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1998-0004-F[2]

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FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
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Record Group/Collection:	George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin:	Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series:	Sununu, John, Files
Subseries:	Cabinet Agencies Files

OA/ID Number:	29187
Folder ID Number:	29187-005

Folder Title:
Cheney (Defense) [1991] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	15	25	6	4

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Paper	Perspectives on Defense (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
02a. Letter	From Dick Cheney to POTUS Re: Defense Programs under Contract w/McDonnell Douglas (1 pp.)	4/30/91	P-5	
02b. Paper	Discussion of Senator Danforth's Proposals (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
02c. Paper	McDonnell Douglas Programs (3 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
03a. Memo	From Dick Cheney to John Sununu Re: "Victory Medal" for Operation DESERT STORM (1 pp.)	4/19/91	P-5	
03b. Memo	From Paul Bateman to John Sununu Re: Establishing a Victory Medal for the War in the Persian Gulf (2 pp.)	3/11/91	P-5	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

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WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Cheney (Defense) [1991] [1]

Pinksheet Number: KO0836
OA/ID Number: 29187-005
Date Closed: 12/30/2004
FOIA/Sys Case #: 1998-0004-F[2]
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:



SECRETARY OF DEFENSE BRIEFING

TO THE PRESIDENT

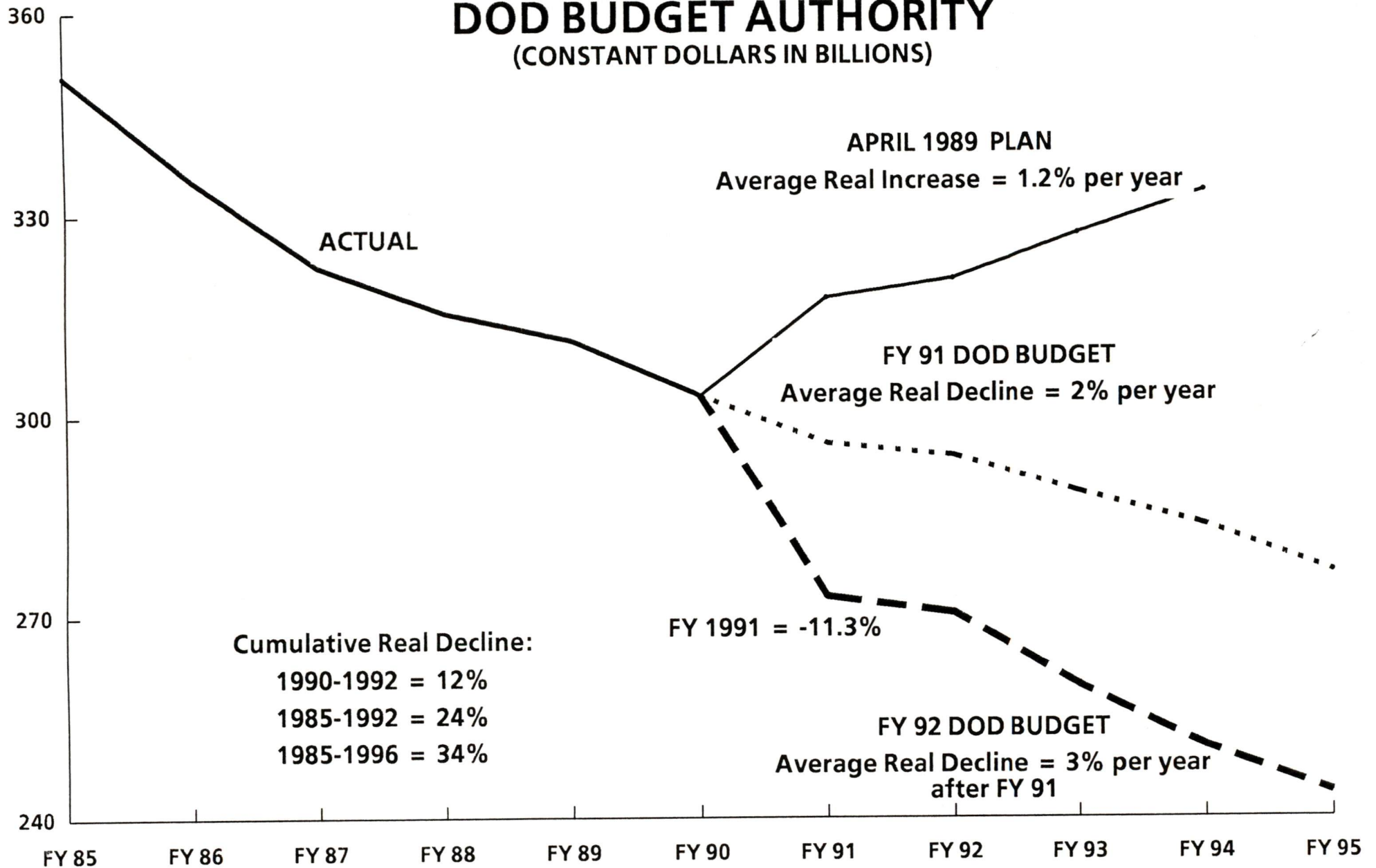
SEPTEMBER 9, 1991

POLICY ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING THE BUDGET

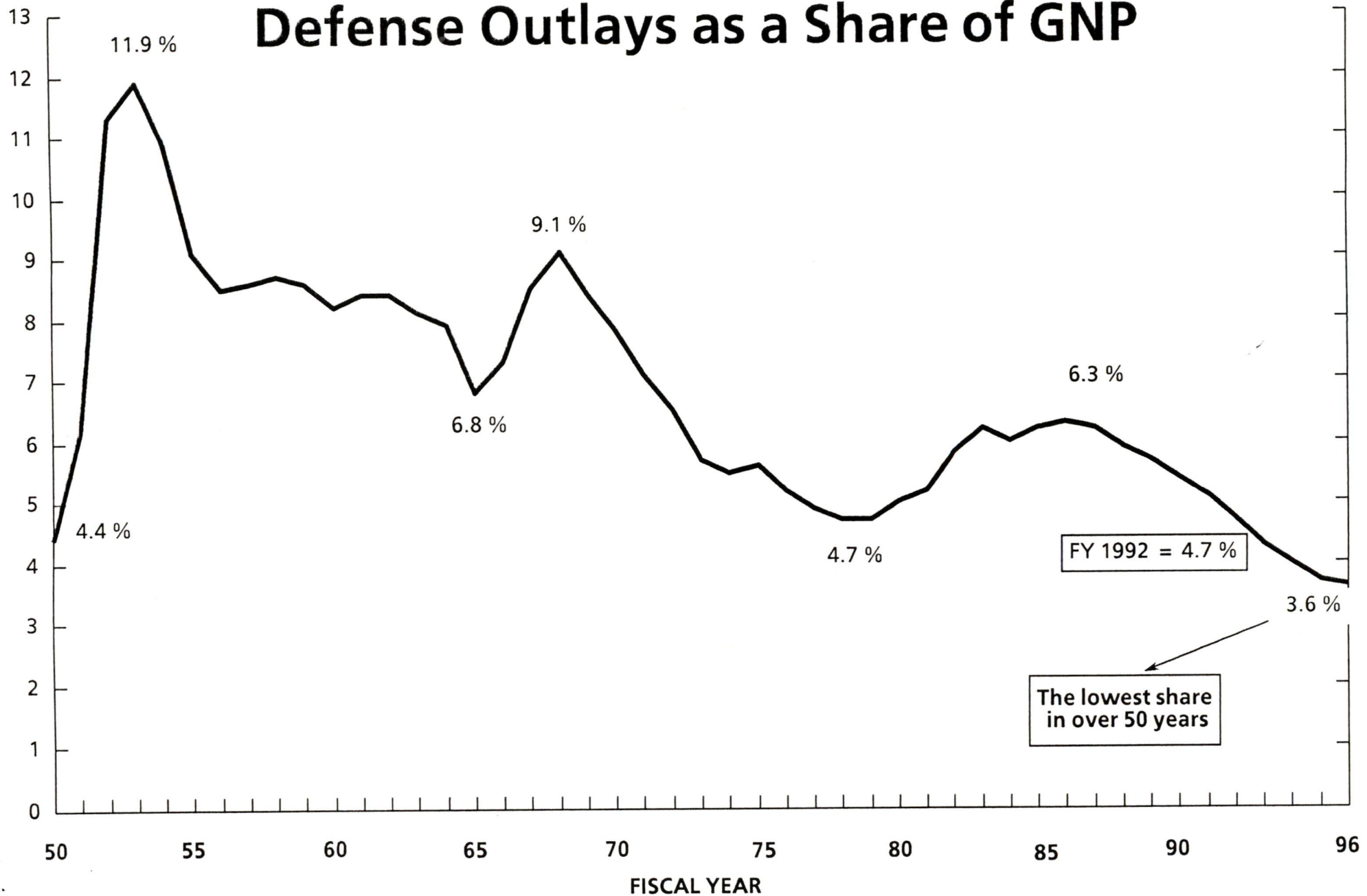
- FY 1992-1997 is this Administration's first complete budget plan
- Reflects New National Security Strategy (August 1990 Aspen speech)
- Consistent with strategy, budget assumes:
 - Implementation of CFE and START Treaties
 - Focus on regional vs global conflicts
 - Continuation of favorable international trends
 - Dissolution of WARSAW Pact
 - Positive developments in Soviet Union
 - Reconstitution if events turn unfavorable
 - Smaller but ready and capable "Base Force"

DOD BUDGET AUTHORITY

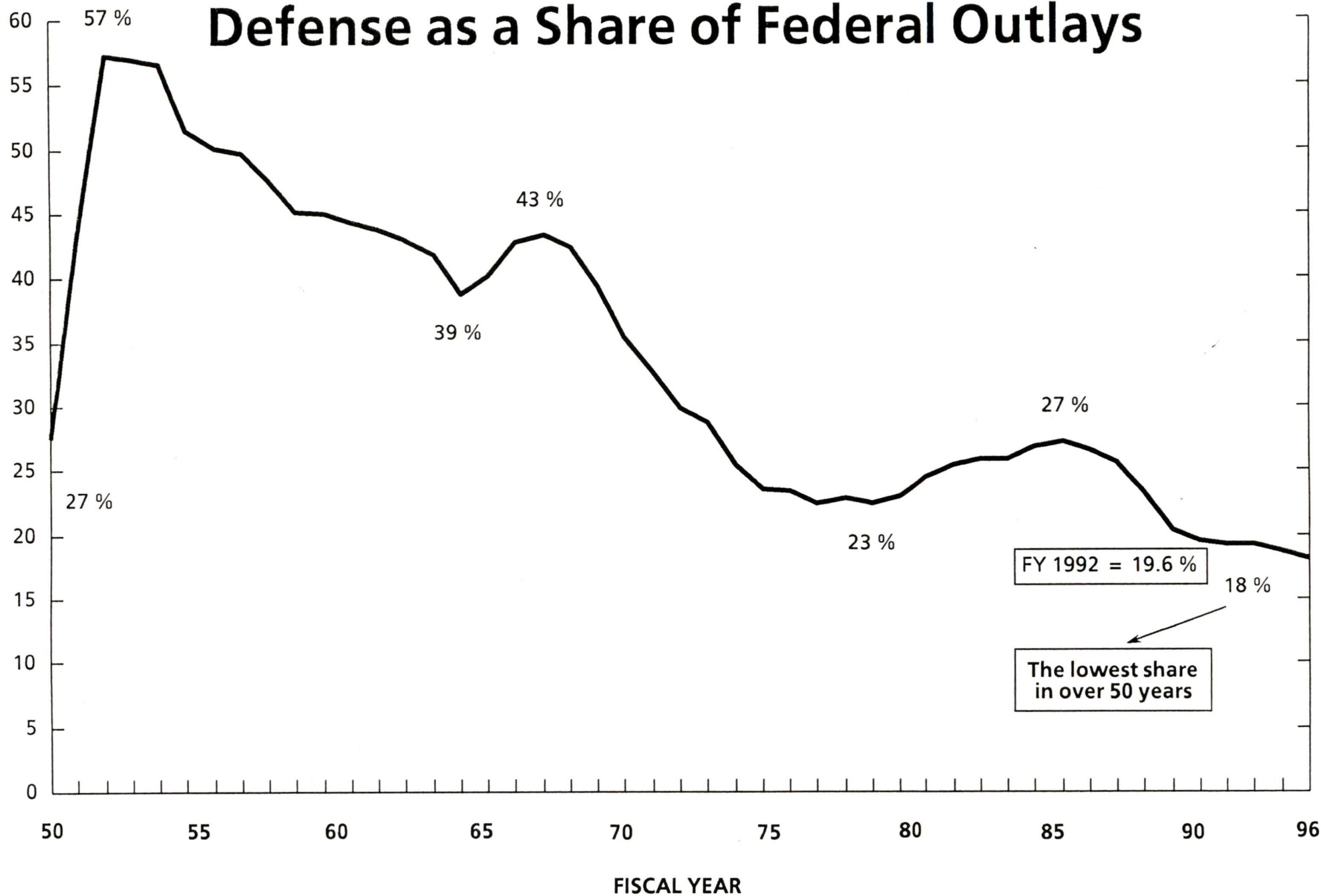
(CONSTANT DOLLARS IN BILLIONS)



