

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. report	Fact Sheet on Vehicle Accident in Bosnia [partial - ssn] (1 page)	03/23/1996	b(6)
002. report	U.S. government report (2 pages)	03/11/1996	P1/b(1)
003. report	U.S. government report (2 pages)	03/11/1996	P1/b(1)
004. report	U.S. government report (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
005. report	U.S. government report (2 pages)	02/14/1996	P1/b(1)
006. report	U.S. government report (2 pages)	02/16/1996	P1/b(1)
007. report	U.S. government report (2 pages)	01/29/1996	P1/b(1)
008. report	Re: Bosnia (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
009. report	Background paper (3 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
010. report	Re: meeting (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
011. resume	Re: Stanley Frederick Cherrie (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)
012. resume	Re: James Patrick O'Neal (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)
013. resume	Re: William Lafayette Nash (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)

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Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 15622

FOLDER TITLE:

Greece, Turkey, and Germany [binder] [3]

2013-0534-S

ry1723

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014. report	Re: meeting (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
015. report	U.S. government report (1 page)	03/21/1996	P1/b(1)
016. report	U.S. government report (1 page)	03/21/1996	P1/b(1)
017. report	U.S. government report (1 page)	03/20/1996	P1/b(1)
018. report	U.S. government report (1 page)	03/20/1996	P1/b(1)
019. report	U.S. government report (1 page)	03/20/1996	P1/b(1)
020. report	U.S. government report (1 page)	03/14/1996	P1/b(1)
021. report	U.S. government report (1 page)	03/14/1996	P1/b(1)
022. report	Re: Greece (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

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Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

**Background
On Bosnia**

Divider Title: _____

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FACT SHEET ON VEHICLE ACCIDENT IN BOSNIA

1. Death: PFC Bright, Floyd E. 463-41-2169
2. Next Of Kin: Bright, Floyd (Father), and Bright, Mary A.
(Mother).
12214 Woodspring Rd.
Houston, TX 77013
3. Injured: PFC Dory, Joseph E. (b)(6)
5. Summary Of Accident: At 222125 Mar 96, PFC Bright was killed when the REMMET he was riding in rolled off an embankment. He died on the scene. PFC Dory was injured and is currently in satisfactory condition. PFC Bright's remains have been flown to Ramstein Air Base and will be forwarded to the United States.

[001]

WASHINGTON DATELINE

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

DIST: BELL, CLARKER, DAALDER, EDDY, EISENHOWER, FEELEY, NODIST, PETERS, SAUNDERS,
SCHWARTZ, SESTAK, SHEEHAN, SIMON, VERSHBOW

PREC: RUSH CLASS: WASHINGTON DATELINE
DTG:

FM: AP/East

TO:

a0748

^AM-Yugoslavia-US Accident, 160 <

^U.S. Soldier Killed in Bosnia Vehicle Accident <

^With AM-Yugoslavia <

WASHINGTON (AP) An American soldier was killed and another injured Friday in a vehicle accident in Bosnia, U.S. officials said.

Few details were immediately available.

The soldiers' names were withheld pending notification of relatives.

It marked the second death of a U.S. soldier since the Bosnia peace enforcement mission began last December. The first was Army Sgt. Donald A. Dugan, who was killed by a land mine on Feb. 3.

The latest accident occurred at 9:30 p.m. local time (3:30 p.m. EST) near the town of Gornje Babine.

The injured soldier was evacuated to a mobile Army surgical hospital at Camp Bedrock near the town of Donja Visca, the Army said in a brief announcement from its base in Tuzla. His condition was not known. Copies of the announcement were made available at the Pentagon.

APE- 03/22/96 18:02:00

FROM:
SITREPT

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Background

KEY PROVISIONS OF THE DAYTON ACCORDS

The General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina was initialed at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio on November 21, 1995 following twenty-one days of high-level negotiations led by Ambassador Richard Holbrooke. The Agreement and its 11 annexes (including human rights and refugees) were formally signed December 14 in Paris. Taken together, these agreements and numerous side letters between the parties became known as the Dayton Accords.

The central tenet of the Dayton Accords is that Bosnia continues as a single multiethnic state within its internationally recognized borders. A new Bosnian constitution as agreed upon, granting substantial authority (including defense) to the two entities -- the Bosnian-Croat Federation and the Republika Srpska -- that make up Bosnia. Under the Accords, free and democratic elections in both entities, and for central government positions, will be held under OSCE supervision before the end of this summer. When formed after elections, the central government will have limited powers, but will depend on cooperation between the entities to operate.

The Dayton Accords are designed to create the conditions for peace in Bosnia. Whether peace takes hold will depend on the will of the parties. Only they can guarantee success. The military aspects of the Dayton Accords are closely tied to the civilian aspects of implementation. Satisfactory compliance with the military aspects of the Agreement during the first 3 months has established a foundation of security and predictability upon which the parties can ensure fulfillment of the spirit and letter of the Civilian aspects of the Agreement and the international community can increase its efforts to provide the people of Bosnia the necessary means to rebuild their lives.

U.S. Admiral Leighton Smith commands the International Force (IFOR) that is implementing the military aspects of the Agreement. The IFOR will complete its mission in December. Former Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt was named High Representative to oversee civilian implementation of the Dayton Accords, including reconstruction. Civilian implementation will probably require five years. A summary of the key provisions of the Agreement is attached.

Key Provisions of the Dayton Agreement

- Enables Bosnia and Herzegovina to continue as a single state, with full respect for its sovereignty by its neighbors. Constitution creates effective federal institutions, including a Presidency, a bicameral legislature, and Constitutional Court. Country will have a central bank with a single currency.
- Agreement settles the territorial issues over which the war was fought. The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will administer 51% of the country's territory.
- Sarajevo will be reunified within the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It will be open to all the people of the country. Checkpoints and closed bridges will no longer divide the city and its families. Gorazde will remain secure, linked to the Federation by a land corridor. The status of Brcko will be determined by arbitration within one year.
- Free and democratic elections to be held throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina on or about September 1. People displaced by the war will have the right to vote in their original place of residence.
- Agreement commits Serbia, Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate fully with the investigation and prosecution of war crimes and violations of international humanitarian law. Bosnia's new constitution specifically obligates its authorities, including the Serb Republic, to comply with the orders of the War Crimes Tribunal. Agreement prohibits indicted war criminals who refuse the Tribunal's orders to hold military or elected office in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Agreement commits the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina to respect internationally recognized human rights, grant human rights monitors unrestricted access, cooperate with the ICRC in the search for missing persons, and release all detainees. It creates a Human Rights Commission and a Human Rights Ombudsman with the authority to investigate and to act upon human rights violations.
- People will have the right to move freely. Refugees and displaced persons will have the right to return home or to obtain just compensation. Agreement creates a Commission for Refugees and Displaced Persons to adjudicate claims.
- The agreement obligates the parties to withdraw their forces behind an agreed cease-fire line within the first 30 days, establishes demilitarized zones of separation on both sides of the line. It provides for confidence-building measures, including the withdrawal of heavy weapons and forces to barracks and restrictions on military deployments.

- The agreement provides for the creation of a peace implementation force, or IFOR, under the command of NATO, headed by a U.S. general. IFOR will monitor the cease-fire and separation of forces. IFOR capable of implementing the agreement and defending itself. The agreement commits the parties to cooperate fully with IFOR.
- The agreement makes possible a comprehensive program of reconstruction assistance. International donors to help Bosnia's people recover their standard of living.
- A Resolution was passed in the UN Security council to lift the arms embargo against all the states of the former Yugoslavia. Trade sanctions against Serbia were suspended, but may be reimposed if Serbia or any other Serb authorities fail significantly to meet their obligations under the peace agreement.
- An "outer wall" of sanctions will remain in place until Serbia addresses other concerns, including Kosovo and cooperation with the War Crimes Tribunal. Sanctions on the Bosnian Serbs were suspended after they they withdrew their forces in accordance with the agreement. They will be lifted after free elections are held.

Background

STATUS OF CIVILIAN IMPLEMENTATION UNDER DAYTON ACCORDS

Central to the Dayton agreement's structure and eventual success are measures intended to create a suitable environment for the Bosnian people to rebuild their nation. These range from the creation of a new constitution to arms control talks. The picture on civilian implementation is mixed. Activities are underway across a broad front, and significant progress has been made in implementing key provisions (e.g., elections). But the impact on the ground is spotty. Reconstruction is also less visible than many in Bosnia had expected.

Elections. The OSCE succeeded in establishing a seven-member Provisional Election Commission (PEC) composed of Bosniak, Serb, Croat and international representatives. The PEC has adopted basic rules and regulations for local, entity and national elections. Elections are planned for August but meeting this tight deadline will require an extraordinary funding and organizational effort by both the Bosnians and OSCE.

Human Rights/War Crimes. The OSCE named Gert Haller of Switzerland Bosnia Human Rights Ombudsperson, as called for in Annex 6 of the accords. The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) is working with international support to locate and try war criminals.

Refugees. A key policy goal is the return of hundreds of thousands of Bosnians who fled their homes during the fighting. The Commission for Displaced Persons and Refugees is set to begin operations in Sarajevo shortly, as mandated in Annex 7. Many localities, however, are resisting the return of dislocated persons and attempting to limit the movement of other ethnic groups. While UNHCR is coordinating a multilateral strategy to help refugees move back, we expect that large numbers will hold off until the security environment improves and reconstruction shows more concrete results.

Police. The IPTF began operating in February and has deployed over 500 police monitors to Bosnia. The first contingent of 33 U.S. officers arrived in Sarajevo mid-March. An additional 166 U.S. monitors will deploy by early April. IPTF monitors are accompanying local police and working cooperatively with IFOR units. While their combined efforts have thus far not convinced many Serbs to remain in Sarajevo or prevented some acts of vandalism, they have helped to avoid violent confrontations between ethnic groups during the transfer of the Sarajevo suburbs to Federation control.

Humanitarian Aid/Reconstruction. The USG has obligated the entire \$85 million committed by the President at the Paris signing in December (see attached). The EU reports obligating more than \$80 million. The good aid programs have had a mass impact. But reconstruction -- to cost over \$5 billion for critical projects alone -- has only just begun and is less visible. Our \$200 million FY 96 package should pass Congress soon; \$145 million is slated for reconstruction projects.

Arms Control. Under the supervision of the OSCE, the parties successfully concluded talks on Annex Ib (Art. II) confidence building measures designed to restrict military activity and the location of weapons and troops, and exchange data on weapons holdings. More complex and difficult negotiations under Act. IV on weapons reduction are underway but progress is slow. The U.S.-supported Mine Action Center opened in Sarajevo this month to collect information on the location of mines and coordinate international efforts to train Bosnians in demining.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 20, 1996

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Quick Impact Assistance Package for Bosnia Nears Completion

The "Quick Impact" package of urgent assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina that President Clinton announced at the Paris signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement three months ago is beginning to show results. Nearly all of the \$85.6 million pledged by the President has been awarded and most projects have been successfully completed or are well underway. Further support for civilian implementation of the Bosnian peace agreement is awaiting Congressional approval of urgently needed funds and activities for the region.

The \$85.6 million Quick Impact package announced by President Clinton in Paris on December 14, 1995, funds 36 projects relating to humanitarian assistance, urgent reconstruction, and immediate rebuilding of key infrastructure. Of these projects, 15 have been completed and another 15 are either near completion or ongoing as scheduled. Grants are pending and sites are being selected for the balance of the projects.

The Quick Impact package has helped millions of Bosnians through the harsh winter months and the early stages of their country's rehabilitation. Emergency food and clothing have been delivered; home heating and electricity have been restored; emergency building and infrastructure repairs have been carried out; employment-generating activities have begun; and efforts to strengthen the Bosnian Federation and repair the human fabric of local communities have been initiated.

"Only when the people of Bosnia can readily see the results of peace will they come to believe that their investment in peace is worthwhile," said President Clinton. "We must work hard in the early phases of implementation to ensure that all Bosnians see that peace brings immediate and tangible awards. I am gratified to see that the Quick Impact package I announced only three months ago is bearing quick results."

The Quick Impact package is designed to jump-start the recovery process and represents the first part of a longer-term international effort to assist in the reconstruction and recovery of Bosnia. On February 21, the President requested \$200 million to fund civilian implementation efforts outlined in the Dayton Peace Accords. This request, which awaits Congressional approval, includes funds for reconstruction, demining, and police monitors and training. Activities funded by the request will focus on areas within the U.S. IFOR sector and Sarajevo.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 20, 1996

FACT SHEET

Significant Projects Included in \$85 Million “Quick Impact” Package

Food Aid: Began providing emergency food aid totaling 93,000 metric tons to 1.9 million Bosnians. Reopened bakery that will serve Sarajevo, Tuzla, and other cities (over 100,000,000 loaves of bread baked). Provided funds to feed 60,000 elderly citizens in Tuzla and Zenica.

Food Production: Funded supplies to resume agriculture planting, livestock production, and food processing. Will benefit 250,000 people in Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zenica, and Mostar.

Clothing: Funded project to produce 15,000 winter coats for children in Sarajevo and Gorazde.

Heating: Completed rebuilding 17 of 23 boiler houses in the Sarajevo gas system and replaced 6,000 residence gas connections. Over 120,000 residents benefited.

Water Systems: Repaired water pumps and equipment in Sarajevo, restoring regular water service to 180,000 residents.

Reconstruction: Signed agreement with contractor to begin mass replacement of glass in Sarajevo homes and businesses (over 752,000 square feet in 6 months). Projects on residential building repairs also underway in Sarajevo suburb of Dobrinja and multi-ethnic town of Busovaca.

Hospital Repairs: Completed repairs on hospitals in Sarajevo, including major winterization work, and began repairs on health facilities in two towns.

Road Work: Replaced road signs in Tuzla and set plans for repaving roads in spring.

School Repairs: Began project to renovate elementary schools in Bihac area (e.g., fix pipes, windows, and heating).

Radio Station: Repaired radio station “Kameleon” in Tuzla region. Station operates 24 hours a day and broadcasts VOA, RFE, and local public service programs.

#

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009. report	Background paper (3 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
010. report	Re: meeting (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 15622

FOLDER TITLE:

Greece, Turkey, and Germany [binder] [3]

2013-0534-S
ry1723

RESTRICTION CODES

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Background

WOMEN'S/CHILDREN'S/EDUCATION ISSUES

There appears to be little legal or social discrimination against women in Bosnia, although accurate statistics are not available due to the war. Women hold some of the most responsible positions in society, serving as doctors, judges and professors.

During the war, rape was one of the most frequently used tools of war during ethnic cleansing by the Bosnian Serbs. As a result of the war, many of the families in Bosnia are headed by women. For this reason, important programs aiding and assisting families are essential.

Several international organizations have programs focusing on helping women. The Delphi Organization provides technical assistance and training such as computer training and networking to local women's groups in the Balkan region. In addition, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) provides support such as trauma counseling to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

There is no societal pattern of abuse of discrimination against children. The war has had a serious effect upon the children of Bosnia. In addition to the shortages of food and clothing, closing of schools, and an environment constricted by sniping and shelling, the loss of one or both parents and other relatives will likely have a significant long-term effect on Bosnia's children and their attitude toward other ethnic groups.

In the course of the war, the Bosnian government reports that nearly 17,000 children were killed, 35,000 wounded, and over 1800 permanently disabled. In Sarajevo alone over 1600 were killed, 15,000 wounded, and over 3509 permanently disabled.

During the last three years, the most violent period of the war, education effectively came to a halt. If schools managed to operate, they were greatly restricted. There are severe text book shortages due to the destruction of the materials and lack of funding and because many people fled Bosnia during the war, there is also a shortage of teachers. Now that peace has come to the region, many Bosnians are trying to catch up with the schooling that the war has forced them to miss. CARE has helped to rehabilitate eight elementary schools near Bihac and provide them with school supplies and reconciliation training.

WOMEN IN BOSNIA

- Women must be included in the process of reconstruction and reconciliation.
- They can help stabilize the region and provide leadership in their communities. They need to be included in the upcoming election process and they need access to humanitarian assistance.
- It would be helpful to highlight the need to ensure that women are an integral part of rebuilding efforts, and that they are seen as peace-makers, policy makers and business leaders.
- Throughout the war, women worked to maintain their households, communities and local hospitals, while men were sent to fight or organize what economic activity could be sustained. Women became increasingly isolated and invisible to the international community. Nonetheless, women and their families sustained more casualties than soldiers, as they remained vulnerable to shelling and snipers throughout the war.
- Many women, as a result of terrible loss, are now single heads of household and widows.
- Women, who were victims of some of the worst human rights abuses of the war, continue to suffer from the traumas of the conflict. As you know, many of these women were subjected to torture, including rape as a weapon of war. These women continue to be at risk from the after-effects of trauma and from the potential threats from civilian and military forces in the region that have merely traded military for police uniforms. As peace plans move forward, protection and rehabilitation resources need to be mobilized for women.

BOSNIA BRIEFING

(2/28/96)

Information Sources: Dayton Peace Accords; UNHCR releases; Bosnian embassy, Pentagon and US Government contacts

A. Repatriation and Return

- Do refugee¹ women have access to information regarding conditions in the areas of potential return that UNHCR is working to disseminate?
- Are women involved in the decision to return? Are women and children's concerns/needs considered?
- Are families who are not able to return or locally (re)integrate due to continued ethnic hostilities able to remain in temporary protection/custody of UNHCR or the host government?

Mrs. Ogata declares that "as much as possible, people should be left to decide where they will rebuild their lives." UNHCR information officers will collect data on population movements and conditions in areas of potential return for dissemination to refugees and IDPs faced with the decision to repatriate. We don't know how this will be carried out or how many people the information will reach.

UNHCR further hopes that volunteers for return can benefit, within a specified time-frame, from the opportunity to visit regions of Bosnia while retaining the right to re-enter their host region/country and re-unite with family members remaining there. No further details are available on when and how this will be arranged.

We are not aware of any plan that UNHCR is endorsing or has proposed for continued assistance and protection of refugees who are unable to return due to continued ethnic hostilities. UNHCR has asked the continued patience of all host regions and governments, as the process of building refugees' confidence to return will be a lengthy and difficult one."

B. Protection and Landmines

- Is the physical safety of returning women and children adequately protected by local government parties and IFOR forces? Will their protection continue once having resettled?
- Are local authorities and IFOR forces giving high priority to ensuring the detection and removal of landmines, particularly in areas of potential return for refugees?

Mrs. Ogata pledges full security for all returning families. She also states, "I believe IFOR can play an instrumental role in providing a secure environment for return movements, and it has pledged its help in this regard." Annex 1 of the Peace Accords details IFOR's supporting tasks (not principal tasks), including "assisting UNHCR and other int'l. organizations in their humanitarian missions" and "observing and preventing interference with the movement of civilian populations, refugees, and displaced persons, and responding appropriately to deliberate violence to life and person..." Once having relocated, refugees are to be protected under agreements by all parties to uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms.

There are an estimated 3 million landmines laid in Bosnia and another 3 million in Croatia. The

¹ "Refugees" hereafter refers collectively to refugees and the internally displaced.

There appears to be no substantive provision in the agreement for how the "lawful owner" will be determined. We also don't know what the domestic laws and property rights entail. Of particular relevance, for example, is whether women generally held property deeds with their husbands, and if not, of what legal consequence is it to the Commission.

There is also concern that internally displaced women and their families, many of whom live in remote areas, will not have equal access to the Commission nor be informed of its purpose.

E. Citizenship/Families

- Is the Bosnian citizenship of returning refugees (of all ethnicities) legally recognized, as promised in the Dayton Accords? Have any families reportedly been deprived of their citizenship due to their ethnic origins?
- Will families having fled to Bosnia (i.e. Croatian Serbs who fled into Serb-held areas of Bosnia) be able to obtain Bosnian citizenship if they wish? Are there procedural or legal mechanisms in place to protect them from discrimination on the grounds of their ethnic origin or political affiliation?
- Will returning children born outside of Bosnia during the war be eligible for Bosnian citizenship?
- Does citizenship give families equal access to local social services (i.e. health services and education)?

