Case Number: 2008-0994-F

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Folder Title:
Bosnia-NATO [1]

Staff Office-Individual:
European Affairs-Kerrick, Donald

Original OA/ID Number:
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- European Affairs (Donald Kerrick)
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**RESTRICTION CODES**

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- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
- PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
- RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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TOUGH CROATIA AND BOSNIA WITHDRAWAL QUESTIONS

- What is the mission of the NATO force? Will it be clear to the soldier, Congress, news media, and public what we are doing and why?

- How does the plan prevent or deter the Serbs from holding hostage or blocking UNPROFOR withdrawal? Is the force matched to the threat?

- If NATO is unable to deter attacks on UNPROFOR, or if small groups of UNPROFOR are detained, held hostage or blocked, what action will NATO take?

- Does the plan cover evacuation of civilians such as embassy personnel, should fighting resume and civilians request assistance?

- What are the ROE? Is the NATO force in danger of becoming entangled in a situation where it will be unable to take decisive military action because the threat is unknown or because non-military actions are blocking withdrawal?

- What will NATO do if Tudjman or Izetbegovic take military action against the Serbs while NATO is on the ground?

- How does the UNPROFOR withdrawal affect other countries in the region?

- How will this affect U.S. readiness, especially if Congress is unwilling to appropriate supplemental funds?

- Will NATO take over protection of relief convoys passing through the former UNPAs? If not, and aid is blocked, what will we do about a potential humanitarian disaster in Bihac?

- What would NATO do if the Bosnian Government launched a new offensive in Bihac, drawing in RSK forces? Is there a danger of NATO forces coming into conflict with the RSK/BSA?

- If the Bosnian Serbs attack the Eastern Enclaves and put thousands of new refugees on the road, what will NATO do? (Ganic says NATO and U.S. will be morally and physically trapped.)

- What will NATO do if during the course of the withdrawal either Sarajevo or Zagreb come under attack by Serb forces?
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

28 April 95

TO: DON KERRICK

STATE asked that I pass the attach to you.

Roger Cressey

cc: Dick Clarke
Most of you have seen an earlier draft of this 407 notification to Congress UNPROFOR withdrawal. That one only dealt with the first 20 (the "mini-prepo"), which turned out to cost less than $3 million, obviating notification. This draft attempts to deal with the next steps, the 1500 person "maxi-prepo," as well as the enabling force and main force, which will certainly cost the U.S. over $3 million.

Section 407 requires State to notify Congress of assistance to UN peacekeeping operations. The lawyers believe that NATO withdrawing UNPROFOR constitutes assistance. 407 requires 15 day notification, with NO waiver.

Some may say this notification is premature. But the situation in Bosnia could change radically very quickly. We need to notify Congress formally now, while we still have the luxury of time.

Some of the language is vague, since numbers and costs are not certain. This can be filled in later, when we're trying to figure out how we're going to pay for it, if it happens. It's the notification that is legally important.

Please look this over and get back to me or Bill Bartlett by noon tomorrow, 4/28, with comments/clearance.

Thanks. rob
REPORT TO CONGRESS OF POSSIBLE PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN SUPPORT OF A PEACEKEEPING OPERATION

Pursuant to Section 407 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1994-1995, P.L. 103-236 (here after the Act), this report provides notification of the possibility that the Administration will provide assistance to the United Nations in support of peacekeeping. Such assistance would be provided through NATO to assist in the withdrawal of UN personnel from Bosnia, should that be necessary.

NATO planning for a possible withdrawal of UNPROFOR has four phases. The first phase involved training and exercises, preparations for a possible deployment of NATO forces, and acquisition of communications equipment that would be NATO owned, but which would be used in a possible evacuation of UN forces. NATO has budgeted $11.86 million for this phase, not all of which has been expended. If the full amount is expended the U.S. share will be about 24%, or approximately $2.97 million. These expenses will be paid out of the NATO military budget and the NATO infrastructure fund.