Defense Outlays as a Share of GNP



Defense as a Share of Federal Outlays



FY 1992 DoD BUDGET PLAN

BUDGET AUTHORITY

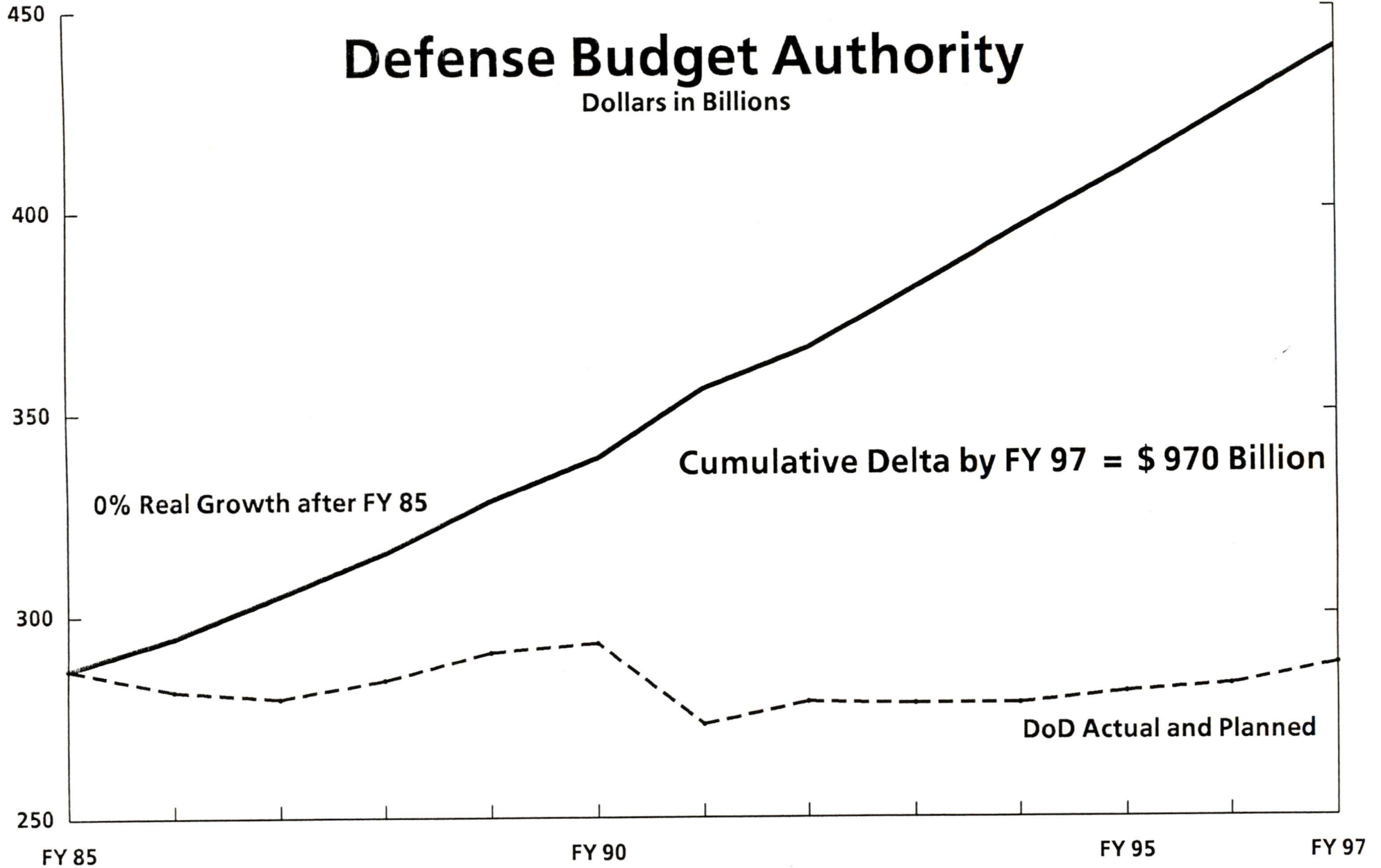
(\$ in Billions)

	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>	<u>FY 92</u>	<u>FY 93</u>	<u>FY 94</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 90-94</u>
April 1989 Plan *	295.6	317.5	332.4	351.0	369.4	1,665.9
(0,1,1,2,2% Real Growth)						
Reduction	-2.6	-44.5	-54.1	-73.1	-91.2	-265.5
January 1991 Plan	293.0	273.0	278.3	277.9	278.2	1,400.4
(-3% Real Growth)						

* Adjusted for final economic assumptions

Defense Budget Authority

Dollars in Billions



RESIZING TO THE "BASE FORCE"