Annex 4 of the Dayton agreement (the Constitution of Bosnia-Herzegovina) contains provisions on citizenship. It states that "all persons who were citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina (B-H) immediately prior to entry into force of the Constitution will be considered citizens of B-H." Further, no person shall be deprived of B-H citizenship "arbitrarily or so as to leave him or her stateless." Anyone having previously held citizenship will not be deprived of citizenship on "any ground such as sex, race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status." We do not know if such procedural or legal mechanisms exist to protect refugees from discrimination who are applying for citizenship for the first time. Nor do we know of mechanisms in place to ensure that children of returning or relocating families who have been born elsewhere (presumably while the family was fleeing or once having temporarily sought refuge) will be eligible for citizenship.

We have no information on the link between citizenship and access to health services or education.

F. Health Services and Education

- Do returning women and children have (and perceive to have) access to comprehensive health services?
- Do women and children have access to the mental health counseling offered through both international and local relief projects? Are their mental health needs being adequately met?
- Are the health needs of women and children (of all ethnicities) being considered as Bosnia works to reconfigure its health services?
- Do all returning children have access to community schools?

Previous WCRWC delegation findings reported that internally displaced women, in particular,

H. Reconstruction & Local Relief Efforts

Is an adequate portion of incoming reconstruction money (both from the U.S., NATO and European Community) allocated to provide the kind of services and aid required to meet the needs of the women and children?

Are international relief agencies, UNHCR and the donor community (World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) adequately supporting local relief projects in an effort to improve local capacity? In particular, is there adequate support for women-run local initiatives?

The international donor community should be releasing statements on their financial commitment to reconstruction in the coming months. In the aftermath of Dayton, it appears that the U.S. Government is primarily interested in supporting the rebuilding of physical infrastructure, in an effort to boost local economy. Our European counterparts, however, have remained interested in supporting psycho-social humanitarian work, in addition to physical reconstruction. Following is more detailed information on commitments made thus far.

The US government has given \$80M in assistance to the former Yugoslavia in FY96 to date. Roughly \$15M of this amount was given by the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration to UNHCR. Up to \$3M of the \$80M will be used for a special protection program to assist repatriating refugees, with the remainder (\$12M) going towards winter relief.

Most recently, the US government earmarked \$200M for reconstruction efforts in Bosnia. The State Department is trying to secure this money from existing funds within the Department of Defense, in lieu of having to ask Congress to approve a new legislative fund for Bosnia. Because of this political struggle, the funds are currently being held up at the Department of Defense, and no word is out yet as when the funds will be secured. Nevertheless, \$145M of this amount is earmarked for economic vitalization, \$45M for civilian police force training and monitoring, \$5M for demining, and the remaining \$5M for general operating expenses. Funds earmarked for economic revitalization will support "directed infrastructure improvements" and "unspecified reconstruction programs." Priority will reportedly be given to those programs which encourage the rebuilding of a multiethnic society. No further details are yet available.

In addition, UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) has requested over \$14M in assistance for "social reconstruction and capacity building" in the former Yugoslavia. A UNDP advance team has been sent to the former Yugoslavia to assess how UNDP will operate and how best to allocate its funds. We will likely have no further information until April.

To build local capacity, UNHCR has proposed aid to the social service sector through "direct support of local institutions and organizations rather than through international NGOs." UNHCR plans to provide technical advice and training, and "promote the greater involvement of local NGOs in the direct planning and implementation of assistance activities." "When and where possible, UNHCR may encourage and assist in the setting up of local humanitarian institutions."

We have the pledge of the wider donor community to support local capacity but we have no details on local organizations targeted for support.

Dayton agreement calls for all local authorities to assist IFOR in detecting and removing landmines. "Monitoring the clearing of minefields and obstacles" is one of IFOR's supporting tasks itemized in Annex 1 of the agreement. IFOR forces, however, will not engage in purely humanitarian demining missions outside of the area in which troops are stationed.

C. Housing

- Are local government and the relief community giving priority to providing housing for returning women and children?
- Is the housing provided adequate? Are housing decisions made equitably?

Mrs. Ogata announced that "UNHCR will immediately launch the Trust Fund for Shelter Assistance to enable returnees to engage in self-help projects to repair their houses." This will hopefully be in advance of a larger-scale shelter reconstruction programme funded by the World Bank and others. Until then, the international community is procuring plastic sheeting for emergency window repairs. The Dayton agreement also allows local authorities to accommodate refugees in vacant property on a temporary basis.

UNHCR further intends to monitor conditions in the operating ~~collective centers~~ (roughly 230) and maintain them to a liveable standard. No further details are available.

We don't know of any priority system established to determine who has more urgent need of housing. Nor do we know of the adequacy of the housing being offered.

D. Property

Do existing domestic laws and property rights give returning widows, single heads of household and daughters legal right to their family's former property? Is that right respected by the local commission established to decide all property claims?

- If their families' homes have been destroyed, are these women equally entitled to the just compensation promised by the Commission?
- Are there any reports of women being coerced to drop their property claims, or accept inadequate compensation or property lease arrangements?
- Are women and families living in remote areas familiar with the Commission? Do they have equal access to it?

Annex 7 of the Dayton agreement states, "All refugees and displaced persons...shall have the right to have restored to them property of which they were deprived in the course of hostilities since 1991 and to be compensated for any property that cannot be restored to them." A newly established Commission for Displaced Persons and Refugees will receive and decide any property claims in Bosnia. The Commission will determine "the lawful owner of the property" ("considering domestic laws and property rights") and then either award return of property, pay just compensation, or arrange a satisfactory lease agreement, whichever is in the claimant's interests. (Recent reports indicate that no member of the Commission is a woman, including those international members nominated recently by the U.S. State Department.)

complained of not having access (or perhaps not perceiving to have access) to local health services. Is this still the case?

The relief community has established programs targeted to meet the health needs of women and children. The Women's Commission is lobbying for continued support of these programs, both international and local initiatives. It is critical that women and children have improved access to such services.

We have no information on how the health systems are being reconfigured or whose interests are being met. We do know, however, that UNHCR will support the existing or remaining health infrastructure through small scale rehabilitation. The redesign of the health system, though, may prove an excellent opportunity for improving services available to women of all populations.

We have no information on children's access to education. We do know, however, that UNHCR is coordinating small scale regional rehabilitation, paying "particular attention to areas with a relatively low number of operational schools." The intent is presumably to enable more children to return to school sooner.

G. Economic Self-Sufficiency

- Is an adequate portion of the material assistance UNHCR has promised to support the initial reintegration of returnees in their old or new communities earmarked for women and children?
- Will UNHCR's pledge to help boost the economy by supporting local production include support for women's businesses?
- Do professional services (e.g. vocational training, education, economic planning) exist to help re-integrate returning refugee families into the new economy? In particular, do widows and single heads of household have access to vocational training?

Mrs. Ogata states that "UNHCR's material assistance will be aimed at supporting actual return or relocation movements as well as the initial reintegration of the returnees in their old or new communities." In addition, "every effort will be made to promote self reliance by stimulating the local economy." UNHCR further pledges to coordinate small scale income-generation projects. We have no information on what the material assistance will be or to whom it will be targeted. Nor do we know who will benefit from planned income-generation projects. We also have no information on planned vocational or skills training for women.

FUNCTIONS AND ACTORS
in the
REBUILDING OF BOSNIA

FUNCTIONS**PROMINENT ACTORS****I. Territorial Security**

- peacekeeping
- confidence-building & arms control
- trade sanctions
- oversight of law enforcement

IFOR, Joint Military Commission
OSCE
UN Security Council
UN Int'l Police Task Force

II. Governance

- foreign policy, trade, communications, monetary policy, international law enforcement, etc.
- other government functions
- elections

Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina
(legislative, executive & judicial branches, plus a central bank), High Representative (Mr. Bildt), Joint Civilian Commission
Bosniac-Croat Federation, Serb Republic
OSCE, High Representative

III. Individual Security & Responsibility

- war crimes issues
- prisoner/missing person issues
- human rights
- justice & law enforcement

War Crimes Tribunal, IFOR
ICRC
Human Rights Commission, High Representative, OSCE, ECHO, UN agencies, NGOs
UN Int'l Police Task Force, indigenous justice/police bodies, Bosnia-Herzegovina
Constitutional Court

IV. Refugees, Relief & Resettlement

- relief for displaced and suffering populations
- resettlement
- compensation (lost property)

UNHCR, UN World Food Programme, NGOs
UNHCR, High Representative
Commission for Refugees and Displaced Persons

E. Walker, Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children

V. Reconstruction

- physical/economic reconstruction World Bank, European Bank-for Reconstruction and Development, US and other gov'ts, NGOs, High Representative
- strengthening democratic institutions and practices EU, US and other gov'ts, NGOs, High Representative, OSCE
- rebuilding civil society (e.g. news media) EU, US and other gov'ts, NGOs, High Representative
- business development World Bank, int'l business
- psychological trauma and reconciliation issues NGOs, educational sector, health sector

Note: European Community estimates military stabilization in Bosnia can be achieved in 1 to 2 years, reconstruction in 10 years, and reconciliation in more than a generation.

Source: *Institute for Resource and Security Studies, 1995*

Background

BOSNIA: HEALTH ISSUES

Prior to the war, the citizens of Bosnia had a well-developed health system, financed by payroll taxes and general revenues. The entire population had access to the health system.

The most serious problems facing the health system were centralized decision-making, and a lack of strategic planning, emergency care, and attention to primary health care and family practice.

The war created 200,000 wounded, 15,000 of whom are permanently disabled. 25,000 children were seriously wounded. The infant mortality rate doubled. The number of fatal cases from epidemics and communicable diseases increased dramatically.

The physical infrastructure suffered severe damage from shelling and mortar attacks. Hospitals and polyclinics need windows, supplies, paint, new heating systems and spare parts for equipment. There has been a 50 percent drop in available health personnel. Medical education training was suspended during the war due to a loss of physical facilities and teaching staff.

The Ministry of Health is developing a strategic plan for presentation to the World Bank within the next several months. The Ministry has identified ten target areas: health care finance, health care maintenance, primary health care, basic reconstruction, rehabilitation of war victims, health promotion, health manpower development, pharmaceutical policy and environment and health.

Two American medical NGOs, the International Medical Corps (IMC) and Project HOPE, have been working in Bosnia for four years. IMC has trained the staff and equipped the emergency room at the regional hospital in Zenica and immunized thousands of children against ordinary childhood diseases. Project HOPE has acquired and delivered over \$13 million in pharmaceuticals to hospitals in Sarajevo and the Federation territory. There are approximately a dozen other American agencies, operating with non-government funds which have provided support to the medical community in Bosnia. The USG has provided a \$2 million grant to UNICEF to fund child immunizations.

In spite of these health-related concerns, the GOBH has given a higher priority to economic restructuring, stabilization, return of displaced persons and the rehabilitation of infrastructure and housing. It is anticipated that the GOBH will identify health as a priority in FY 97.

Background

USAID PROGRAMS IN BOSNIA

Emergency Humanitarian Assistance. USAID has provided substantial humanitarian assistance throughout the war. With the signing of the Dayton Accord and the cessation of hostilities, the emphasis on humanitarian programs will be transformed over the next 12-18 months as needs diminish and USAID efforts will turn to recovery and reconstruction assistance. The most important economic task facing Bosnia is the reactivation of productive capacity, creating jobs and income, so that people no longer depend on humanitarian assistance.

Food Aid. Through the PL 480 Title II program, USAID has provided over \$340 million in emergency food assistance since 1991, of which over \$270 million has been programmed through the World Food program. A \$6 million program is planned in FY 96. Commodities distributed through the NGOs include supplemental food parcels, blankets, plastic sheeting, basic shelter materials, emergency medical supplies, winter clothing, agricultural seeds, hygiene items and sanitation kits.

Economic Recovery Assistance. With the signing of the Dayton Agreement a \$200 million supplemental appropriation is awaiting Congressional approval. With \$145 million of the supplemental funds, plus \$50 million in funds already appropriated, USAID is initiating an economic recovery and reconstruction assistance program. Through a Municipal Infrastructure and Services initiative, USAID resources will focus on urgent local infrastructure repairs and the restoration of essential services such as electric power, water supply and wastewater management, and solid waste management. A substantial portion will be geared toward bridging Bosnia's severe balance of payments deficit. A planned Reconstruction Finance program will provide quick disbursing loans to support small and medium private enterprises. USAID technical assistance supporting economic stabilization and recovery will be provided in the areas of macroeconomic assistance, the establishment of a Currency Board, budget and fiscal management, banking sector strengthening, and enterprise privatization necessary to create a market economy.

Democracy Programs. USAID democracy programs will assist in developing a commercially-viable, professional, and independent media to guarantee citizen access to objective information. USAID technical assistance will be provided for political party development, voter education and election monitoring in support of anticipated Bosnia elections in late summer, 1996. USAID will also provide assistance and expertise in developing rule of law principles and a system of judicial administration which will complement international assistance for the creation of a civil police force, all of which are necessary to secure human rights.

Background

ACTIVITIES OF U.S. NGOS IN BOSNIA

The devastating conflict which began in the former Yugoslavia in 1991 elicited a substantial humanitarian response from the international community. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was tasked by the UN Secretary General to be the lead agency in the relief operation.

Since 1991, the U.S. has contributed over \$1 billion to the humanitarian and relief efforts in the countries of former Yugoslavia. These resources went to UN agencies, including UNHCR, international organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and more than one dozen U.S. NGOs. The NGOs administered programs to provide food, clothing, medicine and shelter materials that were critical to the survival of the Bosnian people during the last four years of conflict.

Since the beginning of FY 96, USAID has committed over \$65 million in support of the ongoing humanitarian program and the nascent rehabilitation program. These funds include \$50 million for the Food for Peace program which, in conjunction with the World Food program, has provided supplemental or basic food for over one million people in Bosnia.

The ICRC, the International Rescue Committee, Catholic Relief Services, the American Refugee Committee, the United Methodist Committee on Relief, Save the Children and CARE, are among the most active NGOs working in Bosnia. With support from USAID and the State Department, U.S. NGOs have provided emergency repairs to damaged shelters, renovated schools and a regional hospital, provided child care, made counseling and support services available to refugees and displaced persons, repaired roads, collected garbage, and repaired the gas pipeline and district heating plants in Sarajevo which restored heat to thousands of city residents. In addition to continuing their humanitarian activities, these agencies have most recently joined the post-war reconstruction effort in Bosnia.

Background

REFUGEES

As of March 1996, over 2 million Bosnians remain in refugee and internally displaced status. Of these, some 1.2 million displaced persons are in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Approximately 600,000 refugees are currently in neighboring countries with most located in Croatia and Serbia-Montenegro. Additionally, at least 700,000 refugees are scattered throughout western and central Europe, with the largest number located in Germany.

Annex VII of the Dayton Accords states that all refugees and displaced persons shall have the right freely to return to their homes of origin. They also shall have the right of restoration of or compensation for real property of which they were deprived. Annex VII also calls for the establishment of a Commission for Displaced Persons and Refugees with the task of hearing and deciding claims for restitution of real property or just compensation in lieu of return.

The international humanitarian assistance effort in the former Yugoslavia over the past four years has been a success story -- although largely unheralded. Led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the international relief effort has grown into one of the largest, and most challenging humanitarian operations ever undertaken by the international community.

Current UNHCR planning foresees the commencement of large-scale repatriation in the late March or early April, 1996. UNHCR originally hoped to repatriate as many as 870,000 people in 1996, but many observers believe that the actual number of returned will be in the range of 200,000 to 500,000 for the remainder of 1996.

The United States remains the largest single donor country in the region. U.S.-funded programs have provided desperately needed food, fuel, shelter and medical care to millions of refugees and displaced persons in Bosnia and elsewhere in the region. The Department of State and USAID work closely with UNHCR and other humanitarian assistance organizations -- including the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Organization for Migration, and other non-governmental organizations -- to ensure that the basic needs of Bosnia's vulnerable populations are met.

Since 1991, the U.S. Government has provided over \$1 billion in humanitarian assistance in the former Yugoslavia, including both direct cash contributions and in kind contributions, such as invaluable military airlift support. Working with NGOs such as the International Rescue Committee and Catholic Relief Services,

we have brought medical care and much needed medicines to Bosnian refugee children and other vulnerable groups.

Background

BOSNIA: HUMAN RIGHTS

Four years of war in Bosnia produced massive human rights violations with victims on all sides. An estimated 263,000 people have been killed, and two-thirds of the country's prewar population of 4.5 million have been uprooted and dispersed as refugees or displaced persons. Bosnian Muslim civilians were the greatest victims.

Muslims, Croats and Serbs all committed major human rights violations during 1995, but the Serbs -- through continued ethnic cleansing, mass murders, employment of rape as a tool of war, and attacks on civilian areas -- were responsible for the majority of abuses. The Bosnian Serb seizure of the U.N. "safe area" of Srebrenica last July was likely the worst single incident of genocidal mass killing -- possibly as many as 7000 -- in Europe since World War II. Throughout the country, Serb snipers targeted children and Serb artillery targeted schools and playgrounds for shelling. Nearly 17,000 children were killed, 35,000 wounded, and over 1800 permanently disabled during the war. Abuses committed by Muslims, Croats and Serbs included the seizure of civilians to trade them for prisoners or commodities, such as food and fuel, held by other armies.

According to Bosnian government statistics, some 1424 Muslim and 275 Catholic religious sites were destroyed as part of ethnic cleansing by Bosnian Serbs, as well as 30 Orthodox and 6 Jewish sites. In northern Bosnia, Serb authorities required Muslims to wear white arm bands and marked their houses with white stripes. Serb soldiers sometimes cut crosses into the heads of Croats.

Wartime conditions allowed the governments of all three sides to exercise extraordinary power and restrict certain civil liberties. The development of democracy and human rights in Bosnia overall was stalled by the war.

The Dayton Agreement ended the fighting and has provided a framework in which all three sides can coexist under one, democratic government. Respect for human rights is central to the Dayton Agreement and a key to the reconciliation process. The Agreement provides for the establishment of a Human Rights Commission (consisting of a human rights chamber and ombudsmen) to enforce the parties' human rights obligations. The OSCE will organize a system of international observers to monitor the human rights situation and facilitate free and fair elections scheduled for later this year.

Under the Dayton Agreement the Bosnian Government is committed to freedom of movement for all citizens, allowing human rights monitors unrestricted access to its territory, supporting the ICRC in the search for missing persons, releasing all combatants and civilians held in relation to the conflict, and cooperating fully with the international investigation and prosecution of war crimes and other crimes against humanity.

Background

BILATERAL ISSUES: BOSNIA

Our bilateral relationship with Bosnia is largely shaped by the Dayton Accords and their implementation. We have had friendly, stable relations with Bosnia since its independence in 1991. The United States remained one of Bosnia's staunchest supporters throughout the war, and we continue to take a leading role in the peace process. We seek to promote a multiethnic Bosnia with stable borders and a viable economy.

Bosnia's future as a unitary state depends in large measure on the success of the Muslim-Croat Federation, which will be one of the two entities (with the Republika Srpska) in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, the Federation remains weak, and will require strong political support from both the Muslim and Croat sides. The United States and the EU have both played significant roles in supporting the Federation and pushing the parties to fulfill their commitments to strengthen its political institutions. While there has been progress in some areas, such as freedom of movement in Mostar, we need to press for further progress on integration of the police force and passage of a new defense law to merge the military forces of the two sides.

It is important to the realization of the Dayton Accords that Sarajevo, as the national capital, retain its historic, multiethnic character. The last of the Serb-held suburbs of Sarajevo was returned to Federation control on March 19, after being severely looted and burned by the departing Serbs. The few remaining Serb residents, most of whom are unable to leave, fear reprisals from other Serbs who consider them traitors, or from returning Muslims seeking retribution for actions of Serbs during the war. We are encouraging the Bosnian government to make all of Sarajevo's citizens welcome and to ensure their safety. As Federation police move into formerly Serb-held areas, winning the public relations battle with Serb citizens is proving a tough challenge.