On March 20 and April 21 telephone calls were made by State Department staff to certain members and staff of the designated Congressional committees to tell them of the Administration's intent to deploy 20 U.S. military communicators to Croatia as part of an eighty person NATO precautionary deployment. Our senior military commanders recommended this action as an essential first prepositioning step to ensure a communications network is ready to support NATO should a decision to withdraw UNPROFOR be necessary. The Department of Defense has informed us that the cost of sustaining these 20 communicators in Croatia for a period of six months will be about one million dollars. This expense will be borne by the Department of Defense.

NATO planning, which the Administration has not yet approved, calls for a third phase in which a follow-on precautionary deployment of about 1,500 troops would be made. It is anticipated that the U.S. would provide about 400 of these troops. The $11.86 million dollars already budgeted by NATO during the first phase will cover part of the cost of this deployment. There will also be additional costs to the U.S. associated with the deployment and sustainment of these forces, should the deployment be authorized. We estimate these costs to be approximately (????????). They will be funded from the (????????) account. (Alt --- The Administration does not yet have a reliable estimate for these additional costs.)

The Administration supports UNPROFOR's continuation in Bosnia/Herzegovina, believing that it continues to perform a useful function. No final decision has been made on U.S. participation in a withdrawal, beyond phases one and two discussed above. However, the President informed our Allies last December that the U.S. is prepared, in principle, to commit U.S. ground forces to a NATO operation to help UN peace forces withdraw from the former Yugoslavia. Should UNPROFOR withdrawal be necessary, a much larger NATO deployment in which
the U.S. would provide a substantial number of troops and other assistance could be authorized. The cost of NATO support for a full withdrawal of UN forces from Bosnia is estimated to be about $1.5 billion. We are discussing with our NATO allies how this cost would be shared. We are also discussing within the Administration how the operation might be funded. Funding arrangements for the 1,500 person phase three predeployment are included in these discussions.

The Administration intends to consult more fully with the Congress on this issue as NATO planning is clarified. As the situation in Bosnia/Herzegovina develops, information in this report may change. We will provide the Congress with more detailed information about U.S. participation, cost and how the Administration would fund this operation as it becomes available.

Douglas J. Bennet
Assistant Secretary
International Organization Affairs

April 27, 1995
TALKING POINTS FOR CALLS TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Support for Step Two of NATO prepositioning for UNPROFOR Withdrawal

Note: Points 1-7 only for use with Congressional staff and Members not previously consulted.

1) As you know, in early December the President informed our Allies that the U.S. is prepared, in principle, to commit U.S. ground forces to a NATO operation to help UN peace forces withdraw from the Former Yugoslavia.

2) Assisting UN peace forces in the Former Yugoslavia, in particular those of our closest Allies, would be an essential demonstration of international leadership and Alliance solidarity. Failure by the US to offer such support would risk grave damage to NATO.

3) We support the continued presence of UN peace forces as they perform a critical function in the Former Yugoslavia. Our decision to assist a UN peace force withdrawal was a decision in principle.

4) The Administration has no intention of keeping US ground forces in Bosnia or Croatia following a withdrawal operation. The sole purpose of deploying troops would be to participate as a NATO-member nation in a NATO-led operation in support of a UN peace force withdrawal from the Former Yugoslavia.

5) I hasten to note that the UN has not made a formal decision to withdraw UN peace forces from either Bosnia or Croatia. Fighting, however, has increased significantly in Bosnia this spring. Continued escalation of fighting could well prompt a UN decision to withdraw, as could the US unilaterally lifting the arms embargo.

6) Since it would take 8-10 weeks after a UN request for help and a NATO decision to implement the OPLAN before preparations are complete and forces in place to commence a withdrawal of UN peace forces, our senior military commanders recommend that we act now to ensure that the essential first prepositioning steps are taken to ensure the communications network is ready to support a military operation should a decision to withdraw be necessary.
7) Accordingly, the North Atlantic Council authorized SACEUR to assemble and train an 80 man communications element.

Note: Points 8-16 for use with Congressional staff and Members previously consulted.

8) We informed key congressional leaders and staff on the matter of prepositioning in support of a UN peace force withdrawal on 20 March, and promised that we would continue to update and consult.

