

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [3]

Staff Office-Individual:

Transnational Threats-Clarke, Richard

Original OA/ID Number:

3827

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
49	4	7	1	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	Handwritten notes (13 pages)	10/05/1993	P1/b(1)
002. note	Handwritten notes (28 pages)	10/06/1993	P1/b(1)
003. schedule	Program Schedule (2 pages)	12/02/1993	P1/b(1)
004. memo	Anthony Lake to the President, re: Somalia, Attack on UN Forces (2 pages)	06/05/1993	P1/b(1)
005. memo	[Duplicate of 004] (2 pages)	06/00/1993	P1/b(1)
006. paper	Re: [Execute Order] (4 pages)	01/23/1993	P1/b(1)
007a. form	NSC/RMO Profile Sheet (1 page)	01/21/1993	P1/b(1)
007b. fax	Fax Coversheet (1 page)	01/00/1993	P1/b(1)
007c. form	National Security Council Distribution Record (1 page)	01/21/1993	P1/b(1)
007d. memo	Re: [Request for Clearance] (1 page)	01/21/1993	P1/b(1)
007e. memo	Richard Clarke to Anthony Lake, re: [Execute Order] (2 pages)	01/21/1993	P1/b(1)
007f. cable	Re: [Ship] (8 pages)	10/00/1993	P1/b(1)

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Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
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Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [3]

2012-0659-F

ke4209

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]
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007g. memo	[Duplicate of 007d] (1 page)	01/00/1993	P1/b(1)
008. paper	Cases for Discussion (2 pages)	00/00/1993	P1/b(1)

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FINANCING DOD SUPPORT TO UN PEACEKEEPING

- The proposed DoD budget contains initiatives which reflect the Clinton Administration's commitment to peacekeeping as an important means to promote our interests.
- For the first time the DoD is explicitly budgeting for peacekeeping operations.
- The budget contains \$300 million for a contingency fund to pay for on-going and new peacekeeping initiatives.
- With the provision of this funding:
 - DoD will ask State to seek the normal payment from the UN all troop contributor nations are entitled when U.S. forces participate in a UN peacekeeping operation (\$988 per soldier per month; \$1250 for specialists). Procedures should be established to enable State to use this payment as a credit to offset assessments.
 - DoD will no longer need to request that State seek reimbursement from the United Nations for DoD's contribution of goods and/or services. Rather, when DoD provides goods and/or services (e.g. lift, logistics, medical, technical services), DoD will support State's efforts to have the value of DoD's contribution credited against the USG's peacekeeping assessment (State's CIPA account).
 - There would be no change to normal procurement transactions whereby the UN purchases goods and services from DoD.
- These new procedures will permit us to respond quickly to requirements to participate in peacekeeping operations without a protracted interagency debate about how to pay for the activity.
- We will no longer need to rob our military services of critically needed operating funds to pay for peacekeeping operations.
- Because we have budgeted for a specific amount rather than transferring funds from operating accounts, we will need to establish priorities and to recognize that we cannot contribute forces or provide support in all situations.

Prepared by: Marc Palevitz
ISA/GA, x53159

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF POLITICO-MILITARY AFFAIRS
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY OPERATIONS

TO
NAME: DICK CLARK
OFFICE: NSC

FROM
NAME: COL JOHN PIAZZA
OFFICE: PM/ISP

TEL #: (202) 395-1199

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DATE AND TIME OF TRANSMISSION: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: _____

REMARKS:

PLEASE DELIVER TO
MR. DICK CLARK

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Haiti Multinational Forces Status
 PM Bureau/Office of International Security Operations
 Phone 647-3136
 Current as of November 3, 1993

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>OFFERING</u>	<u>REFTEL DATE</u>	<u>ISSUES</u>	<u>PENDING ACTION</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
United States				Operations in progress; 47 boardings to date.	7 USCG cutters operating Following Navy ships on scene: Cruiser: USS Yorktown, Destroyers: USS Conolly Frigates: USS Jack Williams, Fairton, Morison, Bradley Flagship: USS Nassau
Canada	2 Frigates, 1 Supply ship	Telcon		Cable sent to Ottawa 19 Oct 93 (319443)	Following ships on scene: HMCS Fraser, HMCS Gatineau, HMCS Preserver
Netherlands	1 Frigate, 1 Orion Aircraft	Hague 7057 (16 Oct 93) Hague 7089	Operational details: Command structure, ROE, etc.	Cable sent to Hague 19 Oct 93 (319440)	Dutch agree in principle. Forces based in Curacao. Mil-to-mil talks established.
Argentina	Corvette	Telcon 15 Oct 93. Reftel Buenos Aires 10012. Buenos Aires 10136		Cable sent to Buenos Aires 19 Oct 93 (319442); fuel spt cable sent (333836)	Granville sailed 20 Oct; Arrive 07 Nov in Guantanamo.
France	Frigate	Telcon 18 Oct 93 State Cable sent 21 Oct 93			FS Ventose participating
United Kingdom	Frigate	London 18883; 19 Oct 93	Rotational commitment	None; USCG on board; mil-to- mil talks in progress	HMS Active departed; returns 8 November
Colombia		Bogota 15944		cable sent to solicit fuel	discussion in progress
Venezuela	Cannot provide forces	Caracas 9296 18 Oct 93 Caracas 9725 29 Oct 93	will Venezuela contribute fuel in lieu of force	Fuel cable out 28 October	supports UN action but cost is prohibitive; GOV willing to discuss fuel if coord with UN

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Haiti Multinational Forces Status (Page 2)

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<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>OFFERING</u>	<u>REFTEL DATE</u>	<u>ISSUES</u>	<u>PENDING ACTION</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Chile	cannot provide any forces	Santiago 7380, 18 Oct 93	How can we get them minimally involved?		Investigating alternative contributions
Brazil	cannot provide any forces	Brasilia 8594 Brasilia 8800	How can we get them minimally involved?		"current circumstances don't permit participation"
Uruguay		Montivideo 4486 21 Oct 93	Get more countries involved	NAVATT briefed at Pentagon on 26 Oct 93; session deemed "encouraging"	They will probably need Logistical support
Mexico				Cable sent to solicit fuel in lieu of ship contribution 28 October	

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 8, 1993

TO: NANCY SODERBERG (GrFl/WW)
RICHARD SCHIFTER (Room 393)
LEON FUERTH (Room 298)
BOB BELL (Room 386)
NICK BURNS (Room 368)
RICHARD CLARKE (Room 302)
EILEEN CLAUSSEN (Room 365)
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DAN PONEMAN (Room 380)
JEREMY ROSNER (Room 375)
GEORGE TENET (Room 300)
JENONNE WALKER (Room 368)
JENNIFER WARD (Room 499)
KENT WIEDEMANN (Room 493)

FROM: DON STEINBERG

SUBJECT: Remarks by the President on "Meet the Press"

Attached for your information is a copy of the President's remarks on NBC's "Meet the Press" on Sunday, November 7, 1993.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 7, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON "MEET THE PRESS"

The Oval Office

9:00 A.M. EST

MR. RUSSERT: Welcome again to "Meet The Press." Today a special edition live from the White House. I'm with my colleague, Tom Brokaw.

Mr. President, this is our 46th birthday. You're 47. You strike me as the kind of guy who maybe watched the first program from your cradle. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: I wish I could. I didn't have a television then. I was one when you started, but I was nine I think when we got our first television in 1956. So I couldn't start, but I did watch it often after that.

MR. RUSSERT: Well, it's great to have you here. Let's start -- we'll have to talk about it today -- let's start with NAFTA, the North America Free Trade Agreement.

Your closest supporters say that if the vote were held today you're still 30 votes short. True?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think we're quite that short, but we're 30 votes short of having explicit expressed commitments. I think we'll make it, however.

MR. RUSSERT: What role has Ross Perot played in this debate?

THE PRESIDENT: I think he's kept things stirred up. That's what he likes to do. But I think, frankly, the vociferous organized opposition of most of the unions -- telling these members in private they'll never give them any money again, they'll get them opponents in the primary, the real roughshod, muscle-bound tactics -- plus the fact that a lot of the business supporters of NAFTA have not gotten their employees and rank and file people to call and say they're for it. In any issue like this, the intensity is always with people who are against it. Those things are difficult.

But again I will say I have been quite heartened by the responses of the last 10 days. More and more of these members of Congress, men and women who want to do right by their country, don't want to hurt the United States, and understand that NAFTA means more jobs, not just in Mexico, but throughout Latin America -- a huge trading bloc of people helping to take us to the 21st century.

MR. RUSSERT: Bob Dole mentioned last night that you were elevating Ross Perot. Are you concerned that you're going to recreate a monster?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I -- Ross Perot has got enough money to elevate himself. He can buy his way on national television and

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buy his own exposure and have very little accountability, except when he makes the mistake of coming on this program with you.

MR. RUSSERT: Without his charts. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. The same mistake I made today. (Laughter.) I think the Vice President will do well. Ross Perot is the master of the one-liner and the emotional retort, but I believe that the Vice President has an unusual command of the facts and a real commitment, a profound commitment to this issue. And the American people who watch Larry King will see that it's no accident that all the Presidents --living Presidents -- and all the living Nobel Prize winning economists and 41 of the 50 governors are for this. It's good for the American people.

MR. RUSSERT: Are you trying to demonstrate to the undecided Democratic congressmen, listen, this is a choice between Clinton-Gore and Perot?

