.

Political-Military Framework for NATO-led PFP Operations

The "Pol-Mil Framework" enhances the Partner military and political role in the planning and execution of non-Article 5 crisis response operations. The Framework sets out modalities for more active Partner involvement in political consultations, the decision making process, operational planning, and command

arrangements in such operations. By institutionalizing the type and pace of contact through each phase of an unfolding crisis, the Framework will improve NATO's ability to work with Partners on crisis response.

KFOR is providing early, practical application to the Pol-Mil Framework.

The process for Partners to join KFOR was done according to the Framework: NATO

first sent out a request for Partners to express interest in joining the operation; interested Partners attended a force generation conference at SHAPE to

learn NATO's force requirements; twelve Partners then formally offered their

contributions. NAC approved the twelve Partner participants on June 24, 1999.

These Partners now participate in the political guidance and oversight of KFOR in

a "NATO+12" EAPC format.

Expanded and Adapted PfP Planning and Review Process (PARP)

The PfP Planning and Review Process is designed to provide a basis for

identifying and evaluating forces and capabilities which might be made available

for operations in conjunction with Alliance forces. The expanded PARP is

increasingly modeled after the NATO defense planning process. Each cycle has

been extended from 2 to 6 years (reflecting NATO's process), and, just as defense

ministers do for the Alliance's defense planning, NATO and PARP defense ministers

are to agree on Ministerial Guidance every two years, in order to provide

strategic direction for the PARP. The first ever PARP Ministerial Guidance was

still under discussion in July 1999 and will be finalized before the fall 1999

Ministerials.

PARP Ministerial Guidance also provides political instruction for the development of new PARP Partnership Goals (formerly

"interoperability

objectives"). The most innovative PARP enhancement is the new Partnership Goals

for Forces and Capabilities, which go beyond interoperability by allowing

Partners to volunteer to commit and maintain forces/capabilities for future operations in areas where they have expertise, such as engineers, supply and medical units, civil-military cooperation, and NBC defense. These combat support and combat service support activities represent areas that NATO Military Authorities have identified in which Partners could most usefully contribute in future NATO-led PfP operations.

Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC)

The purpose of this Concept is to improve the military effectiveness of Partner forces (both national and multinational formations) that will participate in NATO-led PfP operations. The OCC will also enable NATO in future SFOR or KFOR-like scenarios to put together tailor-made force packages including Partners, in a timely manner, for mounting and sustaining such operations. The OCC provides for enhanced "peacetime working relationships" between Alliance and Partner forces, including NATO assessment and feedback to Partners on the operational capabilities of their declared contributions.

The Washington Summit approved the basic concept, and NATO is currently fleshing out critical OCC details in 4 areas: 1) a pool of Partner forces and capabilities, including those available through multinational formations; 2) peacetime working relationships between NATO HQs and partner forces/structures, including via the Combined Joint Task Force concept; 3) assessment and feedback mechanisms on partner abilities; and 4) enabling mechanisms like host-nation support. A final report on OCC implementation is due to Ministers in December 1999.

PfP Training and Education Enhancement Program (TEEP)

The PfP Training and Education Enhancement Program will provide a structured

approach to optimize and improve training and education in the Partnership and harmonize NATO and national PfP and "in the spirit of PfP" activities. Its principal aim is to increase the ability of training and education efforts to meet current and future demands of an enhanced and more operational Partnership, focussing specifically on the achievements of interoperability. It also seeks to promote greater cooperation and dialogue among a wider defense and security communities in NATO and Partner nations. Based on proposals by Secretary Cohen during the 1998 Defense Ministerials, Heads of State and Government endorsed three initiatives for improving PfP education and training:

- PfP Simulation Network (SIMNET): This simulation network aims to expand training and lower its costs. The Network allows Allied and Partner military command staffs to train together from remote sites via computer simulation. A SIMNET demonstration exercise (with a peace support/humanitarian assistance scenario) was carried out during the NATO summit. During this demonstration, staff officers from 27 countries manned the exercise headquarters in Washington as well as remote sites in the Netherlands, Sweden, and Hungary. Simulation technology and practices will continue to be developed at the VIKING '99 simulation exercise hosted by Sweden in December of this year. The United States and Sweden have signed an MOU on cooperation in the field of simulation technology.