9) The North Atlantic Council has now authorized SACEUR to deploy the 80 man communications element.

10) Accordingly, we are notifying you of our intent to forward deploy approximately 20 US troops in Croatia, as part of a NATO deployment of the 80 personnel, to take preliminary steps to set up NATO communications for use should a withdrawal decision be made.

11) We want to inform you that the advanced party of the 80 person communications element could leave as early as this week, with the remainder arriving in Croatia after the end of the month.

12) We also want to tell you that, since the withdrawal operation is not yet approved and there is no NATO command and control headquarters in Croatia, our 20 personnel going to Croatia will be under the same command and control and ROE arrangements as the US personnel currently in Croatia.

- The US retains command and disciplinary authority over our 20 personnel. The senior NATO officer on the ground will retain operational control over the mission. NATO passes tactical control, only for protection of the force through the control of movement, to the UN Peace Forces Theatre Force Commander. (If asked: In their conduct on the ground, US personnel will abide by all UN rules of behavior.)

- That means essentially that our people will abide by UN procedures for movement control and security. This is necessary for reasons of safety, and to ensure deconfliction with ongoing UNPROFOR activities.
US and NATO authorities retain total authority to assign, delete, or change the mission.

Regarding ROE -- NATO decides ROE for the operation. In this case we have reviewed UN peace force ROE for operations in Croatia and believe this meets NATO standards for self-protection.

As with our other troops in Croatia these US troops will wear blue berets, carry UN ID cards, and be afforded the legal protection of the other UN forces in Croatia.

This is a militarily sound approach, is fully consonant with the requirements of our NATO allies, meets the needs of the theatre commander, and, most importantly, provides self-protection for our soldiers.

13) As we have said before, if a decision is made to withdraw UN peace forces from the Former Yugoslavia, we will insist on NATO Command and Control, Rules of Engagement (ROE), and no Dual Key. A major effort will be made to minimize risks to NATO forces, including consideration of leaving UN peace force equipment behind if conditions require.

14) NATO is still working such key issues as final numbers of troops that would be provided from among the various NATO allies, how the overall operation would be funded, and when precisely the actual prepositioning of communications personnel would begin.

15) We will continue to consult with Congress on additional prepositioning requirements if required, and on further implementation of the plan, in support of UN peace force withdrawal from the Former Yugoslavia.

16) (If asked) If NATO deploys the 1500 personnel communications element, the 80 person communications element would revert to the same command arrangements as the follow on force -- NATO Command and Control, ROE, and no Dual Key.
REPORT TO CONGRESS OF POSSIBLE DEPLOYMENT OF U.S TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT IN SUPPORT OF A UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATION

Pursuant to Section 407 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1994-1995, P.L. 103-236, this report informs the designated Congressional committees of the deployment of a small number of U.S. troops and equipment as part of the planning for the possibility that at some later date it may be necessary for NATO to assist in the withdrawal of the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia/Herzegovina. Despite this precautionary deployment the Administration supports UNPROFOR's continuation, believing that it continues to perform a useful function.

The UN may be able, should the need arise, to effect the withdrawal of its own troops without outside support. If conditions deteriorate, however, and assistance is needed, we believe NATO should be prepared to assist with extricating UNPROFOR. There are prudent steps which must be taken now to prepare for withdrawal, even though withdrawal or help with withdrawal may never be necessary. As part of these early planning efforts the U.S. intends to send 20 American military communicators to Zagreb, Pleso and Split in Croatia as a part of an 80 person NATO communications group. This group will establish the initial communications and command and control infrastructure that would support a larger NATO deployment, should that become necessary. These communicators need to be deployed within the next few weeks. The U.S. troops involved in this effort will remain under the command of the President and other elements of the national command authority, but will be under the operational control of NATO and the tactical control of the United Nations.

The cost of this precautionary deployment will be about $???? per month. The deployment will be funded by the NATO ???????????? account.