	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>
Army Divisions	28 (18 active)	18 (12 active)
Aircraft Carriers	13	12
Carrier Air Wings	15 (13 active)	13 (11 active)
Battle Force Ships	545	451
Tactical Fighter Wings	36 (24 active)	26 (15 active)
Strategic Bombers	268	181

DoD MANPOWER

(End Strength In Thousands)

	<u>FY 87</u>	<u>FY 92</u>	<u>FY 95</u>	<u>FY 87-95 Change</u>
ACTIVE MILITARY				
ARMY	781	660	536	-245
NAVY	587	551	510	-77
MARINE CORPS	199	188	171	-28
AIR FORCE	607	487	437	-170
TOTAL ACTIVE	2,174	1,886	1,653	-521
SELECTED RESERVES	1,151	1,068	906	-245
CIVILIANS	1,133	1,003	940	-193

MAJOR PROGRAM TERMINATIONS

- Apache Helicopter
- M-1 Tank
- TRIDENT Submarine
- F-14D Fighter
- F-15 Fighter
- F-16 Aircraft
- Naval Advanced Tactical Fighter
- A-12 Aircraft and Air Force Advanced Tactical Aircraft
- PEACEKEEPER Missiles

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT

- The 1988 Commission:
 - Closed 16 Major bases
 - Closed or realigned 84 others.
- The 1991 Commission recommended:
 - Closing 34 Major bases
 - Closing or realigning 48 others.
- Overseas actions to date have:
 - Closed 201 bases
 - Reduced or placed 34 others in standby status.

MAJOR FY 1992 BUDGET ISSUES

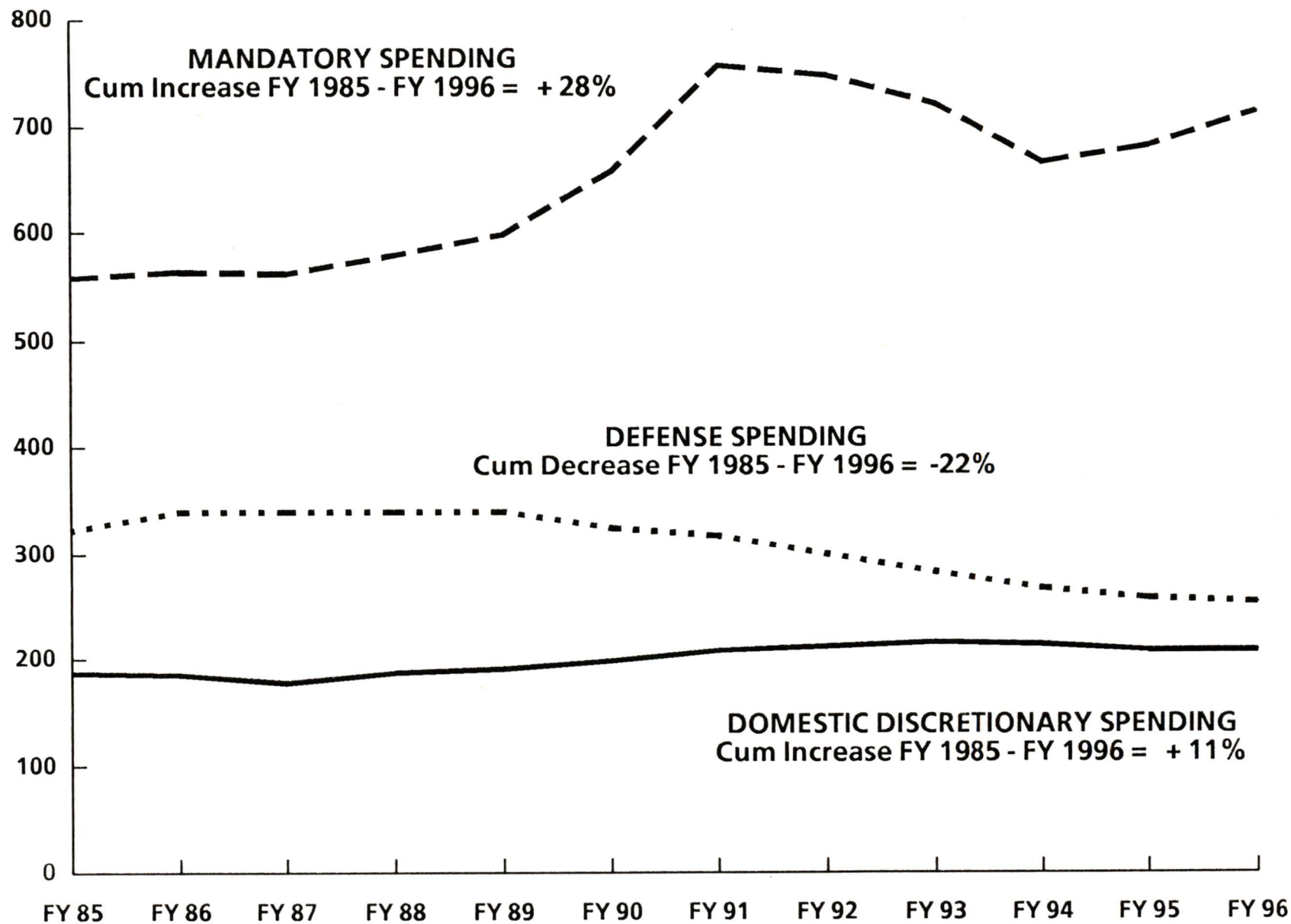
SOME IN CONGRESS WANT TO:

- **Deny National Guard & Reserve Strength Reductions**
- **Cut B-2 Bomber**
- **Cut SDI and Restructure Program**
- **Cut C-17 Aircraft**
- **Cut F-16 and add F-117A**
- **Add F-14D Remanufacture**
- **Add V-22 Helicopter**
- **Add National Guard & Reserve Equipment**
- **Prohibit use of funds for Crotona**
- **Cut the Force but NOT cut the People**
- **Move Defense funds to Domestic Agencies**

