William J. Clinton
Presidential History Project

Briefing Materials

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ANTHONY LAKE TIMELINE
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1962  Anthony Lake joins the Foreign Service.

1963  Lake becomes the U.S. Vice Consul in Saigon, South Vietnam, where he serves as a special assistant to U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

1964  Lake serves as U.S. Vice Consul in Hue, South Vietnam. He stays there until 1965.

1969  Lake becomes Special Assistant to the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. In 1970 he resigns his post as assistant to national security advisor Henry Kissinger, reportedly in protest of the Nixon Administration’s decision to expand the Vietnam War into Cambodia.

1977  Lake serves as the deputy for policy planning at the State Department where he reports to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. He stays in this position until 1981.

1981  Lake serves as Five College Professor of International Relations at Amherst College. In 1984 he moves to Mount Holyoke College.

1992  Lake serves as a senior foreign policy analyst for the Clinton-Gore election campaign.

November  Clinton is elected president of the United States.


1993  Clinton calls his top foreign policy strategists to the Arkansas governor’s mansion. Lake attends, along with Secretary of State-designate Warren Christopher, Secretary of Defense-designate Les Aspin, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs-designate Samuel Berger, and foreign policy advisors Nancy Soderberg and Leon Fuerth. Participants at the meeting discuss possible options for dealing with the pending departure of 1,200 small boats from Haiti. (The Los Angeles Times, 01/06/1993)

As the Bush Administration confronts Iraq over its deployment of surface-to-air missiles to a restricted zone in southern Iraq, Lake and Berger
consult closely with current national security advisor Brent Scowcroft. *(The Washington Post, 01/07/1993, 01/14/1993)*

On the day of Clinton’s inauguration, Lake joins Scowcroft as he gives Clinton a full national security briefing. *(The Washington Post, 01/21/1993)*

Clinton signs Presidential Decision Directives (PDD) 1 and 2, establishing the national security decision making system for his administration. The main innovation in these directives is the inclusion in the NSC of Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, White House Economic Council chief Robert Rubin, and Ambassador to the UN-designate Madeleine Albright. *(The Washington Post, 01/22/1993)*

At a Blair House meeting attended by Lake, Gore, Gore advisor Leon Feurth, Aspin, Christopher, Berger, and Stephanopoulos, Clinton approves a plan to overturn the ban on homosexuals in the military. *(The Washington Post, 01/22/1993)*

Lake chairs a Principals Committee meeting of the NSC attended by Christopher, Aspin, Powell, and CIA director James Woolsey. The group discusses possible options for addressing the deteriorating situation in Bosnia. *(The Washington Post, 01/29/1993)*

*February*

Lake and Rubin coordinate a top-to-bottom review of U.S. policy toward Japan. *(The Los Angeles Times, 02/04/1993)*

At a Principals Committee meeting, Lake, Christopher, Aspin, and other senior officials agree on a plan to step up diplomacy in the hopes of pressuring Bosnian Serbs to accept an amended Vance-Owen peace plan. They send the draft proposal outlining this strategy back to a working group for revisions. *(The Los Angeles Times, 02/05/1993)*

Former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and former British Foreign Secretary Lord Owen present their Bosnian peace plan to the NSC. Later in the day, Lake, Christopher, and other senior officials continue their policy review. The review results in a plan that includes the following measures: sending Reginald Bartholomew, U.S. Ambassador to NATO, to work with Vance and Owen; stepping up political and economic pressure on the involved parties; considering new ways of delivering humanitarian aid; using military forces to enforce a settlement; and seeking support from other countries, especially Russia. Clinton approves the plan on the night of the eighth. *(The Los Angeles Times, 02/08/1993, 02/11/1993)*

Lake and Gore meet with Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic. *(The Los Angeles Times, 02/28/1993)*
March

Lake and Berger meet with conservative Democratic foreign affairs analysts who argue that the administration’s appointees to the foreign policymaking apparatus have been too liberal. Former Clinton campaign counsel David Ifshin and others say that overlooking moderate to conservative foreign policy views will undermine Clinton’s campaign promise to be a “new Democrat.” (The Los Angeles Times, 03/06/1993; The Washington Post, 03/15/1993)