- Consortium of Defense Academies & Security Studies Institutes: The consortium will focus on civil-military education in national security and strategic-level military planning. Its aim is to enhance multinational education by linking defense practitioners, scholars, and experts into networks that facilitate sharing of knowledge. The consortium will extend the scope of PfP to include

universities and non-governmental institutes in addition to governmental bodies.

The first Consortium conference was hosted by Switzerland in October 1998, and

the second conference will be hosted by Bulgaria in October 1999.

The United

States and Switzerland have signed an MOU on cooperation in developing the

Consortium.

- PFP Training Centers: Newly designated training centers in Ally and Partner

countries will help enhance PFP activities, education, and cooperation.

The goal

is to develop a web of training centers, each dedicated to distinctive competence

in one or more fields of activity related to the PFP Work Program.

Examples of

potential training activities include peacekeeping, defense resource management,

and field training. Training centers are funded entirely by the host country.

To date, six states have received formal recognition of national facilities as

PFP Training Centers: Turkey (a section dedicated to educating Partners in its

General Staff College); Sweden (SWEDINT peacekeeping training/education center);

Romania (a regional training facility); Austria (International Peace Support

Command); Switzerland (Geneva Policy center); and Ukraine (Yavoriv field

maneuver area).

4. FUNDING

NATO FUNDING POLICY

NATO has a comprehensive PFP funding policy under which the Alliance uses

common funds to cover the overhead costs of running PFP. The funding policy

stipulates that Partners contribute their fair share for funding joint exercises

and will remain ultimately responsible for paying their own costs of

participation in PfP.

NATO's PfP funding policy consists of three categories of expenditures:
General Overheads, Military Exercises, and Specific Activities.

General Overheads entail the use of NATO personnel and facilities for PfP purposes. NATO personnel costs (salaries, travel and associated costs) are covered by NATO. Partners cover their own personnel costs. NATO fully covers the costs of the use of NATO facilities, except where the Partner's benefit from the use is easily quantifiable (e.g., rent or accommodation).

Expenditures for PfP military exercises are partly covered by collective funding (actual conduct of the exercise, public information center, visitors' bureau, and observers' program) and partly by individual nations. Collectively funded elements are paid jointly by NATO and Partners. Nationally sponsored PfP exercises and "in the spirit of PfP" exercises do not qualify for common funding and are governed by guidelines agreed upon by the participants.

Generally, expenses for attendance at specific activities other than exercises (e.g., workshops, seminars, training courses) are paid by those who incur them. For a limited period, NATO has agreed to provide financial assistance to qualifying Partners to cover a portion of the costs they incur by taking part in specific activities -- such as seminars, conferences, and workshops -- with the aim of encouraging participation in PfP. This temporary assistance is monitored by the Civil Budget and Military Budget committees.

The total NATO common-funded spending on PfP (including expenditures on exercises and financial assistance to qualifying Partners) in FY98 was \$24 million: \$15 million from the Civil Budget, and \$9 million from the Military Budget. No NSIP funds were expended.

The United States, our Allies, and some Partners provide varying

degrees of
bilateral assistance to help certain Partners participate in PfP. This
assistance supplements and complements the multilateral NATO
program. Specifics
are set out below.
U.S. ASSISTANCE

Warsaw Initiative

In FY96 Congress approved an Administration program entitled the
"Warsaw
Initiative" (WI) to provide bilateral assistance to facilitate Partner
participation in PfP, thereby bolstering Partners' efforts to achieve
interoperability with NATO forces. The Warsaw Initiative program is
split into
two parts: State Department foreign military financing (FMF) and
DoD O&M funds to
support Partner participation in PfP exercises and interoperability
programs.¹

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Using the Foreign Military Sales
(FMS)
program, the State Department provides FMF grants to Partners
primarily to fund
the purchase and transfer of non-lethal defense articles (equipment)
and services
(such as training). Equipment and services purchased with FMF
include:

- communications gear;
- English language training;
- search and rescue (SAR) equipment;
- computers;
- personnel equipment (such as night vision goggles, GPS equipment
and uniforms);
- command and control centers for the Regional Airspace Initiative
(RAI).