**ADDITIONAL CHARTS
FOR
SECDEF BRIEFING TO THE PRESIDENT
SEPTEMBER 9, 1991**

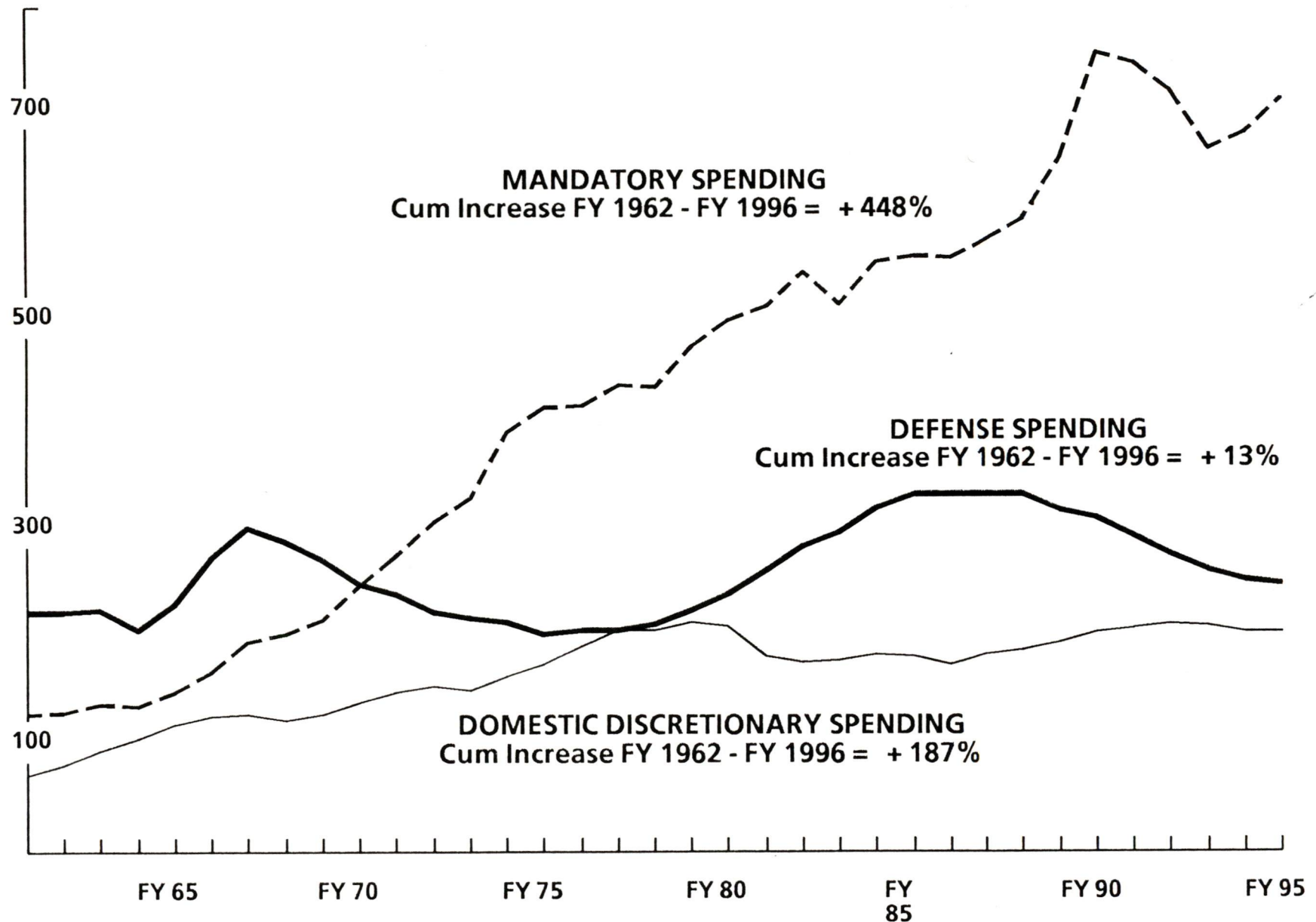
Domestic Discretionary, Defense and Mandatory Spending

(OUTLAYS IN BILLIONS OF 1992 DOLLARS)



Domestic Discretionary, Defense and Mandatory Spending

(OUTLAYS IN BILLIONS OF 1992 DOLLARS)



PERSPECTIVES ON DEFENSE

- In the FY-92 Budget and the program submitted with it, we're cutting America's military forces faster and deeper than at any time in our history other than during postwar demobilizations.
 - Reducing Army by 8 Divisions or 29%.
 - Reducing Navy by over 100 ships (including 4 battleships and 3 aircraft carriers) or 23%.
 - Reducing Air Force by 10 Tactical Fighter Wings or 28%.
 - Reducing land based missile force by 450 or 45%.
 - Nearly 800,000 fewer men and women in uniform. Active manpower reductions of 500 thousand (2.1M-1.6M) and Reserve reductions of 271 thousand (1.2M-0.9M) will produce frustrated careers and denied opportunities putting intense pressure on the all-volunteer force.
 - Rapid drawdown and all volunteer force make these reductions far different from earlier demobilization of conscripts.
 - Career oriented professionals are already being separated against their will.
 - These young Americans want the opportunities of military service and nearly 2/3 show intent to make it a portion of their life's work.
- We are also cutting deeply into the base structure supporting these forces. Over 314 sites or installations overseas will close or be returned to the host nation (19%). In the United States, 112 bases and installations have been approved for closure by the Base Closure Commission.
- We are aggressively reducing that portion of our forces deployed forward. Troops are already coming home from the Philippines, Korea, and Europe. By 1995 we'll be at less than 50 percent of current European force levels.
- We have aggressively restructured our modernization program to respond to the changing world and budget realities.
 - 81 programs will be terminated over the next 2 years, including: F-16, F-14D, P-7A, A-12, Trident, LHD, Bradley, Peacekeeper, BSTS, and TACIT RAINBOW.
 - Reductions to programs include: 90 C-17 (43%), 57 B-2 (43%), 102 ATF (14%), and 3253 LH (72%). Attack submarine construction is cut by 50%.
- Under the aegis of the Defense Management Report (DMR), we have cut the cost of defense by over \$72 Billion through management efficiencies, consolidations, and improved information systems.