Lake notifies Clinton of Russian President Boris Yeltsin’s declaration of “special rule” and his announcement that he will dissolve the Russian parliament. Clinton confers with Lake, Berger, Albright, congressional leaders, and U.S. Ambassador to the former Soviet republics Strobe Talbott throughout the day. (The Los Angeles Times, 03/21/1993)

South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung Joo meets with Lake, Berger, Christopher, and Aspin to discuss North Korea’s nuclear weapons program. (The Los Angeles Times, 03/30/1993)

Lake meets with executives from Boeing and GE who press their case for selling commercial aircraft and engines to Iran, despite the classification of these materials as “dual use” technology. (The Washington Post, 04/09/1993)

Lake, Christopher, and Talbott work out the details of an aid package for Russia in preparation for Clinton’s summit with Yeltsin. (The Los Angeles Times, 04/01/1993)

April

Lake travels with Clinton to the Vancouver summit with Yeltsin. (The Los Angeles Times, 04/04/1993)

Lake agrees to meet with leaders from the NAACP to hear their concerns that the Clinton Administration has paid insufficient attention to Africa and the Caribbean. (The Los Angeles Times, 04/17/1993)

Lake meets with Christopher, Aspin, Woolsey, Powell and Albright to discuss the situation in Bosnia. (The Washington Post, 04/20/1993)

Lake meets with the Iraqi National Congress, a coalition of Kurds, Sunni Muslims, Shiite Muslims, and secular Arabs who oppose Saddam Hussein. Gore and Christopher hold similar meetings. (The Los Angeles Times, 04/30/1993)

May

On the 1st, Clinton meets with Lake, Gore, Powell, Albright, Woolsey, Christopher, Aspin, and Feurth to decide on the administration’s Bosnia policy. They also discuss how to sell the policy, which would include
limited military steps, to U.S. allies and the American people. (*The Washington Post*, 05/02/1993)

**June**

Lake and Berger spend the evening in the Situation Room monitoring the movements of U.S. warplanes as they launch a UN attack in retaliation for the killing of 23 Pakistani peacekeepers in Somalia. Throughout the night, Lake and Berger consult with Aspin and Powell, who remain at the Pentagon. (*The Washington Post*, 06/12/1993)

Chung Chong Uk, national security advisor to South Korean President Kim Young Sam, arrives in Washington to meet with Lake, Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff, Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord, and other State, NSC, and Defense officials. Chung is in the U.S. to voice concern that budget cuts will force the U.S. to leave South Korea unprotected. (*The Los Angeles Times*, 06/19/1993)

Lake goes to Capitol Hill to meet with Representatives Mike Kopetski (D-OR), Ron Dellums (D-CA), and Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee Martin Sabo (D-MN). The representatives warn Lake of strong congressional opposition to the resumption of nuclear testing. (*The Los Angeles Times*, 06/19/1993)

**July**

Clinton announces a 15-month extension of the U.S. moratorium on underground nuclear testing. (*The Washington Post*, 07/04/1993)

Lake, Aspin, and Christopher work together to prepare Clinton’s speeches and policy statements for an upcoming economic summit in Tokyo. (*The New York Times*, 07/05/1993)

Christopher and Lake successfully advocate a plan to use limited air strikes to end the siege in Sarajevo. They meet with Clinton, Aspin, and Powell to draft a plan for the strikes. Clinton will bring the plan to the North Atlantic Council. (*The Washington Post* 07/29/1993, 08/01/1993; *The Wall Street Journal*, 07/29/1993)

**August**

Lake reportedly calls Senate staffers to drum up support for legislation to revive the National Endowment for Democracy. (*The Washington Post*, 08/05/1993)

Clinton nominates General John M. Shalikashvili to replace Powell as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Lake, Berger, and Christopher reportedly helped Clinton define the criteria used to make the selection. (*The Los Angeles Times*, 08/12/1993)

On the 5th, Lake chairs a Principals Committee meeting attended by Berger, Woolsey, OMB Director Alice Rivlin, NEC member W. Bowman
Cutter, and Deputy Secretary of State Clifton Wharton. At the meeting Aspin proposes a restructuring of the armed forces that would cost roughly $20 billion more than the five-year spending figure proposed by Clinton. (*The Washington Post*, 08/13/1993)

**September**

Lake calls Clinton on Air Force One to tell him that Israel and the PLO have exchanged letters of mutual recognition. (*The Los Angeles Times*, 09/10/1993)