Warsaw Initiative FMF funding history is as follows:

FY96 - \$53.1 million
FY97 - \$67.3 million
FY98 - \$128.45 million
FY99 - \$61 million
FY00 - \$66 million requested

DoD PfP Exercise Support and Interoperability Programs: The second
part of the
Warsaw Initiative provides DoD O&M funds to support Partner
participation and in

exercises and in programs which enhance their interoperability with NATO. DoD O&M funding history for the Warsaw Initiative program is as follows:

FY96 - \$40 million
FY97 - \$49 million
FY98 - \$37.5 million
FY99 - estimated at \$41.4 million
FY00 - \$48.9 million requested

DoD O&M funds are used primarily to pay for:

- Partner transportation costs to and from PfP exercises, as well as for Partner consumables used during such exercises (fuel, rations, practice ammunition, etc.);
- Partner attendance at PfP or interoperability-related conference, seminar or other similar type of activity hosted by NATO or DoD;
- DoD studies on Partner force structure (such as C4) that help DoD better focus U.S. bilateral assistance to address Partner interoperability and military reform problems.

Most DoD WI funds are used to assist Partner participation in NATO-sponsored and "in the spirit of PfP" exercises in which U.S. forces or personnel also participate. Over the last three years, WI funding has enabled Partners to participate in several hundred exercises and exercise-related events and allowed Partner nations to integrate into the 5-year NATO and U.S. exercise and training cycles. These cycles focus on executing brigade and higher-level events, particularly emphasizing command post exercises and political-military decision-making simulations.

High priority is placed on Partner participation in exercises that support emerging multi-national formations, such as the Baltic Peacekeeping Battalion (BALTBAT) and the Polish-Ukraine Battalion. Priority is also placed on exercises that stress regional cooperation, such as the annual Centrasbat

exercise with participation from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan.

DoD Warsaw Initiative funds also support Partner attendance in DoD programs, which facilitate Partner interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces. These include:

- The Regional Airspace Initiative: The Regional Airspace Initiative (RAI) is designed to develop civil/military airspace regimes fully compatible and interoperable with West European civilian airspace organizations and NATO. Phase I of the RAI is a study of Partner requirements to build and operate an effective air sovereignty system. Phase II is implementation of the study results by the Partner.

To leverage national funds from Partners to begin Phase II implementation, the United States provides Warsaw Initiative funds (FMF) to cover the purchase of equipment for Air Sovereignty Operations Centers (ASOCs, or command and control centers) in each country if, in return, the country provides the funds for completing RAI implementation.

RAI phase I studies are now complete for the following countries and Phase II implementation (to include ASOC construction) is underway: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Bulgaria.

RAI Phase I studies have also been completed for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania. the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is under consideration for ASOC. Albania and Austria are not currently under consideration for ASOCs: Albania has had a significant change in status since the Phase I study was complete (due to internal upheaval in 1997 and damage to national infrastructure), and Austria is in a special category since it uses its

own money, and not Warsaw Initiative funds, for its RAI program. Phase I studies for Georgia and Moldova will begin in the second half of 1999.

- The Defense Resource Management Studies Program (DRMS): The DRMS program is a country-specific exchange concerning defense planning and force structure methodology that both sides use to guide resource management and procurement decisions. The goal of the program is to facilitate the establishment of a rationalized defense management system similar to those already in use by NATO Allies. The DRMS exchange has been particularly useful in helping DoD understand how the Partners plan and budget the procurement of defense equipment and other infrastructure needs. This helps us to better advise them on how to implement better strategic planning and budgeting required to revamp, and in many cases downsize, their military forces. Furthermore, understanding how to budget and plan are essential tools that Partner governments need in order to assert civilian control of the military structure.