THE PRESIDENT: Absolutely not. He is a visible spokesperson for this. As I said to you, at least for the undecided Democrats, our big problem is the raw muscle, the sort of the naked pressure that the labor forces have put on.

MR. RUSSERT: Do you think the Democratic congressmen are in the pocket of labor?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I didn't say that. But I said that a lot of them are saying, "Well, I'm not hearing from -- these business people who are for it, their employees are not telling me they're for it. And I'm hearing from all these people either pleading me based on friendship or threatening me based on money and work in the campaign, and I don't hear it."

So I think what we want to do, and what the Vice President's trying to do here -- and this was his idea -- is to let the American people listen. Yes, Ross Perot is against it. Yes, a number of other people, Pat Buchanan and others, are against it. But if all the Presidents are for it, all the Secretaries of State, all the Nobel Prize winning economists who will never agree on anything the rest of their lives probably, and virtually all of the governors are for it, it must be good for the American economy.

MR. RUSSERT: We have, in fact, lost jobs to Mexico. And their concern is we'll lose more and also the depressed wages. There's a clause in the treaty which, with six months notice, any side can void it. Would you say to the American people that if the treaty passes, you'll monitor it? And if, say, in two years you are convinced there is a sucking of jobs and a depression of wages, you would move to abrogate the treaty?

THE PRESIDENT: If I thought the treaty were bad for the American economy, of course, I would do that. But let me tell you, there's another provision of the treaty that we negotiated that I also want to emphasize, because it goes more to the heart of what many Americans are worried about. It deals with the so-called "surge" problem. That's a term of art which in common language means, well, what if this is a good deal for America and a good deal for Mexico, but some part of our economy -- or theirs, to be fair -- has an overwhelmingly negative impact, if something that nobody ever dreamed happened -- there's also a provision that allows us to slow the agreement down as it applies to that.

So there's no question that we have the protections we need. We can get out in six months if it's bad for us, and we can stop anything horrible and unforeseen. This treaty is going to make the problems with Mexico of the last 15 years better. It will raise labor costs in Mexico, it will raise the environmental investments in

Mexico, it will reduce the trade barriers to our selling products in Mexico. It means more sales and more jobs.

And also -- keep in mind, Mexico is just five percent of the American economy. It will improve our relationships with our biggest neighbor, and thereby help us to take this kind of deal to the rest of Latin America so that we can establish a 700-million-person trading bloc. That's real jobs for America.

MR. RUSSERT: The day after the vote, November 17th, the next day on the 18th you leave for Seattle to meet with 14 other nations -- China, Japan. If you go there having lost NAFTA what does it do to your standing?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'd say I'd sure rather not do it. Let me give you the flip side. If I go there and NAFTA passes in the House, it will be a clear statement to Asia, number one, that the United States is not withdrawing from the world; that we are determined to be the world's leading economic power by competing and winning, not from running away. Number two, I will be able to say what I have been saying to the Asians. Asia is important to us, but we want free trade, we want access to your markets.

They will see us developing the NAFTA market, which is not just Mexico, it's Latin America, Canada, the whole nine yards. And that will be enormous pressure on them to conclude these world trade agreements, these GATT talks by the end of the year. It will also help us with Europe to do that.

So I can't tell you how important I think it will be. If we go out there without this agreement, they may say, well, President Clinton wants to have an open door to Asia, but is he really going to be a tough competitor? They ran away from Latin America, their best friends and best consumers. And can he deliver? Will the Congress run away from him even if he tries to expand trade? My ability to get done what is plainly in the economic interest of this country will be weakened.

Now, that's very important, because almost all these people who are against NAFTA are still for the GATT talks, for the big treaty on world trade. They all know it will create hundreds of thousands of manufacturing jobs for America. They should consider how much harder it's going to be to get GATT if the House votes NAFTA down, and how much easier it will be to get GATT if the House adopts NAFTA.

MR. BROKAW: Mr. President, let's talk about health care. There's been a lot of confusion about the numbers coming out of the White House. Mrs. Clinton went to the Hill and said that if the Clinton plan passes, costs will go up for about 35 percent to 37 percent of those now covered. Then Donna Shalala, Secretary of Health and Human Services, said 40 percent. Last week, Leon Panetta said 30 percent. Even your strongest advocates, like Jay Rockefeller, were holding their heads, in effect, in anguish. Another Democrat said, "We've got to prove the Democrats can count." Hasn't your credibility been hurt on the whole cost issue?

THE PRESIDENT: Maybe, but what I would like to emphasize is we're the only people who have a plan. It's very easy for everybody else to sit up in the peanut gallery. This is a very complex thing. And keep in mind, you're talking about small amounts of money -- is this person going to pay \$6 more a month or \$60 less a month, trying to calculate how it would go if this plan would be passed just as it is.

Now, let me say what was wrong with the other figures, where they said 40 percent of the people with insurance would pay more. Here's what was wrong with them, why they were too high. Of

the people who have insurance today we now think that 70 percent will pay the same or less for the same or better benefits. Why did they say 60 before? Because they neglected to calculate this: A lot of people who have insurance don't really have it. That is, they have \$5,000 deductibles. So they're paying every year. They just may not be paying it in their insurance premium.

So they went back and calculated based on what we now know about how much out-of-pocket people pay. You have \$2,500, \$3,000, \$5,000 deductible. That is something they neglected to think about.

So now who will pay more under this who has insurance already? People who have essentially catastrophic policies, that have very limited benefits; and young, single workers will pay more because if they pay more it will enable us to have what's called community rating, so that if a working family -- middle-aged working family -- with a sick child can still get insurance at an affordable cost. And all young workers who don't have insurance will be brought into the insurance system.

And even they will get something for it. That is, what they get for it is none of their insurance can ever be taken away. There will be a floor.

Finally, let me say this: If you look at the experience of the last 12 years, when health costs really started to take off, and then you think about what it will be like five years from now, 100 percent of the American people will pay more five years from now than the rate of inflation if we don't do something. In other words, at least what we're trying to do will lower the rate of increase for all the American people. So within five years everybody will be better off, I believe.

MR. BROKAW: Mr. President, no one disagrees with the idea that you have engaged the country in a debate about health care which is long overdue. But the fact is that you want to add 37 million people to the insurance pool. There are new technologies coming on board all the time that cost a lot more money. You're willing to pick up the early retirement benefits for corporations. You've added mental health and free prescriptions. It seems to a lot of folks that you ought to be going slower and that you ought to accept kind of phased-in universal health care coverage in five years. Would that be acceptable to you?

THE PRESIDENT: But the problem is -- we are phasing it in over three years, through all of '90 -- we're anticipating passing this program in '94 and then letting people have '95, '96 and '97. But let me emphasize, Tom, the people who make that argument assume something that we assume all the time in America -- that we just can't do things that other people can do. We tolerate conditions in America that are intolerable in other countries.

Now, the condition we tolerate by not having everybody insured is higher health care costs. That is, you've got folks in medicine in your family; you know this -- not insuring everybody raises health care costs because all those people without insurance, if they need health care will get it. They'll get it when it's too late, too expensive, and someone else will pay for it. And that rifles the cost. So by accelerating the moment of universal coverage you not only do the morally right thing, by finally letting America join the ranks of all these other advanced countries in giving everybody health security, you immediately begin to lower the rate at which costs increase.

So you can argue about all these other things, but it seems to me delaying the time of universal coverage will aggravate the price battle, not make it better. We assume that universal

coverage will cost more when every other country that has universal coverage is paying much less than we are and having less inflation.

MR. BROKAW: Would you sign a living will publicly? About one-third of our health care costs in America go to the last year of life. Mrs. Clinton has talked about you doing that. Are you prepared to do that?

THE PRESIDENT: I certainly would sign one. I don't know if I would do it in public, but I'd be glad to tell you what's in it. I don't know, there's something sort of -- I don't know, I've never thought about a public demonstration of a private act like that. But we've given a lot of thought to it because of the experience I had with my stepfather when he died, when Hillary's dad died earlier this year. I think that families should think about living wills and should have them. It's not something that government should impose on them. But we do have a lot of extra costs that most people believe are unnecessary in the system, and that's one way to weed some of them out.

MR. BROKAW: And ultimately, are we going to have to come to health rationing in America, especially those heroic procedures that are long on odds and very expensive, take that money and spend it on prenatal care and other procedures that might extend life at the beginning, not at the end?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let me say before we make that decision, we should acknowledge two things. One is, we're rationing health care right now. There's a huge rationing going on now. It's just a roll of the dice whether you have it or not and what you get.

What we do know is that if our plan passes and we put more emphasis on primary and preventive health care and primary physicians getting out there and taking care of people and stopping bad things from happening, we'll have less need for those extreme procedures.

I do not believe we want America to pull back from the technological advances that we all treasure. I do not believe we want to tell people they can't have procedures that have a realistic chance of saving their lives or returning them to normal. So I suspect they'll always be willing to pay a little more than any other country in the world to do that. But if we do more on the primary side, we'll be better off.

MR. RUSSERT: Mr. President, you're still confident we'll get a health care bill by next year?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, I think we will, absolutely.

MR. RUSSERT: We have to take a break. We'll be back with more from President Bill Clinton in the Oval Office. We'll talk a little bit about foreign policy.

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MR. RUSSERT: We're back live from the Oval Office.

Mr. President, a lot of growing concern about North Korea, a country that we fought some 40 years ago. Will you allow North Korea to build a nuclear bomb?