Lake attends a White House ceremony, also attended by Arafat and Rabin, at which Peres and PLO official Mahmoud Abbas sign the peace accord negotiated in Oslo. Rabin and Arafat shake hands after the ceremony. (*The Washington Post*, 09/12/1993)

Lake and Cabinet officers receive the report of an interagency group tasked with reviewing U.S. foreign aid programs under Presidential Review Directive (PRD) 20. The group concludes that aid programs are frequently wasteful and inconsistent with the administration’s goals. It suggests defining roughly 10 “national goals” and allocating funds to these goals, instead of to individual countries. (*The Washington Post*, 09/18/1993)

As part of a plan to convey the administration’s foreign policy to the nation, Lake gives a speech proposing a “strategy of enlargement” of democracy to replace the strategy of containment of communism. Lake’s speech follows a speech by Christopher on the Middle East, and precedes a speech by Albright and Clinton’s address to the UN General Assembly. (*The Washington Post*, 09/22/1993)

Lake, Christopher, Aspin, and other members of the administration’s foreign policy team go to Capitol Hill to brief senior lawmakers on a plan to deploy troops to Sarajevo. (*The Los Angeles Times*, 09/24/1993)

Lake keeps Clinton updated on developments in Russia as Yeltsin struggles to retain political power. (*The Los Angeles Times*, 10/4/1993)

**October**

Twelve American soldiers are killed, 78 wounded, and an unknown number are missing after a failed raid leads to a 15-hour battle in the streets of Mogadishu. After the event, Lake reportedly offers his resignation to Clinton. Clinton turns down the resignation. (*The Washington Post*, 10/05/1993, 12/20/1993)

**December**

Lake, Clinton, and Christopher meet with author Salman Rushdie. They tell Rushdie that the U.S. will consider his case and others like it when crafting policy toward Iran. (*The Washington Post*, 11/25/1993)
Lake, Clinton, Berger, and assistant secretary of state John Shattuck meet with the leaders of several human rights groups on Human Rights Day. The groups press the administration to be more aggressive in Haiti, Somalia, and Rwanda. (*The Los Angeles Times*, 12/11/1993)

Clinton nominates Admiral Bobby Ray Inman to succeed Aspin as Secretary of Defense. (*The Los Angeles Times*, 12/17/1993)

Lake meets with Clinton, Aspin, and OMB Director Leon Panetta to discuss the proposed Pentagon budget. (*The Los Angeles Times*, 12/18/1993)

**1994**

**January**

Lake argues that incorporating new countries into NATO too quickly will harm Russia by strengthening ultranationalists and destabilizing Eastern Europe. (*The Washington Post*, 01/05/1994)


Members of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia meet with Lake to counsel against lifting the trade embargo against Vietnam until more information is provided about service members still missing in Southeast Asia. (*The Los Angeles Times*, 01/29/1994)

**February**

The Senate approves Perry’s nomination as Secretary of Defense. (*The New York Times*, 02/04/1994)


After four hours of meetings, Lake, Christopher, Albright, and other foreign policy advisors recommend a plan to force Bosnian Serbs to move their artillery and mortars away from Sarajevo. Lake travels to Shreveport, Louisiana to present the plan to Clinton. (*The Washington Post*, 02/08/1994; *The Los Angeles Times*, 02/08/1994)

**March**

Lake and Berger meet with former Representative Stephen J. Solarz (D-NY) to discuss concerns about his nomination to be ambassador to India. Soon after, Solarz withdraws his name from consideration. (*The Washington Post*, 03/18/1994)
April

As the administration begins preparing the public for the deployment of U.S. troops to Bosnia, Lake gives a speech at Johns Hopkins University in which he declares that the situation in Bosnia has reached a “pivotal moment.” He assures the public that U.S. troops “will go in strong,” and “will establish a commanding presence with the numbers, equipment and robust rules of engagement they need to defend themselves and accomplish their mission.” *(The Washington Post, 04/08/1994)*

Lake and Perry work to prevent the House from endorsing Senate-approved budget cuts. The White House fears the cuts will jeopardize Clinton’s plans for a bottom-up review designed to restructure and modernize the armed forces. The House votes down the measure. *(The Washington Post, 04/15/1994)*