As the situation in Bosnia/Herzegovina develops, information in this report is subject to change. The Department will keep Congress informed of significant changes should they occur.

Douglas J. Bennet
Assistant Secretary
International Organization Affairs

April 18
March 27, 1995
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Pursuant to Section 407 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1994-1995, P.L. 103-236, this report informs the designated Congressional committees of the deployment of a small number of U.S. troops and equipment as part of the planning for the possibility that at some later date it may be necessary for NATO to assist in the withdrawal of the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia/Herzegovina. Despite this precautionary deployment the Administration supports UNPROFOR's continuation, believing that it continues to perform a useful function.

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]
003b. paper  | Situation in Former Yugoslavia: Current Operations (4 pages)  | 04/11/1995  | P1/b(1)

**COLLECTION:**
Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
European Affairs (Donald Kerrick)
OA/Box Number: 368

**FOLDER TITLE:**
Bosnia - NATO [1]

**RESTRICTION CODES**

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TO: BERGER

FROM: KERRICK VERSHBOW

KEYWORDS: NATO ADNSA UN EUROPE

PERSONS: JOULWAN, GEORGE A

SUBJECT: BERGER MTG W/ GEN JOULWAN / SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER EUROPE / SACEUR & COMMANDER IN CHIEF US EUROPEAN COMMAND / EUCOM / ON 11 APR

ACTION: NOTED BY BERGER DUE DATE: 13 APR 95 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: KERRICK LOGREF:

FILES: PA NSCP: CODES: D0 C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION FOR CONCURRENCE FOR INFO

KERRICK NSC CHRON VERSHBOW

COMMENTS: 

DISPATCHED BY _________ DATE _______ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSGP CLOSED BY: NSDRS DOC 1 OF 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526 White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006 By KSH, NARA, Date 9-14-2015 2008-0994-F
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cc: ____________________________

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<td>04/10/1995</td>
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**COLLECTION:**
- Clinton Presidential Records
- National Security Council
- European Affairs (Donald Kerrick)
- OA/Box Number: 368

**FOLDER TITLE:**
- Bosnia - NATO [1]

**RESTRICTION CODES**

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.
TOUGH CROATIA AND BOSNIA WITHDRAWAL QUESTIONS

- What is the mission of the NATO force? Will it be clear to the soldier, Congress, news media, and public what we are doing and why?

- How does the plan prevent or deter the Serbs from holding hostage or blocking UNPROFOR withdrawal? Is the force matched to the threat?

- If NATO is unable to deter attacks on UNPROFOR, or if small groups of UNPROFOR are detained, held hostage or blocked, what action will NATO take?

- Does the plan cover evacuation of civilians such as embassy personnel, should fighting resume and civilians request assistance?

- What are the ROE? Is the NATO force in danger of becoming entangled in a situation where it will be unable to take decisive military action because the threat is unknown or because non-military actions are blocking withdrawal?

- What will NATO do if Tudjman or Izetbegovic take military action against the Serbs while NATO is on the ground?

- How does the UNPROFOR withdrawal affect other countries in the region?

- How will this affect U.S. readiness, especially if Congress is unwilling to appropriate supplemental funds?

- Will NATO take over protection of relief convoys passing through the former UNPAs? If not, and aid is blocked, what will we do about a potential humanitarian disaster in Bihac?

- What would NATO do if the Bosnian Government launched a new offensive in Bihac, drawing in RSK forces? Is there a danger of NATO forces coming into conflict with the RSK/BSA?

- If the Bosnian Serbs attack the Eastern Enclaves and put thousands of new refugees on the road, what will NATO do? (Ganic says NATO and U.S. will be morally and physically trapped.)