While the U.S. has pledged approximately \$200 million to reconstruction and economic assistance in Bosnia, the Bosnian government has expressed its concern at the relatively slow pace of assistance program thus far. There will be another international donors' conference in Brussels April 12, which should help move things forward. Iran is also a major contributor of economic assistance to Bosnia. There were highly publicized reports of the recent discovery of a terrorist training facility by IFOR forces, which led to the dismissal of the head of the Bosnian Intelligence Service, the Agency for Identification and Documentation. The question of Bosnia's relationship with

Iran and the presence of foreign forces in Bosnia continues to be an issue of high public interest and U.S. concern.

Background

REGIONAL STABILITY

The development of peaceful, democratic, market-oriented states in the Balkans would promote European security and benefit U.S. political and economic interests. The violent breakup of Yugoslavia into five separate countries in 1991-92 spread poverty and misery across borders, and threatened the stability of neighboring states. Sanctions and conflict disrupted trade and spawned refugees, while ethnic tension and fear of military adventurism increased. Besides working to stabilize the former Yugoslav republics of Bosnia, Croatia, Serbia, Macedonia, and Slovenia, we seek to reassure moderating forces in neighboring Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Albania.

The U.S. supports efforts to foster regional cooperation, including economic, trade, and environmental links. We have encouraged NGOs and international financial institutions to pursue broader regional stability in their programs. The Dayton Accords commit Bosnia, Croatia and the FRY to work under the auspices of the OSCE Forum on Security Cooperation to establish a regional military balance. Arms control talks under OSCE auspices are under way.

The Europeans as well as Russia share U.S. interest in fostering regional stability in the Balkans, and several initiatives have already been proposed. These include the NATO Partnership for Peace, which could embrace some Balkan countries sooner and others later, reinforcing responsible elements in their respective defense establishments, while helping deter aggressive action by neighboring states.

The EU has outlined a two-pronged approach. It plans to conclude cooperation or association agreements with countries in the region that involve substantial resources as well as promote a "Balkan Stability Pact," basically a declaration on good neighborliness. The Pact emphasizes cross-border contacts among different segments of society, such as journalists and religious leaders, and freer flow of information. Through U.S. exchange programs, we plan to reinforce this people-to-people emphasis. At the same time, we are discussing with the EU ways to broaden the Stability Pact to include regional infrastructure projects and other measures to encourage trade and economic cooperation within the region.

Bulgaria has proposed a meeting of Foreign Ministers in June to rekindle Balkan-wide cooperation interrupted by the war. Invitees include Albania, Bosnia, Greece, Romania, Slovenia, Turkey, Croatia, FYROM, FRY, and OSCE; we have welcomed the Bulgarian offer. Albania is hosting a South Balkans Defense Ministerial March 31 - April 1 on civil-military relations and confidence-building, which Secretary Perry will attend.

RESUME OF SERVICE CAREER

of

GEORGE ALFRED JOULWAN, General

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH 16 November 1939, Pottsville, Pennsylvania

YEARS OF ACTIVE COMMISSIONED SERVICE Over 33

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe/Commander in Chief, United States European Command, Belgium, APO AE 09705, since October 1993

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

The Infantry School, Basic Course

The Armor School, Advanced Course

United States Army Command and General Staff College

United States Army War College

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

United States Military Academy - BS Degree - No Major

Loyola University - MA Degree - Political Science

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) German

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
Aug 61	Jan 62	Student, Infantry Officer Basic Course and Ranger Course, Fort Benning, Georgia
Mar 62	May 63	Platoon Leader, later Executive Officer, Company D, 1st Battle Group, 30th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division, United States Army Europe, Germany
May 63	Jun 64	Commander, Company A, 1st Battalion, 30th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division, United States Army Europe, Germany
Jun 64	Jun 65	S-3 (Operations), 1st Battalion, 30th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division, United States Army Europe, Germany
Aug 65	Jun 66	Student, Armor Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, Kentucky
Jun 66	Nov 67	Commander, B Company, Commander 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division, United States Army, Vietnam
Nov 66	Jul 67	S-3 (Operations), 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division, United States Army, Vietnam
Jul 67	Sep 68	Student, Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois
Sep 68	Jun 70	Assistant Professor of Military Science, Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois
Jun 70	Jun 71	Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Jun 71	Jan 72	Operations Officer, later S-3 (Operations), 2d Battalion, 327th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile), United States Army, Vietnam

GEORGE ALFRED JOULWAN, General

Jan 72	Mar 72	Deputy G-3, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-3 (Operations), 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile), United States Army, Vietnam
Mar 72	Nov 72	Company Tactical Officer, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York
Nov 72	Jul 73	Assistant Executive Officer to Vice Chief of Staff, United States Army, Washington, DC
Aug 73	Jul 74	Special Assistant to the President of the United States, Office of the President, The White House, Washington, DC
Aug 74	Jun 75	Special Assistant to the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, Belgium
Jul 75	Mar 77	Commander, 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division (Forward), United States Army Europe, Germany
Jun 77	Jun 78	Student, United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
Jun 78	Jun 79	Director, Political and Economical Studies, United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
Jun 79	Sep 81	Commander, 2d Brigade, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe, Germany
Sep 81	Jun 82	Chief of Staff, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe, Germany
Jun 82	Nov 85	Executive to the Chairman, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, DC
Nov 85	Jun 86	Director, Force Requirements (Combat Support Systems), Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, United States Army, Washington, DC
Jun 86	Mar 88	Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
Mar 88	Jul 89	Commanding General, 3d Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
Jul 89	Nov 90	Commanding General, V Corps, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
Nov 90	Oct 93	Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command, Quarry Heights, Panama

PROMOTIONS

DATES OF APPOINTMENT

	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
2LT		7 Jun 61
1LT	7 Dec 62	7 Jun 64
CPT	15 Dec 64	7 Jun 68
MAJ	28 Feb 68	7 Jun 75
LTC	2 Jun 74	
COL	4 Jan 79	15 Mar 82
BG		1 Sep 83
MG		1 Sep 86
LTG	1 Sep 89	
GEN	21 Nov 90	

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Defense Distinguished Service Medal
 Distinguished Service Medal
 Silver Star (with Oak Leaf Cluster)

GEORGE ALFRED JOULWAN, General

Legion of Merit (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Meritorious Service Medal (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Air Medals
Joint Service Commendation Medal
Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Combat Infantryman Badge
Presidential Service Badge
Parachutist Badge
Ranger Tab
Expert Infantry Badge
Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge
Army Staff Identification Badge

SOURCE OF COMMISSION USMA

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Grade</u>
Special Assistant to the President of the United States, Office of the President, The White House, Washington, DC	Aug 73-Jul 74	Major/Lieutenant Colonel
Special Assistant to the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe	Aug 74-Jun 75 (No joint credit)	Lieutenant Colonel
Executive to the Chairman, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, DC	Jun 82-Nov 85	Colonel/Brigadier General
Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command, Quarry Heights, Panama	Nov 90-Oct 93	General
Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe/Commander in Chief, United States European Command	Oct 93-Present	General

As of 13 July 1995

RESUME OF SERVICE CAREER

of

WILLIAM WRIGHT CROUCH, General

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH 12 July 1941, Los Angeles, California

YEARS OF ACTIVE COMMISSIONED SERVICE Over 32

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT Commander in Chief, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, APO AE 09014, since December 1994

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

The Transportation School - Basic Course

The Armor School - Basic and Advanced Courses

United States Army Command and General Staff College

United States Army War College

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

Claremont Men's College - BA Degree - Civil Government

Texas Christian University - MA Degree - History

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) Vietnamese

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
Aug 63	Oct 63	Student, Armor Officer Basic Course, United States Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, Kentucky
Oct 63	Jun 64	Platoon Leader, Troop A, 4th Squadron, 12th Cavalry, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado
Jun 64	Jun 65	Executive Officer, later Troop Motor Officer, and later Assistant Executive Officer, Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 4th Squadron, 12th Cavalry, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado
Jun 65	Sep 65	Student, Transportation Officer Basic Course, United States Army Transportation School, Fort Eustis, Virginia
Sep 65	Jul 66	Platoon Leader, later Commander, 39th Transportation Company, United States Army Europe, Germany
Jul 66	Oct 66	Commander, 7th Transportation Command, Fort Eustis, Virginia
Oct 66	Apr 67	Student, Armor Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, Kentucky
Apr 67	May 68	Commander, Troop F, 2d Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, United States Army, Vietnam
Jun 68	May 70	Instructor, later Assistant Professor, Fourth United States Army Reserve Officer Training Corps, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas
Jun 70	Oct 70	Student, Foreign Service Institute, Washington, DC
Oct 70	Nov 71	District Senior Advisor, Advisory Team 18, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam

WILLIAM WRIGHT CROUCH, General

Nov 71	Jul 72	Project Officer, Troop Evaluation Division, Directorate of Test and Evaluation, United States Army Combat Development Center, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Jul 72	Jun 73	Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Jun 73	Jun 75	S-3 (Operations), later Executive Officer, 1st Squadron, 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment, Seventh Corps, United States Army Europe, Germany
Jul 75	Sep 76	S-3 (Operations), later Executive Officer, 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment, United States Army Europe, Germany
Sep 76	May 78	Commander, 1st Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Bliss, Texas
Jul 78	Jul 80	Personnel Assignment Officer, Colonels Division, Officer Military Personnel Directorate, United States Army Military Personnel Center, Alexandria, Virginia
Aug 80	Jun 81	Student, United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
Jun 81	Nov 83	Assistant Division Commander, 2d Armored Division (Forward), United States Army Europe, Germany
Nov 83	Sep 85	Commander, 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment, United States Army Europe, Germany
Sep 85	Jun 87	Chief of Staff, VII Corps, United States Army Europe, Germany
Jul 87	Aug 89	Assistant Division Commander, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado
Aug 89	Jul 90	Deputy Director for Operations, Readiness and Mobilization, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, United States Army, Washington, DC
Jul 90	Jul 92	Commanding General, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), and Fort Polk, Fort Polk, Louisiana
Jul 92	Oct 94	Commanding General, Eighth United States Army/Chief of Staff, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command and United States Forces, Korea

PROMOTIONS

DATES OF APPOINTMENT

	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
2LT	6 Jul 63	6 Jul 63
1LT	6 Jan 65	6 Jul 66
CPT	15 Aug 66	6 Jul 70
MAJ	20 Jan 70	6 Jul 77
LTC		2 Jul 76
COL		1 Oct 82
BG		1 Jul 87
MG		1 Jun 91
LTG	3 Jul 92	
GEN	1 Jan 95	

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Defense Distinguished Service Medal
 Distinguished Service Medal
 Silver Star
 Legion of Merit (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
 Bronze Star Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)

WILLIAM WRIGHT CROUCH, General

Meritorious Service Medal (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Air Medal
Army Commendation Medal (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Army Achievement Medal

SOURCE OF COMMISSION ROTC

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Grade</u>
District Senior Advisor, Advisory Team 18, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam	Oct 70-Nov 71	Major
Chief of Staff, United Nations Command/ Combined Forces Command and United States Forces Korea	Jul 92-Oct 94	Lieutenant General

As of 25 July 1995

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
011. resume	Re: Stanley Frederick Cherrie (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 15622

FOLDER TITLE:

Greece, Turkey, and Germany [binder] [3]

2013-0534-S

ry1723

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

RESUME OF SERVICE CAREER

of

STANLEY FREDERICK CHERRIE, Brigadier General

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH

(b)(6)

[011]

ACTIVE COMMISSIONED SERVICE Over 30

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT Assistant Division Commander, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army Germany, APO AE 09111-2108, since November 1994

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

The Armor School, Basic and Advanced Courses

British Army Staff College

United States Army Command and General Staff College

United States Army War College

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

Rutgers University - BA Degree - Psychology

Shippensburg State University - MS Degree - Public Administration

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) German

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
Aug 64	Oct 64	Student, Armor Officer Basic Course, United States Army Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky
Oct 64	Feb 66	Platoon Leader, later Executive Officer, A Troop, 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Washington
Feb 66	Dec 66	Student, Officer Rotary Wing Aviator Course, Fort Wolters, Texas, later Fort Rucker, Alabama
Dec 66	May 68	Section Commander, later Platoon Commander, 191st Assault Helicopter Company, United States Army Vietnam
May 68	Apr 69	Student, Armor Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky
Apr 69	Jun 70	Commander, I Troop, later S-3 (Operations), 3d Squadron, 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment, United States Army Europe
Jun 70	Aug 71	S3 (Operations), 3d Squadron, 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment, United States Army Europe
Sep 71	Mar 71	Fixed Wing Qualification Course, United States Army Aviation School, Fort Rucker, Alabama
Apr 71	May 71	Commander, H Troop, 17th Cavalry, 23d Infantry Division, United States Army Vietnam
Aug 72	Feb 74	Instructor, United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia
Feb 74	Jul 75	Commander, United States Army New Orleans Area Recruiting Command, New Orleans, Louisiana
Aug 75	Jun 76	Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

STANLEY FREDERICK CHERRIE, Brigadier General

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
Jun 76	Jul 77	Executive Officer, 2d Battalion, United States Army Retraining Brigade, Fort Riley, Kansas
Jul 77	Aug 77	Commander, 2d Battalion, United States Army Retraining Brigade, Fort Riley, Kansas
Aug 77	Jul 78	Executive Officer, 2d Battalion, United States Army Retraining Brigade, Fort Riley, Kansas
Jul 78	Aug 79	Executive Officer, 4th Battalion, 63d Armor, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas
Aug 79	Dec 80	Student, British Army Staff College, England
Jan 81	May 81	Executive Officer, 3d Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, United States Army Europe, Germany
May 81	Jun 84	Commander, 3d Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, United States Army Europe, Germany
Jul 84	Jun 85	Student, United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
Jun 85	Jan 87	Deputy Director, Center for Army Tactics, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Feb 87	Jul 88	Chief of Staff, 1st Armored Division, VII Corps, United States Army Europe, Germany
Jul 88	Jul 90	Commander, 3d Brigade, 2d Armored Division (Forward), United States Army Europe, Germany
Jul 90	Dec 90	Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 (Operations), VII Corps, United States Army Europe, Germany
Dec 90	May 91	Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 (Operations), VII Corps, Saudi Arabia
May 91	Jun 91	Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 (Operations), VII Corps, United States Army Europe, Germany
Jul 91	Nov 92	Director, Center for Army Tactics, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Oct 92	Nov 94	Deputy Chief of Staff G-2/G-3 Allied Command Europe Rapid Reaction Corps, Germany

PROMOTIONS

DATES OF APPOINTMENT

	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
2LT		9 Aug 64
1LT	9 Feb 66	9 Aug 67
CPT	9 Feb 67	9 Aug 71
MAJ	12 Jun 74	9 Aug 78
LTC		9 Jun 80
COL		1 Mar 87
BG		1 Mar 93

STANLEY FREDERICK CHERRIE, Brigadier General

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Silver Star
Legion of Merit (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Distinguished Flying Cross
Bronze Star Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Purple Heart
Meritorious Service Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Air Medals with "V" Device
Army Commendation Medal
Army Achievement Medal
Parachutist Badge
Army Aviator Badge

SOURCE OF COMMISSION ROTC

SUMMARY OF JOINT EXPERIENCE

<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Grade</u>
Assistant Chief of Staff G-2/G-3, Allied Command Europe Rapid Reaction Corps	Oct 92-Present	Brigadier General

As of 17 November 1994

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
012. resume	Re: James Patrick O'Neal (partial) (1 page)	n.d	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 15622

FOLDER TITLE:

Greece, Turkey, and Germany [binder] [3]

2013-0534-S

ry1723

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RESUME OF SERVICE CAREER

of

JAMES PATRICK O'NEAL, Brigadier General

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH

(b)(6)

[012]

YEARS OF ACTIVE COMMISSIONED SERVICE Over 25

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT Assistant Division Commander, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army (Germany), APO AE 09252, since August 1995

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

The Armor Officer Basic Course
The Infantry Officer Advanced Course
Air Command and Staff College
Senior Service College Fellow, Harvard University

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

Middle Tennessee State University - BS Degree - Industrial Management
University of Tennessee - MS Degree - Organizational Psychology

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) German, Vietnamese (Saigon)

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
Jun 69	Dec 69	Student, Armor Officer Basic Course, United States Army Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky, later Ranger Course, United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia
Dec 69	Mar 71	Platoon Leader, Troop C, later Adjutant, 3d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, 3d Armored Division, United States Army Europe, Germany
Apr 71	Jul 71	Student, Vietnamese (Saigon) Language Course, Defense Language Institute, Fort Bliss, Texas
Jul 71	Aug 72	Senior Advisor, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment (Republic of Vietnam), Team 21, Military Region 2, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam
Aug 72	Feb 74	Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 37th Armor, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe, Germany
Feb 74	Jul 75	Commander, Company B, 2d Battalion, 37th Armor, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe, Germany
Aug 75	Mar 76	Student, Infantry Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia
Mar 76	Jun 78	Student, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee
Jun 78	Jun 79	Student, Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama
Jun 79	Jun 82	Instructor, later Assistant Professor, and later Executive Officer, Department of Behavioral Science and Leadership, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York

JAMES PATRICK O'NEAL, Brigadier General

Jun 82	Jul 83	S-3 (Operations), later Executive Officer, 3d Battalion, 66th Armor, 1st Brigade, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas
Jul 83	Mar 85	Executive Officer, 1st Brigade, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas
Apr 85	Jun 87	Commander, 2d Battalion, 81st Armor, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe, Germany
Jun 87	Jun 88	Army Senior Service College Fellow, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Jun 88	Jun 90	G-3 (Operations), 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Stewart, Georgia
Jul 90	Aug 92	Commander, 177th Armored Brigade, Fort Irwin, California
Aug 92	Jan 93	Director, Command and Staff Department, United States Army Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky
Jan 93	Jun 93	Chief of Staff, United States Army Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky
Jun 93	May 94	Commander, Operations Group, National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California
May 94	Aug 95	Chief of Staff, III Corps and Fort Hood, Fort Hood, Texas

PROMOTIONS

DATES OF APPOINTMENT

	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
2LT	4 Jun 69	4 Jun 69
1LT	4 Jun 70	4 Jun 72
CPT	4 Jun 71	4 Jun 76
MAJ		10 Jun 78
LTC		1 May 84
COL		1 Mar 90
BG		1 Jul 94

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Legion of Merit (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Bronze Star Medal with 2 "V" Devices
Meritorious Service Medal (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Air Medal
Army Commendation Medal with "V" Device
Army Achievement Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Parachutist Badge
Ranger Tab

SOURCE OF COMMISSION ROTC

SUMMARY OF JOINT EXPERIENCE

<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Grade</u>
Senior Squadron Advisor, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment Army, Republic of Vietnam, Team 21, Military Region 2, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam	Jul 71-Aug 72	Captain

As of 21 August 1995

United States Air Force

BIOGRAPHY

31st Fighter Wing Public Affairs
APO AE 09601

Aviano Air Base, Italy

DSN - 632-7344
FAX - 0434-66-7036

Brigadier General

~~COLONEL~~ CHARLES F. WALD

Brigadier General

Colonel Charles F. Wald is the Commander of the 31st Fighter Wing, Aviano Air Base, Italy. Flying the only permanently assigned U.S. Air Force fighter aircraft in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Southern Region, the 31st Fighter Wing conducts and supports air combat operations in the European Southern Region and maintains munitions for use as tasked by NATO and national authorities. He is also responsible for the operations of U.S. Air Force, Marine, Navy Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard and British and Spanish aircraft flying from Aviano under mandate of the United Nations and NATO as part of OPERATION DENY FLIGHT.



The colonel earned his commission through the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps program in 1971. Prior to assuming his current position, he served as a forward air controller in the O-2A, T-37 trainer instructor pilot, F-15 flight commander; assistant squadron operations officer; operations officer; chief of USAF combating terrorism center; assistant executive officer for the USAF chief of staff; director of operations; support group commander; operations group commander, and executive director of operations and U.S. senior national representative, Headquarters Allied Air Forces Central Europe. Colonel Wald is a command pilot with more than 3,000 flying hours, including more than 350 combat hours.

Colonel Wald is married to the former Marilyn Jane Poole of Plainfield, N.J. They have one daughter, Marissa.

EDUCATION:

President Clinton promoted General Wald during his visit in January.