Lake explains U.S. interests in Bosnia, saying the U.S. wants to stop the war from spreading throughout the region, that the U.S. has a stake in proving that NATO “remains a credible force for peace,” and that the U.S. wants to curb the tide of refugees into Europe and “stop the continuing slaughter of innocents.” *(The Washington Post, 04/19/1994)*

Lake tells deposed Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide that the U.S. has decided to press the UN Security Council to impose a total economic embargo on Haiti to force the current military rulers to allow the reinstallation of Aristide as president. *(The Washington Post, 04/22/1994)*

While attending former president Nixon’s funeral, Lake, National Economic Council head Robert E. Rubin, and Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord meet with Chinese Ambassador Li Daoyu to discuss ways China can improve its human rights record. U.S. officials offer to send a special envoy to Beijing to continue the discussion. *(The Washington Post, 05/28/1994)*

Lake reportedly briefs Clinton on an Iranian proposition to supply arms to the beleaguered Croats and Bosnians. Clinton reportedly agrees to the plan. This decision is not reported in the press until 1996. *(The Los Angeles Times, 07/14/1996)*

May

Clinton signs an executive order putting Lake in charge of a new government board tasked with managing counterintelligence. Clinton signs the order moments before the Senate Intelligence Committee opens hearings to consider giving the FBI this responsibility for catching spies and double agents. *(The New York Times, 05/04/1994)*

After a year-long policy review, Clinton issues PRD 13, which outlines rules for U.S. intervention in foreign conflicts. Lake says that guidelines will help international peacekeeping become “more selective and more
effective.” (*The Washington Post*, 05/06/1994; *The Los Angeles Times*, 05/06/1994)

Clinton meets with Lake, Christopher, Berger, Perry, Stephanopoulos, and advisor David Gergen to review policy toward Haiti. The group decides to begin processing Haitian refugees on large ships off the coast of Haiti, or in any willing third country. (*The Washington Post*, 05/08/1994)

In a television interview Lake says the U.S. has not decided to intervene militarily in Haiti, arguing that the U.S. should first wait to see if economic sanctions persuade the military rulers to step down. In the same interview, Lake says the U.S. has switched to quiet diplomacy with China over human rights issues after Christopher’s recent high-profile visit to China failed to produce results. (*The New York Times*, 05/13/1994; *The Los Angeles Times*, 05/14/1994)

Lake and Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord meet with Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell (D-ME) to discuss China’s trade status. (*The Washington Post*, 05/20/1994)

Lake, Christopher, Albright, Perry, Shalikashvili, director of the administration's senior steering group on Korea Robert Gallucci, and others meet to discuss U.S. policy toward North Korea. The group decides in favor of accepting a North Korean request for high-level talks about North Korea’s nuclear program. (*The Washington Post*, 05/21/1994)

Lake meets with Clinton, Christopher, and other foreign policy advisors to discuss China’s trade status. At this meeting Christopher suggests that China’s human rights failures could be addressed without revoking China’s most favored nation (MFN) trade status. (*The Washington Post*, 05/24/1994)

On the 26th, Clinton announces that he is extending China’s MFN status. (*The Washington Post*, 05/26/1994)

*June*

Representatives Richard A. Gephardt (D-MO) and Robert H. Michel (R-IL) send a letter to Lake, Christopher, and Perry in which they denounce as insufficient the administration’s proposed aid program for Russia. (*The Washington Post*, 06/12/1994)

Lake corrects a statement made by former President Jimmy Carter during his visit to North Korea, saying the U.S. has not decided to drop the idea of imposing sanctions against North Korea. (*The Washington Post*, 06/18/1994)
Lake meets with Carter to discuss Carter’s recent trip to North Korea. Lake and Carter are then joined by Berger, Gallucci, Lord, and NSC staffer Daniel Poneman. (*The Washington Post*, 06/20/1994)

Lake organizes a two-day conference on Africa. In his keynote speech he promises more attention and assistance to Africa. (*The New York Times*, 06/27/1994)

Budget director Leon Panetta is named White House chief of Staff as McLarty is reassigned to a position as counselor to the president. Alice Rivlin is selected to fill Panetta’s OMB position. In the same reorganization, White House counselor David Gergen is moved to the State Department to help communicate the administration’s foreign policy objectives. As part of his new position, Gergen joins the Principals Committee. (*The Washington Post*, 06/28/1994)