- What will NATO do if during the course of the withdrawal either Sarajevo or Zagreb come under attack by Serb forces?
RESUME OF SERVICE CAREER

of

GEORGE ALFRED JOLKAN, General

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

YEARS OF ACTIVE COMMISSIONED SERVICE Over 32

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

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

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

United States Military Academy - BS Degree - No Major
Loyola University - MA Degree - Political Science

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) German

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

FROM TO ASSIGNMENT

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

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<td>Jan 72</td>
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<td>Deputy G-3, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-3 (Operations), 111th Airborne Division (Airborne), United States Army, Vietnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar 72</td>
<td>Nov 72</td>
<td>Company Tactical Officer, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York</td>
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<td>Nov 72</td>
<td>Jul 73</td>
<td>Assistant Executive Officer to Vice Chief of Staff, United States Army, Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug 73</td>
<td>Jul 74</td>
<td>Special Assistant to the President of the United States, Office of the President, The White House, Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug 74</td>
<td>Jun 75</td>
<td>Special Assistant to the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jul 75</td>
<td>Mar 77</td>
<td>Commander, 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division (Forward), United States Army Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jun 77</td>
<td>Jun 78</td>
<td>Student, United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jun 78</td>
<td>Jun 79</td>
<td>Director, Political and Economical Studies, United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jun 79</td>
<td>Sep 81</td>
<td>Commander, 2d Brigade, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sep 81</td>
<td>Jun 82</td>
<td>Chief of Staff, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe</td>
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<td>Jun 82</td>
<td>Nov 85</td>
<td>Executive to the Chairman, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov 85</td>
<td>Jun 86</td>
<td>Director, Force Requirements (Combat Support Systems), Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, United States Army, Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jun 86</td>
<td>Mar 88</td>
<td>Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army</td>
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<td>Mar 88</td>
<td>Jul 89</td>
<td>Commanding General, 3d Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army</td>
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<td>Jul 89</td>
<td>Nov 90</td>
<td>Commanding General, V Corps, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army</td>
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<td>Nov 90</td>
<td>Oct 93</td>
<td>Commander-in-Chief, United States Southern Command, Quarry Heights, Panama</td>
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## Promotions

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US DECORATIONS AND BADGES
Distinguished Service Medal
Defense Distinguished Service Medal
Silver Star (First Oak Leaf Cluster)
Legion of Merit (First Oak Leaf Cluster)
Bronze Star Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster)
Meritorious Service Medal (Third Oak Leaf Cluster)
Air Medals
Joint Service Commendation Medal
Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster)
Combat Infantryman Badge
Presidential Service Badge
Parachutist Badge
Ranger Tab
Expert Infantry Badge
Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge
Army Staff Identification Badge

SOURCE OF COMMISSION
USMA

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

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<td>Aug 73-Jul 74</td>
<td>Major/Lieutenant Colonel</td>
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<td>President, The White House, Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Assistant to the Supreme</td>
<td>Aug 74-Jun 75</td>
<td>Lieutenant Colonel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allied Commander, Europe, Supreme</td>
<td>(No joint</td>
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<td>Headquarters Allied Powers Europe</td>
<td>credit)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Executive to the Chairman,</td>
<td>Jun 82-Nov 85</td>
<td>Colonel/Brigadier</td>
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<td>Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, DC</td>
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<td>General</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commander in Chief, United States</td>
<td>Nov 90-Oct 93</td>
<td>General</td>
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<td>Southern Command, Quarry Heights, Panama</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supreme Allied Commander, Europe,</td>
<td>Oct 93-Present</td>
<td>General</td>
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As of 21 October 1993
TO: LAKE

FROM: KERRICK VERSHBOW

KEYWORDS: EUROPE DEFENSE POLICY

PERSONS: JOULWAN, GEORGE A

SUBJECT: LAKE MTG W/ GEN JOULWAN - SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER EUROPE & COMMANDER IN CHIEF US EUROPEAN COMMAND - ON 19 OCT

ACTION: NOTED BY LAKE DUE DATE: 21 OCT 94 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: KERRICK

FILES: PA NSCP: CODES: DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION FOR CONCURRENCE FOR INFO
KERRICK NSC CHRON VERSHBOW

COMMENTS: __________________________

DISPATCHED BY __________________ DATE ___________ BY HAND W/ATTCH

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005. memo Don Kerrick to Anthony Lake re: Your Meeting with General George A. Joulwan (2 pages) 10/18/1994 P1/b(1)
PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE

The Partnership for Peace (PFP), a U.S. initiative, was launched by the January 1994 NATO Summit. It provides the framework for enhanced political and military cooperation between NATO and the former communist states of central and eastern Europe, including the former Soviet Union, as well as to some of Europe's traditional neutrals, and gives them a right to consult with NATO in the event of a direct threat to their security. It does not extend NATO security guarantees. In Warsaw, the President announced that he would request $100 million in assistance to new democracies to help promote the goals of the partnership.