The DRMS program is comprised of an initial six-month study of the Partner planning and budgeting process with follow-up visits to gauge progress in the evolution of their planning process. The following Partner countries have participated in the DRMS program, with the year of initiation of the DRMS program in parentheses. Countries with an asterisk were the recipients of a one week follow-up visit during FY99 to resolve technical problems and to assess the host country's progress in implementing a planning, programming, and budgeting system (PPBS) to reform their defense establishment. This visit is referred to as "DRMS II."

Poland (1994), Slovenia (1995), Romania (1995), Hungary (1995), Bulgaria (1995), Albania (1995), Czech Republic (1996), Slovakia (1996), Latvia (1996), Lithuania

(1996)*, Estonia (1996), Ukraine (1996), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1997)*, Georgia (1998), Uzbekistan (1998), Georgia (1998)*, and Kazakhstan (1999.)

Moldova's DRMS program will commence in the second half of 1999, as will a second DRMS for Ukraine. Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan are scheduled to receive DRMS II before the end of 1999.

- C4 studies: In these studies, DoD reviews the command and control systems of Partner countries to understand the current C4 architecture of Partner countries. This helps DOD to assess C4 interoperability with U.S. forces for contingencies such as IFOR/SFOR and to understand the C4 capabilities of these countries. The studies identify weaknesses in current Partner C4 architecture and propose corrective action that can be taken. Nations participating in C4 studies include the following: Czech Republic (1996), Poland (1998), Hungary (1999), Romania (1999), Slovenia (1999), and Bulgaria (underway.)

- Navigational aids study: DoD is studying the navigational aids currently employed in selected Partner airfields to facilitate USAF air operations with those countries. This initiative began when the United States was preparing to deploy with NATO as part of IFOR and continues as part of contingency planning. These studies also provide DoD information on areas where U.S. bilateral assistance could be helpful. NAVAID studies have been completed for the following countries: Hungary (1995), Czech Republic (1995), Poland (1997), Bulgaria (1997), and Romania (1998.)

- Defense Planning Exchange (DPE): In this program, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) hosts working-level Partner military and civilian officials for detailed exchanges on defense planning. The purpose is two-fold: to familiarize

them with how the United States builds a strategy-based, balanced defense program, and to encourage transparency by receiving formal briefings on their defense planning processes. Also, the DPE helps Partners address difficult defense planning and modernization decisions and enhances their intensified dialogues with NATO. Exchanges have been conducted with the following countries: Poland (1996), Hungary (1996), Czech Republic (1996), Bulgaria (1996), Kazakhstan (1996, 1999), Uzbekistan (1996), Romania (1997), Slovenia (1998), Slovakia (1998, 1999), and Ukraine (1998, 1999.)

Second DPE sessions with Kazakhstan, Slovakia, and Ukraine were necessary in 1999 due to change in governments or turnover of previously trained personnel. The first DPE sessions with Georgia and a second one for Uzbekistan have been scheduled for later in 1999.

- Defense Resource Planning Exchange (DRPE): This is a one-week seminar in which U.S. defense resource experts discuss with Partner counterparts the concepts underlying the planning, programming, and budgeting system (PPBS). The result is a design for a host nation version of the PPBS. Seminars have been held with the following countries: Bulgaria (1999), Kazakhstan (1999), and Poland (1999, pre-accession.) DRPE sessions with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Slovakia, and Moldova are scheduled before the end of 1999.

- Defense Public Affairs Exchange: Another important tool for civilian defense policy makers is an open and transparent public affairs relationship with national press. OSD/Public Affairs sponsors an information exchange with nascent public affairs offices in new Partner MODs to exchange views on how each tackles the important issue of communicating defense policy with the public. Exchanges have been conducted with the following countries: Hungary (1996),

Czech Republic (1996), Romania (1997), Poland (1997), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1998), Russia (1998), and Ukraine (1999.)

- Personnel and Readiness Exchange: Many of the challenges Partners face in reforming their military structures involve personnel and readiness issues. DoD hosts information exchanges between Partners and U.S. manpower experts to exchange views on how each side addresses issues such as quality of life, soldiers' rights, and retraining of retiring personnel. The Czech Republic and Hungary have participated in this program to date, however no new countries participated in the past year.