### July

Haitian military leaders order international human rights monitors to leave the country within 48 hours. While traveling in Germany with Clinton, Lake responds to the move, saying “What I hope this does is provoke other nations into tightening sanctions the way we have.” (*The Washington Post*, 07/12/1994)

Lake announces that the U.S. will resume nuclear weapons talks with North Korea. (*The Washington Post*, 07/20/1994)

### August

Lake calls Jean Vidal, foreign policy advisor to French President Francois Mitterrand. He asks that French peacekeeping troops in Rwanda wait to withdraw until it is clear that African peacekeepers are properly equipped and that Hutus are not scared into flight. (*The Washington Post*, 08/16/1994)

Lake chairs a Principals Committee meeting that includes Attorney General Janet Reno, Perry, Tarnoff, Panetta, and Admiral William Owens of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The policymakers discuss the rising number of Cuban refugees and decide to apply the “safe haven” policy established to deal with Haitian refugees. The shift in policy means that refugees from Cuba will no longer automatically be accepted into the U.S. (*The Washington Post*, 09/01/1994)

### September

The *Washington Post* reports on a secret exchange of letters last spring between Lake and Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams. Clinton reportedly ordered the exchange to help pave the way for an IRA cease-fire. (*The Washington Post*, 09/04/1994)
In a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations, Lake makes the case for using U.S. forces in Haiti, saying the nation’s “essential reliability” is at stake. *(The Washington Post, 09/13/1994)*

Lake briefs Aristide on the agreement worked out between the current Haitian military leaders and the U.S. delegation led by Carter. *(The Washington Post, 09/19/1994)*

**October**

Lake announces that the administration will hold discussions with Congress to resolve the longstanding dispute between Congress and the Executive over the War Powers Resolution. *(The Washington Post, 10/25/1994)*

**November**

Lake makes a two-day visit to Haiti where he talks with Aristide about forming a new Haitian government. While there he tells reporters that there is no specific timetable for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the island. *(The Los Angeles Times, 11/4/1994; The Washington Post, 11/04/1994)*

Lake orders the development of “precepts” to guide the selection of new NATO members. The precepts are meant to provide goals and guideposts for aspiring members of NATO, without guaranteeing membership. *(The Washington Post, 11/06/1994)*

Lake, Shalikashvili, Perry, and Christopher meet to discuss troop withdrawal from Haiti and Kuwait. They decide on a plan to bring 6,000 troops home from Haiti by December 1st and to bring back “virtually all” of the 8,000 troops still in Kuwait by December 22nd. Clinton signs off on the decision the next day. *(The Los Angeles Times, 11/07/1994)*

Lake meets with Jennifer Harbury, an American citizen whose husband, Guatemalan guerrilla Efraim Bamaca Velasquez, disappeared in 1992. Lake reportedly tells Harbury that the U.S. has no information about her husband. *(The New York Times, 03/25/1995)*

**December**

Lake meets with Gerry Adams in an effort to help with the peace process in Northern Ireland. *(The New York Times, 12/07/1994)*

Lake makes a nine-day trip to Africa. He visits eight nations and promotes programs to provide debt relief and to combat famine. He also cautions that the U.S. is facing budget restrictions that will reduce the amount of aid available for the continent. *(The Washington Post, 12/14/1994)*
Lake meets with an Angolan rebel leader and with Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos to urge them to translate an existing cease-fire agreement into permanent peace. (*The New York Times*, 12/21/1994)

1995

January

Lake, along with Energy Secretary Hazel O’Leary and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency head John Holum, recommends that Clinton extend the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing and withdraw a proposal allowing for the resumption of nuclear tests in the future. Clinton follows both suggestions. (*The Washington Post*, 01/31/1995)

February

Clinton selects retired Air Force General Michael P.C. Carns to be the new head of the CIA. (*The Washington Post*, 02/08/1995)

Lake says that Mexico’s financial problems affect “the security of the citizens of America.” (*The Washington Post*, 02/15/1995)

Lake visits Haiti, where he warns Aristide that his hiring of several hundred new members of the security forces without U.S. approval is unacceptable. (*The Washington Post*, 02/22/1995)