WHO HAS JOINED

As of October 14, 23 states have joined PFP. Armenia was the last to join on October 5. Others: Poland, Slovakia, Russia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Kyrgyzstan, Bulgaria, Albania, Slovenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Sweden, and Finland.

CENTRAL ORGANS OF THE PARTNERSHIP

-- A Steering Committee at NATO Headquarters manages day-to-day PFP activities. It meets in various formats -- Allies only, Allies plus one or more partners, Allies plus all parties -- issue dependent.

-- A military planning organ, the Partnership Coordination Cell (PCC) at Mons, site of SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe).

-- A new wing at NATO has been built to provide Partner states offices.

HOW IT WORKS

-- Partners assign personnel to NATO Headquarters and the PCC at SHAPE.

-- Each partner submits to NATO a Presentation Document setting out the resources it will contribute to PFP activities and the steps it will take to meet PFP political goals such as democratic control of the military.

-- On the basis of the Presentation Document and a Work Program drawn up by NATO, each Partner develops with the Alliance a unique Individual Partnership Program (IPP).

PROGRESS TO DATE

-- The PCC at SHAPE was inaugurated on April 28. A Director has been named.
The PFP Steering Committee began meeting with Partners May 5.

Poland, Romania, the Czech Republic, Ukraine, Slovakia, Sweden, Russia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova and Finland have submitted Presentation Documents.

Poland, Romania, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Finland, Lithuania, and Sweden have submitted Individual Partnership Programs (IPP's). NATO has approved Poland’s Romania’s and Sweden’s IPP’s.

PFP Military Exercises are underway:

- The Netherlands will host a field exercise (Cooperative Spirit) October 24-28.
- Poland hosted the first field exercise (Cooperative Bridge) in September.
- A PFP naval exercise (Cooperative Venture) took place in the North Sea September 28-October 7.
- NATO allies will give a PFP flavor to numerous previously scheduled bilateral and multilateral exercises by inviting observers from Partner states.
COMBINED JOINT TASK FORCE (CJTF)

The adoption of the CJTF concept at the January 1994 NATO Summit gives the alliance an enhanced capability to respond to the evolving security environment by providing flexible, responsive military structures for conducting nontraditional missions, such as crisis management and peacekeeping.

BACKGROUND

NATO's military forces were originally designed to plan and conduct large, multi-division operations for defense of alliance territory. While these traditional missions under Article V of the North Atlantic Treaty remain essential to alliance security, NATO is increasingly being called upon to undertake new missions, to become involved in out-of-area operations, and to do so in cooperation with non-alliance partners. Our answer is CJTF.

CJTF CONCEPT

The CJTF centers around a contingency task force headquarters element that would be tasked with planning, training, and exercising for nontraditional missions. These peacetime preparations should enable a timely, effective crisis response. The CJTF would quickly form around its headquarters, drawing from various national forces, staffs and commanders. The force would be tailored (size, equipment, participating nations) to the specific situation.

CJTF ADVANTAGES

-- NATO's integrated military structure remains intact: CJTF is complementary.
-- Provides flexibility. Non-alliance states can train and operate with NATO members.
-- Facilitates the efficient use of limited assets for both NATO and European/WEU missions.

ALLIANCE WORK ON CJTF CONCEPT

Alliance work on CJTF is focusing on two main areas: political-military coordination and concept development.

THE FRENCH OBSTRUCTION

President Mitterrand has withheld guidance (evidently to keep France clear of NATO’s integrated military structure), thus stifling NATO efforts to move forward with CJTF.