- Acquisition and Procurement Exchange: This program addresses Partners' limited experience with Western practices of acquisition and procurement, while giving us a better understanding of where and to what extent our Partners need to improve their capabilities. The Under Secretary for Acquisition initiated the first program in June 98 at the Defense Systems Management College at Ft. Belvoir with Hungary as the first participant. However, no new countries participated in the past year.

- Logistics Information Exchange: This program focuses on modern logistics support for military operations, the impact of host nation management and business practices on logistics, and logistics support of multinational operations. The Logistics Management Institute has been tasked with creating and organizing this exchange. Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Ukraine, and Slovenia have participated in the program to date. Exchange sessions with Georgia (late 1999) and Uzbekistan and Slovakia (early 2000) have been scheduled.

- National Defense University Exchange: To further enhance NIS countries'

understanding of NATO and increase their participation in PfP activities, DoD has initiated a one-week exchange program hosted by the National Defense University. Experts on NATO issues discuss aspects of the Alliance's organization and programs, with a focus on a Partner's specific need and interests. Ukraine was the first participant in this program, initiated during the past year.

- Defense Resources Management Institute Exchange: This one-week program, hosted by the Defense Resources Management Institute, seeks to further Partners' understanding of how the United States allocates and manages defense resources. Kazakhstan and Moldova were the first participants in the exchange, initiated during the past year. Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan are scheduled to participate in the program in late 1999.

Technical Assistance with Military Reforms

The United States has also provided bilateral assistance in support of defense reforms in Partner countries through OSD/EUCOM assessments. These assessments (commonly known as "Kievenaar Studies"), undertaken with OSD study funds, examine the defense strategy, capabilities and requirements of Partners aspiring to NATO membership and provide broad recommendations for action in each of these areas. Since January 1998, OSD/EUCOM completed assessments for Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Romania. OSD anticipates completing similar assessments for Slovakia and Slovenia in FY 2000. Assessments already completed are helpful to NATO aspirants in preparation of the defense portion of their annual programs under the NATO Membership Action Plan (MAP).

PfP Information Management System (PIMS)

PIMS -- a U.S. initiative that supports PfP -- is a computer network, using off-the-shelf hardware and software, designed to link Partner capitals with USG

and NATO facilities to plan exercises, share information, and deepen day-to-day cooperation. The establishment of close communications between Partners and NATO is important not only to overcome the practical problems of communications with Partner capitals, but also to ensure that Partners feel linked in a close, cooperative relationship with NATO. The network includes EUCOM, ACOM, and CENTCOM. This will enable U.S. and Partner planners to do exercise planning on-line, without the need for large planning conferences hosted by the CINCs at USG expense. The National Defense University (NDU) and the Marshall Center also are promoting cooperation in such "distance learning." As of July 1999, PIMS equipment is installed in the following twenty-two countries: Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Switzerland, Austria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Sweden, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Moldova, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan.

OTHER ALLIES' CONTRIBUTIONS TO PFP

Almost all the Allies have created assistance programs for members of PFP.

Many of these programs comprise training of all types, from defense planning and

budgeting to NATO procedures to English language training.

Examples of Allied programs for Partners are the following:

- Canada provides an extensive program of training for Partners in Canadian military academies and institutions, such as the Pearson Peacekeeping Center.

The Canadian program encompasses almost all Partners in PFP. Much of the

Canadian focus is on English and French language training and training young

Partner civilians to staff their respective defense ministries.

- Turkey's bilateral assistance is primarily targeted towards Caucasus and

Central Asian Partners, although its new PFP Training Center in Ankara will

eventually provide courses to all Partners. (This center is the first and only one to be opened by an Ally, using the modalities spelled out in the 1998 Concept for PfP Training Centers.) Approximately 400 Partner officers are currently being trained in various programs in Turkey. Ankara also provides \$40,000 in assistance to allow a Kyrgyz officer to take up residence as the country's first liaison officer at the Partnership Coordination Cell in Mons, Belgium.