March

After criticisms of Clinton’s foreign policy by Senator Robert Dole (R-KS), Lake says Dole is “simply wrong” in characterizing Clinton’s policy toward Russia as a “Russia first” policy and in saying that Clinton has not made it clear that the U.S. is concerned about the situation in Chechnya. (*The Washington Post*, 03/02/1994)

Amid allegations that he violated labor and immigration laws, DCI nominee Carns asks Clinton to withdraw his nomination. Clinton then nominates John Deutch for the position, and announces that Deutch will be given Cabinet status. (*The New York Times*, 03/11/1994; *The Washington Post*, 03/12/1994)

After Libya refuses to turn over two suspects in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, Lake meets with family members of the victims. The Clinton Administration then announces that it will ask the UN to impose a world-wide oil boycott against Libya. (*The Washington Post* 03/28/1995)

Representative Robert G. Torricelli (D-NJ) reveals that an anonymous NSA source tells him that the U.S. Army and NSA have information on the case of Efraim Bamaca Velasquez and Michael Devine, a U.S. citizen killed while working as an inn-keeper in Guatemala. Clinton orders the Intelligence Oversight Board to conduct a government-wide review of the
allegations. Lake orders all government agencies to preserve all documents related to the case. (*The Washington Post*, 03/30/1995)

**April**

In a speech at the National Press Club, Lake characterizes Republican efforts to reduce funding for foreign aid and peacekeeping as “backdoor isolationism” and charges that such efforts could bring the U.S. “to the brink of unilateral disarmament.” (*The Washington Post*, 04/28/1995)

**May**

John Deutch is confirmed by the Senate as Director of Central Intelligence. (*The Washington Post*, 05/10/1995)

Lake announces that Clinton will renew China’s MFN status despite continuing friction over China’s human rights practices and other issues. (*The New York Times*, 05/26/1995)

**June**

Clinton’s top foreign policy advisors—including Lake, Christopher, Tarnoff, Perry, Albright, Deutch, and Panetta—meet to resolve confusion over U.S. policy toward Bosnia. (*The Washington Post*, 06/07/1995)

Lake cancels a meeting meant to discuss the Pentagon’s proposal to carry out underground nuclear tests. Instead, he sends the proposal, which would take advantage of a loophole in the draft comprehensive test ban treaty, back to lower-level officials with instructions to carry out a thorough review. (*The Los Angeles Times*, 06/23/1995; *The Washington Post*, 06/23/1995)

**July**


Ching Lee Wu, wife of jailed Chinese American activist Harry Wu, meets with Lake and argues that Hillary Clinton should not attend the upcoming UN conference on women that is to be held in China. (*The Washington Post*, 07/13/1995)

**August**

Lake supervises the drafting of a seven-point initiative for establishing peace in Bosnia. Clinton orders Lake and Tarnoff to travel to Europe to generate support for the plan, which proposes ways to restart the Bosnian peace process, “toughen” the UN peacekeeping operations in Bosnia, and launch air strikes to defend Muslim enclaves in Bosnia. (Warren Christopher, *Chances of a Lifetime*, New York: Scribner, 2001, pp. 255; *The Washington Post*, 08/09/1995)

Clinton vetoes legislation that would lift the arms embargo against Bosnia, calling it “the wrong step at the wrong time” because of renewed U.S. efforts to broker a peace deal. (*The Washington Post*, 08/12/1995)
Lake briefs Clinton on the results of his trip to Europe. *(The Washington Post, 08/16/1995)*

While traveling to Sarajevo with the new U.S. peace plan for the Balkans, NSC aide Colonel Samuel Nelson Drew, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Robert C. Frasure, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for European and NATO affairs Joseph J. Kruzel are killed after their armored vehicle leaves the road and falls into a ravine. *(The Washington Post, 08/20/1995)*

**September**

Within hours of a mortar attack on a Sarajevo market, Lake begins calling officials in Britain and France to coordinate a response. *(The Los Angeles Times, 09/04/1995)*

Gerry Adams meets with Lake and Gore to ask for assistance in the stalled Northern Ireland peace process. *(The Washington Post, 09/14/1995)*

Lake visits Haiti and discusses the country’s prospects for economic reform and democratization with Aristide. *(The Washington Post, 10/01/1995)*