LIMITED PROGRESS

-- SHAPE and the WEU have produced initial CJTF concept papers that have been useful in identifying common ground for moving forward.
The Provisional Political-Military Coordination Group is working to establish a "cross participation" mechanism that would facilitate NATO-WEU discussions on CJTF.

The Dutch have proposed, and we support, setting up a pilot CJTF headquarters that could be exercised in 1995.
RESUME OF SERVICE CAREER

of

GEORGE ALFRED JOULWAN, General

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

YEARS OF ACTIVE COMMISSIONED SERVICE Over 32

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Loyola University - MA Degree - Political Science

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) German

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 63</td>
<td>Jun 64</td>
<td>Commander, Company A, 1st Battalion, 30th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division, United States Army Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 64</td>
<td>Jun 65</td>
<td>S-3 (Operations), 1st Battalion, 30th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division, United States Army Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 65</td>
<td>Jun 66</td>
<td>Student, Armor Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 66</td>
<td>Nov 67</td>
<td>Commander, Commander B Company, 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division, United States Army, Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 66</td>
<td>Jul 67</td>
<td>S-3 (Operations), 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division, United States Army Vietnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jul 67</td>
<td>Sep 68</td>
<td>Student, Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sep 68</td>
<td>Jun 70</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of Military Science, Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois</td>
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<td>Jun 70</td>
<td>Jun 71</td>
<td>Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 71</td>
<td>Jan 72</td>
<td>Operations Officer, later S-3 (Operations), 2d Battalion, 327th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile), United States Army, Vietnam</td>
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MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

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<tr>
<td>Jan 72</td>
<td>Mar 72</td>
<td>Deputy G-3, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-3 (Operations), 111st Airborne Division (Airborne), United States Army, Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 72</td>
<td>Nov 72</td>
<td>Company Tactical Officer, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 72</td>
<td>Jul 73</td>
<td>Assistant Executive Officer to Vice Chief of Staff, United States Army, Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 73</td>
<td>Jul 74</td>
<td>Special Assistant to the President of the United States, Office of the President, The White House, Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 74</td>
<td>Jun 75</td>
<td>Special Assistant to the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 75</td>
<td>Mar 77</td>
<td>Commander, 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division (Forward), United States Army Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 77</td>
<td>Jun 78</td>
<td>Student, United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 78</td>
<td>Jun 79</td>
<td>Director, Political and Economical Studies, United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 79</td>
<td>Sep 81</td>
<td>Commander, 2d Brigade, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep 81</td>
<td>Jun 82</td>
<td>Chief of Staff, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jun 82</td>
<td>Nov 85</td>
<td>Executive to the Chairman, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov 85</td>
<td>Jun 86</td>
<td>Director, Force Requirements (Combat Support Systems), Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, United States Army, Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 86</td>
<td>Mar 88</td>
<td>Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 88</td>
<td>Jul 89</td>
<td>Commanding General, 3d Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 89</td>
<td>Nov 90</td>
<td>Commanding General, V Corps, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 90</td>
<td>Oct 93</td>
<td>Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command, Quarry Heights, Panama</td>
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PROMOTIONS

**DATES OF APPOINTMENT**

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<td>GEN</td>
<td>21 Nov 90</td>
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GEORGE ALFRED JOULWAN, General

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES
- Distinguished Service Medal
- Defense Distinguished Service Medal
- Silver Star (First Oak Leaf Cluster)
- Legion of Merit (First Oak Leaf Cluster)
- Bronze Star Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster)
- Meritorious Service Medal (Third Oak Leaf Cluster)

Air Medals
- Joint Service Commendation Medal
- Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster)
- Combat Infantryman Badge
- Presidential Service Badge
- Parachutist Badge
- Ranger Tab
- Expert Infantry Badge
- Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge
- Army Staff Identification Badge