THE PRESIDENT: North Korea cannot be allowed to develop a nuclear bomb. We have to be very firm about it. This is a difficult moment in our relationship with them and I think a difficult moment for them. They're one of the most, perhaps the most, isolated country in the world, with enormous economic problems,

trying to decide what direction to take now; sometimes seeming to reach out to South Korea, sometimes seeming to draw back.

I spend a lot of time on this issue. It's very, very major issue. We have got to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons and particularly North Korea needs to stay in the control regime. They don't need to withdraw. Now, there is a lot of disagreement about what we should do now. I just want to assure you and the American people that we are doing everything we possibly can to make the best decisions, to be firm in this.

We are consulting with our allies in South Korea and Japan. They are most immediately affected by what we do and how we do it. And we have worked with the Chinese, who, despite our other differences, have helped us to try to work through this.

MR. RUSSERT: Would one of the options be a preemptive strike, the way the Israelis took out the Iraqi nuclear reactor?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think I should discuss any specific options today. All I can tell you that I tried to issue the sternest, clearest possible statement about this when I was in Korea. Nothing has changed since then. I think you asked me a question about it one time also, Tom. This is a very grave issue for the United States.

MR. RUSSERT: There are 800,000 North Korean troops amassed on the South Korean border. If the North Koreans invaded South Korea, would that, in effect, be an attack on the United States?

THE PRESIDENT: Absolutely. We have our soldiers there. They know that. We still have people stationed near the Bridge of No Return. I was up there on the bridge, I was in those bunkers with our young Americans. They know that any attack on South Korea is an attack on the United States.

MR. BROKAW: President Yeltsin of Russia has said over the weekend that he wants to now delay the presidential election until 1996. That is a full term for him, but he had said publicly that he would do it in the spring of next year. You had endorsed that. Now for him to pull back from that public commitment to elections next spring, is that a mistake on his part?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me first say, reading -- I have not spoken with him directly, because I didn't -- late yesterday evening I was made aware of his comments, so I'm not sure exactly what he said and exactly what he meant. His comments are subject to more than one interpretation. I do think the following things. I think he had always assumed he would run for reelection, and his comments seem to indicate that he may not want to do that and he may want to simply finish his term.

As long as he is promoting democracy, as long as he is promoting human rights, as long as he is promoting reform, I think the United States should support him. He has been brave and consistent. I think on this issue, we'll have to see how it plays out. I'm sure after the elections of the Parliament in December, they will have something to say about it.

One of the things that Boris Yeltsin has really understood is that it's not good if he's the only source of legitimate democratic power in Russia. And he is now. He's been elected twice by the Russian people in the last couple of years. After December, we'll have another major player, sort of like the President and the Congress here. And, as we know, there will be a different source of legitimate democratic power, and we'll see how it works out.

MR. BROKAW: Let me ask you about China. You said during the course of the campaign that President Bush coddles China despite a continuing crackdown on democratic reformers, the brutal subjugation of Tibet, the irresponsible exportation of military and nuclear technology. Your administration now is demonstrably warming up toward China. Have conditions changed there?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, let's talk about what we've done. The Chinese have complained because they think we've been so much firmer and colder. We imposed sanctions because of weapons technology transfers that the Chinese engaged in that we opposed. So we have taken steps there that were not taken previously.

But we also have had a consistent economic relationship with them. The United States this year will purchase 38 percent of China's exports -- little known fact. The American people -- not the American business community that wants to invest there, American people have been very good to the Chinese people in supporting their economic advances. We believe their movement toward market reform and decentralization will promote more democracy in China and better policies.

I want to engage President Jiang on that, and I think we can do so. But we also have to be very firm on these issues of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and human rights. But I think we have to pursue both courses at once. I don't think you can isolate a country as big as China and as important to the world's future as China, but neither can you simply turn away from things that you cannot abide. And that's what we've tried to do. We've tried to strike the right balance, and I think we have.

MR. BROKAW: Even some of your partisans in the Capitol Hill believe that you've not shown a strong enough hand on foreign policy. After your experience in Somalia will you be as eager to get involved with the United Nations in operations of that kind in the future?

THE PRESIDENT: I think what we have to do is to recognize that the United Nations peacekeeping function is still very important and sometimes works very, very well. What they've done in Cambodia with our financial support, but with no Americans there is truly remarkable. Will it transform Cambodia? Who knows. Maybe it will all go back to the way it was, but at least the United Nations has given Cambodia a chance.

That is what we are doing for Somalia. Will they be able to overcome their historic, deeply embedded clan warfare? I'm not sure. But at least we're giving them a chance.

What's wrong with the United Nations peacekeeping operations is that it's too much of an ad hoc thing; some work, some don't, and a lot of the command and control operations, a lot of the training details, a lot of the simple organizational things that are important have not been worked through. So the United States favors a substantial restructuring and upgrading of the peacekeeping operations in ways that would permit us to participate in the future with a much higher level of confidence.

MR. RUSSERT: Let's turn to Somalia, Mr. President. The reports yesterday that the United States troops will take again a very visible role. What does that mean?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, when I announced that we would pursue the political objective a few weeks ago I also said we would stay there and complete our mission. Our mission there is to deliver the humanitarian supplies and to keep the lines of communications

open. We stood down from patrolling the roads when the voluntary cease-fire was announced in Somalia to try to let things calm down and to try to get the political process going. Now that there is a political process, as always is the case, there's also a lot of maneuvering in a quasi-military sort of way. We cannot allow that to undermine the humanitarian mission, and our people cannot be expected, our young soldiers there cannot be expected to just sort of hunker down and stay behind walls. It almost puts them at greater risk. So we have to go out now and make sure the ordinary conditions of the U.N. peacekeeping mission are continued even in Mogadishu. And that's what we're doing.

MR. RUSSERT: The Secretary General of the U.N. Boutros Boutros-Ghali said that unless you disarm the warlords and the clans and put together and fashion a political settlement before you leave, the mission will have been a failure.

THE PRESIDENT: I disagree with that. First of all, that's the argument he made to the Bush administration. President Bush's administration simply refused to get involved in disarmament. Arguably, it would have been easier then at the moment when we came in when everybody was starving and we were at our moment of maximum popularity and leverage, but I'm not sure that decision is wrong.

In the end, the international community will have to broker political resolutions within countries. But our ability to stop people within national boundaries from killing each other is somewhat limited, and will be for the foreseeable future. I mean, they are going to have to make up their mind. I think the better course is to get these African nations -- to get Ethiopia, to get Eritrea, to get their neighbors involved in trying to work out a political solution.

Those people now remember what it was like before we came there. We're going to do everything we can in the next several months to get this political solution going. But for us to go in and disarm would run the risk of our becoming, in effect, combatants on one side or the other, particularly if some said, yes, we'll disarm, and others said no.

MR. RUSSERT: In retrospect then, it was a mistake for you to send the Rangers to try to capture Mr. Aideed?

THE PRESIDENT: No, that was a different issue. The mistake was -- and I want to clarify this, because I am proud of what those Rangers did; the ones who gave their lives did not die in vain. The ones who gave their lives and were wounded in the last instance did it because of the tradition of the Rangers of never leaving anybody behind, even someone who has been killed. And I feel terrible about what happened.

But what they were doing is trying to enforce the law. Their mission was to try to arrest people who were suspected of murdering the Pakistani U.N. soldiers. The mistake was not that they were trying to do that. The mistake was that we were out doing that, and while we were doing that the political dialogue shut down, so that the people that were associated with Aideed thought we, the U.N. -- not we, the U.S. -- but we, the U.N., were trying to cut them out of Somalia's future. And what we had tried to do is to lower our profile on the military police side so that the political dialogue can start again. Now that that's going on, we're going to do the U.N. mandate.

MR. RUSSERT: And all troops will be out by March 31st?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. RUSSERT: Quickly on Haiti.

THE PRESIDENT: If I can go back to my statement. They'll be out by March 31st, except for a couple of hundred support personnel who may be there to do just logistical things that --

MR. RUSSERT: Which is what you said before.

THE PRESIDENT: That's right.

MR. RUSSERT: Haiti. The military leaders have refused to meet. Your policy, the United States' policy is to reinstate Mr. Aristide. Is it now time to broaden the embargo from just fuel to everything?

THE PRESIDENT: We have to strengthen the embargo. There are two options. We can, in effect, have a total embargo and try to shut the country down. That will be more painful in the near term to the average Haitians who are already suffering. We can also try to do something that will target those people that are causing this problem, which is to get all of the other nations in the world to side with us in freezing the assets of the wealthy Haitians who are plundering that country, keeping democracy from taking root and supporting the police chief and the military.

I would prefer to do that, but I'm not going to rule out the other things. And we're following this on a daily basis, spending a lot of time with it.

MR. RUSSERT: So we could have a complete embargo on all goods?

THE PRESIDENT: That is an option, but I also hope that the other wealthy nations of the world that have assets deposited from these Haitian interests who are keeping democracy from returning will join us in freezing those assets. That would really help. That would do more in less time to change the political climate than anything.

MR. RUSSERT: President Bush invaded Panama to remove Noriega. Would you consider invading Haiti to reinstate Aristide?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't want to rule anything in or out. But let me just say that there's a difference here, though. He went to Panama not only to remove Noriega for the Panamanians, but because Noriega, himself, was wanted for violating American law as a drug runner.