**October**

After Yeltsin addresses the UN and complains that NATO should not be leading peacekeeping forces in Bosnia, Lake tells reporters, “Our view remains strongly: (A) that this has to be a NATO operation; (B) that the United States will only participate in a NATO operation, and (C) that there have to be clear lines of operational control.” *(The Los Angeles Times, 10/23/1995)*

**November**

Lake and Gore meet with David Trimble, the new leader of Northern Ireland’s biggest Protestant party, the Ulster Unionists. Clinton joins them for roughly 15 minutes as they discuss ways to break the impasse in the Northern Ireland peace process. *(The Washington Post, 11/02/1995)*

On the 4th, Israeli Prime Minister Rabin is assassinated by a 27-year-old Israeli opposed to the Middle East peace process. Lake travels to Israel with Clinton and the U.S. contingent to attend Rabin’s funeral. *(The Washington Post, 11/06/1995)*

Lake and Perry travel to Dayton, Ohio to attend the negotiations over the Bosnian peace accords. *(The New York Times, 11/17/1995)*

Lake, Deutch, and Perry meet with Richard Goldstone, the chief prosecutor for the international war crimes tribunal on the former Yugoslavia. Goldstone later announces that immunity will not be granted to top Bosnian Serb leaders, even if they cooperate in the peace process. *(The Los Angeles Times, 11/17/1995)*
**December**

Lake meets with Wei Shanshan, sister of jailed Chinese dissident Wei Jingsheng, soon after a Chinese court sentences her brother to 14 years in prison. *(The Washington Post, 12/14/1995)*

Lake and Shalikashvili visit U.S. troops in Haiti on Christmas, and then stay to consult with Aristide and Haitian President-elect Rene Preval. *(The New York Times, 12/27/1995)*

**1996**

**February**

Lake meets with Irish Foreign Minister Dick Spring to discuss the peace process in Northern Ireland. *(The Washington Post, 02/10/1996)*

**March**

Lake meets with Liu Huaqiu, the foreign affairs director of China's state council. The two discuss China’s sale of chemical weapons-related equipment to Iran, China’s sale of magnets used in the production of nuclear weapons to Pakistan, and recent Chinese missile tests near Taiwan. *(The Washington Post, 03/08/1995)*

**April**

Lake notifies Clinton that the plane carrying Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown crashed in the Balkans. *(The New York Times, 04/04/1996)*

The press begins reporting on a secret flow of arms in 1994 from Iran to Croatians and Bosnian Muslims. *(The Los Angeles Times, 04/05/1996, 07/14/1996; The Washington Post, 04/28/1996; 05/12/1996)*

**July**

Following an administration policy review on China, Lake travels to China where he meets with top officials, including President Jiang Zemin. Despite serious differences over human rights, trade issues, and Taiwan, Chinese and U.S. officials announce that Clinton will visit China in the next year if he is reelected. Lake tells reporters “I think that over time we will be making progress...it won't happen overnight.” *(The New York Times, 07/10/1996)*

Lake travels to Korea, where he says he is buoyed by North Korea’s willingness to consider a proposal for the Koreas, U.S., and China to hold discussions on establishing peace on the Korean peninsula. He also says that U.S. officials have received anecdotal evidence pointing to widespread famine in North Korea. *(The Washington Post, 07/16/1996)*

**November**

Clinton is reelected.

Lake travels to Paris on the 1st for unpublicized talks with French President Jacques Chirac. They discuss the strained relations between
their two countries. The recent strain comes in part because of France’s demand that a European officer be given control of the NATO military command before France will rejoin NATO as a full partner. *(The New York Times, 11/10/1996)*

**December**

On the 5th, Clinton announces that he will nominate Lake for the position of Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and will move Berger into the national security advisor slot. *(The Washington Post, 12/06/1996)*

1997

**February**

Senator Shelby delays Lake’s nomination hearings for a second time. *(The New York Times, 02/12/1997)*

**March**

Citing fears that the protracted Senate hearings are politicizing the CIA and unfairly damaging the reputations of NSC members, Lake asks Clinton to withdraw his nomination. *(The Washington Post, 03/18/1997)*

**May**

Lake joins the faculty at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. *(The New York Times, 05/10/1997)*

1998

Lake begins serving as a U.S. envoy working to help resolve the border dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