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1971 | Bachelor of Arts Degree in pre-law, North Dakota State University |
| 1975 | Squadron Officer School |
| 1981 | Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama |
| 1982 | Master of Political Science Degree in International Relations, Troy State University |
| 1989 | National War College, Fort McNair, Washington, D.C. |
| 1993 | Senior Officials in National Security, Harvard University |

ASSIGNMENTS:

1. February 1971 - January 1972, student, undergraduate pilot training, Williams Air Force Base, Arizona

2. May 1972 - February 1973, forward air controller, Da Nang Air Base, South Vietnam
3. May 1973 - May 1976, instructor pilot, wing flight examiner, Craig Air Force Base, Alabama
4. December 1976 - August 1978, project officer, operational systems engineering branch, Norton Air Force Base, California
5. August 1978 - August 1981, F-15A aircraft commander, instructor pilot, flight commander, Bitburg AB, Germany
6. August 1981 - September 1982, student, Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama
7. September 1982 - August 1985, flight commander, assistant operations and operations officer, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia
8. August 1985 - August 1989, chief of the strategic NATO European branch, chief strategic and ME Africa branch, chief Combat Terrorism Center, assistant executive officer to CSAF, Pentagon, Washington, D.C.
9. August 1989 - July 1990, student, National War College, Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.
10. July 1990 - March 1993, deputy commander for operations, 86th Support Group commander, 86th Operations Group commander, Ramstein Air Base, Germany
11. March 1993 - September 1993, executive officer to deputy chief of staff operations, Boerfink, Air Base, Germany
12. September 1993 - May 1995, executive officer to director of operations, U.S. senior national representative for COMAIRCEN, Ramstein Air Base, Germany
13. May 1995 - present, commander, 31st Fighter Wing, Aviano Air Base, Italy

FLIGHT INFORMATION:

Rating: Command pilot

Flight hours: 3,000+

Aircraft flown: O2A, T-37, T-38, F-15 and F-16

MAJOR AWARDS AND DECORATIONS:

Legion of Merit

Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster

Meritorious Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster

Air Medal with five oak leaf clusters

Aerial Achievement Medal

Combat Readiness Medal

National Defense Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster

Vietnam Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster

Southwest Asia Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster

Humanitarian Service Medal

Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Device

Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal

EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTION:

Second Lieutenant	February 3, 1971	Major	October 24, 1980
First Lieutenant	August 3, 1972	Lieutenant Colonel	February 1, 1986
Captain	February 3, 1975	Colonel	March 1, 1991

(Current as of June 1995)

INFORMATION PAPER

Subject: IFOR Status

1. Purpose. Provide an overview of the NATO Implementation Force (IFOR).

2. Background.

- The role of the NATO Implementation Force (IFOR) is to:
 - Separate the former warring factions.
 - Ensure the cease-fire.
 - Make sure rival troops and their weaponry are withdrawn to designated areas.
 - Create a stable environment so that other organizations have the opportunity to fulfill the civilian tasks associated with the Dayton Peace Agreement.
- The initial deployment of IFOR is complete, and IFOR troops are in position.
- There are 16 NATO and 16 non-NATO contributing countries. Approximately 50,000 NATO troops; 10,000 non-NATO troops.
- There are three primary IFOR Sectors: US, UK, and FR.
- All former warring factions are assessed to be in compliance with the military aspects of the Dayton Peace Agreement.
- Joint Military Commissions have been established at various command levels throughout the theater. They are used to inform the Factions of everything IFOR is doing, and what is required. They have been particularly effective in quickly resolving compliance issues.
- Issues facing IFOR and the High Representative include:
 - The transfer of Sarajevo to Federation control.
 - International Police Task Force.
 - Funding for the Gorazde Road (Linking Sarajevo and Gorazde).
 - IFOR support to non-military, civilian aspects of the Dayton Peace Agreement: civilian de-mining, infrastructure repair, and support for free-elections.
 - Friction within the Croat-Muslim Federation (Mostar).
 - Federation armament and training.

Prepared by: Jim Jimenez, Lt Col, USAF
EUCOM, J-3, 695-2541/42

INFORMATION PAPER

Subject: US Troop Presence and Operations in Bosnia

1. Purpose. Provide an overview of US operations in Bosnia.
2. Background. The US sector includes approximately 360 km of the zone of separation. Tuzla serves as the headquarters for Task Force Eagle (primarily composed of the 1st Armor Division) and is the principal US support base in Bosnia.
 - The 1st Armor Division is commanded by Major General William L. Nash.
 - The division was organized during WWII and saw heavy action in North Africa. It was nicknamed “Old Ironsides” by its first commander, Major General Bruce McGruder, who compared the protection offered by the unit’s armored vehicles to the thick hull of the famous US frigate.
 - During Desert Storm, “Old Ironsides” comprised a significant portion of the Allied armored thrust. In only 89 hours of combat the division destroyed over 900 enemy armored vehicles and captured over 6,600 enemy troops.
 - The 1st AD consists of approximately 18,500 US troops; organized into two ground brigades, one aviation brigade, and associated combat support and combat service support elements.
 - There are 5 sub-US sectors, corresponding to 5 ground brigades.
 - US 1st Brigade in the Northwest.
 - US 2nd Brigade in the Southeast.
 - Russian Brigade in the Northeast.
 - Turkish Brigade in the Southwest.
 - Multinational Brigade in the West. (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia)
 - Approx **18,500 US Soldiers** in B-H, including **1,800 women**.
 - Mission: “Participate as part of a NATO-led coalition to implement military aspects of the peace plan in Bosnia-Herzegovina, enforce applicable UN mandates and UNSCRs, and facilitate continuing humanitarian aid and civil operations as directed.”

- Concept of Operations:
 - US forces constructed 24 base camps from which forward operations are conducted.
 - Entity boundary lines are continuously and heavily manned where the likelihood of confrontation is high, patrolled where confrontation is less likely, and monitored in low threat areas. Patrols are primarily conducted in armored vehicles to mitigate the mine hazard, and at a minimum of platoon strength (at least four vehicles) to enhance force protection.
 - All patrol operations are supported (if required) by a Quick Reaction Force composed of assault and attack helicopter forces.
 - IFOR coordinates accomplishment of its tasks with the warring factions through local Joint Military Commissions and corresponding IFOR battalion command posts.
- The first pontoon bridge across the Sava River was originally planned to be 310 meters, but due to flooding it eventually reached 620 meters, or about 1/2 the Golden Gate Bridge. The second bridge became operational on 16 Jan.
- Soldier living conditions vary depending on location, and are a source of envy between units.
 - The average soldier shares a wooden floored tent with 10-25 other soldiers.
 - Observation posts are manned for 24 hour periods by platoon size elements. At least 10 soldiers are on duty at all times while the others rest. Sleeping conditions for these forward observation posts range from bare-ground tents to the floors of abandoned buildings.
 - Two hot meals a day are available at Tuzla. Troops in remote areas receive 1 hot meal per day.

Prepared by: Jim Jimenez, Lt Col, USAF
 EUCOM, J-3, 695-2541/42

Background Material and “Typically Asked” Questions

The Department of Defense forwarded a list of “typically asked” questions regarding the U.S. involvement in Bosnia-Herzegovina. These Q&As are included as background material -- not necessarily as potential answers to questions you may be asked. [Please note: these questions and answers pertain to those forces assigned to the Multi-National Division North -- where you will visit. The preponderance of forces assigned to this sector are U.S. forces assigned to Task Force EAGLE, commanded by Major General Nash.]

Q. Why are we in Bosnia?

A. The U.S. considers peace, stability and the rule of law in Europe vital to its national interests. Implementing a peace settlement now is preferable to resumption of the war and its possible spread.

Human rights are an element of U.S. foreign policy. Ethnic cleansing and other crimes against humanity in Bosnia must stop. The U.S. has the resources to implement the peace plan and help stop the killing.

The Implementation Force’s military presence will make possible the atmosphere for civilian adjustments to peace to allow the economy to recover, political structure to develop and the people to rebuild their lives.

Q. How many female soldiers are serving in Bosnia? What kind of jobs are they doing?

A. As of 19 Mar 96 there are 1,737 U.S. women serving in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 223 in Croatia and 573 serving in the Rim countries (Italy and Hungary). Female soldiers, sailors and airmen are serving in all the same positions they normally fill in a deployment. This theater has no unique gender restrictions or limitations to the roles of women in the military.

Women account for about 10 percent of the soldiers deployed to Bosnia. We have females involved in most aspects of the operation.

Q. Why are women serving in Bosnia where they are subject to life threatening acts of rogue violence and land mines? Isn’t that the same as combat?

A. This is a peace enforcement operation. There are inherent dangers in any operation and through proper risk assessment and force protection measures, we try to minimize those dangers for all our forces.

Q. How do you prepare women for this type of deployment?

A. All of our soldiers are well-trained. All of our soldiers went through rigorous training in preparation for this deployment, including everything from intensive mine awareness training to stress management.

Q. Are females allowed more privacy than their male counterparts?

A. All possible efforts are made to ensure the privacy of soldiers, regardless of gender.

Q. Do females have separate latrine and shower facilities?

A. In most instances, yes. However, in some cases and in some areas, the number of females is not great enough to warrant completely separate facilities. In those cases, hours are set aside to allow use of the shower facilities by females; all soldiers are informed of those hours through their chain of command.

Q. Other deployments have had six month rotations (Haiti, Panama), don't you agree that one year is too long for families to be separated? Will all the U.S. forces be out of Bosnia by December?

A. Our forces will leave Bosnia after one year. We have said from the outset that our mission in Bosnia is not open-ended. Our purpose is to provide a one-year window in which the former warring factions can see the benefit of peace. Beyond that, it is up to the parties to maintain that peace.

One year is a long time to be away from home, there is no doubt about that. But our soldiers and their families, and the supporting chains of command, have worked hard to ensure that family support groups are in place and functioning to ease the burden. At the same time, the new R&R policy will allow soldiers to spend some well-deserved time off.

Q. You've seen the ravages left in the wake of turning cities over to the Federation. Don't you believe the Implementation Force should be doing more to protect the homes and families torn apart by this process?

A. The Implementation Force and the International Police Task Force are taking measures to ensure that key utilities and other facilities in these areas remain secure and available for the use of the inhabitants.

Q. Long deployments are stressful not only for the soldiers, but also for the families left behind. What are the services doing to help soldiers maintain that vital link with home?

A. Members of the Armed Forces assigned to the Former Republic of Yugoslavia are authorized free mail privileges. These privileges extend to personal letters, audio-recorded correspondence and video tape correspondence to areas serviced by the United States or Military Postal Services.

U.S. forces receive mail through a European Military Mail Service. Last month more than 700,000 pounds of mail was received at Task Force Eagle. Soldiers averaged 1.4 pounds of mail a day. USA Direct phone banks also have been established for the Task Force Eagle forces to call home at their expense.

Anyone with access to the Internet also can send a message of encouragement to the soldiers in Bosnia through the Department of Defense Bosnia-Link Information Service . These messages are transferred to the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service and made available to newspapers to reach the troops.

Q. A number of civilian agencies are doing significant work to help the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina cope with and rebuild through the peace process. Why can't the Implementation Force do more to help these groups (goods distribution, transportation) as they work in Bosnia and Croatia?

A. The Implementation Force is providing a secure environment for civil organizations to operate. This is one of the Implementation Force's primary tasks -- and the one with the greatest impact on civil organizations. Beyond that, it will continue to evaluate and support specific requests for assistance on a case-by-case basis, as provided for in the Peace Agreement, and as far as resources and assigned principal tasks permit.

Q. Soldiers aren't allowed to drink alcohol on this deployment. Don't you think that's unfair? Isn't it the responsibility of the commander to ensure drinking doesn't get out of control?

A. The "no alcohol" policy was developed as part of our force protection policy. The commander's number one priority is the safety and well-being of troops under his command and every decision must be made with that in mind. If alcohol prohibition can save one life or prevent one injury on this deployment, then it is well worthwhile.

Q. Service members sometimes characterize their health care as sub-standard. What is the quality of medical care available to the U.S. forces in Bosnia?

A. First class care is available for the deployed forces. Medical services in the Tuzla area include clinics, preventive medicine, dentistry, hospitalization and evacuation. Extensive precautions are taken to reduce exposure to health risks. There are laboratories not only to test people's blood, but to test the soil and the air and make sure the environment doesn't have anything unexpected. Services for mental health, preventive mental hygiene, are in place for service members -- and for the families who are back in Europe.

It is a comprehensive medical program prepared to respond to medical needs and designed to provide preventive care to keep our forces fit.

Q. Given the trouble the military has had with the Gulf War Syndrome, what is being done to handle a similar problem should it result from this deployment?

A. The military is doing a whole range of things -- pre-deployment, during deployment and post-deployment -- that are calculated not only to provide better health care and preventive medicine in the field during deployment, but actually to put us in the position to look backwards with greater accuracy than ever before. Those things include the way records are kept, the roster of the people who deploy -- and information on those people before they deploy; preventive medicine teams to scan for patterns of disease, and for environmental hazards during deployment; and a plan to conduct health assessments of returning troops, and to provide individual counseling and development of a roster or register of persons who believe they may have symptoms related to the deployment upon return.

Q. When medical personnel came to Bosnia to care for the troops what happened to health care in Europe?

A. The military is supporting this deployment with absolute maintenance of the health care at supporting installations. There are medical reserve units that deployed and there are individual replacements that fill positions of active duty medical personnel deployed to Bosnia. The care to family members does not decline in this deployment.

Q. How many U.S. service members have been killed or injured in Bosnia?

A. Only one soldier, Sgt. 1st Class Donald Allen Dugan, has died in Bosnia. Three soldiers have been injured as the result of land mines; two have been injured as a result of sniper fire. Eight soldiers have been injured in vehicle accidents.

Q. How do you think the deployment is going so far? How are the troops?

A. The troops are absolutely magnificent. This can be cold, hard, dirty work from building bridges to guarding checkpoints. The perseverance and winning spirit of our soldiers is perhaps best characterized by an event Dr. Perry described from his visit in January. While he was here, a soldier had just finished his term of enlistment and asked to be re-enlisted by the Secretary of Defense. The soldier re-enlisted for four years while standing on the Sava River Bridge. Soldiers here feel good about their contributions -- and we all can feel good about those contributions too.

Landmines

The U.S. has pursued a multi-track policy to address the global humanitarian crisis caused by anti-personnel landmines (APLs). In his speech to the United Nations in September, 1994, the President called for the eventual elimination of APLs. As a first step toward that goal he also proposed a multilateral regime for regulating the transfer, production, and stockpile of these weapons. The regime, now known as the Landmine Control Program, is under negotiation among some 30 countries, including many of the major landmine producers and suppliers. The U.S. has also led a complementary effort to strengthen the Convention on Conventional Weapons' (CCW) Protocol II, which governs landmine use. We expect agreement on Protocol II amendments at the conclusion of the CCW Review Conference in early May.

As has been reported in the press, DoD has recently undertaken a fresh look at our own military requirements for APLs. However, contrary to press reports, General Shalikashvili has not changed his views on the essential role that APLs play in protecting US forces, especially as those forces become smaller. No conclusions of that review have been reached.

With respect to Bosnia more specifically, the U.S. is leading the international effort to address the problem of the estimated three million landmines scattered there, many of which are hidden and unmarked. The civilian demining strategy we have developed, centered around the immediate establishment of a Mine Action Center, was accepted on March 6 by the key players in the region, including the UN, EU, World Bank, IFOR and the Bosnian Federation and the Republic of Srpska. This Mine Action Center will coordinate all mine clearance, mine awareness, and mine data gathering activities in Bosnia, to help ensure the most efficient use of scarce government resources and NGO efforts. The U.S. has contributed the initial \$3.5 million to help establish the MAC, and hopes to put an additional \$7 million toward its operations as funding becomes available.

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Arrival

Divider Title: _____

MEETING WITH
MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM L. NASH
DATE: March 25, 1996
LOCATION: Tuzla

I. PURPOSE

To briefly visit with Major General Nash and receive his assessment of operations and conditions to date.

II. BACKGROUND

Major General William Nash commands Task Force EAGLE, the U.S. ground force contribution to the NATO Implementation Force (IFOR). He is also the commander of the 1st Armor Division which comprises the bulk of Task Force EAGLE. General Nash hosted the President during the December 1995 visit to Baumholder, Germany.

General Nash's superior, **Admiral Leighton "Snuffy" Smith, Jr.**, will likely accompany you on your Bosnia troop visits. Admiral Smith is both Commander in Chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe (a NATO Command) and the Commander of IFOR. He reports directly to General George Joulwan (whom you will likely meet in Baumholder).

Your stops in Bosnia provide an opportunity to "link" your visit with family-members in Germany to the soldiers in Bosnia, to reassure the troops of America's support, to recognize the phenomenal accomplishments of the past three months, and to pay tribute to our forces' critical role in implementing the Dayton peace agreement. Our troops have experienced tremendous environmental adversity (fog, ice, mud, and flooding) and physical dangers (landmines and roads), but that has not deterred them from their mission of peace.

[NOTE: The motto of the United States Army, Europe is "Keepers of the Peace."]

III. POSSIBLE QUESTIONS/ISSUES TO RAISE

- What measures have been taken to protect American forces from landmine hazards?
- What do you see as the primary threat to U.S. forces in Bosnia?
- How much contact do individual soldiers have with Bosnian civilians?

- What is the average length of time it takes for mail to arrive from the United States?
- How soon do you expect to have the R&R leave program in place?
- There have been some recently-publicized assaults on female U.S. soldiers -- what measures have been taken to prevent future similar incidents?

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
013. resume	Re: William Lafayette Nash (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)

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Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 15622

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Greece, Turkey, and Germany [binder] [3]

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RESUME OF SERVICE CAREER

of

WILLIAM LAFAYETTE NASH, Major General

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH

(b)(6)

[013]

YEARS OF ACTIVE COMMISSIONED SERVICE Over 27

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT Commanding General, 1st Armored Division, United States Army
Europe Seventh Army, APO AE 09252, since June 1995

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

The Armor School, Officer Basic Course
The Infantry School, Officer Advanced Course
United States Army Command and General Staff College
United States Army War College

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

United States Military Academy - BS Degree - No major
Shippensburg University - MS Degree - Public Administration

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) Russian

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
Aug 68	Oct 68	Student, Ranger Course, United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia
Oct 68	Nov 68	Student, Armor Officer Basic Course, United States Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky
Dec 68	Apr 69	Platoon Leader, Troop L, 3d Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Lewis, Washington
Apr 69	Feb 70	Platoon Leader, Troop A, 1st Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, United States Army, Vietnam
Feb 70	Jun 70	Executive Officer, Troop B, 1st Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, United States Army, Vietnam
Jun 70	Jul 71	Assistant G-3 (Operations) Training Officer, later Assistant G-3 (Operations) Chief of Force Development, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Jul 71	Nov 71	S-3 (Operations), 1st Squadron, 17th Cavalry Regiment, later Procurement Officer, Board for Dynamic Training, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Nov 71	Feb 73	Commander, Troop A, 1st Squadron, 17th Cavalry Regiment, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Mar 73	Jul 73	Student, Officer Rotary Wing Aviator Course, United States Army Helicopter Center/School, Fort Wolters, Texas
Jul 73	Dec 73	Student, Officer Rotary Wing Aviator Course, United States Army Aviation School, Fort Rucker, Alabama
Jan 74	Sep 74	Student, Infantry Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia

WILLIAM LAFAYETTE NASH, Major General

Sep 74	Jun 77	Platoon Leader and Assistant Operations Officer, later Platoon Commander, and later Regimental Plans Officer, Air Cavalry Troop, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, United States Army Europe, Germany
Aug 77	Jun 78	Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Jun 78	Apr 79	Staff Officer, Regional Operations Division, Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, United States Army, Washington, DC
Apr 79	Jun 82	Aide and Assistant Executive Officer, later Executive Officer to the Vice Chief of Staff, Army, Office of the Chief of Staff, Army, Washington, DC
Jun 82	Jun 83	Deputy Executive Assistant to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, DC
Jun 83	Jun 85	Commander, 3d Squadron, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 8th Infantry Division, United States Army Europe, Germany
Aug 85	Jun 86	Student, United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
Jun 86	May 88	Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 (Operations), 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas
May 88	May 89	Executive Officer to the Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Europe, Germany
Jun 89	Dec 90	Commander, 1st Brigade, 3d Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
Dec 90	Apr 91	Commander, 1st Brigade, 3d Armored Division, DESERT STORM, Saudi Arabia
Apr 91	Jul 91	Commander, 1st Brigade, 3d Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
Jul 91	Jun 92	Assistant Division Commander, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
Jun 92	Jul 93	Deputy Commanding General for Training, United States Army Combined Arms Command, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Jul 93	Jun 95	Program Manager, United States Army Office of the Program Manager, Saudi Arabian National Guard Modernization Program

PROMOTIONS

DATES OF APPOINTMENT

	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
2LT	5 Jun 68	5 Jun 68
1LT	5 Jun 69	5 Jun 71
CPT	5 Jun 70	5 Jun 75
MAJ		10 Jun 77
LTC		1 Nov 82
COL		1 May 89
BG		1 Mar 92
MG		1 Jul 95

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Distinguished Service Medal

Silver Star

Legion of Merit

Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)

WILLIAM LAFAYETTE NASH, Major General

Purple Heart
Meritorious Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Army Commendation Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Army Achievement Medal
Senior Parachutist Badge
Army Aviator Badge
Ranger Tab
Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge
Army Staff Identification Badge

SOURCE OF COMMISSION USMA

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Grade</u>
Deputy Executive Assistant to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, DC	Jun 82-Jun 83	Major/Lieutenant Colonel

As of 21 August 1995



U.S. Naval Forces, Europe

Biography



LEIGHTON W. SMITH, JR., U.S. NAVY

**Commander in Chief
U.S. Naval Forces, Europe.**

Admiral Leighton W. Smith, Jr., was born in Mobile, Alabama. He attended the Naval Academy graduating with the Class of '62. He received his wings in January 1964.