Prime Minister Malval and President Aristide have both not called for us to do that. In fact, one of the problems we had with the Governors Island Agreement is that neither they nor the other side wanted the United States or the U.N. there in a police function. That is, those folks we were trying to land there the other day were supposed to train the army to be the Army Corps of Engineers, to rebuild the country. Neither side has wanted that and they had these bad memories of invasion. Last time the Americans went there in 1915, we stayed nearly 20 years.

So they have not asked for that. But I don't think we should rule anything in or out.

MR. RUSSERT: Your stated policy of the United States is to reinstate Mr. Aristide. The CIA has gone around this town saying that Aristide is mentally unstable. Can you as Commander in Chief tolerate that insubordination by the CIA?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think you have to ask yourself whether it's insubordination or not. And let me tell you what I mean by that. The CIA is duty-bound to tell the Congress what it knows.

That's the law. Just like the Joint Chiefs of Staff are duty-bound to go, when asked, express their personal opinion if they have an opinion different than the President, even though they work for me.

In secret hearings the CIA told the Senate what they told me before, which is that they thought they had some evidence which questioned Mr. Aristide's ability to be President of Haiti. All I can tell you is -- and I'm glad in a way that it came out, since it had been whispered around -- that based on my personal experience, the Vice President's repeated contacts with him, the willingness of Aristide to work with our people -- he has done everything he said he would do. And more importantly, he agreed to put in Mr. Malval, who is a respected businessman, to give some balance.

Aristide may not be like you and me, he's had a very different life. But two-thirds of the Haitians voted for him, and he has shown a willingness to reach out and broaden his base. So I just disagree with -- and I also disagree that the old CIA reports are conclusive in their evidence. But they had a legal responsibility to tell the Senate. If I had put the thumb on them, you'd be asking me, why are you gagging the CIA from giving American intelligence to the Senate Intelligence Committee.

MR. RUSSERT: I might ask you that.

THE PRESIDENT: You would.

MR. RUSSERT: Finally in this round, a lot of calls or suggestions that Secretary of Defense Aspin, Secretary of State Christopher resign. Are they secure in their positions?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think that the President should even discuss that sort of thing, those personnel things. Let me say this: I think they deserve credit for doing well on many big things. This administration has secured the interest of America in dealing with Russia, in dealing with the Middle East, and raising economic issues to a new high, in conducting a thorough security bottoms-up review of the Pentagon and our military operations and in many other areas.

We found three problems that we inherited here when we got in that are very difficult problems -- in Bosnia, Somalia and Haiti. And every day, you can pick up the newspaper and see opinions on both sides about what we should do, or a myriad of sides. We're doing the best we can on those. And we're going to do it, and we're going to do it with the team we've got, as long as we're all working together. I think that they have worked very hard, and I think that some of the attacks on them have been quite unfair.

MR. RUSSERT: Mr. President, we have to take a break. We'll be back with more from the Oval Office and talk about crime and kids in America.

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MR. RUSSERT: We're back on "Meet the Press." I'm with my colleague, Tom Brokaw, talking to the President of the United States in the Oval Office.

Mr. President, in recent months on "Meet the Press," we've talked to Senator Pat Moynihan, Washington Post columnist William Raspberry, the Reverend Jesse Jackson about the problem of kids and crime. And they are in agreement that the breakup of the traditional family as we know it -- two out of every three black kids born this year will be born out of wedlock; two out of five white children born out of wedlock. Is the breakup of the traditional family unit a national crisis?

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: Absolutely. It is absolutely a crisis.

MR. RUSSERT: And what can you do about it as President?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that as President I have to do two things. One is to speak about it and to focus the attention of the nation on it. I went to the University of North Carolina recently and spoke to the 200th commencement -- anniversary there of the university, and gave a major speech trying to deal with the combined impact of the breakdown of the family and the rise in violence and the rise in drugs and the lack of economic opportunity and --

MR. RUSSERT: Is there a correlation between crime and drugs and breakdown of the family?

THE PRESIDENT: Absolutely. And to me -- let me back up and say I think America has two big challenges. One is to change in ways that will permit us to go into the 21st century winning as a country and as individuals. The second is to provide security in the face of all these changes so that people can have a coherent life, and that we can't do that with economic stagnation or with social disintegration, and we're fighting with both.

I mean, today in The Washington Post, there's a story of four people killed over the weekend, nine people wounded. A guy picks up a one-year-old daughter -- maybe his daughter -- a one-year-old child, drives away, and people drive after him, shoot him in the head, and the bullet then goes through the girl's body and blows her shoe off. You know, three or four days ago, an 11-year-old girl planning her own funeral. I mean, these things are terrible.

Let me just say, I've called the Attorney General last night; we talked for 30 minutes about this on the phone. We have got to use this administration to awaken in all Americans an understanding of this and to get everyone to ask what their personal responsibility is to try to help rebuild the family and the conditions of community. Then we have to follow policies which will do that.

MR. BROKAW: Mr. President, do you think that there has been enough dialogue within the black community about this whole issue -- families without fathers? Jesse Jackson recently has started a campaign on black and black violence. But there really -- among the activists in the black community, there hasn't been much public dialogue. Has that disappointed you?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let me say this. I think there should be more. And I think that we should all be willing to face up to all the reasons why this has occurred. The famous African American sociologist -- at least he's famous in our circles -- William Julius Wilson at the University of Chicago wrote a little book a couple of years ago called "The Truly Disadvantaged." It's only about 180 pages long, but it graphically shows you what has happened to black families in the inner cities and how the decline of the black family is associated not simply with the rise of welfare, but with the evaporation of jobs for black males in those areas.

So I think -- first, we ought to pass our crime bill here and put another 100,000 police on the street and do it right in community policing. But we also have to get work back into the lives of people. You know, you can't have generation after generation not knowing work and expect there to be structure and order in people's lives. That's one of the things that Colin Powell retired as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff -- he talked about maybe he could be a role model for people outside of the military who have

none of the structure that's what makes the military go in this country.

MR. BROKAW: So much of this is driven by drugs. Your administration has kind of taken drugs off the radar screen. Do you think you're going to have to take a harder line on drugs?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, I don't think that's a fair characterization. The administration has had to subject the drug budget to the same ruthless discipline that nearly every other budget has been subject to. So that while we have increased some drug funding, like in the block grant program, some of the rest of it has not been increased. What I have tried to do is to get people to see the drug problem, first of all, in terms of stopping the major sources, and then here at home, focusing on drugs in terms of treatment and education, and integrating it with our overall strategy on law enforcement and violence.

I think this country needs a community strategy which deals with the crises of drugs, violence, crime, the family and work. And we need to go not only nationally, but at the grass-roots level. And we need to understand that there's some basic things we have to do. If you want families to stay together, you've got to make it possible for people to be successful workers and successful parents.

If I could just briefly tell this one story -- a couple of Sundays ago, we had a family in here taking a tour; a man, a wife, three daughters. One of these children was in a wheelchair. She was in this Make-A-Wish program, you know, a sick child wants to go see the President. I say, hello, we have a picture, on the way out. The man says, "Mr. President, just in case you think that one person doesn't make a difference," he said, "you signed the family leave bill, which gives me the right to spend time with my sick child and not lose my job. If you hadn't done that, if Congress hadn't passed it, I would have had to choose between spending this precious time with my daughter who's probably not going to live, or keeping my job for my other two daughters and my wife. And I don't have to choose now. Don't ever think that what you do doesn't make a difference."

A few days later that little girl died. But that man knows that he was a good parent and a good worker. If you want -- that's just one example of the kind of things we have to do that have moral content even though they may be public policies. But no matter what we do, there has to be a reawakening of responsibility in every community.

That goes back to your other question: Should the black community be debating this? They should. Should the white community be debating this? We should.

MR. BROKAW: All of this, it seems to me, is fueling greater racial tensions, especially in the urban areas. Do you think that the racial tension and the racial climate in urban America now is better or worse than it was, say, 10 years ago?

THE PRESIDENT: I think for middle class people it's much better. I think the level of comfort among people of different races is much higher. I think the appreciation for diversity is greater. I think for people who are outside the economic mainstream, it is much, much worse.

My God, we've got kids planning their funerals, 11-year-old kids. But the crying shame is, those people also want to be a part of mainstream America. I mean, look at these children. When they make these plans for their funerals, are they out there breaking the law? And one thing I'd like to say to the rest of America is, you read these horrible stories about how many people get killed on the weekends -- most of the people that lived in all of those

neighborhoods never break the law, work for a living for modest wages, pay their taxes, trying to do right by their kids. I mean, this country is falling apart because we have allowed a whole group of us to drift away. It's not an under class anymore, it's an outer class.

MR. RUSSERT: Mr. President, can we talk about this in direct terms without a cloud of political correctness hovering over the subject?

THE PRESIDENT: I think we have to. I think we've got to -- I think Jesse Jackson, frankly, has performed a good service by going out and starting this debate again when the American people are willing to listen. We've got to be able to sit down and tell people what we think. There can -- I think that the American people are willing to put aside political correctness. But if we want to say tough things about the breakdown of the family and the responsibility of people who live in these communities, we also have to say tough things to the rest of America about how you can't just ignore these people until you have to read about how they're having children -- children having children, and nobody's married and they're having babies, and these kids are dying. You've got to have some structure in these communities and some opportunity. If you want to preach the American Dream to them, there's got to be something there at the end of the road. So there's something for all of us to do here.

MR. RUSSERT: Mr. President, we have to take another break. We'll be back in just a moment to talk about Bill Clinton's first year in office.

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MR. RUSSERT: We're back with the President of the United States in the Oval Office.