- It's important to note that we've tried to do even more, but have run up against Congressional blockades.
 - Necessary reductions to Reserve forces have been stalled for two years and are presently in jeopardy.
 - We asked to close more bases but were denied that flexibility by a Congressionally-directed commission process.
 - We've been frustrated in attempts to slow or cancel procurement for items such as the F-16, V-22, remanufactured F-14 aircraft, Reserve equipment and construction, SEA LANCE and SLAM missiles, M-1 tanks, and OH-58D helicopters.
- We're already committed to the smallest Armed Forces levels since before the Korean War and the lowest Defense spending in terms of GNP share since before WW II.
 - Drawdown, although rapid, is well thought out and balanced.
 - Anticipated changes in our national security environment brought on by recent world events.
 - Plan reduces expenditures while preserving what's needed to support our National Interests worldwide.
 - Although smaller, our Base Force retains capability, responsiveness and energy we saw demonstrated so recently in the Persian Gulf conflict.
- A clear perspective on what we're already doing is essential as we contemplate further options.
 - The adjustment to the FY 91-97 Program to comply with the Budget Summit reductions has already been \$410 Billion.

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Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 10/28/05

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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

30 APR 1991

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In response to your request and in preparation for your trip to St. Louis later this week, enclosed are a few papers which describe defense programs under contract with McDonnell Douglas. Separately, Senator Jack Danforth wrote to John Sununu expressing concern about recent program decisions which affect the McDonnell Douglas business base. Further, he offered a few proposals to help the company.

Enclosure 1 is a discussion of each of Senator Danforth's suggestions and the merits of each proposal.

Enclosure 2 addresses the overall business base for the company. It also addresses the two primary programs on contract with McDonnell Douglas, the C-17 airlift aircraft program and the F/A-18 fighter and attack aircraft program, as well as a table which summarizes the budgeted programs this year compared to last year's plan.

Please advise if there is anything else I can do to help prepare you for the trip.

Respectfully yours,

Enclosures

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "D. E. Cheney", is located at the bottom right of the page.

DISCUSSION OF SENATOR DANFORTH'S PROPOSALS

AV-8: Provide \$60 million in FY 1992 for the remanufacture of AV-8Bs to allow McDonnell Douglas to complete an agreement for sales to Italy and Spain.

The FY 1992/93 President's Budget fully funds our best estimate of the Navy's share of the joint development/procurement costs of modifying AV-8B aircraft with a radar in cooperation with the Spanish and Italian governments. The Navy has not completed an evaluation of whether a program to remanufacture the AV-8B is necessary or cost-effective. In any case, the proposal to add \$60 million in FY 1992 to initiate AV-8B remanufacture would only be sufficient to fund a portion of the nonrecurring costs associated with such an effort. Such an expenditure cannot be justified unless or until adequate follow-on funding is committed to remanufacturing a significant portion of the entire AV-8B fleet.

F-15E: Apply the proceeds from the sale of F-15Cs and Ds to Saudia Arabia to purchase new F-15Es for the U.S. Air Force (keep the production line open).

The decision to terminate F-15E production after the FY 1991 procurement was made during the FY 1990 Amended Budget Submission based on a reassessment of deep strike/interdiction force level requirements. The FY 1992 budget includes further force level reductions to the deep strike force. Therefore, there is no immediate requirement for additional F-15E procurements. The Saudi funding has been identified to finance purchase of the final 36 F-15E aircraft already appropriated in FY 1991. The assets generated by this decision have been applied to FY 1992 and FY 1993 support equipment requirements to ensure a fully supportable fleet of 200 F-15Es.

F/A-18: DoD could announce that it has already made a decision to increase purchases of the F/A-18.

The decision to procure additional F/A-18 aircraft has already been publicly announced. The decision is reflected in the FY 1992 Budget Amendment submitted to the Congress on April 26.

Apache Helicopters: The Administration could expedite State Department approval to sell Apache helicopters to the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain.

The Department of Defense supports the sale of Apache helicopters to the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain and would support expeditious processing of the sale.

T-45: Prevent DoD from reducing the T-45 trainer aircraft procurement below the 12 provided in the DoD Authorization Bill.

The Department has no plans to reduce the T-45 program currently before the Congress. In fact, a Defense Acquisition Board is scheduled for June to evaluate the readiness of the T-45 for limited production and all indications are positive.

MCDONNELL DOUGLAS PROGRAMS

The attached table displays the current and projected major McDonnell Douglas programs budgeted in FY 1991-1994. The table compares and contrasts the McDonnell Douglas position as of January 1990 (the FY 1991 Budget Submission) with the current program. The amounts presented in the current program portion of the table reflect the additional missile quantities provided in the Desert Shield/Desert Storm Emergency Supplemental Act, the revised program values included in the FY 1992 Budget Amendment, and recent decisions on the A-12, Light Helicopter, and Advanced Tactical Fighter programs.

Business Base

The table shows a 40 percent reduction in the FY 1991 funding associated with McDonnell Douglas programs. A 35 percent reduction in program funding is in evidence in FY 1992 and FY 1993. The FY 1991 reductions were principally caused by the termination of the A-12 program and substantial reductions to the C-17 airlift aircraft program. In both instances, the rationale for program termination or reduction was due to McDonnell Douglas' failure to perform or meet contract milestones. The FY 1992 and FY 1993 program declines reflect the termination of the A-12 and the 25 percent reduction in overall force structure assumed in the FY 1992/93 budget. Had McDonnell Douglas and its partner General Dynamics successfully performed under the A-12 contract, the available business base for McDonnell Douglas would have declined by only 14 percent, well below the actual decline in defense programs.

C-17 Airlifter Program

The C-17 program was extensively reviewed in FY 1990 as part of the Major Aircraft Review. Following a reassessment of airlift requirements it was concluded that the current airlift capacity, 48 million ton miles per day, was adequate to address the anticipated threats in the post-Warsaw Pact era. The increase to 66 million ton miles per day assumed in the full 210 aircraft C-17 program was therefore not required. A cost benefit analysis was then performed that compared C-17 procurement with a C-141 service life extension program or C-5B procurement. Based on the results of the Major Aircraft Review, the C-17 program was reduced from 210 aircraft to 120 aircraft in keeping with revised airlift requirements and near term procurement quantities were reduced to allow completion of testing prior to full rate production. No future C-17 variants are currently planned.