As a Light Attack pilot, Admiral Smith flew the A4 Skyhawk and A7 Corsair during multiple deployments to the Mediterranean, North Atlantic, Western Pacific and Indian Ocean. These deployments included three combat cruises in waters off North Vietnam

where he flew over 280 combat missions. Admiral Smith has commanded Attack Squadron 86, Carrier Air Wing FIFTEEN, Light Attack Wing ONE, USS KALAMAZOO (AOR 6) and USS AMERICA (CV 66). Following his tour in AMERICA, he spent a year with the Strategic Studies Group in Newport, Rhode Island as a CNO Fellow.

Subsequent to his selection to Flag rank in 1986, he served as Director, Tactical Readiness Division on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations followed by command of Carrier Group SIX where he deployed in USS FORRESTAL (CV 59) and USS AMERICA (CV 66) to the North Arabian Sea, Mediterranean and North Atlantic.

Admiral Smith's next tour was as Director of Operations (J-3), United States European Command headquartered in Stuttgart, Germany from August 1989 to June 1991, a time of enormous political changes in Europe. During his almost two years in Germany, he was directly involved in operations in direct support of Desert Shield/Desert Storm, to include combat operations initiated from Turkey into Iraq, evacuation of threatened civilians from Liberia and humanitarian support to Kurdish refugees in northern Iraq.



- MORE -

Promoted to Vice Admiral in June 1991, he served for two and a half years as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Plans, Policy and Operations (N3/N5). He was a major contributor to Navy staff reorganization and the development of "...From the Sea," the naval strategy for the 21st Century. Admiral Smith was selected for his fourth star and became Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe (London, England) and Commander in Chief, Allied Forces, Southern Europe (Naples, Italy) in April 1994.

Admiral Smith has been awarded the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, three Legion of Merits, two Distinguished Flying Crosses, two Meritorious Service Medals, twenty-five strike flights and four individual award Air Medals, three Navy Commendation Medals (with combat "V"), and the Navy Achievement Medal (with Combat "V").

He and his wife, the former Dorothy Dunn McDowell of Columbia, South Carolina, have three children, Leighton, Page, and Dee Dee.

- USN -

ATTACHMENT A

EMINA BICAKCIC
SARAJEVO
SAGRDNIJE 43
tel. 535 777

AMERICAN EMBASSY
SARAJEVO

To His Excellency Mr. John Menzies

Your Excellency,

My daughter had 4 years at the beginning of the war.
She is almost 8 now. She can't remember the peace period before
the war. Thus, she was very excited after the Dayton peace
Agreement. And, she wrote a poem I like you to have.

P E A C E

Peace has come,

Peace has come, knocking at the door

And there will be no shooting any more.

There is another atmosphere,

Because of peace, of peace,

I know it, I live in this Country.

There is peace now,

Because Mr. Clinton signed it.

All this is peace,

I love it, I love it,

I love peace.

HP: incc 17/12/96
Emina's mother Nermina Bicakcic

Sarajevo, January, 11th, 1996

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Divider Title: _____

**Meeting with
Acting President**

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
014. report	Re: meeting (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 15622

FOLDER TITLE:

Greece, Turkey, and Germany [binder] [3]

2013-0534-S

ry1723

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

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Notables Roundtable

Divider Title: _____

MEETING WITH BOSNIAN NOTABLES

Context of the Event

You will meet with a group of 12-15 “notable” Bosnian citizens from Sarajevo and other parts of the country. They have been carefully chosen by Embassy Sarajevo to represent the most important sectors of society, and include representatives of the three ethnic groups, religious leaders, and individuals active in social work. A full list of the participants is attached. You will also be joined by Ambassador John Menzies.

President Clinton and Secretary Christopher met with similar groups during their visits to the region. This will be one of your most important meetings and will symbolize your genuine interest in encouraging reconciliation, and aiding the most needy sectors of society. The similar meetings of both President Clinton and Secretary Christopher were very positively received. Your willingness to meet with a broad cross-section of society will have a profound effect on the participants and their constituents, many of whom feel their voice is seldom heard amid the great political maneuvering of their leaders. Local leaders, including the religious hierarchy, will have a critical role to play in encouraging reconciliation. You can encourage these leaders to reach out to their communities and establish peaceful channels for resolving disputes that will inevitably arise in the coming months as the elections approach and displaced persons and refugees begin to resettle.

Your Objectives

- To stress the need for reconciliation across religious and ethnic boundaries.
- To focus attention on the need for continued humanitarian assistance to Bosnia as the society seeks to rebuild.

Talking Points

- Thank you for traveling here to meet with me today. Delighted to meet with such diverse group of Bosnians -- Serbs, Croats and Bosniacs....Catholics, Orthodox Christians, Muslims and Jews. Appreciate your willingness to come to Tuzla.
- Promise of Dayton lies not with diplomats and soldiers but in people you represent. If peace is to take root, tolerance, reconciliation and diversity must be embraced.
- There are many issues on which you will be called to provide leadership, in some cases religious, in others civil.
- Know many of you are from Sarajevo, a city that has become a symbol to the world, both for its tolerance and intolerance.

- The United States strongly supports your untiring efforts and we recognize that reconciliation among Bosnia's citizens is central to long-term peace.
- We must also not lose sight of the fact that some members of society will need extra help in getting their lives back to normal. This is especially true for the children, many of whom have been orphaned or lost friends and family.
- It is especially important that you engage in dialogue with each other and with your neighbors, particularly as people begin returning to their homes and begin rebuilding their communities.

For Religious Leaders

- How are the religious communities developing tolerance and understanding after this long war? Do you have relief organizations? Are different faiths able to coordinate their efforts?

For Women Civilians and Professionals

- What kind of help is available for the thousands of women who have been victims of rape and other brutality during this war?
- Is there a program for easing the trauma among children?
- Are the existing programs available to the refugee centers?

For Civic Leaders

- How do we rebuild multi-ethnic communities?
- How can we help rebuild the education system? How badly was the school system damaged?
- Will families be able to return to their pre-war homes?
- What does the international community need to do to help you rebuild health care?
- What is your greatest need?

For All Participants

- How are you coping with the problem of post-war trauma?
- I would appreciate your thoughts on how the United States and the international community can be of greatest assistance in advancing reconciliation.

NOTABLES ROUNDTABLE: PARTICIPANTS

VINKO PULJIC (Croat) was named the first Bosnian Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church in 1995. He is a popular figure in Bosnia and deeply committed to a multi-ethnic future for Bosnia. His midnight Christmas mass was televised worldwide and won ringing applause from a crowd that included representatives from all communities.

METROPOLITAN NIKOLAJ (Serb) is the leader of the Orthodox Church in the Serb Republic. His territory also covers part of the Federation. He was the first Serb Republic Orthodox priest to conduct services in the Federation since the onset of the war.

BISHOP FRANJO KOMARICA (Croat) became the Roman Catholic Bishop of Banja Luka in 1986. Bishop Komarica spent nine months under house arrest before being released in December 1995. Prior to that, he was a professor of theology in Sarajevo. Highly regarded for his efforts to protect human rights and freedoms for all people, Komarica remained in Banja Luka throughout the war and was a prime point of contact for information on the expulsions of Croats and Muslims from the region.

VLADIMIR SREBROV (Serb) is a writer and was a member of the Bosnian Parliament before the war. He was beaten and imprisoned by Pale Serbs for 39 months after he appeared in Ilidza in an attempt to negotiate for free transit in and out of Sarajevo. He continues to promote a multi-ethnic Bosnia through the Serb Civic Council (an organization of Serbs who remained in Sarajevo throughout the war).

KATARINA MANDIC (Croat) was recently named to the nine-member Federation Constitutional Court. In 1972, she was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. During her career in the lower courts and on the Supreme Court, she worked on a wide range of civil matters. For a number of years, Ms. Mandic has served as a member of the Bar Examination Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

NADA SALOM (Slovene) was a leading journalist in prewar Sarajevo. She earned her journalism degree from the University of Sarajevo. As a reporter with Sarajevo's main daily "Oslobodjenje" (Liberation), she focused on cultural affairs. At the beginning of the war she was the editor-in-chief of the cultural section of Oslobodjenje. She is also a well known short-story writer.

SABIRA HADZOVIC (Bosniak) was elected Mayor of Sarajevo in March 1996. She serves also as the Dean of the Sarajevo School of Pharmacy. Ms Hadzovic is the author of 40 scientific works on pharmaceuticals. She is the president of a large women's association "Mak Bosanka" which is comprised mostly of professionals and academics.

HALIDA BOJADZI (Bosniak) is a co-founder of the organization "Women Who Lost Children." Mrs. Bojadzi lost two sons in the war. 32 members of her extended family died during the war.

MARIJA MALESEVIC (Croat) is a co-founder of "Women Who Lost Children." She is the mother of nine children, one of whom (a 12-year old son) was killed in the siege of Sarajevo. She is a kindergarten teacher.

DR. AMRA SARAC (Bosniak) worked throughout the war as the chief of Kosevo Hospital's Trauma Ward. Her work included counseling victims of ethnic cleansing from Eastern Bosnia, Srebrenica, and Zepa, and in particular, concentration camp detainees and victims of rape. She is a graduate of the University of Sarajevo Law School and is a licensed social worker.

NURDZIHANA DOZIC (Bosniak) is a journalist with degrees from Sarajevo and Belgrade. She works for Oslobodjenje from 1981 to 1992 when the Oslobodjenje building was destroyed by shelling. She is a founder of the mental health magazine "Corridor." She is currently the Editor-in-Chief of "Zena 21," a women's monthly journal.

Ms. Dozic will be accompanied by photographer Mr. Toso Mitasevski (Macedonian) who lived and worked in Sarajevo since 1976.

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Meeting with NGOs

Divider Title: _____

MEETING WITH AMERICAN NGOS

Context of the Event:

Several American agencies will come to meet with you at the airbase in Tuzla. The International Rescue Committee, World Vision, Catholic Relief Services, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, American Refugee Committee and the United Methodist Committee on Relief are among the agencies that have been invited. (Updated list of participants pending.)

Your Objectives:

- o To acknowledge the achievements of the U.S. NGOs in Bosnia for the last four years under difficult war-time conditions. To encourage them to continue their efforts in making possible the transition to a renewed Bosnia.
- o To learn more about the work of NGOs in dealing with the particular problems of women after four years of war and ethnic cleansing.
- o To reiterate the USG commitment to the peace agreement and our support for the work of U.S. NGOs in helping build a lasting peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Talking Points:

- o I am honored to be with you. The American people are proud of all your contributions over the last four years and recognize the hardships you have endured in the name of peace and for the people of Bosnia.
- o Your efforts symbolize the U.S. commitment to peace and to volunteerism.
- o The United States believes in you and your mission. Your support for reconciliation, economic revitalization and democratic development, is helping the Bosnian people to establish a peaceful and stable future for their families and children.
- o I am eager to hear your first-hand perceptions of the progress and problems in implementing assistance in Bosnia.
- o I am especially interested in hearing of your work in addressing the problem of women who bore a disproportionate share of the suffering and brutality of the war.
- o What has been the effect of your programs to counsel the tens of thousands of rape victims, as well as those women whose families have been shattered by the war?
- o I am determined to see that my government devotes as many resources as it can to help redress these problems, but the contribution of NGOs will be critical.

Qs and As:

Q: Why are physical health and education not priority areas for the U.S.?

A: Among the priorities of the USG are working with the most vulnerable populations and displaced persons. USG assistance has been used for providing such vital supplies as food, shelter and emergency medical supplies. U.S. assistance has also been made available to refugees through the International Rescue Committee. As the year progresses and the Bosnian economy begins to recover, our humanitarian assistance will focus more on the transition to a market-based economy. The U.S. can't do it all. Fortunately, a number of other states are partners with us in this global reconstruction effort. Several of them will focus on the health and education sectors, which are very important.

Q: Why isn't IFOR doing more--assisting NGOs, returning displaced persons?

A: IFOR has a carefully-defined mission to enforce the peace agreed to in the Dayton accords. At Dayton the negotiators realized that to give IFOR tasks other than the strictly military ones of keeping the troops separated and removal of heavy weapons would impair their ability to complete the main mission.

Q: What is the U.S. commitment to humanitarian programs after IFOR departs?

A: Humanitarian assistance in Bosnia is not tied to the presence or departure of IFOR. These programs are based on the needs of the population without regard to ethnicity or geography. We will continue to assist with these humanitarian programs as long as they are needed.

Q: What will happen to refugees who will never be able to return home?

A: Substantial plans by the international community are underway to rebuild partially destroyed homes and to continue to try to move displaced persons back to their homes. The USG will continue to work with the parties to insist on carrying out all of the terms of the Dayton agreement, among which are the right of peoples to return to their homes. If, despite our best efforts, there are refugees still unable to return to their homes, we are confident the world community will deal compassionately with that situation.

NGO PARTICIPANTS

1. Ms. Laurie Vollen, International Medical Corps (Tuzla)
2. Mr. Craig Mason, World Vision (Tuzla)
3. Ms. Pham Thi Hoa, International Rescue Committee (Tuzla)
4. Mr. Dirk Van Gorp, UNCOR (Tuzla)
5. Ms. Carla Gale, Save the Children (Tuzla)
6. Mr. Roy Senn, Mercy Corps (Tuzla)
7. Mr. James Kelley, Catholic Relief Services (Tuzla)
8. Ms. Narcissa Pojakic, CRS - Trauma Project Director
9. Mr. Jakob Finci, La Benevolencia
10. Mrs. Halida Bojadzi, Women Who Lost Children **
11. Mrs. Marija Malesevic, Women Who Lost Children (Tuzla)**
12. Ms. Arma Iusic, Women of Srebrenica (Tuzla)

* DECISION ON PARTICIPATION PENDING BY WHITE HOUSE ADVANCE IN TUZLA

** The representatives of the "Women Who Lost Children" wish to present a small wooden statue which was hit by a shell fragment to the First Lady.

WOMEN'S GROUP

"UNIJA ZAR" is the Organization of Women's Associations of Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the war, 54 women's groups sprang up throughout Bosnia. Ten are headquartered in Sarajevo. The Unija Zar is an umbrella organization encompassing the 54 organizations, all of which have in common a patriotism to Bosnia and the protection of women's rights.

"WOMEN WHO LOST CHILDREN" is a loose confederation of women dedicated to the protection of children's rights. The association was formed during the war and was active in the movement of children, particularly orphans, out of Sarajevo to places of safety, despite criticism from the government.

"WOMEN OF SREBRENICA" is an organization, based in Tuzla, of women who have family members killed in or missing after the Serb assault on Srebrenica. The organization's members often protest against the government and international organizations for their failure to resolve quickly the issue of the missing from Srebrenica.

General Board of Global Ministries

475 Riverside Drive, Room 350
New York, NY 10115



UNITED METHODIST COMMITTEE ON RELIEF
(212) 870-3816 (Cable: missions new york)
(212) 749-2641 FAX
(1-800) 841-1235 HOTLINE

Dr. Kenneth Lutgen
United Methodist Committee on Relief
475 Riverside Dr., Room 350
New York, NY 10115

March 16, 1996

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
Office of the First Lady
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton,

It was an honor to meet you at the January 29th reception on behalf of the Bosnian refugees. Your leadership in the effort to improve conditions and opportunities for the world's underserved women and children are renowned. The people of Bosnia are fortunate to have such a respected and dedicated leader as yourself working on their behalf.

On behalf of the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), I would like to invite you to visit UMCOR at our project sites in Bosnia-Herzegovina, during your upcoming mission to this region. As you may be aware, UMCOR has been a leader in the effort to support peacekeeping initiatives and provide relief to the underserved children and families in this embattled country. For over 50 years, UMCOR has worked not only as a direct provider of relief, food, and shelter to war torn countries, but has provided leadership in the efforts to build and enhance cooperative efforts by relief organizations throughout the world.

We would be honored to have you tour our sites, and are available to provide you with any assistance you may require in developing a comprehensive itinerary targeting those areas of particular interest to you.

UMCOR appreciates your continued interest and support of humanitarian assistance projects throughout the Former Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

Dr. Kenneth Lutgen
Associate General Secretary
United Methodist Committee on Relief

BOSNIA



NEW GRANTS/PROGRAMS

In February 1996 UMCOR was awarded its largest grant to date, the **UNHCR Shelter Materials for Repatriation Project**, for \$15 million. UMCOR anticipates additional funding for approximately \$15 million for further project procurement at a later date. The project will enable UMCOR to undertake reconstruction of homes and refugee collective centers on a large scale in areas held by the Bosniac-Croat Federation. It is also expected that the reconstruction will provide local income-generation in the reconstruction sites. Specific activities will include provision of construction materials (with an emphasis on procurement inside Bosnia), implementation of

self-help home repair activities, close work with the Bosnian Government in preparation for eventual turnover to the Government of shelter activities, and monitor and repair of refugee collective centers,

For implementation, this project will fund UMCOR's expansion to the Zenica and Sarajevo Offices and will fund the establishment of three additional UMCOR offices: in Tuzla, Medjugorje (Southern Bosnia), and Bihac. The project funds 17 international and approximately 65 national new staff positions. This includes the first ever UNHCR funding for a Washington-based Program Officer. These staff changes are described below.

In February 1996, UMCOR was awarded the **Department of State Emergency Response and Distribution in North and Central Bosnia & Herzegovina Project**. This \$1.7 million project will run from January 1, 1996 to July 31, 1996. This is UMCOR's first effort to provide humanitarian assistance to the Serb-controlled areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to implement a large U.S. Government grant with another international NGO: International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC). The project's goals are to rapidly distribute emergency supplies to persons in need of emergency assistance, provide materials to winterize buildings for use by IDPs and refugees, and to monitor the emergency needs in order to respond more effectively to crisis situations.

UMCOR received a **Cost Extension** on its **OFDA Water Sanitation Project** in January 1996. The new funding of \$1,273,000, added to the original 1995 Water Sanitation funds, make a revised project total of \$2.3 million. The funding will extend the grant for an additional seven months (until July 1996), and expands the scope of work of the project to include municipal and village water/sanitation systems.

ONGOING PROJECTS

For the \$1.9 million **USAID Gornji Vakuf Municipal Rehabilitation Project**, project work within the ethnically divided community of Gornji Vakuf continues to provide repair/rehabilitation to municipal, school, and kindergarten buildings as well as several infrastructure (water/sewer) projects. In addition to the USAID funds, UMCOR has provided \$2.1 million worth of in-kind donations since the projects initiation. UMCOR has been conducting

surveys in town and in surrounding villages to determine attitudes toward reconciliation and the role UMCOR should play in such reconciliation.