Mr. President, your poll numbers are low, but the one that's most striking to me is that since you've been President, the number of people who think the country is on the wrong track has doubled. What happened?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, they may not know what's going on. And I think we should all ask ourselves what responsibility that has. Let's look at the facts. Let's just look at the facts. Since I became President, we have lowered the deficit, lowered interest rates, kept inflation down. This economy has produced more private sector jobs in the first nine months than in the previous four years. Jobs are up and investment is up. We have shown discipline and direction in the budget. It was a remarkable achievement. Not only that, in that budget we did something that has not been done for 20 years -- we tried to reverse the inequality of incomes. We asked the wealthy to pay more, and we gave over 15 million working families, comprising about 50 million Americans, a tax cut because they're working hard and still hovering around the poverty line. Most Americans don't know that.

MR. RUSSERT: So it's just a communications problem?

THE PRESIDENT: Well -- let me finish.

MR. RUSSERT: Please.

THE PRESIDENT: In that program, one of the things I promised the American people to do to try to add more security to their lives was to open the doors of college education to everybody. We reformed the college loan program, we lowered the interest rates, we strung out the repayments. Most Americans don't know that. We passed the family leave law, which I just spoke about. We have a major health care proposal on the table. We have opened any number

of economic avenues of opportunity that everyone agrees with. We've got \$37 billion more in high-tech equipment up for exports now -- created hundreds of thousands of jobs.

So the economic record of this administration in only nine months is very good. The educational record of this administration is good. What we're doing on health care is unprecedented in our lifetime.

The foreign policy record on the issues that really affect our national security is good. There are the problems that nobody's figured out how to resolve; I concede that. I do not know what the answer to this is. But I know this: I believe that when historians look at this first year, they will be hard-pressed to find many first years of presidencies that equal ours.

The Congressional Quarterly said the other day that only President Eisenhower had had a higher success rate in Congress than I have. If you go out and ask the average American, they think I hardly ever get anything passed.

MR. RUSSERT: But the voters --

THE PRESIDENT: Now, that may be -- that's right -- that may be my fault, it may be somebody else's fault. But the reality is, the economy is going in the right direction, I'm keeping the commitments of the campaign to empower people through education and through health care initiatives and through all these other things. Why don't they know that? I don't know. But I'm sure -- I gave a speech the other day to 250 people from my home town, my home state who were up here, and I just went through these specific things, and they said there must have been a conspiracy to keep this a secret; we didn't know any of this.

MR. RUSSERT: But in six states since you've been President, Senate seats in Texas and Georgia, governorships in Virginia, New Jersey, mayoralities in New York and Los Angeles have all gone Republican. There must be some small message in there for you.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think the message is people still want change. But you're from Buffalo. Don't you believe that all politics is local? I was a governor for 12 years, and I can honestly say, with 150 governors I served with I never heard one say -- not one -- that he or she won or lost an election because of the President.

Now, what are these things say? They say people are still upset at crime, they upset at the lack of jobs, they're upset when they're paying more taxes and think they're not getting something else for it. But we are addressing each of those things. Whether it's in the economic program, the health care program, the reinventing program, expanding trade -- we are addressing those things.

I think that what I have to do is to do a better job of getting out there and getting the record there. But what happens here is every day is just a new battle. I don't know anybody who's out there who believes that all these elections are any more than a referendum on what people want for their mayors and their governors.

MR. BROKAW: Mr. President, Jimmy Carter used to complain that the White House press was here simply to play 'gotcha'. Are you saying, in effect, that the press coverage has failed you and failed the country?

THE PRESIDENT: No. Well, I don't know about -- I think it may have failed the country some, but I don't take it personally

and I don't think it's a 'gotcha' thing. I think, in a way it may be my fault. I keep -- I go from one thing to another, so we have one moment on national service, for example -- a signature idea of my campaign, something we know the American people care about. And it happens, but it happens in the middle of all these other things so nobody knows it happened. I think that's the big problem.

MR. BROKAW: Let me ask you about 1996. You had a meeting in the White House the other day with Colin Powell; he endorsed NAFTA. Do you think Colin Powell is a Democrat or a Republican? And do you think he'll run for office in '96?

THE PRESIDENT: You'll have to ask him that. I don't think I should speak for him.

MR. BROKAW: Well, what's your instinct?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't have an instinct. I think -- let me just say this: What I have determined to do is to get up every day and do what I think is right, and try to move this country forward, and keep the commitments I made to the American people, and follow it through with real conviction, and just let everything else happen. I can't control a lot of the events. But I do think it is astonishing to me -- and I take this on myself maybe more than you, but that -- is to go back to Al Gore's line in the campaign, what should be up is up; what should be down is down. We're moving in the right direction -- and people should know that. And if they don't, then I have to examine why they don't. But perhaps you do, too.

MR. RUSSERT: Mr. President, we have to take a break. We'll be right back after this break.

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MR. RUSSERT: We're back with the President. Tom Brokaw, you have a question.

MR. BROKAW: Even in the Oval Office, you can hear the local protest outside about fire fighters or something in Washington, D.C. You know that it is like living in fishbowl here. Comedians have had a lot of fun with the fact that you run every day, but you don't seem to lose any weight. In fact, what can you tell us about your personal health? Have you lost weight?

THE PRESIDENT: A little bit.

MR. BROKAW: And have you changed your eating habits?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, quite a bit since I've been here. I have lost weight. I gained a lot of weight in the campaign. I'm now almost back to where I was two years ago. I've lost weight and lost, I don't know, two or three inches off my waist. But I run six days a week, and I just try to -- it's like everything else -- I think you just have to get up, sort of show up every day and try to make a little progress. I think that's what you do in life.

MR. RUSSERT: Mr President, a friend of yours told me that you jokingly sometimes refer to life in the White House as "the crown jewel of the federal penitentiary system."

THE PRESIDENT: That's right.

MR. RUSSERT: How confining has it been?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it's pretty confining. I always say I don't know whether it's the finest public housing in America or the crown jewel of the prison system. It's a very isolating life. And one of the things that frustrates me is that I get more easily

out of touch, and maybe even out of harmony with the American people -- that's the question you asked me earlier. I also know that every little word I say can be sort of twisted, you know? And again, I don't fault anybody, but I just have to be careful.

MR. RUSSERT: We have just a few seconds.

THE PRESIDENT: Did you see what Gergen just did? He brought in this thing saying that the headline is now that Clinton accused labor of roughshod tactics -- I mean, those guys are my friends. I just don't agree with them on NAFTA. We're going to all work together --

MR. RUSSERT: We have just a few seconds. Is there one thing that, a year ago, you were absolutely certain of that you're not quite sure about now?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I was absolutely certain a year ago that I could pursue this aggressive agenda of change, and that every step along the way I'd be able to tell the American people what I was doing and convince them that we're going right. We are pursuing it, we're making in a way a little more progress than I thought we would, but there's a big gap between what we've done and what I've been able to tell the people about. I've got to do a better job.

MR. RUSSERT: Thank you for letting us join you in the Oval Office today. I take it this is the room you'll invite the Buffalo Bills after they win the Superbowl?

THE PRESIDENT: That's right. The Buffalo Bills will be here if they win the Super Bowl this year.

MR. RUSSERT: Mr. President, thank you very much.

MR. BROKAW: You'll be in office a long time if that's the case. (Laughter.)

MR. RUSSERT: You can see this interview in its entirety tonight on CNBC at 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, and highlights tomorrow on the Today program, and then Nightly News with my old buddy, Tom Brokaw. That's all for today. We'll be back next week. If it's Sunday, it's "Meet The Press."

END

9:57 A.M. EST

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. schedule	Program Schedule (2 pages)	12/02/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4209

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

FROM: LAKE

DOC DATE: 05 JUN 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: SOMALIA

UN

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: SOMALIA - ATTACK ON UN FORCES

ACTION: NOTED BY PRES

DUE DATE: 09 JUN 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: CLARKE

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARKE
NSC CHRON

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 08/14/17
2012-0659-F

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSKDB

CLOSED BY: NSJDA

DOC 2 OF 2

~~SECRET~~

National Security Council
The White House

PROOFED BY: _____ LOG # 4119
URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM PRS NSC INT
BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG Amu A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
DepExecSec	<u>1</u>	<u>cy</u>	
ExecSec	<u>2</u>	<u>cy</u>	
Staff Director	<u>3</u>	<u>cy</u>	
D/APNSA	<u>4</u>	<u>✓</u>	
APNSA	<u>5</u>	<u>✓</u>	
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>6</u>	<u>AM 4/5</u>	<u>D^W/PODESTA</u>
NSC Secretariat			

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

cc: VP McLarty Other _____

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

COMMENTS:

DISPATCH INSTRUCTIONS:

National Security Council
The White House

PROOFED BY: _____ LOG # 4119
URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM PRS NSC INT
BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG _____ A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
DepExecSec	<u>7 *</u>	<u>Wak</u>	<u>NFA R</u>
ExecSec			
Staff Director			
D/APNSA			
APNSA			
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>8</u>	<u>6/7</u>	<u>N</u>
NSC Secretariat	<u>9</u>		<u>N</u>

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

cc: VP McLarty Other _____

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

COMMENTS:

7 31 55 21 53

* DO WE SEND THIS CABLE
NOW THAT POTUS HAS SEEN?
IF SO, DO WE HAVE A DISC?