F/A-18 Fighter Attack Aircraft Program

The FY 1992/93 Amendment to the President's Budget includes an additional 210 F/A-18 C/D model aircraft in FYs 1992-97. These aircraft were added in order to increase F/A-18 production rates to more economically efficient levels and to provide adequate quantities of tactical aircraft to meet near term carrier air wing requirements in light of the termination of the A-12 and F-14D remanufacture programs. The procurement of additional F/A-18 C/Ds will also allow for a more efficient transition to production of the next generation replacement aircraft.

Beginning in FY 1996, a new model E/F strike fighter will begin production. The F/A-18 E/F will have greater range, improved night and adverse weather capability and enhanced survivability features compared with current F/A-18 models. In addition, the E/F will be designed to utilize the latest generation of air-to-air, air-to-ground weapons and long range sensors. These improvements will allow the E/F to keep current with changes in threat systems and will permit the F/A-18 to perform many of the missions associated with the terminated NATF, F-14D (air superiority) and A-12 (ground attack) aircraft. Another advantage of the E/F compared with the aircraft that it will replace is that it can be made available for export. The total procurement and full production rates for the F/A-18 have not been determined but continued F-18 production at the rate programmed for the combined F/A-18 C/D and F/A-18 E/F procurements in FY 1997 (84 aircraft) will result in procurement of approximately 180 aircraft through FY 1999.

Attachment

MCDONNELL DOUGLAS PROGRAMS

• The following charts display the programs for which McDonnell Douglas was prime contractor as of January 1990 and as of April 30, 1991. The amounts provided include research and development and procurement funding. It should be noted that not all the funding identified would be provided to McDonnell Douglas since a portion of the funds cover support equipment manufacture, subvendor procurements (i.e. engines, warheads, electronics), or, in the case of the ATF, LH or A-12 programs, would be apportioned to other team members.

Programs as of January 1990 (\$ in Millions)

Program	FY 1991		FY 1992		FY 1993	
	Qty	\$	Qty	\$	Qty	\$
F-15E	36	1,840	-	336	-	131
F/A-18	66	2,123	66	2,248	66	2,279
C-17	6	2,693	12	3,809	24	5,232
A-12	8	2,684	16	2,755	30	4,066
AV-8B	24	345	24	530	48	764
T-45	12	345	24	530	48	764
Apache	-	104	-	74	-	-
ACM*	50	271	125	408	124	352
Tomahawk*	300	443	300	474	-	18
Harpoon/SLAM	215	244	-	-	-	-
Delta Rocket	3	192	3	164	2	148
ATF**	(-	665)	-	1,790)	-	2,483)
LH**	(-	411)	(-	514)	(-	751)
A-X**	(-	-)	(-	-)	(-	-)
Total		11,505		10,843		12,990

Programs as of April 30, 1991

Program	FY 1991		FY 1992		FY 1993	
	Qty	\$	Qty	\$	Qty	\$
F-15E	36	1,648	-	305	-	65
F/A-18	48	1,829	48	2,605	48	2,940
C-17	-	1,106	6	2,754	12	4,179
A-12	-	168	-	-	-	-
AV--8B	24	555	-	1	-	-
T-45	-	174	12	375	12	361
Apache	-	91	-	142	-	153
ACM*	43	253	60	313	51	276
Tomahawk*	346	555	118	264	100	221
Harpoon/SLAM	167	251	-	38	-	-
Delta Rocket	3	192	3	153	2	141
ATF**	(-	379)	(-	-)	(-	-)
LH**	(-	-)	(-	-)	(-	-)
A-X**	(-	-)	(-	-)	(-	290)
Total		6,822		6,950		8,336

* Assumes 50 percent award of competitive contracts.

** Competitive "winner take all" contract. The ATF, LH, and A-X programs reflect potential rather than firm McDonnell Douglas business and are therefore not reflected in the totals.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 29, 1991

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

By way of follow-up to this morning's meeting, please find attached the F/A-18 DOD budget amendment which was sent to the Hill late Friday. A press announcement was not made; however copies of the relevant documents were given to the Press Office for FYI purposes only.

Darman, Scowcroft and McClure have been so advised. Please don't hesitate to ask if I can provide further information with respect to this matter.



Phillip D. Brady

MR. PRESIDENT:

Estimate No. _____
102nd Congress, 1st Session

General Scowcroft concurs.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

91 APR 27 9 5:49

THE DIRECTOR

The President

The White House

Submitted for your consideration are requests for FYs 1992 and 1993 budget amendments for the Department of Defense. The amendments would help to fund the Department's restructured naval aviation procurement and development plan and would provide for needed adjustments in funding for other Defense programs.

The restructured naval aviation program, which will compensate for cancellation of the A-12 aircraft program, is required to provide adequate quantities of aircraft to meet carrier air wing requirements. The major elements are as follows:

- o F/A-18 procurement will be increased by 12 in FY 1992 and by 28 in FY 1993;
- o 120 existing A-6 medium attack bombers will have their aluminum wings replaced with composite wings. This will allow existing flight restrictions to be removed and make full use of the A-6's remaining service life; and
- o F-14 production will be terminated in FY 1992.

Adjustments to your requests for the Air Defense Initiative, the Follow-on Early Warning System, Navy operation and maintenance, the DDG-51 destroyer, the C-17 aircraft, the AMRAAM missile, and other programs are also included in the amendment package.

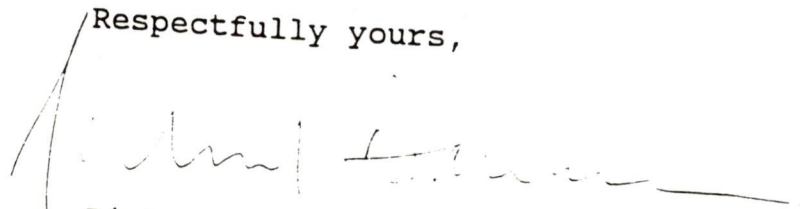
These amendments are fully offset by reductions to Department of Defense programs and are within the statutory spending limits for FYs 1992 through 1995.