UMCOR's **DOS/PRM Emergency Preparedness Project** was completed in December 1995. Many families were assisted, particularly during the winter months. Services performed include distribution of donated supplies and repair of refugee collective centers.

The **OFDA Water and Sanitation Project**, which has been extended from January 1996 until July 1996 (see above) has implemented a number of water and sanitation projects, including repair of sewer facilities and improvement of community water supply systems. UMCOR has worked in several communities, including Gornji Vakuf, Visoko, Travnik, Zenica, Stari Vitez, and Tesanj.

Due to the winter, the **UMCOR/HEKS Agricultural Project** has had very little distribution of animals and has focused more on maintaining the health of previously distributed livestock. UMCOR continues to monitor the distributions of cattle, sheep, swine, bees, horses, goats, and chickens.

Youth Houses in Zenica, Travnik, and Novo Sarajevo. With help from UMCOR, the Zenica Youth House in December 1995 became an independent NGO. UNHCR has agreed to be the primary funder of the Zenica Youth House in 1996 and IRC is also considering partial funding. Youth houses were opened in Travnik in October 1995, which serves 750 youths; and in Novo Sarajevo (a suburb of Sarajevo) in December 1995, serving 1,000 youths.

The **Sarajevo Community Center** recently completed a computer training course for 47 students, a tailoring course for 29 students, and an English course for 113 students. The center has published the first edition of the "Moria" student newspaper.

The **UMCOR Refugee Outreach Program** serves 150 children in the Zenica area. UMCOR was recently requested to take over operations of four play groups by Norwegian Peoples Aid. In addition to programs, group leaders spend time assisting older children with their homework, offering both a good work space and an environment conducive learning. The Project Psychologist works with children and families to alleviate psychological trauma caused by loss of parents siblings, friends and home. This project is partially funded by HEKS.

For the **Gornji Vakuf Women's Knitting Project**, UMCOR will assist an established multi-ethnic group of 25 women who desire to form a micro-business enterprise in knitting. Funding will come from UMCOR sources for the initial start-up costs of materials/equipment. Local and further-range marketing will be established to develop independence and secure the future success of this project.

PROJECT POSSIBILITIES

In January 1996 UMCOR submitted a proposal for a **USAID Municipal Rehabilitation Proposal** in Travnik. This \$2 million project would assist in reintegration of the ethnic groups through the following activities: provision of materials and rehabilitation of war-damaged homes, improvement of community facilities (such as water, sanitation, and electricity systems), increasing authority and credibility of Federation officials and community structures, and establishing multi-ethnic cooperation by assisting ethnic groups in the community with reconciliation and conflict resolution. The project will serve an ethnically mixed population of approximately 60,000 and will run from March 1, 1996 through December 31, 1997.

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**Background on
Greece**

Divider Title: _____



U.S. Department of
Transportation

News:

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20590

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Thursday, March 21, 1996

DOT 58-96

Contact: Steven Akey

Tel: (202) 267-3333

**ATHENS AIRPORT NEEDS TO IMPLEMENT
MORE EFFECTIVE SECURITY MEASURES, PEÑA FINDS**

Secretary of Transportation Federico Peña has determined that Hellenikon International Airport in Athens, Greece needs to implement and carry out more effective security measures in order to be fully consistent with the standards established by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

The Secretary's determination that Hellenikon International Airport does not maintain and carry out effective security measures applies to Athens airport and not to the air carriers which fly from Athens to the United States.

Secretary Peña emphasized that Greek and U.S. civil aviation security experts are working closely and cooperatively to overcome the security concerns. The department is confident that these combined efforts soon will resolve the security problems at Athens, Secretary Peña said. DOT has every reason to believe that the productive cooperation to date soon will lead to the lifting of the public notice required by statute.

Secretary Peña believes that air services can be safely continued there if proper precautions are carefully observed at the Athens airport. Secretary Peña also emphasized that Olympic Airways, the only foreign air carrier offering direct service to the U.S. from Athens, and U.S. air carriers flying direct to the U.S. from Athens, are providing additional security measures that counter the deficiencies identified at the Athens airport.

Several months ago, when the department first raised concerns about security at Athens, Greek authorities began a strong internal effort to correct deficiencies, he said. These efforts resulted in significant improvements, although they are not as yet sufficient to meet ICAO standards.

-more-

Under the statute, carriers issuing tickets for travel between the United States and Athens must notify passengers buying tickets of his determination. The statute also directs that the determination be displayed prominently at all U.S. airports and that the identity of the airport be published in the Federal Register.

The order, which is effective immediately, was issued after a team of security experts from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) assessed the security measures at the airport.

The Secretary said that he has committed an FAA security team to assist the airport authorities in correcting security deficiencies. He also said that this determination would be reviewed at the earliest time there are indications that effective security measures are being maintained and carried out.

Under the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, DOT assesses security at foreign airports served by U.S. air carriers and those airports that serve as the last point of departure for foreign air carriers with direct operations to the United States. If the Secretary of Transportation, in coordination with the Secretary of State, determines that security at an airport is not fully effective, DOT is required to notify the foreign government of the findings and recommend corrective action. The decision is based purely on technical criteria.

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Greece, Turkey, and Germany [binder] [3]

2013-0534-S
ry1723

RESTRICTION CODES

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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U.S.-GREEK RELATIONS

Greece and the United States are bound by strong cultural and social links as well as shared history. Americans admire the classical Greek tradition; Greeks see the U.S. as the world's most vibrant democracy, literally a land of promise for over 1.1 million Americans of Greek descent. Our joint struggle to preserve Greece's freedom and independence during World War II, the Greek Civil War and the Cold War forged us into firm NATO allies. During your visit you may pass the monument to President Truman, a reminder of Greek gratitude for post-World War II assistance under the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan.

Our relations over the past 50 years have not always been positive, however. Periods of close cooperation have been mixed with stretches of tension and mistrust. While the 90's have seen continuing improvement, both under conservative New Democracy and the present socialist PASOK governments, this follows a period of roughly 22 years (1967-89) when relations were strained and at times hostile. Our differences during that period can be traced to the legacy of the Greek military dictatorship (1967-74) and the Turkish invasion of Cyprus (1974), both of which many Greeks still lay at our feet (though the facts do not support this view). The 80's were a particularly difficult time in Greek-U.S. relations when the PASOK government of Andreas Papandreu brought a wave of defiant, anti-Western nationalism to the fore.

Even before the end of the Cold War, Greece began a gradual reorientation back toward the U.S. and other traditional partners in the Atlantic community, a policy shift which has accelerated over the past five years. This process saw an increasingly close working relationship with the U.S. in addressing Greece's often fractious differences with Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and Turkey. Our role has been that of a facilitator, helping to clarify the issues while encouraging Greece to engage its neighbors in direct dialogue. In the case of Turkey, we actively intervened in late January in the Imia/Kardak islets dispute to prevent the outbreak of military hostilities between the two countries.

Although the Greek economy is now bound inexorably to the European Union, the U.S. retains an important influence, partly through the ties of the Greek-American community. U.S. investments in Greece exceeded US \$1 billion in 1995.

The positive approach of Prime Minister Simitis, scarcely two months in office, in addressing issues of common concern to Greece and the U.S., has been impressive. He is seeking, for example, rapidly to resolve disputes with Albania and FYROM, issues on which we have worked intensively with Greece for several years.

GREECE - POLITICAL AND SOCIAL OVERVIEW

Over the past 20 years, Greece has undergone rapid social and political change brought on by EU accession, mass urbanization and social liberalization. Despite these upheavals, the traditional extended family system continues to exert significant influence. Urban crime and drug use -- though rising -- are comparatively low, but Greece continues to be a key transshipment point for narcotics produced in the Near East and South Asia and bound for Western Europe. The Orthodox Church and identification with one's home village, once dominant features in Greek life, remain sacred icons, but they are beginning to lose some of their hold.

Nearly half (about 4.5 million) of the Greek population are jammed into the greater Athens-Piraeus area, while another million are concentrated in Greece's second city, Thessaloniki. Athens itself has doubled in size over the past 20 years. Built without planning or coordination, it has become a concrete block city, plagued by massive traffic congestion, serious environmental pollution, and limited public facilities.

Greek society has been transformed by massive infusions of money from the EU. The general availability of European goods and services, ranging from clothing to electronics, is largely a new development over the past decade. In this society used to late hours, restaurants and night clubs are jammed most weekends until four in the morning. Pop music and pop culture are booming.

Along with these changes, the Socialist (PASOK) government passed laws liberalizing divorce, eliminating the dowry system in marriage, and opening the work place to more women, providing them with more financial and social independence.

Though the environment (land, sea, and air) faces serious threats, there is little public awareness of the problem. None of Greece's political parties focuses on ecological issues.

Greece's political parties have traditionally served almost exclusively as power bases for political bosses and sources of patronage, doling out government contracts and public sector jobs. Slowly, the major parties -- conservative New Democracy and socialist PASOK -- are evolving into modern parties, largely under the pressure of the European Union, which demands member states meet EU standards in several areas of public administration.

The present government, under Prime Minister Constantine Simitis, replaced that of Andreas Papandreou (three-time prime

minister - 1981-89; 1993-96 - and founder of PASOK) in January, 1996. Papandreu (whom you and President Clinton welcomed to the White House in April 1994 in an important step towards improved relations) resigned in January following a long and debilitating illness. Simitis won a three-way contest for the succession on a platform of "modernization and reform" in both the government and his PASOK party. He has a solid reputation as an economist, is well respected in Europe, and is very positively inclined towards the United States.

GREECE - ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The fundamental problem facing the Greek economy today is the size and inefficiency of the public sector. Public sector expenditures in Greece equal 48 percent of GDP. The state owns or controls large segments of the economy, including all public utilities and about 75 percent of the banking system. Both leading political parties pay lip service to reducing state ownership, but fear a political backlash from public sector trade unions. The ruling party customarily provides jobs with state enterprises for political patronage purposes. For these reasons, the government has been slow to sell off even minority stakes in state enterprises and utilities.

A member of the European Union since 1981, Greece receives huge subsidies from Brussels, which now average 5 to 6 percent of GDP and are expected to rise in the future. The widespread tendency toward corruption in government and the poor quality of public administration have made it difficult, however, for Greece fully to absorb these EU funds. The government is committed to the goal of economic "convergence" with the EU, which requires that the country reduce significantly its budget deficit and inflation rate. It has made substantial progress toward this goal. Nonetheless, the budget deficit (9 percent of GDP) and inflation (8.4 percent) remain the highest in Europe.

Despite its EU membership, Greece has many characteristics of an emerging market, with a large agricultural base (20 percent of the working population) and an inefficient retail sector of predominantly "Mom and Pop" stores (about 25 percent of the working population). Two key sectors of the economy are tourism and shipping. Tourism accounts for about 10 percent of GDP and is vital to many other areas of the economy. Greek shipowners remain the world's leaders in shipping on the high seas.

Key Issues:

- Greek protectionist tendencies often prevent U.S. bidders from receiving fair opportunities in government procurement.
- Television and film piracy cause U.S. film and TV producers to lose over \$60 million each year.

Economic Indicators (end-1995):

GDP	USD 111.3 billion
Total Government Expenditures	48% of GDP
Government Control of Means of Production	30% of GDP
General Government (National) Debt	121% of GDP

Budget Deficit	9% of GDP
Unemployment	approaching 10%
Inflation	8.1%
Current Account Deficit	USD 3 billion

GREECE - HUMAN RIGHTS

Greece is a constitutional republic and multiparty parliamentary democracy in which citizens periodically choose their representatives in free and fair elections. Civilian authorities maintain effective control of security forces, and police and security services are subject to a broad variety of legal and constitutional restraints. The Greek Parliament, a vigorous free press, an independent judiciary, committees and deputies of the European Parliament, and Greek and international organizations are all active in protecting human rights.

The government generally respects the human rights of its citizens, but there are problems in some areas. There are credible reports that police mistreat suspects in some drug and criminal interrogations and that some police and military personnel have abused Albanian illegal aliens. The government continues to use Article 19 of its Citizenship Code to revoke the citizenship of those who are not ethnically Greek, and Article 20 of the same code was used to revoke the citizenship of several Greeks abroad who asserted a "Macedonian" ethnicity.

The government formally recognizes only one minority - the Muslims referred to in the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne. It refuses to acknowledge the existence of other minority groups and denies members of the Slavophone community the right to declare themselves a minority. As a result, some minority groups (as defined by internationally-accepted human rights norms) find it difficult to express freely their identity and to maintain their culture.

Key Issues:

- The government has introduced an affirmative action program to permit access to higher education by the Muslim minority. It is also attempting to encourage the economic development of western Thrace, where most Greek Muslims live.
- Problems of overcrowding and lawlessness continue to plague the prison system. Police mistreat detainees and upon occasion use excessive force, especially against minorities.
- The government sometimes places international and domestic human rights monitors under surveillance. Information about private meetings and activities can later appear in the press.
- There are some restrictions on freedom of religion, largely due to the preferential position of the Orthodox Church. Proselytizing is against the law for other religions, and permits to build churches or temples are delayed or blocked by local

Orthodox bishops. Greek law has mandated a declaration of religion on new EU ID cards, which have not yet been issued.

-- Members of the Turkish and Slavomacedonian minorities are not granted rights as ethnic groups, and are subjected to special citizenship laws which are used to deprive some of them of Greek citizenship.

GREECE - WOMEN'S ISSUES

The Greek Constitution of 1975 provides for equal rights irrespective of gender. However, not until 1984, under the socialist (PASOK) government of former Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, were family laws reformed to permit civil divorce, to provide for equality of the sexes on property issues, and to permit married women to use their maiden names. Current Greek law also provides for paid parental leave for new mothers.

Since these basic reforms, achieved over the objections of the Orthodox Church, the women's movement has become institutionalized but simultaneously receded from political prominence (in part because it was led in the 70's-mid 80's by the wife of former Prime Minister Papandreu). Though women have made gains in access to education and traditionally male-dominated professions (especially law and medicine), women are still dramatically underrepresented in the political arena. Only one of 21 ministers in the current PASOK government is a woman, and only 15 of 300 members of the Parliament are women.

The government supports women's issues through its General Secretariat for Gender Equality. Current efforts focus on harmonizing Greek law with EU measures to protect the rights of pregnant women in the workplace. There are also 75 NGOs in Greece with a focus on women's issues. All major political parties and labor and management associations have women's sections.

Key Issues:

- In spite of progressive legislation, effective equality between the sexes has not been achieved in Greece. Deep-rooted sexual stereotypes permeate Greek society and inhibit progress.
- At just six percent, Greece, along with France, ranks second from last among developed nations in the rate of participation of women in national parliaments. (Japan is last at 3%.)
- The main umbrella labor confederation in 1995 concluded that women comprise 28% of union members and 65% of the unemployed.
- Sexual crimes are taboo in Greece. The victim is often more stigmatized than the offender. Studies show that 80 to 90% of rapes are not reported.
- Statistics are not available, but there is evidence that violence against women is a problem not adequately addressed by public services. Only one battered women's shelter exists in Greece.

GREECE - POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

Demographics: In almost every respect, Greece's population demographics are in line with those of other developed countries. The major demographic problem facing Greece is the rapid aging of its population of 10.6 million. This has placed pressure on the government to provide economic incentives to increase the birthrate.

The birthrate has dropped significantly over the past 30 years (from 2.2 in 1963, to 1.4 in 1993). It is now estimated as fourth lowest among developed nations. The number of children attending the first grade of primary school decreased by 35,000 over the past decade. Nineteen percent of the population is under the age of 15; fourteen percent is over 65.

Pensioners accounted for 9.4 percent of the population in 1971. The figure had risen to 20.8 percent by 1994. There are now only about two active workers for every Greek pensioner, a high level of retirees by OECD standards and one which imposes a heavy burden on social security budgets.

Statistical Indicators:

-- Estimated life expectancy at birth is 75 years for men; 80 years for women. (Comparable U.S. figures: 72.1 years for men and 78.9 years for women.)

-- The infant mortality rate is steadily decreasing and is currently 8.8. per 1000 live births. (U.S. figure: 8.9)

-- The number of children who die between the ages of 1 and 4 is 30 out of every 100,000. (U.S. figure: males: 47; females: 17)

-- The maternal mortality rate is 5.8 out of every 100,000 live births. (U.S. figure: 7.9)

Family Planning: Although contraception is inexpensive and widely available, accurate information is lacking, particularly for adolescents. As a result, abortions, legal only if performed at state hospitals, are extremely common. While official figures set the number at 120,000 per year, women's groups estimate that as many as 300,000 abortions are performed annually, an enormous figure for a population of 10.6 million. The lack of data from private clinics, which are preferred by most women, but where abortions are technically illegal, accounts for the discrepancy in numbers. It is not uncommon for women to have 10 or even 20 or more abortions during their lifetimes. Teenage pregnancies (girls aged 14 to 19), constitute approximately 8.5 percent of total pregnancies, while abortions in this age group exceed 35 percent of the total.

GREECE - PARTICIPATION AT THE BEIJING WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Greece was active in EU preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women and was very pleased with its outcome and the U.S. role. Greece supported EU efforts to allow NGOs access to conference proceedings and to pressure ACP (Africa, Caribbean, Pacific) nations receiving EU economic assistance to break the block of the G-77 countries.

The overall Greek delegation encompassed 60 NGOs, which received government assistance for travel expenses. The official delegation was headed by Maria Arseni, then Undersecretary for Women in the Ministry to the Presidency, and by Constantina Pantazi, head of the General Secretariat on Gender Equality. The official delegation included four NGO Representatives.

The Greek delegation expressed its particular appreciation for the role you played at Beijing, and also for the actions of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. Greece supported the successful drive to equate women's rights with human rights, without qualification. In this respect, Greece felt that U.S. efforts at Beijing were more productive than its mediating role between the EU and the G-77 at the Cairo Conference on Population and Development.

Prior to the Beijing Conference, the government organized an informal conference of Balkan Women in Thessaloniki, in August 1995. The conference, notable for its inclusiveness, involved representatives from all Balkan nations, including Turkey.

Key Issues:

- As an EU country, Greece actively supported a unanimous EU position on the conference platform of action.
- Greece favored greater NGO access to the conference.
- Greece was pleased with the results of the conference, especially the clear position equating women's rights with human rights.

GREECE - CHILDREN'S ISSUES

Greeks are very family-oriented and concerned for the welfare of children. In this male-dominated society, boys usually receive preferential treatment in their families over their sisters. Many cultural and civic events are focused on children, including Clean Monday (the Monday before Lent - a national kite-flying day); the elaborate carnival celebrations in Patras; and national civic holidays which generally involve parades of and for children.

The government is committed to providing adequate health and educational services for children. However, some social groups, such as Roma (Gypsies) and illegal immigrants are underserved.

Children's rights advocacy groups claim that protection of high-risk children in state residential care centers is inadequate. They cite a lack of coordination between welfare services and the courts, inadequate funding of the welfare system, and poor staffing of residential care centers as systemic weaknesses in child abuse prevention and treatment efforts. Abuse of children in the form of prostitution and pornography are rare.

Child labor is most common in family enterprises and small family farms. Where child labor occurs, it is viewed as a socialization tool rather than exploitation. Thirty-four percent of working children (aged 10-14) in 1987 worked in the area of agriculture or livestock husbandry. Twenty-five percent worked in manufacturing and eight percent in services.

Key Issues:

- Fifteen thousand children in Greece abandon compulsory education each year.
- In recent years, the population of street children has risen dramatically. Most of the children involved are immigrants from Albania who panhandle or peddle at city intersections on behalf of adult family members or for criminal gangs.
- An estimated 4,000 children are abused in Greece each year. Most abuse cases involve physical abuse or neglect. 3.5% involve sexual abuse.
- Few children are available for adoption in Greece. Cases involving the sale of Greek and Bulgarian children to childless couples have been uncovered and prosecuted.