- Denmark has been a leader among Alliance members in ensuring Baltic engagement in PfP activities and has been crucial in coordinating assistance from NATO and Partner countries to the Baltic States. For example, the Danes have contributed equipment, manpower, and other resources to help organize, train, and equip the Baltic Battalion. They also have established a Danish/German/Polish trilateral Army Corps to assist the Poles in their post-accession efforts to develop further interoperability with other Allies.

- In the UK, bilateral programs with Partners include a major English language training program in most Partner countries, high-level military visits and unit exchanges, extensive participation in all manner of PfP and ISO PfP exercises, and maintaining advisers and small unit trainers in many Partner countries. The UK operates a successful military resettlement and retraining program for Russian ex-officers.

- France has an active program of bilateral activities with Russia and Ukraine, although the past year has seen numerous cancellations due to financial constraints in Moscow and Kiev. Most of France's cooperation activities are with senior-level officers and are in the fields of professional military education and French language training. France has provided Ukraine and Georgia each with a field military hospital. Paris also provides expertise in disarmament inspection to a small number of officers from each of the Caucasus

and Central
Asian states and Moldova.

PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PFP

Some Partners also provide regular financial assistance, training, and/or expertise to other Partners in order to maximize recipient countries' opportunities for PfP participation. For example:

- Finland, through its "Estonia Project," has donated equipment to the Estonian armed forces (and trained Estonian officers in use of the equipment, mainly field artillery); provided expertise through "specialist" teams (in area such as conscript and reserve officer training, logistics and maintenance, and mobilization); and schooled Estonian officers in Finnish military schools (23 current Estonian cadets at the Finnish Military Academy). Finland also recently launched a program of training and material assistance for the Latvian and Lithuanian border guards, similar to an ongoing program for the Estonian border guards.
- Switzerland has been one of just two partner countries included in NATO's Senior-Level Clearinghouse meetings on assistance for both Albania and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Switzerland also offers a training course in "Emergency and Disaster Medicine" free of charge to Partner military medical personnel. In addition, along with the United States, Switzerland is at the forefront in supporting the PfP Consortium of Defense Academies with financial and personnel resources. It has obtained NATO designation of its Geneva Policy Center as a PfP Training Center.
- Sweden provides officers for the BALTBAT training team, courses free of charge to Baltic and Russian officers at its SWEDINT training facility, and financial assistance to Russian units to participate in Swedish-hosted PfP exercises. It has also provided financial and technical assistance in the

development of a
Baltic Defense College. Its SWEDINT peacekeeping training facility
has received
NATO designation as a PfP Training Center. Sweden is in the
forefront of
Partners providing human and financial resources to the new PfP
simulation
network and has signed an MOU with the United States for
cooperation in
developing simulation technology. Sweden will host a major
computer simulation
exercise ("Viking 99") in December 1999.

- Austria has obtained NATO designation of its International Peace
Support
Command as a PfP Training Center. The Command offers training in
areas such as
military observers, military police, and civil military cooperation free
of
charge to PfP Partner officers and NCOs. Austria has also been one of
the two
partner countries included in NATO's Senior-Level Clearinghouse
meetings on
assistance for both Albania and Macedonia.

- Ukraine has received NATO recognition of its Yavoriv field
maneuver and
exercise area as a PfP Training Center.

- Romania has received NATO recognition of its regional training
school on PfP
activities as a PfP Training Center.

5. MEMBERSHIP ACTION PLAN (MAP)

Although no invitations to join NATO have been extended at this
time, nine
Partners -- Albania, Bulgaria, Estonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic
of
Macedonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia -- are
declared
aspirants for NATO membership. As an expression of its Open Door
policy, at the
Washington Summit NATO adopted the Membership Action Plan
(MAP) in order to
acknowledge the aspirations of these nine countries and to help them
become
better candidates for possible membership. Although MAP is a
distinct program of
activities for aspirant countries, it builds upon methodology and tools

that have been tested in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace, in particular the PARP. However, its feedback and assessment mechanisms, its enhanced military preparation program, and its framework for reviewing bilateral and Alliance assistance, constitute measures designed specifically for aspirants that are qualitatively different from other PfP programs.