SOURCE OF COMMISSION USMA

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

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<th>Assignment</th>
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<tr>
<td>Special Assistant to the President of the United</td>
<td>Aug 73-Jul 74</td>
<td>Major/Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States, Office of the President, The White House,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colonel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Assistant to the Supreme Allied Commander,</td>
<td>Aug 74-Jun 75</td>
<td>Lieutenant Colonel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe</td>
<td>(No joint credit)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive to the Chairman, Organization of the Joint</td>
<td>Jun 82-Nov 85</td>
<td>Colonel/Brigadier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiefs of Staff, Washington, DC</td>
<td></td>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command,</td>
<td>Nov 90-Oct 93</td>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarry Heights, Panama</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe/Commander in Chief, United States European Command</td>
<td>Oct 93-Present</td>
<td>General</td>
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As of 21 October 1993
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<td>NSC Secretariat</td>
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**A** - Action, **I** - Information, **D** - Dispatch, **R** - Retain, **N** - No Further Action

**CC:**

**COMMENTS:**

Exec Sec Office has diskette
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<td>006. cable</td>
<td>re: Funding Arrangements for NATO Support of UNPROFOR [United Nations Protection Force] (3 pages)</td>
<td>03/16/1995</td>
<td>P1/b(1)</td>
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**COLLECTION:**
- Clinton Presidential Records
- National Security Council
- European Affairs (Donald Kerrick)

**FOLDER TITLE:**
- Bosnia - NATO [1]

**RESTRICION CODES**
1. P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
2. P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
3. P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
4. P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
5. P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
6. 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)]**
1. b1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
2. b2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
3. b3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
4. b4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
5. b6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
6. b7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
7. b8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
8. b9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]
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**COLLECTION:**
- Clinton Presidential Records
- National Security Council
- European Affairs (Donald Kerrick)
- OA/Box Number: 368

**FOLDER TITLE:**
- Bosnia - NATO [1]

---

**RESTRICTION CODES**

- Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]
  - P1: National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
  - P2: Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
  - P3: Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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- RR: Document will be reviewed upon request.

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<td>007b. memo</td>
<td>Memorandum for USDELMC [US Delegation to the NATO Military Committee] re: CINCSOUTH OPLAN [Commander-in-Chief Southern Europe Operation Plan] (2 pages)</td>
<td>03/13/1995</td>
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**COLLECTION:**
Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
European Affairs (Donald Kerrick)
OA/Box Number: 368

**FOLDER TITLE:**
Bosnia - NATO [1]

**RESTRICION CODES**

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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<tr>
<td>007c. memo</td>
<td>Lieutenant General G.F. Folmer to the Members of the Military Committee and the Chief, French Military Mission re: CINCSOUTH OPLAN [NATO] (2 pages)</td>
<td>03/12/1995</td>
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**COLLECTION:**
- Clinton Presidential Records
- National Security Council
- European Affairs (Donald Kerrick)
- OA/Box Number: 368

**FOLDER TITLE:**
- Bosnia - NATO [1]

**RESTRICTION CODES**
- Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]
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  - b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [b](2) of the FOIA
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PRM. Personal record filed in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.
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<tr>
<td>007d. memo</td>
<td>Memorandum for the Secretary General, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation re: CINCSOUTH OPLAN [NATO] (7 pages)</td>
<td>03/13/1995</td>
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**COLLECTION:**
Clinton Presidential Records  
National Security Council  
European Affairs (Donald Kerrick)  
OA/Box Number: 368

**FOLDER TITLE:**
Bosnia - NATO [1]

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**RESTATEMENT CODES**

- **Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**
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  - C, Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
  - PRM, Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(c).
  - 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]
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<td>007e. report</td>
<td>CINCSOUTH OPLAN 40104, &quot;Determined Effort&quot; [NATO] (21 pages)</td>
<td>03/11/1995</td>
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**COLLECTION:**
- Clinton Presidential Records
- National Security Council
- European Affairs (Donald Kerrick)
  
  **OA/Box Number:** 368

**FOLDER TITLE:**
- Bosnia - NATO [1]

**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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**COLLECTION:**
Clinton Presidential Records  
National Security Council  
European Affairs (Donald Kerrick)
OA/Box Number: 368

**FOLDER TITLE:**
Bosnia - NATO [1]

**RESTRICATION CODES**

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.