GREECE - HEALTH ISSUES

All Greek citizens are covered by national health insurance, administered by the state. The key component of the system is the social insurance institute, IKA, which covers the bulk of public and private employees and their families. Specialized public health care insurance systems exist for certain categories of workers such as tradesmen, farmers and lawyers, but most of these are to be consolidated into IKA in the next few years. The operation of Greece's public health care system required 7.8 percent of GDP (USD 8.7 billion) in 1995, while government subsidies to the system constituted 3 percent of GDP. Private medical care has long been available in Greece as an alternative to the IKA system; what is relatively new is a private insurance system which finances access to private care providers.

Key Issues:

-- Declining confidence in quality: The abandonment of the IKA system by those with sufficient resources is typified by former Prime Minister Papandreu's use of an expensive private clinic, well beyond the reach of most Greeks, when he fell ill last November.

-- Nursing Care: While Greece's top doctors (many of whom have U.S. training) compare favorably with their counterparts in other countries, the quality of nursing care is quite low.

-- Bribery: To supplement limited salaries, many Greek public sector physicians ask patients for under-the-table cash payments. For example, a series of pre-natal check-ups and a delivery (without complications) might cost \$300-400. Patients refusing to pay may expect to receive only perfunctory treatment.

-- Cost containment: The public sector, as well as the private sector, faces spiraling costs. In the private sector, increases in recent years have brought Greek health care costs to levels approaching those of the U.S.

-- Pharmaceuticals: While availability of modern products is generally good, cost-control measures adopted by IKA limit consumers' use of more expensive drugs. As a rule, consumers pay only 20% of a drug's purchase price under IKA rules.

-- Waiting Periods: The move to the private sector by the fortunate is partially a result of long waits for surgery and limited access to specialized medical facilities.

-- Over-centralized Facilities: Most state (IKA) facilities are located in large cities, with a network of lightly-staffed clinics in medium-sized towns and on the islands. Substantial time is lost by beneficiaries who must travel to the larger facilities for tests/operations.

GREECE - EDUCATION

Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of six and fifteen. University education is also free, contingent upon one's ability to meet entrance requirements. Literacy is nearly universal. Last year, the amount spent on education equaled 4% of the GDP.

Primary and Secondary Education: In Greece's centralized system, the Ministry of Education approves curriculum, fees, textbooks and teacher qualifications for private as well as public schools. In recent years, students have protested against perceived Ministry inefficiency and under-funding by organizing sit-ins and mass absences. They are concerned by deteriorating school facilities and the lack of specialized instruction. Many families send children to private evening schools or specialized tutoring, which can cost from \$100-\$1000 per month. Conventional wisdom has it that without this extra preparation a child will have little chance to pass rigorous university entrance exams. Free public education is available to children of the Roma (Gypsies) and other minority groups, but there is no effective system to enforce their attendance.

Public Higher Education: There are 18 public universities in Greece. The largest and most prestigious is the University of Athens, with Thessaloniki a close second. Together they enroll 70% of the nation's 120,000 college students. While there are pockets of excellence, the consensus is that Greek universities are uneven in quality, overly bureaucratic and under-funded. Learning is more by rote than by a creative process, and cheating is said to be rampant. Because the system operates as a state monopoly, providing the only recognized credentials for the professions (law, medicine, etc.) or government employment, university entrance is fiercely competitive (only one in five applicants gain admission). This results in many pursuing higher education abroad. About 5,000 Greek students are enrolled in universities in the U.S., and 25,000 study elsewhere in Europe. These high standards resulted in no Muslims gaining admission to universities in 1995; the Government has responded to this with a program of special set-aside admissions for members of this group.

Private Higher Education: The Greek Constitution prohibits state recognition of degrees conferred by private colleges. A number of such institutions do exist in Greece, however, and while there are no plans to legalize them, new ones are being established all the time. The embassy maintains close contact with several long-established American schools in Greece, whose academic standards have served as a model for Greek education. Among them are the American School of Classical Studies, the

American College of Greece, and Athens College. A number of other U.S. universities also maintain branches in Greece.

Fulbright Program: Established in Greece in 1948, it is the oldest in Europe. Over the years, over 1,000 U.S. scholars and 2,000 Greeks have participated. Private grants and a Greek government subsidy of \$100,000/year now augment declining USG funding, which will drop from \$540,000 to \$395,000 in 1997.

U.S. ASSISTANCE TO GREECE

Since the end of WWII the United States has been a major provider of assistance to Greece. Between 1947 and 1951, U.S. economic and military assistance under the Marshall Plan totaled over \$1.5 billion. The United States has since continued to provide a significant amount of aid to Greece through a variety of programs. However, the single largest source of external assistance to Greece is now the European Union.

Key U.S. Programs:

-- Security Assistance: From the outset of the Truman Doctrine, and continuing after the Cold War, the United States has provided Greece with a significant amount of military equipment. The U.S. has allocated to Greece a high level of foreign military sales (FMS) grant and loan assistance to help Greece acquire U.S. equipment. We have also funded military education training in the U.S. for Greek military personnel through the IMET program. From 1988 through 1992 (the last year for grant aid), the U.S. provided Greece \$150 million in grants. From 1985-1996, the U.S. gave Greece more than \$3.94 billion in security assistance loans at concessional rates. Since 1978, to maintain a military balance in the region, U.S. security assistance to Greece and Turkey has been based on a 7:10 ratio.

-- Educational and Medical Assistance: Under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) has spent over \$20 million supporting American schools and hospitals in Greece. Among the facilities which have benefited are the American College in Greece, Athens College, the Hippocrates Medical Center, and the American Farm School located in Thessaloniki, in northern Greece.

-- Law Enforcement Support: Since the 1980's, the U.S. has provided more than \$2 million to support law enforcement programs in Greece. U.S. efforts have been in the areas of training and equipping the Greek police, and supporting civil aviation security, counter-terrorism, anti-narcotics and anti-counterfeiting efforts.

-- Tax Policy: U.S. Internal Revenue Service officials, working under contract, have recently advised Greek tax officials on tax structure and collection policy. The IRS is now scheduled to place a long-term adviser in the Greek Ministry of Finance, a position which will be at least partially-funded by the U.S.

-- Agriculture: Under the Marshall Plan from 1945-1965, the U.S. provided Greece \$225 million in food aid.

GREECE - REGIONAL AND SECURITY ISSUES

Greece is a member of the European Union, NATO, the Western European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. It recently has signed bilateral defense agreements with several Balkan and Mediterranean neighbors, and has created a "Joint Defense Doctrine" with Cyprus. During WWII, Greece was occupied by Nazi Germany until October 1944; the bitterness from that legacy is still apparent 50 years later. A bloody civil war then ensued, which ended only in 1949, with the U.S.-assisted (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan) defeat of the Communists by nationalist forces. Subsequently, Greece contributed to UN forces in Korea. Following Turkey's intervention in Cyprus in 1974, Greece withdrew from NATO's military command structure, but rejoined in 1980. Greece was part of the 1991 Gulf War effort, it currently participates in NATO's Bosnia Implementation Force, and it contributes modestly to several UN peacekeeping efforts.

Key Issues:

-- Historical enmity and ongoing disputes lead Greece to see Turkey as its main external security threat. Demarcation of the Aegean continental shelf, which Turkey declined to see settled by the International Court in the Hague, almost led to war in 1987. Allegations of PKK training camps in Greece have increased tensions with Turkey.

-- Tensions flared again in November 1994, with entry into force of the Law of the Sea Convention, reinforcing Greece's right to extend its territorial waters and airspace up to 12 nautical miles. Turkey has made it clear it would consider this a "casus belli" or "cause for war." Greece continues to claim the right to extend, but says it has no intention to do so anytime soon.

-- On January 30/31 of this year, Greece and Turkey came to the brink of conflict over a tiny Aegean islet near Turkey called Imia by Greece and Kardak by Turkey. U.S. intervention prevented escalation to a serious military clash. Tensions have subsided, but the underlying political issues are unresolved. As a result, Greece has blocked funding of the EU-Turkey customs union.

-- Cyprus also remains a source of considerable tension between Greece and Turkey, exacerbated by the continuing presence of a large number of Turkish troops and a Greek Cypriot military buildup. U.S. efforts in support of the UN Secretary General to resolve the Cyprus problem continue.

-- Greece's relations with Albania have improved significantly over the last 18 months, but lingering tensions over treatment of the ethnic Greek minority in southern Albania remain.

-- The September 1994 Interim Agreement with FYROM led Greece to lift its economic embargo, but the "name issue" remains. Athens appears ready to accept a compromise compound name solution, such as "Nova Macedonia" or something similar, but it is unclear whether Skopje is prepared to resolve the issue at this time.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN ATHENS

Originally established as a consulate in 1854, the American Embassy in Athens has represented the United States government to the Hellenic Republic of Greece continuously since that date.

The U.S. mission is headed by Ambassador Thomas M.T. Niles; the Deputy Chief of Mission -- and control officer for Mrs. Clinton's visit -- is Thomas J. Miller. The mission is composed of 160 Americans from ten agencies and 410 Greek nationals in Athens, plus the U.S. Consulate General in Thessaloniki and Voice of America relay stations in Kavala and Rhodes. The official community includes more than 200 family members.

Key USG Policy Objectives in Greece Include:

- Reducing Greek-Turkish tensions over Cyprus and the Aegean;
- Obtaining support for our policy in southeastern Europe, including Bosnia;
- Obtaining fair treatment for commercial/economic interests;
- Enhancing Greek security cooperation in NATO and with the U.S.;
- Fighting indigenous terrorism and breaking up the Greek 17 November terrorist organization; and
- Working with Greece on human rights and minorities issues.

The budget situation has required continual adjustments to reduce workload while still meeting these primary mission goals. Current major initiatives include encouraging early retirements by the Greek national staff; implementing a visa waiver program by 1997; replacing older, oversized housing with newer, more efficient units; energy conversion and recycling programs; moving the Consulate General in Thessaloniki to a smaller, rented facility; and other stringent cost-cutting measures. Salaries for the Greek staff have been frozen since 1993, even though inflation in Greece is the highest in Europe; salaries now lag an estimated 30% of that paid by comparable firms.

Budget limits and overcrowding during the Gulf War have had a serious effect on the Chancery building. A landmark structure completed in 1961, the Chancery is in need of significant renovation but is being restored piecemeal, as funding permits.

The U.S. mission in Greece remains at the "high" terrorist threat level, with attendant costs of over \$10 million per year

and some operational restrictions. Five USG employees have been killed, and dozens injured, in terrorist attacks over the past twenty years. On February 15, 1996, there was a late-night rocket attack on the embassy compound, which fortunately damaged only the perimeter wall and several official vehicles.

GREECE - ETIQUETTE

Greeks generally follow European norms of dress, etiquette, table manners, and protocol. Receiving lines and seating at official functions are always in order of precedence. In more relaxed settings, the Greek people are free-spirited and spontaneous. The degree of relaxation, however, is directly related to the setting and the tone established by the host.

-- President Constantine Stephanopoulos is relatively informal and enjoys mixing with people at official functions.

-- Prime Minister Constantine Simitis is more formal, but enjoys mixing once the conventions have been observed.

-- Mrs. Daphne Simitis is known for her warm personality, which creates a relaxed friendliness even at formal events.

Forms of Address: Unless the host or the senior person in a conversation suggests otherwise, it is inappropriate to use first names in a professional or official setting. By a 1984 revision to family law, Greek women legally retain their maiden names upon marrying. Most women married before 1984, however, including Mrs. Simitis, prefer to be addressed by their husband's last name. Mrs. Simitis does not have an official title.

Greeting: English is frequently, but not universally, understood by government/business leaders. Greeks shake hands both to meet and say good-bye. Greek "personal space" is smaller than what we're used to in the U.S., and touching is routine. (Note: PM Simitis is notably reserved, by these standards.)

Conversation: Sensitive topics include Greek-Turkish relations and Cyprus. In referring to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greeks use the neutral terms "FYROM" or "Skopje" (pron: scope'-yah); some may be offended by references to "Macedonia," if applied to anything outside northern Greece.

Toasts: Greeks enjoy toasting each other, clinking glasses at the outset and during meals. The standard formula, is "steen yah' sahs," or "steen yah' mahs" (to your health/to our health). At state functions, a foreign guest of honor is usually called on to offer a formal toast. A text of the remarks (lasting often from 5 to 30 minutes) is provided to the press. These toasts typically stress the close ties between the two countries, their historical background, Greece as the cradle of democracy, and the prospects for continued good relations. After the toast, the host and guest of honor raise their glasses to sip some wine.

Smoking: Greeks are heavy smokers. Smoking indoors, even in close quarters or at the table after a meal, is considered entirely appropriate. Many Greeks returning from the U.S. complain about our vigorous anti-smoking programs.

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Tour Acropolis & Agora

Divider Title: _____

Greece: The Acropolis

Context of the Event

The Acropolis, the main religious sanctuary and central fortress of Ancient Athens, is among the most renowned archaeological sites in the world. The primary buildings, constructed during the fifth century B.C., are: the Parthenon, the Temple to Athena constructed by Pericles (which was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world); the Erechtheion, the site of the Acropolis' original shrine; and the Propylaea entryway. There is also an excellent small museum on site, featuring several of the original Caryatids, statues of maidens which served as pillars holding the Erechtheion porch on their heads (the model for Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry.)

Ambassador Thomas Niles, Mrs. Daphni Simitis (wife of the Prime Minister), Athens Mayor Dimitris Avramopoulos, and Petros Kallingas, Director of the Acropolis Museum, will accompany you on your tour. Your guide will be Dr. John Camp, Mellon Professor of Archeology at the American School of Classical Studies and Director of the Agora Archaeological Excavation Site.*

The Acropolis rises 300 feet above the city. The rocky site is principally marble and surfaces can be extremely slippery. Comfortable walking shoes with rubber soles are a necessity.

The issue of ownership of the "Elgin Marbles" may be mentioned during your visit to the Acropolis. These sculptures, including figures from the pediments, metopes, and frieze from the Parthenon, as well as one of the Caryatids, were taken from Greece in 1816 by Lord Elgin, when Greece was still part of the Ottoman Empire. They are currently on display in the British Museum. Greece, in a campaign initiated by the late actress and former Minister of Culture, Melina Mercouri, has for years conducted a vigorous campaign to petition the British government for their return. The U.K., fearful of establishing a precedent, has thus far refused.

Your visit might provide an opportunity to thank Museum Director Kallingas for the loan of pieces from the Acropolis Museum for an exhibition currently showing at the Walters Museum in Baltimore, Maryland.

Weather permitting, upon leaving the Acropolis, your group will proceed on foot down hill to the Agora, the ancient marketplace and political center of Athens.

* Note: Dr. Camp and his wife Elizabeth had a baby daughter on March 19 in the U.S. If all goes as planned, Dr. Camp expects to be back in Greece to act as your guide. If Dr. Camp is unable to return, his colleague, Dr. Anne Stewart will take his place.

Greece: The Agora

Context for the Event

The Agora (or "market" in Greek) archaeological site was the ancient Athenian marketplace and government center, used also for religious festivals, and theatrical and athletic competitions. Some of the greatest philosophical and political debates of the 5th century B.C. were held here; democracy, as a political philosophy and working system was born here.

Dr. John Camp of the American School of Classical Studies is scheduled to guide your group (including Ambassador Niles, Mrs. Daphni Simitis, and Mayor Dimitrios Avramopoulos) from the Acropolis to the Agora. Your path will follow the ancient "Panathenaic Way," the route of the yearly procession and national festival honoring Athena.

The lane passes the Areopagus, a low hill that gave its name to a council of nobles which became both senate and supreme court for ancient Athens.

The Agora site has been excavated for the past 70 years by a consortium of over 150 American universities. (This project was originally funded by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.). The Agora site encompasses the ruins of a number of important public buildings, including the Tholos, in which the Athenian government had its headquarters, and the Bouleuterion, in which the Council of 500 did committee work and prepared legislation for the Assembly. The Agora is where Phedipedes, after running over 26 miles from Marathon to report the victory of the Athenians over the Persians in 490 B.C., is said to have died after exclaiming only the single word "Victory," an event now commemorated in the modern Olympic Marathon footrace. There are also a number of buildings associated with the life and death of Socrates.

The Agora site holds the Stoa of Attalos, reconstructed on its old foundations by the American School of Classical Studies in the 1950's. The original building, erected by King Attalos II of Pergamon in the second century B.C., was destroyed in 267 AD. Once filled with shops, the Stoa now houses a museum featuring an excellent collection of Agora finds. Among items displayed are a sixth century B.C. water clock used to limit the time for pleadings in the law courts; an allotment machine used in jury selection; and a marble stele inscribed with a law of 336 B.C., intended to discourage attempts to set up a dictatorship.

The Theseion (449 B.C.), or Temple of Hephaistos (after the God of Craftsmen), overlooks the Agora and is one of the best preserved classical temples in the world. It includes sculpted metopes depicting the exploits of the legendary Athenian King, Theseus, as well as nine of the twelve Labors of Heracles.

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Speech at Zappeion

Divider Title: _____

Greece: The Zappeion

Context of the Event

The Zappeion is a lovely, late-nineteenth century, neo-classical hall, which was restored to serve as the local headquarters for the European Union during the Greek presidency in the first half of 1994. It is located in the National Gardens next to the Parliament building.

Weather permitting, you will be speaking to an audience of 400 persons in a gorgeous, outdoor, circular atrium. A colonnade lined with colorful frescoes and neo-classical architectural elements runs around the peristyle. The paintings, of "Ancient Hellas," by Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, complete the scene and make for a fabulous speech site.*

While the Ministry of Press and Information are responsible for the upkeep of the Zappeion, part of the space, including the peristyle where you will be speaking, is maintained by the Society of Bequests from Olympia.

Citizens of Olympia town who prospered traditionally contributed to this organization's support for worthy charities. This closeness between residents of the same village, even when they move to a big city, continues today in the form of the "symvoulia" social clubs.

Your speech at the Zappeion will be sponsored jointly by the Greek Olympic Committee, the U.S.-Greek Business Council and the Hellenic-American Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Simeon Tsomokas, Secretary General of the Business Council is coordinating all logistical details of your speech.

Facilities on site provide for simultaneous translation of your speech, an essential element given the expected heavy media coverage. (The media will have an excellent vantage point from the first floor of the building surrounding the courtyard.) This will provide a superb opportunity for you to communicate directly to the Greek public. A reflection on democracy - its merits and its difficulties - would be particularly appropriate in a space which is the visual expression of the rediscovery of the ideals of Pericles' Athens.

* Note: In case of inclement weather, an alternate site for your speech is the restored neo-classical main building of the University of Athens. Its striking Great Hall, decorated with frescoes celebrating education, will accommodate about 350 persons.

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**Lunch with
Prominent Women**

Divider Title: _____

Greece: Lunch with Prominent Women

Context of the Event

This event, to be held at Ambassador Niles' residence (a five minute drive from your hotel), will provide an opportunity for you to meet with about 15 women prominent in various fields of Greek life. Although the majority of the Greek participants will be from political life, they have a Variety of specific interests and areas of concern. Others include educators, businesswomen and representatives from NGO's.

The invitations will be issued in your name. Ambassador Niles will be present to greet the Greek guests and introduce them to you. After the guests have arrived, he will escort you to your seat. When the guests are seated, he will introduce you and ask that you begin what should be an open and informal discussion on a wide range of issues.

Your Objectives

- o To meet a range of prominent Greek women.
- o To exchange views on common social problems of particular concern to women and families.

Talking Points

- o I welcome this opportunity for us to exchange views on issues of great importance to women and to our respective societies.
- o Although there are obvious differences between Greece and the United States, our basic goals for our societies and the obstacles we must overcome to achieve them are very similar.
- o In the United States, although we have made great strides in areas of racial and gender equality, major problems remain.
- o As in other countries, we have to face the problem of funding key social programs, made more difficult by a gradually aging population.
- o I am very interested in hearing from you how Greece is coping with similar social issues.
- o I would be particularly interested in your own assessment of the status of women in Greek society, what your concerns are and what your hopes are for the future.

Greece: Proposed Guest List
March 29 Lunch

Mrs. Dafni Simitis
Wife of Prime Minister.