DISPATCH INSTRUCTIONS: This message
was already
sent per
action 4120.
This was FYI

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. memo	Anthony Lake to the President, re: Somalia, Attack on UN Forces (2 pages)	06/05/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [3]

2012-0659-F
kc4209

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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~~SECRET~~

PLEASE TRANSMITT NIACT IMMEDIATE TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF
PAKISTAN HIS EXCELLENCY NAWAZ SHARIF

Dear Prime Minister Sharif,

On behalf of the American people, I would like to express my deepest regrets for the loss of your fellow countrymen who served so admirably in the United Nations Peace-Keeping Forces in Somalia. The American people remember that Pakistan was the first country to send forces to Somalia and are grateful for their service.

I also want to assure you that the United States will support a strong United Nations Security Council response to the events in Somalia.

Please pass my condolences to the families of the soldiers who have died, my wishes for a quick recovery to the wounded, and the admiration and support of the American people to those who continue to serve in Somalia.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 03/09/17

2012-0609-F

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

4119

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 5, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: RICHARD CLARKE *RC*
SUBJECT: SOMALIA, ATTACK ON UN FORCES

Attached at Tab I is the memorandum for the President on Somalia that you requested.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the attached memorandum at Tab I to the President.

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum for the President
Tab A Letter to Prime Minister Sharif

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By KOC NARA, Date 02/14/17

2012-0659-F

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

4119

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON D.C. 20506

June 5, 1993

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 02/14/17
2012-0659-F

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. memo	[Duplicate of 004] (2 pages)	06/00/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4209

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 03/09/17
2012-0659-F

~~SECRET~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. paper	Re: [Execute Order] (4 pages)	01/23/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4209

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007a. form	NSC/RMO Profile Sheet (1 page)	01/21/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4209

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007b. fax	Fax Coversheet (1 page)	01/00/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4209

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007c. form	National Security Council Distribution Record (1 page)	01/21/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4209

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007d. memo	Re: [Request for Clearance] (1 page)	01/21/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4209

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007e. memo	Richard Clarke to Anthony Lake, re: [Execute Order] (2 pages)	01/21/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [3]

2012-0659-F
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007f. cable	Re: [Ship] (8 pages)	10/00/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4209

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007g. memo	[Duplicate of 007d] (1 page)	01/00/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

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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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. paper	Cases for Discussion (2 pages)	00/00/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [3]

2012-0659-F

ke4209

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

Lavi Aircraft

1. In general, we wish to emphasize that technologies, systems, sub-systems, and software developed for the Lavi project have not been transferred to any foreign client.
2. The know-how and experience in aircraft development and production at IAI has accumulated over many years. It is the cumulative product of civilian as well as military aerospace project since the company's inception. IAI's capability to develop an aircraft such as the Lavi is not based on an ad-hoc undertaking in the context of a specific project. Rather, it is derived from a an overall integrative capability based on cumulative know-how, experience, development tools, and infrastructure, gained and developed over many years and in the context of numerous projects.
3. Some notable IAI projects include the Arava and Westwind aircraft, Nesher, Kfir C-2, and Kfir C-7 jet fighters, a naval patrol aircraft, Gabriel missiles, various radars, etc.
4. One might possibly discern a certain external similarity between systems developed for the Lavi project and those marketed by Israel abroad. These, however, are merely the result of the universal introduction of advanced design methodology for such projects. The systems themselves are fundamentally different in their design and parameters.
5. With regard to the specific concerns mentioned in the US paper we would like to clarify that the radar sold to China does not include US technologies provided to Israel and/or US origin components. It should be also noted that the radar is different from the one developed for the Lavi. Furthermore, no EW system has been sold to China.

Phalcon AWACS

The claim to the effect that the Israeli reply is still outstanding is inaccurate. On March 26, 1992 then Director of the IMOD New York mission Kochanovsky provided a formal written reply to Charles Duelfer on this matter (see Appendix 1). In his reply Mr. Kochanovsky explicitly stated that the matter had been thoroughly reviewed and categorically stated that the systems to be sold would not contain US made parts, nor would there be any us technologies involved. Thus, no requirement that Israel apply for a re-export license exists in this case.



מדינת ישראל
GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL
MINISTRY OF DEFENSE
MISSION TO THE U.S.

2556

0121840.2460
CABLE ADDRESS: DEFEDEF
PLEASE REFER TO:

AZ-MK59

SIXTH FLOOR
850 THIRD AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

Charles Duelfer
Director
Center For Defense Trade
Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

March 26, 1992
084.1/40

Dear Charles,

A few months ago you wrote to me concerning questions that you had on a number of matters. One of the matters related to PHALCON AEW aircraft. At the time I did not have sufficient information to give you an answer regarding the PHALCON AEW aircraft and indicated that I would get back to you once the GOI-MOD completed its research. The research has now been completed and I can confirm that in the event there is a sale of PHALCON AEW aircraft, the aircraft that are sold would not contain U.S. made parts nor would there be U.S. technologies involved. Accordingly, there would be no need for the GOI-MOD to seek U.S. retransfer authority.

I hope this information is of assistance.

Sincerely,

Moshe Kochanovsky
Director
Mission to the U.S.

Barak missile

1. IAI

- 1.1 Barak systems have thus far been sold only to the Israeli, Chilean, and Singaporean navies. In the latter case only a gunning system was initially supplied, but six months ago the missile system was added.
- 1.2 Mabat and Elta Barak systems sold to date to Chile did not incorporate any US components subject to End Use requirements.
- 1.3 The Barak systems ordered by Singapore do require End Use statements for the radar and the weapon system. These have been properly supplied (see Appendix 1).
- 1.4 US components purchased for the Israeli Navy's Barak systems are neither incorporated nor supplied in the systems destined for foreign navies.

2. Rafael

- 2.1 The systems supplied by Rafael to Chile do not include US components subject to re-export permits.
- 2.2 As for the deal with Singapore, no missiles have as yet been transferred to Singapore. In the event that it would be deemed necessary to include US components subject to a re-export permit in the missiles Rafael will comply with the US law.

Charles Love

54703

License hereby granted to applicant for described commodity to be shipped through the United States to such indicated destination. This license may, however, be suspended, or annulled by the Secretary of State without prior notice to the applicant if the Secretary deems such action advisable.

LICENSE NO.

LICENSE VALID FOR 24 MONTHS FROM ABOVE DATE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1. AUTHORITY FOR TEMPORARY IMPORT OF UNCLASSIFIED DEFENSE ARTICLES

1. DATE RECEIVED AUGUST 31, 1989		2. EEC Form number and code 0491-4882		3. Foreign country from which shipped ISRAEL		4. U.S. port of import NEW YORK	
5. Applicant's name, address, ZIP Code, tel. no. ISRAEL AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES INT'L 50 WEST 23RD STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010		6. Foreign country of ultimate destination SINGAPORE		7. U.S. port of export NEW YORK			
REF: 7729-5501		8. Name and telephone number of applicant contact if U.S. Government needs additional information H.KLENOW/LISA GORDON (703)243-2227					
TELEPHONE NUMBER: (212)620-4451							
9. QUANTITY	10. COMMODITY (Indicate overland/air/rail/shipping route if applicable and known; follow instructions carefully)	11. MUNITIONS LIST CATEGORY	12. VALUE				
1 EACH	P.N. 514-107900-00 19" MONITOR	VI	\$ 42,804.00				
13. TOTAL VALUE:			\$ 42,804.00				
14. Source or manufacturer of commodity INTERSTATE ELECTRONICS 1001 E. BELL ROAD ANAHEIM, CA 92805				15. Specific purpose for which the material is imported (overhead, repair, modification, or transshipment to a third country) REPAIR AND RETURN. MONITOR IS USED AS A DISPLAY UNIT IN A NAVY FIRE CONTROL RADAR SYSTEM.			
16. Name and address of consignee in foreign country from which shipped ISRAEL AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES LTD BEN CURION INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LOD ISRAEL 70100				17. Name and address of consignor in foreign country from which shipped SAME AS 16			
18. Name and address of consignee in foreign country of ultimate destination SAME AS 16				19. Name and address of end user in foreign country of ultimate destination SINGAPORE NAVY GOVERNMENT OF SINGAPORE SINGAPORE			
20. Name and address of foreign intermediate consignee NONE				21. Name and address of U.S. intermediate consignee (overland/repair facility or transshipment agent) SATIN AIRFREIGHT 144-30 157 ST JAMAICA, NY 11434 SAME AS 14 & I.S.C. TRANSPORT 71-00 51st AVE WOODSIDE, NY 11377			
22. The FOREIGNER commodity (1) was licensed to the country in block 3 under license no. _____ () was licensed to other countries under license no. _____ () was denied to the country in block 3 under voided license no. _____ () never licensed for this applicant.				23. APPLICANT'S STATEMENT I, RONNIE ITZKOWITZ, hereby apply for a license to complete the transaction described above; warrant the truth of all statements made herein; and acknowledge, understand, and will comply with the provisions of Title 22 CFR 120-130 and any conditions and limitations imposed. If the commodity is firearms or ammunition of U.S. manufacture, I certify that, based on corroborative evidence, the commodity was not furnished on a grant basis in, or acquired without full payment by, a foreign government under a foreign assistance program of the U.S., as set forth in Title 22 CFR 47.57.			
24. LICENSE TO BE SENT TO: Name, Address, ZIP Code ISRAEL AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES INT'L 50 WEST 23RD STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010 ATTN: RONNIE ITZKOWITZ				Signature: <i>Ronnie Itzkowitz</i>			

Harpy RPV

1. On January 2, 1992 Eliezer Segev, SIBAT's representative in Washington has reported that he had informed Charles Duelfer as follows:

- 1.1 Harpy components for the IDF were acquired using FMS funds, for which IAI had obtained all the necessary US export licenses.