Most important are MAP's unique initiatives designed to help aspirants develop the capabilities of their armed forces, including by enhancing interoperability, to be able to contribute to the effectiveness of NATO and thus demonstrate their suitability for NATO membership. Examples of these measures include: tailored Individual Partnership Programs to better focus aspirants' participation in PfP directly on the essential membership related issues; annual Clearinghouse meetings in a 19+1 format with aspirants; a defense planning-type process for aspirants to develop and review planning targets covering areas most directly relevant for nations preparing their force structures and capabilities for possible future membership; and potential aspirant participation in selected, clearly defined phases of NATO-only exercises when Council decides to open these in accordance with current procedures.

To assist aspirants, the MAP program provides a list of activities from which countries may select those they consider most likely to help them in their preparations for possible future membership. Through MAP, Allies offer aspirants advice, assistance and practical support covering all facets of Euro-Atlantic security, including political, economic, defense, resource, and legal aspects. Decisions made by aspirants on the basis of this guidance will remain national decisions and will be implemented at the sole responsibility of the country concerned.

Though aspirants participate on the basis of self-selection and focus on specific elements of the program at their discretion on the basis of self-differentiation, MAP does not imply pre-designation or automaticity. Any decision to invite an aspirant to begin accession talks with the Alliance is still made on a case by case basis by the Allies in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Madrid Summit Declaration. Participation in MAP does not imply any time frame for any such decision nor any guarantee of eventual membership. Thus, active participation in PfP and EAPC mechanisms remains essential for aspiring countries that wish to further deepen political and military involvement in the work of the Alliance.

The ability of aspiring countries to contribute militarily to collective defense and to the Alliance's new missions and their willingness to commit to gradual improvements in their military capabilities will be factors to be considered in determining their suitability for NATO membership. New members of the Alliance must be prepared to share the roles, risks, responsibilities, and benefits and burdens of common security and collective defense. MAP offers aspirants a concrete prospect of more effective cooperation with NATO, with a clear focus on improving their candidacies for future membership. MAP will have a central role to play in future NATO enlargement and will contribute substantively to Euro-Atlantic stability and security.

6. CONCLUSION

PfP's position as a permanent part of the European security architecture has been reinforced by its inclusion in the revised NATO Strategic Concept, bringing to full circle the institutional evolution of PfP since its introduction in 1994. PfP continues to provide for a wide range of practical cooperation between the 19 NATO Allies and 24 PfP Partners, particularly since the full

implementation of PfP enhancements agreed in 1997. PfP continues to prove its "real world" value by preparing Partners to become more militarily capable to participate in operations such as SFOR and KFOR, and by enabling aspiring members to build the interoperability necessary for possible NATO membership. PfP's stipulations for consultations between the Alliance and Partners who feel a threat to their security proved valuable during NATO's air campaign in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as "front line" Partners gave valuable support such as overflight rights but were concerned about Belgrade's intentions.

The "Enhanced and More Operational Partnership" agreed at the Washington Summit lays the foundation for the type of Partnership the United States wants to see in the future. PfP and EAPC will remain the foundation and framework for:

- building closer interoperability for Partners with Allied forces;
- creating militarily effective Partner national and multinational forces and capabilities that can plug seamlessly into NATO-led operations;
- training and educating Partner military officers and civilian officials in NATO doctrine and practices;
- consulting between Allies and Partners on European security issues, the future of PfP, and operational oversight issues;
- preparing aspiring members to be the best possible candidates for membership, through PfP programs that support the Membership Action Plan.

U.S. commitment to and leadership of the Partnership for Peace and the EAPC, combined with our related bilateral initiatives and funding support for PfP activities, will continue to ensure a robust and effective Partnership for the 21st Century.

1 Although they have acceded to the Alliance, in FY99 Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic continue to receive limited and focused Warsaw Initiative assistance for interoperability programs that were initiated before their accession to NATO.

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