Ms. Vassiliki (Vasso) Papandreou
Currently Minister of Development
1988-92 - Member of the Commission of the European Union

Mrs. Alice (Liza) Evert
Wife of opposition New Democracy Leader Miltiades Evert
Professional photographer with several published works

Mrs. Vivian Avramopoulos
Wife of the Mayor of Athens

Mrs. Ekaterini (Dolly) Goulandris
Founder and Director of the N.P. Goulandris Foundation - Museum
of Cycladic Art

Ms. Elizavet Papazoi
Deputy Minister of Environment

Professor Loukia (Louka) Katseli
Professor of Economics at Athens University
Special Economic Advisor of former Prime Minister Papandreou
Wife of Minister of National Defense

Mrs. Marietta Giannakou-Koutsikou
Member of Parliament from the opposition New Democracy Party
Minister of Health, Welfare and Social Security 1990-1991

Mrs. Efrosini (Effi) Weinberg
Educator. U.S. citizen. Friend of the First lady

Dr. Helen Agathonas
Chief of the Center for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse
and Neglect, Ministry of Health

Mrs. Theodora (Dora) Bakoyannis
Member of Parliament from the opposition New Democracy Party
Minister of Culture 1990-1993

Mrs. Ekaterini Daskalaki
Deputy Mayor of Athens (with responsibility for womens' issues)

Professor Vassiliki (Bessie) Dendrinos
Professor of English Literature, University of Athens
Professor Ekaterini Koumarianou
Writer. Director of the Foundation for Hellenic Culture

Mrs. Barbara Vernikos
President of Atalanti (department stores)

Greece: Raising Families Meeting with Greek Women

Context of the Event

At this after-lunch meeting you will have an opportunity to talk to Greek women of a variety of ages and walks of life. Your hostess, Milika Dimitra, a Greek teacher at an American college program in Athens and an expert on Greek culture and archaeology, has kindly offered her apartment near the Embassy as the meeting site. Because her living room is small, we have selected a representative group of seven women for your meeting: single and married; ages 31-87; from villages, an island, Thessaloniki and Athens; a teacher, business woman, college administrator, cleaning lady, research assistant, translator, and grandmother. Three of the women are related: the daughter and mother of the hostess.

In addition to these seven, Ms. Bonnie Miller, a clinical social worker and wife of the Embassy's Deputy Chief of Mission, will act as a facilitator. Two of the seven women do not speak English, so the others, who all have excellent English, will interpret as necessary. Cindy Wood, Foreign Service Officer and mother of three daughters, is the site officer. Ambassador Niles will escort you to the site but will not stay for the discussion.

The Greek women will be in the living room when you arrive. The Ambassador, Ms. Miller and Ms. Wood will introduce you first to your hostess, who will then introduce you to the other women. You and the group will be seated during the discussion. Your hostess will serve coffee and traditional Greek sweets at some point during the meeting.

Your Objectives

- o To meet a range of Greek women from all walks of life.
- o To exchange ideas with them on the problems of women, raising children, and family life in general.

Talking Points

- o In Greece the family takes on many responsibilities that our institutions (homes for the elderly, community-based counseling, the courts) handle. How does this work in difficult cases like child/spouse abuse, substance abuse, poverty, etc?
- o Since family law was reformed in 1984, has effective equality between the sexes been achieved in Greece?

- o Given that many believe Greece is still a male-dominated society, do boys receive preferential treatment in the home and at school over their sisters?
- o What kind of child-rearing and household help do women who work outside the home receive, especially if their mother or mother-in-law does not live with them?

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2. tea -

3. breakfast not work
well

Possible Invitees to First Lady's Function
with Prominent Women

(all fluent in English except where noted)

- 1) Mrs. Dafni Simitis
Wife of Prime Minister
- 2) Ms. Vassiliki (Vasso) Papandreou
Currently Minister of Development (includes former
Ministries of Industry, Energy & Technology, Commerce and
Tourism)
1988-92 - Member of the Commission of the European Union
- 3) Mrs. Alice (Liza) Evert
Wife of opposition New Democracy Leader Miltiades Evert
Professional photographer with several published works
- 4) Professor Marina Lambraki-Plaka
Director of the National Gallery of Art
- 5) Mrs. Ekaterini (Dolly) Goulandris
Founder and Director of the N.P. Goulandris Foundation -
Museum of Cycladic Art
- 6) Mrs. _____ (Niki) Goulandris
Founder and Director of the Museum of Natural History
- 7) Ms. Elizavet Papazoi. Deputy Minister of Environment
- 8) Mrs. Dimitra Liani-Papandreou
Wife of the former Prime Minister (met with the First Lady
in Washington, April 21, 1994)
- 9) Professor Loukia (Louka) Katseli
Professor of Economics at Athens University
Special Economic Advisor of former Prime Minister Papandreou
Wife of Minister of National Defense
- 10) Ambassador Maria Zografou
Director of Diplomatic Office of Foreign Minister Pangalos
- 11) Mrs. Anna Psarouda-Benaki
Member of Parliament from the opposition New Democracy Party
Minister of Justice 1990-1993
- 12) Mrs. Marietta Giannakou-Koutsikou
Member of Parliament from the opposition New Democracy Party
Minister of Health, Welfare and Social Security 1990-1991
- 13) Mrs. Elsa Papadimitriou
Member of Parliament from the opposition New Democracy Party
Architect (met with Mrs. Clinton in Beijing)

- 14) Mrs. Marianna Vardinoyannis
Head of the "Elpida" (Hope) Foundation for children
- 15) Mrs. Fani Palli-Petralia
Member of Parliament from the opposition New Democracy Party
- 16) Mrs. Christina Sakellaridis
President of the Export Credit Insurance Organization
- 17) Mrs. Ioanna (Gina) Mamidakis
President of the Mamidakis Oil Refining and Marketing Company
- 18) Ms. Marianna Latsis
Shipowner and Philanthropist
- 19) Mrs. Georgia Valaoras
President of the World Wildlife Federation of Greece
- 20) Mrs. Sophia Vranopoulos
Lawyer. Widow. Husband murdered by "November 17th" in January 1994
- 21) Professor Vassiliki (Bessie) Dendrinou
Professor of English Literature, University of Athens
- 22) Professor Ekaterini Koumariou
Writer. Director of the Foundation for Hellenic Culture
- 23) Mrs. Barbara Vernikos
President of Atalanti (department Stores)
- 24) Mrs. Ekaterini (Kitty) Kyriakopoulos
Chairman of Kyriakopoulos-Eliopoulos (mining company)
- 25) Mrs. Eleni Kokkalis
President of "Flash" Radio
- 26) Mrs. Efrosini (Effi) Weinberg
Educator. U.S. citizen. Friend of the First Lady
- 27) Dr. Anna Bredima-Savopoulou
Executive of the Shipowners Association
Niece of John Brademas, former President of NYU and former Member of Congress (D-Ind.)
- 28) Mrs. Natasha Clive-Vrecossis
Founder and Head of the Society for the Animals (SOZO)
- 29) Mrs. Aleka Papanicolaou
President of the Greek Communist Party. No English.

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Embassy Meet and Greet

Divider Title: _____

Greece: Meeting with Embassy Community

Context for the Event

The meeting will be at Ambassador Niles' residence where you will have met on March 30 with prominent Greek women. There are 160 American and 400 Greek employees at the Embassy. They have all been invited with their families to meet with you for approximately one hour. We expect approximately 350 parents and children.

The Ambassador will escort you into the residence. Upon your arrival students from the American Community School of Athens, which includes students from more than 45 countries, will greet you with a special short presentation. You could then make some brief remarks to the group, after which you could mix and mingle with the Embassy families.

Your Objectives

- o To meet with Embassy employees and their families.
- o To stress the important role of our Embassy communities abroad in support of United States national interests.

Talking Points

- o I would like to thank you for taking time this weekend to meet with me;
- o I have had a wonderful visit to Greece, and I want to thank you for the hard work that made it possible;
- o The work you do every day is important for the United States and Greece, two close friends and allies;
- o I can tell you that the President highly values your contribution to the country;
- o To the American families here, I know how difficult the environmental and terrorism problems can be, even in a wonderful place such as Greece, and I appreciate your contribution.

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**Discussion with
Greek Family**

Divider Title: _____

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**Olympia Speech
and Events**

Divider Title: _____

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**Meeting with President
Stephanopolous**

Divider Title: _____

Greece: Presidential Palace
Meeting with President Konstandinos Stephanopoulos

Context for the Event

At this evening meeting, President of the Hellenic (Greek) Republic Konstandinos Stephanopoulos and five or six senior Greek Government officials chosen by the President will receive you at the Presidential Palace. Because the 70-year-old Stephanopoulos only speaks and understands a little English, he will use an interpreter. He tends to come off as a self-effacing man of honesty and warmth. A career politician considered to be in the "center-right" of the Greek political spectrum, Stephanopoulos was first elected Member of Parliament in 1964, following a 20-year law career. Once touted as a possible Prime Minister, his effort to form an independent party fractured in the mid-1980's. He was elected President on March 8, 1995. Although a career politician, his role as President is largely ceremonial. President Stephanopoulos is a widower, having lost his wife to a long illness in the mid-1980's. He will make a State Visit to Washington on May 9.

Upon arrival at the front entrance of the Palace, you should anticipate a "photo opportunity" with the international press gathered on the front lawn. Once inside, you will be escorted by President Stephanopoulos to a private meeting room for about 30 minutes of discussion. At the end of the meeting, you will depart by car through the front entrance of the Palace en route to the nearby Maximou Mansion for your meeting with PM Simitis.

Your Objectives

- o Reinforce the special relationship between the United States and Greece during a period of political change in Greece and the region.
- o Demonstrate an appreciation of Greece's historic role as the birthplace of the Olympic Games and the democratic tradition.
- o Set the stage for President Stephanopoulos' May 9 visit to Washington.

Talking Points

- o The traditional lighting of the Torch in Olympia as it starts its long journey to America symbolizes not only the Greek origin of the Olympic Games, but also calls to mind the Greek origin of the torch of democracy, a guiding light

for America since its founding, today illuminating an increasingly democratic world.

- o We value the political, economic, military, and most importantly human ties that bind our two peoples together in friendship, and look forward to strengthening those ties in the future.
- o The President and I are very much looking forward to your visit on May 9.

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**Meeting with
Prime Minister Simitis**

Divider Title: _____

Greece: Maximou Mansion
Meeting with Prime Minister and Mrs. Simitis
Reception in Your Honor

Context of the Event

At this evening meeting you will meet the Prime Minister Konstandinos (Kostas) Simitis at his office, located in the Maximou Mansion. Quiet and unassuming, Simitis (who speaks fluent English) is uncharacteristically understated for a Greek politician, and represents a generational change in Greek leadership. Following the incapacitation of former Prime Minister Papandreou, he assumed his office at the end of January 1996. Simitis is committed to economic convergence with the European Union and a more cooperative approach to Greece's EU partners. Unlike his predecessor, however, Simitis does not enjoy absolute power in his own party. He will meet with the President at the White House on April 9.

Though the Prime Minister uses the Maximou office, Mr. and Mrs. Simitis have not yet moved into the residential wing, located directly next door to the much larger Presidential Palace.

Ceremonial greetings and brief remarks to the press may occur in the Mansion's main entrance hall just before or after your meeting with the Prime Minister. After your meeting the Prime Minister will escort you to a large sitting room on the residential side of the building, where you will visit with Mrs. Daphne Simitis until the reception in your honor begins. Government officials and representatives of Greek business, culture and public life, along with Ambassador Niles and other Embassy officials, will attend this reception hosted by the Prime Minister.

Your Objectives

- o To convey to Greece's highest political leaders the special relationship which exists between Greece and the U.S.
- o To congratulate Prime Minister Simitis for his accession to power, commend his restraint during a difficult crisis with Turkey on his third day as Prime Minister, and set the stage for Simitis' upcoming April 9 visit to the U.S.

Talking Points

- o We look forward to your upcoming visit to the U.S.

- o The visit will provide an opportunity to discuss with the President our nations' joint efforts to provide democracy, economic development and stability in this region.
- o The United States and Greece are bound together in friendship and history. The Olympic spirit which was rekindled today in Olympia will burn brightly in Atlanta.
- o I know there have been tensions with Turkey in the Aegean recently.
- o We are prepared to use our good offices to help you resolve your differences.
- o I delivered the same message to President Demirel and Prime Minister Yilmaz during my visit to Turkey.

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Delphi

Divider Title: _____

Delphi

"Now the serene sense is supping with the gods". This was the sense of the poet Angelos Sikelianos who between 1927 and 1930 revived the Delphi Festival, "the center of the earth," wishing to "instill the forgotten Delphic watchword in all human souls". The myth recounts that at a certain moment Zeus released two eagles, one from the East, the other from the West, and at the point where they met, he threw the Sacred Stone, marking the center of the earth - the navel of the world. At this point one of the most important oracles of antiquity was developed and cultivated - the Delphic Oracle.

Mythology and History of the Oracle

The cave where the divinity Gaia (Mother Earth) used to utter prophecies guarded by her son, the serpent Python, dates from the second millennium BC (Mycenaean period). It was located on the way from the Gulf of Corinth to Central and Northern Greece, in a region then called Pytho. When the god Apollo was an infant, he killed Python, at the same time abandoning Delphi to purify himself. After the purification took place, he returned to Delphi crowned and took over the Oracle, which from then on belonged to him. Apart from the mythical implications, this act symbolised the introduction of the worship of Delphinios Apollo at Krisa (a town in Phokis, today Hrisso), by the seamen of Knossos. The god became known as Apollo Pythias and the area was called Delphi from that time on. At first the Oracle was under the strict domination of Krisa; It was liberated in 590 BC, and it is from this date that the true history and fame of Delphi essentially began. A number of Sacred Wars broke out for control of the Oracle. The Phokians, Amphissians and even the Athenians vied to avail themselves of its great wealth, interfering with the independence of the priests and the little world that revolved about them. In 191 BC the Romans became masters of Delphi. This was a period of waves of pillaging raids but also attempts to revive the Oracle. However, nothing could halt Delphi's decline and eventually it ceased to be regarded as the navel of the world.

Organization of the Delphic Force

A religious confederation, Amphictyonic League, composed of representatives (Sacred Scribes) of twelve Greek tribes administered the sacred area and organized the Pythian Games and Delphic Festivals every four years with sacrifices and a performance of the Sacred Drama (whose main theme was the duel between Apollo and Python), music contests, and paeans in honor of the god. The members of the Amphictyonic League met every spring and autumn to vote on decisions which were executed by the Senate. Worship at Delphi was headed by two priests of equal rank who were assisted by a series of free interpreters and sacred slaves.

The little town of Delphi: About a thousand people lived in the vicinity of the Sanctuary, exploiting the Oracle and the pilgrims in a variety of ways - selling knives for sacrifices or religious objects, exercising the professions of servant and inscription carver.

The prophecy ceremony: Whoever wished to consult the Oracle was obliged to pay a tax, the "telono", which gave him the right to approach the great altar of Apollo to

offer sacrifices (boars, goats or bulls). Having purified herself in the water of the Kastalian Fountain, Pythia bent over the Navel of the Earth (the Sacred Stone), ate a laurel leaf and, inhaling the vapors emitted from the chasm, entered a state of ecstasy, uttering incoherent words. These were then composed into verses by the Priest, while the interpreters endeavored to render some meaning out of the prophecy. **The priestesses of Apollo:** In the beginning the pythia were chosen from among the young women of Delphi. As time went on, for the priest to be certain of their virtue, they selected for the priest to be certain of their virtue, they selected for the priest to be certain of their virtue, they selected for the priest to be certain of their virtue, they selected them from among women who had passed their fiftieth year.

The archaeological site

(The first excavations began in 1838 and were completed in 1935). the Sanctuary of Apollo with the Treasuries (buildings where the city-states kept votive offerings and religious vessels), the temples and the peribolos (enclosure) lie on the south flank of Mt. Parnassos to your right if you are coming from Arahova. The center of the Sanctuary is dominated by the Doric temple of Apollo. The Sacred Way leads to the temple and is lined with Treasuries, monuments and offerings. Northwest of the temple is the theater (5,000 seats) where the Delphic Festivals were held, which had as a central theme the representation of Apollo's victory over the serpent Python. Rather further to the west and somewhat above the theater lies the Stadium where the Pythian Games took place every four years. To the right of the entrance to the Sanctuary is the Kastalian fountain, where Pythia washed before speaking her prophecies, and on the left and below the road stands the Sanctuary of Athena; finds have shown that it had been dedicated as early as the Mycenaean era to a female deity. The tholos or rotunda, one of the most remarkable architectural constructions of antiquity, stands next to it. It is now known what this building was used for.

The Museum

The first building dates from 1902. The museum's collection consists exclusively of objects of all kinds from the Sanctuary of Delphi. Among its major works are: the navel of the world (a Hellenistic or Roman copy of the Sacred Stone), the Sphinx of the Naxians (550 BC), the statue of Antinous, the statue of Agias, the group of Thyiads (three colossal female figures portrayed dancing around a flowered column from the Sanctuary of Dionysos), the metopes from the Treasuries of Sicyon and Athens, the Karyatid and Zephyr from the treasury of Siphnos, the bronze Charioteer, the head of Dionysos.

Epilogue

Still an awe-inspiring location for both Greeks and Europeans, Delphi is a headquarters for international meetings, architectural, archaeological cultural symposia, Congress of Ancient Drama held under the auspices of the European Cultural Center of Delphi. Perhaps the organizers are reminded of these lines from the Delphic Hymn" by Angelos Sikelianos:

"Without your aid, O God, I will climb to the summit and alone, with my wits and

~ guts - my brothers will wait on the lower heights - I will sing of the heart of Man, my heart"

Sikelianos' house still stands in the modern town of Delphi. Today's residents, having superb facilities for tourists, welcome visitors for as long as they wish to stay. Souvenir shops, restaurants and hotels, both traditional and contemporary in style, stand for both the Greece of today and the Greece of the year 2000, Greece the member of the European Community. You can discover this modern fascinating land, choosing from among the itineraries proposed below, either using your own car, a rented vehicle or the local buses. If you select the latter, you need to have more time at your disposal, but you will have a unique opportunity to get to know a Greece rarely seen by tourists.

[Source: The Greek National Tourist Organization]

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REMARKS

Divider Title: _____

Greece: Arrival and Departure Statements

Arrival

I am very pleased to have this opportunity to visit Greece. It will be my great honor to represent the United States at the lighting of the Olympic torch at Olympia on March 30. During my stay I also hope to meet with the leaders of your country as well as private Greek citizens from many walks of life. I hope to celebrate the great and special ties that exist between our two countries and peoples. Many Americans trace their roots to the shores of Greece and our Greek ethnic heritage has greatly enriched the American experience. As the birthplace of democracy, Greece is the source from which the freedom we so greatly cherish springs. I hope that my visit can contribute in some small way to enhancing the warm friendship that exists between us.

Departure

As I depart from this wonderful country, I would like to express my deep appreciation to the warm hospitality extended to me by the Greek people. It was my great honor to represent President Clinton at the lighting of the torch at Olympia as it begins its long journey to Atlanta. I was also grateful for the opportunity to meet Greek citizens from many walks of life. Many of their relatives did themselves undertake long journeys to the United States, helping to create the special bonds between our two nations. I was thrilled by the great beauty of Greece and the warm friendliness of the Greek people. I will take back to America many fond memories as well as the hope that I have contributed in some small way to the friendship between our two peoples.

Turkey: Arrival and Departure Statements

Arrival

I am very pleased to have this opportunity to visit Turkey. I would like to extend personal greetings to all the people of this great and beautiful country on behalf of President Clinton and the American people. I look forward to meeting with political and religious leaders during my stops in Ankara and Istanbul, and to meeting Turkish citizens from many walks of life. I particularly look forward to the opportunity to meet with Turkish women and to discuss issues affecting the lives of women and the family. I hope my visit can help contribute to the good relations and friendship that exists between our two countries.

Departure

I would like to thank the leaders and people of Turkey for their warm hospitality during my visit. I was very grateful for the opportunity to meet with political and religious leaders as well as a broad spectrum of private Turkish citizens from many walks of life. I particularly welcomed the opportunity to discuss issues affecting Turkish women and family life in Turkey. I was deeply impressed with the warm friendliness shown to me by my many hosts and moved by the great beauty of this wonderful country. I hope my visit has contributed to the close feeling of friendship that exists between the United States and Turkey.