- 1.2 IAI takes special care to obtain the appropriate export licenses for all the US components necessary for the foreign sales of the system.

Charles Duelfer had gratefully acknowledged the information supplied.

2. In August 1991 the Director MOD-NY reported in a non-paper regarding Israeli-German collaboration on the Harpy project (see Appendix 1). The paper explicitly mentioned that the project included Israeli, US and German made components, and reiterated Israel's commitment to apply for re-export licenses in every case of foreign sale.
3. As a further clarification let us point out that the original configuration of the Harpy has never been sold to Germany. IAI/Mabat are involved in a German program named DAR that bears operational resemblance to the Harpy system.
4. In the context of the DAR program, Mabat, as a sub-contractor of Dornier, supplies the Germans with the seeker. Incidentally, the program has been recently suspended by the Germans due to budgetary difficulties and in practice it does not presently exist.
5. Until the suspension of the program took effect, Mabat, under the contractual obligations, had provided Dornier with different US components, some requiring End Use certificates and others that are not subject to such requirement.
6. In every single case in which an End-Use Statement was required it was filed in full, explicitly mentioning Germany as the end-user (see Appendices 2-3 for some examples).
7. Components purchased for the Israeli project have not been transferred to Germany.
8. In order to clear any remaining misunderstanding on this issue it ought to be pointed out also that the Harpy contains no US technologies, only some US components.

2
2

1

7750

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Response To Queries Posed In July 26, 1991
Letter From Charles Duelfer

Aerial Refueling Tanker Marketing/Sales

The GOI-MOD reconfirms its commitment not to enter into negotiations or sell the Aerial Refueling Tankers which contain U.S. components without prior USG reexport approval. However, we cannot have that commitment extend to marketing of the Tankers. Such a commitment would be very restrictive and if made would, for example, not allow IAI to advertise the System in its catalogue.

ATBM L-Band Radar

The license application was not made by the GOI but rather by U.S. Companies. At this stage the situation is not actual. The GOI will apply for a license when and if the situation becomes a reality.

POPEYE

Till now the System has not been sold to any country other than the U.S. The investigation as to the origin of the components will last several months. The GOI-MOD commits that, if the subject becomes actual, the export version of the POPEYE will either include substitute parts (i.e. not of U.S. origin) or we will request prior USG reexport approval. We cannot commit to detail the sources of the non U.S. origin substitute parts. Israel is not marketing the POPEYE in Singapore.

HARPY

The HARPY is an Israeli system developed partly in a joint venture between Israel and the Federal Republic of Germany. To date the only country that we have negotiated with for the sale of the HARPY is the U.S. The System includes Israeli, U.S. and German components. The System has not been sold to any foreign country. We reiterate our commitment to request prior USG reexport approval if the System to be sold will include U.S. components that require such USG reexport approval.

PHALCON AEW Aircraft and PYTHON III

We are still checking these two matters and cannot give an answer at this time. When the research is complete we will of course notify you.

The GOI-MOD would be most interested in having a U.S. team come to Israel to present a course on U.S. export licensing rules and regulations to the GOI-MOD and Israeli companies.

DEAL

Signature

License hereby granted to applicant for described commodity to be permanently exported from the United States. This license may be revoked, suspended, or annulled by the Secretary of State without prior notice whenever the Secretary deems such action advisable.

5 08874

LICENSE NO.

LICENSE VALID FOR MONTHS FROM ABOV

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

APPLICATION/LICENSE FOR PERMANENT EXPORT OF UNCLASSIFIED
DEFENSE ARTICLES AND RELATED UNCLASSIFIED TECHNICAL DATA

1. Date Prepared 30 August 1991	2. PM/MC Applicant Code 1290-2935	3. Country of Ultimate Destination Germany	4. Probable Port of Exit from U.S. New York
5. Applicant's Name, Address, ZIP Code, Tel. No. IRRCO Incorporated 11th Floor Crossroads Tower Salt Lake City, UT 84144 4321		6. Name, agency, and telephone numbers of U.S. Government personnel (not PM/MC) familiar with the commodity none	
TELEPHONE NUMBER: 801-364-4800		7. Name and telephone number of applicant contact if U.S. Government has additional information. Robert S. Rapant 914-334-3295	

8. QUANTITY	9. COMMODITY (Follow instructions carefully) ☒ Hardware ☐ Technical Data	10. MUNITIONS LIST CATEGORY	11. VALUE
320	BA31K7 - Mod.	IV	U.S. \$24,851
12. TOTAL VALUE: US \$ 24,851			

13. Source or Manufacturer of Commodity IRRCO Incorporated Route 9W Port Ewen, NY 12466	14. Specific purpose for which the material is required, including specific program/end item Baba and Arm unit for Drone Anti Radar Program in Germany.
15. Name and Address of Supplier in United States same as block #5	16. Name and Address of Consignor in United States same as block #13
17. Name and Address of Foreign Consignee Motorola Israel Ltd. 3 Kramonatakl St. Tel Aviv 67899 Israel	18. Name and Address of Foreign End-User Dornier GMBH Postfach 1420 D-7990 Friedrichshafen 1 Germany
19. Name and Address of Foreign Intermediate Consignee none	20. This application represents: ☒ ONLY completely new shipment; ☐ ONLY the unshipped balance of license no. _____ NOTE: APPLICATION CANNOT INCLUDE BOTH
22. If commodity is being provided under a Foreign Military Sales (FMS) or Grant Aid (GAI) program, state which _____ and give the case no. -0-	21. The IDENTICAL commodity ☐ was licensed to the country in block 3 under license no. _____; ☐ was licensed in other countries under license no. _____; ☐ was denied to the country in block 3 under voided license no. _____; ☒ never licensed for this application
24. LICENSE TO BE SENT TO: Name, Address, ZIP Code IRRCO Incorporated	23. In this transaction, applicant is: ☐ government ☒ agent/manufacturer ☐ freight forwarder
	25. APPLICANT'S STATEMENT (See instructions) Robert S. Rapant

Michael A. Snyder
Signature

(3)

is hereby granted to the applicant for the described commodity to be permanently exported from the United States. This license may be revoked, suspended or amended by the Secretary of State without prior notice whenever the Secretary deems such action advisable.

5 18335

LICENSE NO.

'92 FEB -
LICENSE VALID FOR
MONTHS FROM ABOVE



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APPLICATION/LICENSE FOR PERMANENT EXPORT OF UNCLASSIFIED
DEFENSE ARTICLES AND RELATED UNCLASSIFIED TECHNICAL DATA

1. Date Prepared

December 11, 1991

2. PM/DTC Applicant Code

0496-4882

3. Country of Ultimate Destination

GERMANY

4. Probable Port of Exit from

NEW YORK

5. Applicant's Name, Address, ZIP Code, Tel. No.

Israel Aircraft Industries Int'l
50 West 23rd Street
New York, New York 10010

Reference: F940-9514-K21

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (212) 620-1747

6. Names, agency and telephone numbers of U.S. Government personnel (not PM/DTC) familiar with the commodity

NAVY

7. Name and telephone number of applicant contact if U.S. Government not additional information.

M. Klemow/Lisa Gordon (703) 875-3722

8. QUANTITY

9. COMMODITY (Follow instructions carefully)

☒ Hardware

☐ Technical Data

3 each

3 each

P/N APH/030-3036, Power Amplifier
P/N APH/180-3032-22, Power Amplifier

10. MUNITIONS
LIST
CATEGORY

11. VALUE

~~IV-XI~~
~~IV-XI~~
m

\$8,355.00

\$20,925.00

12. TOTAL VALUE:

\$ 29,280.00

13. Source or Manufacturer of Commodity

C.T.T.
3005 Democracy Way
Santa Clara, CA 95050

14. Name and Address of Seller in United States

SAME AS 13

15. Name and Address of Foreign Consignee

Dornier GmbH
D7990 Friedrichshafen
Germany

16. Name and Address of Foreign Intermediate Consignee

Israel Aircraft Industries Ltd.
Ben Gurion International Airport
LOD, Israel 70100

If commodity is being financed under a Foreign Military Sales (FMS) or Grant Aid (GAD) program, state which and give the case no.

LICENSE COPY TO BE SENT TO: Name, address, ZIP code

Israel Aircraft Industries Int'l
50 West 23rd Street
New York, NY 10010

14. Specific purpose for which the material is required, including specific program/and item WILL BE USED FOR RADIO FREQUENCY TESTING IN LAB OF "DAR" ANTI-RADAR U.A.V. SYSTEM IAI IS SUB-CONTRACTOR TO DORNIER TO DEVELOP & SUPPLY THE SEEKER OF THIS UNMANNED AIR VEHICLE

15. Name and Address of Consignor in United States

ISC TRANSPORT
71-08 51st Avenue
Woodside, New York 11377

16. Name and Address of Foreign End-User

German Navy
Government of Germany
Germany.

20. This application represents: ☒ ONLY completely new shipment;
☐ ONLY the unshipped balance of license no.

NOTE: APPLICATION CAN NOT INCLUDE BOTH

21. The IDENTICAL commodity ☐ was licensed to the country in block 3 under license no. : ☐ was licensed to other countries under license no. : ☐ was denied to the country in block 3 under voided license no. : ☒ was never licensed for this applicant.