In addition, this package includes two offsetting FY 1992 budget amendments for the Judiciary. As required by law, appropriations requests made by the Judiciary are transmitted without change.

ORIGINAL OF DARNAN MEMO & PRESIDENT'S LETTER PICKED
UP BY FRED ZIERMAN, OMB, AT 3 55PM ON 4/26/91.
COPIES TO PRESS OFFICE FOR INFO ONLY

I have carefully reviewed these amendments and am satisfied that they are necessary at this time. Therefore, I recommend that they be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Richard Darman", is written over a horizontal line.

Richard Darman
Director

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SEP 26 1991

The Speaker of the
House of Representatives

Sir:

I ask Congress to consider amendments to the FY 1992 and FY 1993 requests for appropriations for the Department of Defense. These proposals would help to fund the Department's restructured naval aviation plan and would provide for needed adjustments in funding for other Defense programs.

In addition, I am transmitting requests for two offsetting FY 1992 budget amendments from the Judiciary. By law, appropriations requests for the Judiciary are transmitted without change.

The details of these proposals are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I concur with his comments and observations.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Bush". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letter of the last name being a large, stylized 'B'.

Enclosures

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(George Bush Library)

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Document Declassified
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AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

19 APR 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF STAFF, THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: "Victory Medal" for Operation DESERT STORM

In response to your recent telephone call, we considered the advisability of establishing a "Victory Medal" which would be awarded to all military personnel who served on active duty during Operation DESERT STORM.

As you are probably aware, we reinstated the National Defense Service Medal (NDSM) on February 20 retroactive to August 2, 1990. In essence the NDSM is a modern version of the world war victory medals which were also awarded to all personnel serving on active duty. Thus a new victory medal would duplicate the recognition provided by the reinstatement of the NDSM.

We feel the NDSM, coupled with the special, distinctive recognition provided by the Southwest Asia Service Medal recently established by the President for those who deployed to the Gulf, and the extensive use of the myriad of individual and unit awards, provide sufficient and appropriate recognition. The establishment of still another decoration would only serve to dilute the prestige and recognition provided by existing awards.

Finally, we are concerned the "Victory Medal" would send an inappropriate message to Korea and Vietnam veterans, indicating that their efforts were not victorious and implying that their service and sacrifices were not as important as the recent service of our forces in Southwest Asia.

For these reasons, a "Victory Medal" would not be warranted or appropriate.

D. H. Cheney

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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03b. Memo	From Paul Bateman to John Sununu Re: Establishing a Victory Medal for the War in the Persian Gulf (2 pp.)	3/11/91	P 2 5	

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talked w/ Cheney 3/28
talked w/ Cheney 4/10

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1991

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU
CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: PAUL W. BATEMAN *PWB*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR MANAGEMENT

RICHARD G. TREFRY *RGT*
MILITARY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Establishing a Victory Medal for the War in the Persian Gulf

This memorandum proposes that consideration be given to the establishment of a medal commemorating the allied victory over Iraq. Medals of this kind have historical precedents in both World War I and World War II. All those who served in the United States armed forces would be eligible to receive this medal.

Background

At the close of World War I, the first victory medal was established by a general order of the War Department. All those who served in the armed services between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918, in addition to subsequent expeditionary missions into Russia and Siberia, were eligible to receive and display the medal. The War Department also authorized battle clasps and service clasps which further denoted the individual's contribution to the war effort.

By act of Congress, a victory medal for World War II was established in July 1945 which, similarly, was awarded to "all persons who shall have served on active duty in the armed forces" between December 7, 1941 and December 31, 1946. Pub. L. 79-135, 59 STAT. 461 (1945).

The establishment of medals for the armed forces is generally done by Executive Order. All recent medals, for example, for service in Korea and Vietnam, were established by Executive Order under the President's authority as Commander in Chief. The design of the medal and promulgation of appropriate regulations is delegated to the Secretary of Defense.

Analysis

The proposal for this award is made with the understanding that the Secretary of Defense is proposing the award of a Southwest Asia Campaign Medal. In addition, he approved the award of the National Defense Service Medal (NDSM) on February 20, 1991.

The proposed Southwest Asia Campaign Medal will be for those who served within the specific, geographical limits of the theater of operations, while the NDSM will be awarded to all who are in active duty service, regardless of location.

The proposed victory medal is comparable to the WWI and WWII Victory Medals. It would be awarded to all active duty participants regardless of location of duty station during a specific time period defined by the Secretary of Defense.

The political significance of awarding a victory medal cannot be overemphasized. Campaign and service medals indicate only that, "I was there," while a victory medal would depict total and absolute victory over the Armed Forces of Iraq; not necessarily over the country of Iraq or the people of Iraq, but over the Armed Forces of Iraq. This was not the case in Korea or Vietnam. Neither Grenada and Panama compare to Iraq, nor can Beirut or Iran be considered victories. The fact is, the Armed Forces and the public want a "victory." The present opportunity should be seized.

Conclusion

The unquestioned victory won by U.S. armed forces against Iraq in a military action sanctioned by joint resolution of Congress merits the establishment of a victory medal. The establishment of a victory medal would recognize the hard work and dedication of all members of the armed forces who served and supported the operations in the Persian Gulf, without regard to their duty station, field assignment, or type of activity, from August 2, 1990, to February 28, 1991. Such a medal is all the more appropriate in view of the size of the conflict, the extraordinary achievement of the armed forces, and the critical meaning this victory holds for the creation of a new world order.

Recommendation: That you consider recommending to the President, upon consultation with the National Security Advisor and the Secretary of Defense, that he issue an Executive Order establishing a medal commemorating the victory over Iraq that will be awarded to all members of the armed services who served on active duty from August 2, 1990 to February 28, 1991.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Date _____