23. In this transaction, applicant is: ☐ government
☒ agent/manufacturer ☐ freight forwarder

25. APPLICANT'S STATEMENT (See instructions)

Armored Vehicle Fire Control System (FCS)

1. EL-OP

- 1.1 In september 1991 an Israeli permit was granted to negotiate the supply of 50 T-72 FCS on the basis of a Polish confirmation that the systems are destined for the Polish army.
- 1.2 The issue was first raised in a November 1991 meeting between Charles Duelfer and the Director of the IMOD New York mission. The former expressed some concern over information at his disposal to the effect that EL-Op was involved in a deal in which Polish tanks were supplied to Iran by the British company THO.
- 1.3 On December 13, 1991 Mr, Delfer was informed by the Director of the IMOD New York mission and the political counsellor at the Israeli Embassy in Washington (Shimon Stein) that EL-OP was granted the permit only after the GOI made certain that a End-Use/User certificate was provided by an eligible senior authority in the Polish government. Israel has declined all transactions for which the Polish government failed to provide adequate End-Use certificates. Furthermore, the Israeli representatives requested at that time, that the USG provide the GOI with proof to substantiate its allegations which it, in turn, could show the Polish authorities. Finally, the Israeli representatives have also assured Mr. Duelfer that in the event that the US allegations were to be proven accurate, the GOI will immediately revoke EL-Op's export license.

2. Elbit

- 2.1 In March 1993 an American inquiry was received regarding export of night vision equipment for Polish T-72 tanks, echoing concern that the tanks will be supplied to Iran.
- 2.2 An Israeli investigation was launched and it has revealed that the system in question was "Iris" produced by Elbit's US subsidiary, Infarmetrics. It has also uncovered that the polish authorities had signed a DSP-83 certificate (see Appendix 1) and that the USG had confirmed in writing that it did not object to the transaction provided a Polish End-Users certificate was obtained, no manufacturing technology would be transferred, and that any transfer to a third party would be subject to a separate USG approval (see William Robinson's letter in Appendix 2).

NONTRANSFER AND USE CERTIFICATE

export application no. _____

1. Name of United States applicant

INFRAMETRICS INC.

2. Name of foreign end-user

ARMY OF POLAND

3. Country of ultimate destination

POLAND

Article/data

We certify that we have placed an order with the person named in item 2 for the following articles/data in the quantity and value shown below:

QUANTITY	ARTICLES/DATA DESCRIPTION	VALUE (US \$)
10	IRIS - INFRARED IMAGING SYSTEM	595,000

6. Certification of foreign consignee

We certify that we are importing the articles/data listed in item 5 for delivery to the end-user in item 3. Except as specifically authorized by prior written approval of the U.S. Department of State, we will not re-export, resell or otherwise dispose of any of those articles/data (1) outside the country in item 4 above, or (2) to any person, including the end-user, if there is reason to believe that it will result, directly or indirectly, in disposition of the articles/data contrary to the representations made in this certificate by any party. We further certify that all of the facts contained in this certificate are true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief and we do not know of any additional facts that are inconsistent with this certificate. We will promptly send a supplemental certificate to the U.S. applicant in item 2 disclosing any change of facts or intentions set forth in this statement.

Sign here
in ink

Signature of official of foreign consignee

OCTOBER 15, 1992

Date signed

Type or print

ELI COHEN - MANAGER FLIR SYSTEMS DIV. / ELBIT LTD.

Name & title of signer

Seal

7. Certification of foreign end-user

We certify that we are the end-user of the articles/data in item 5. Except as specifically authorized by prior written approval of the U.S. Department of State, we will not re-export, resell or otherwise dispose of any of those articles/data (1) outside the country in item 4 above, or (2) to any other person. If the end-user is a foreign government, we certify that we will observe the assurances contained in item 8. We further certify that all of the facts contained in this certificate are true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief and we do not know of any additional facts that are inconsistent with this certificate.

Sign here
in ink

Signature of official of end-user

OCTOBER 6, 1992

Date signed

Type or print

GEN. BRYG. RYSZARD WIECZOREK - SZEF DOSTAW I ZAOPATRZENIA

Name & title of signer

TECHNICZNEGO MON

Seal

8. Certification of foreign government

We certify that we will not authorize the re-export, resale or other disposition of the articles/data authorized in item 5 outside the country in item 4 without prior written approval of the U.S. Government. If the articles/data are for use by our "armed forces" (i.e., army, navy, marine, air force, coast guard, national guard, national police, and any military unit or military personnel organized under or assigned to an international organization), we certify that we will use the authorized articles/data only: (a) for the purposes specified in the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement, if any, between the U.S. Government and this government; (b) for the purposes specified in any bilateral or regional defense treaty to which the U.S. Government and this government are both parties, if subparagraph (a) is inapplicable; or (c) for internal security, individual self-defense, and/or civic action, if subparagraphs (a) and (b) are inapplicable.

Sign here
in ink

Signature of government official

Date signed

Type or print

Name & title of signer

Seal



United States Department of State

Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs
Office of Defense Trade Controls

Washington, D.C. 20522-0602

MAR 11 1992

In reply refer to
ODTC Case GC 0049-92

Dear Ms. Miles:

This is in reference to your letter dated January 23, 1992, in which you requested approval to temporarily transship from France to Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia of the IRIS-T and MIRIS to demonstrate these units for purposes of night surveillance.

The Department of State has determined that there is no objection to your proposed request. However, the following provisos apply:

1. Approval is limited to end-item sale only to government end-users.
2. Manufacturing technology must not be released or proposed for release.
3. No further third party transfer of any items is allowed without prior U.S. Government approval.

Sincerely yours,


William B. Robinson
Director
Office of Defense Trade Controls

Ms. Arlene Miles
Inframetrics, Inc.
16 Esquire Road
No. Billerica, MA 01862-2598

DASH

1. A DASH system consists of two elements:
 - 1.1 A helmet display developed independently by Elbit;
 - 1.2 A line of sight sensor:
 - 1.2.1 first generation--electro magnetic--purchased from US company Polehmus;
 - 1.2.2 second generation--electro magnetic--developed independently by Elbit;
 - 1.2.3 electro optical--developed independently by Elbit;
2. The first generation is based on an old technology dating back to a 1975 patent, that has in the meantime been published and is in the public domain.
3. The assertion that the system has been sold to Chile and Singapore is only partly accurate:
 - 3.1 The system has not been sold to Chile (although marketing efforts in that direction are underway);
 - 3.2 As for Singapore--the system constitutes one part of the F-5 upgrade package and includes a second generation sensor (developed by Elbit). Elbit has also applied in 1990 for a US State Department permit to ruling to demonstrate the Polehmus system to Singapore, a permit that was granted (see Appendix 1-2 for State Department permit to demonstrate the system to Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and Singapore).
4. Elbit is presently in contact with the Department of State seeking a recognition to the effect that the second generation system is not based on US technology. Elbit's future conduct on this matter will be affected by the outcome of these discussions.

1
INFRAMETRICS INC/ELLINGTON MA



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

In reply refer to
MC Case GC-0308-87

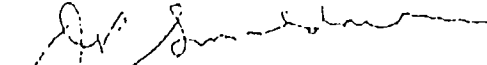
Ms. Lisa Churchill
Inframetrics
12 Oak Park Drive
Bedford, MA 01730

JUL 3 1987

Dear Ms. Churchill:

In reply to your letter of April 24, 1987, the Department of State hereby approves the temporary transshipment of SPASYN SHMS-111A equipment from Israel to West Germany, Singapore, Switzerland and Belgium, for demonstration and subsequent return to Israel and/or the U.S.

Sincerely yours,


William B. Robinson
Director
Office of Munitions Control

(2)

CEAL
Carol Anne

UFGS 41.02

50 MAR 26
LIBRARY OF THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE

APPLICATION ORIGIN FOR TEMPORARY EXPORT OF UNCLASSIFIED DEFENSE ARTICLES

15/90 0295-2354

1. Accident's name, address, telephone no.

Intervetoria, S.A.
16 Esquadrón Nórd
N. Billerica, CA 01102

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 1-800-670-2665

PART A—AIRCRAFT AND VESSELS ONLY		
11. FAA or NIMA reg. no. of aircraft or vessel, and vessel name	10. Date of FAA or NIMA registration	
12. Name of vessel commander, master, or skipper	13. Mfr. and model	
	14. Present location	

QUANTITY	11. COMMODITY Make or Model (if any)	12. DEFENSE LIST CATEGORY	13. VALUE
1	SEASTAR SIGHT-ING SYSTEM (Line of Sight Measuring System)	NII	\$ 65,000.00
24. TOTAL VALUE:			\$ 65,000.00

Order of Installation of Computers,
 Bit Computers, Ltd.
 Advanced Technology Center
 O.E. 5390
 31033 Japan
 Name and Address of Manufacturer Supply Description
 Bit Computers, Ltd.
 Advanced Technology Center
 O.E. 5390
 31033 Japan
 Name and Address of Manufacturer Supply Description
 Intrametrix, Inc.
 Esquire Road
 Billerica, MA 01562
 NAME TO BE SENT TO: Name, Address, ZIP Code
 Intrametrix, Inc.
 Esquire Road
 Billerica, MA 01562
 Actual Address Mailed

FROM ADDRESS
OMIB 110, 1405-0002
(20, 500, 1000, 110)