1999

**January**

Lake meets with Haitian President Rene Preval after Preval threatens to dissolve Parliament. *(The New York Times, 01/08/1999)*
PLANNED TOPICS DISCUSSED DURING FIRST INTERVIEW

The 1992 Campaign

- Tell us about your earliest encounters with Clinton. (6-10, 15-16)
- How did you come to join the Clinton campaign? (5-13)
- With whom did you work most closely on the campaign? (5-16)
- How did you prepare Clinton on the foreign policy issues of the campaign? (10-15)

National Security Advisor

- Your relationship with the Clinton Administration’s foreign policy team, including Vice President Gore, Secretary of State Warren Christopher, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Madeleine Albright, Samuel Berger (37-39), Defense Secretaries Les Aspin and William Perry (42-43), CIA Directors James Woolsey and John Deutch, Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin Powell (44-45) and John Shalikashvili, and advisors Nancy Soderberg, Leon Feurth, and David Gergen. (104-105)
- Relationship with White House staff, including Chiefs of Staff Mack McLarty and Leon Panetta. (110-113)
- How did you communicate foreign policy options and advice to the President? (2425) Did Clinton prefer particular briefing formats or require specific types of information before making decisions? (108-110)
- Which foreign policy issues engaged Clinton the most? (62) Did Clinton’s attention to foreign policy issues change over the years you worked with him? (50-54)
- Your offer of resignation after the October 1993 casualties in Mogadishu, Somalia. (45-47)

Foreign Policy Issues

- Bosnia—Coordination with Christopher, Gore, Albright, and others over U.S. policy toward Bosnia. Your 1995 initiative for establishing peace and your trip to Europe to generate support for the plan. Preserving the NATO alliance during discussion of the use of force in the Balkans. (54-66, 72-74, 80-85) The process leading to the establishment of an arms pipeline from Iran to Croatia and Bosnian Serbs. (74-76)
- China—Coordinating with Christopher in negotiations with the Chinese. 1996 meetings with Liu Huaqiu. Decisions to renew MFN status. (145-153)
- North Korea—Convincing North Korea to allow inspections of nuclear facilities. Responding to North Korean threats to withdraw from the nonproliferation regime. (95-97)
- Haiti—U.S. policy on Haitian immigrants. Your interaction with Aristide, especially during negotiations for his return. Later visits to Haiti to facilitate economic and democratic transitions. (87-95)
• Rwanda—The process leading to the Administration’s policy on Rwanda. (119-123)
• Somalia—Administration response to the October 1993 casualties. (113-119)
• Northern Ireland—Your communications with Gerry Adams. The U.S. role in facilitating the peace process. (137-145)
• Intervention and peacekeeping—PRD 13, PDD 25, and the policy reviews leading up to the directives. (114-122)

OTHER TOPICS DISCUSSED IN FIRST INTERVIEW

• Relation of memory and newspaper accounts to actual events. (2-3)
• Correction to the briefing book, discussion of available documents in recent history. (3-5)
• Lake’s relation to the President. (16-18)
• His story about beating the draft, which Shelby wanted to use to show he was a draft dodger. (19-21)
• Clinton’s intelligence, his familiarity with foreign policy issues. (22-23)
• Lake’s blow-up with John Podesta. (23-25)
• Difference in policy orientation between Bush and Clinton Administrations. (25-27)
• What drew Clinton to Lake and vice versa. (26-29)
• Transition between Bush and Clinton Administrations, Lake’s role. (29-34)
• Lake’s initial approach to his job as national security advisor. (40-44)
• Addition to the Lake timeline. (44)
• Colin Powell’s view of the press, his advice to Lake. (44-45)
• Lake’s changed approach to his job as national security advisor. (47-50)
• Lake’s motivating passion for his work in Bosnia. (65)
• Clinton’s relation to foreign leaders. (66-72)
• Anecdote about Japanese leader Jiang Zemin. (70-71)
• Lake’s view of Yeltsin, Clinton’s meetings with Yeltsin. (71-72)
• Shelling of markets in Sarajevo, Lake’s relation to CNN. (75-77)
• Kissinger and the wire tapping. (78-80)
• The first Clinton Administration’s special envoy strategy. (85-87)
• Tension between Clinton Administration, Carter during negotiations with Haiti, North Korea. (91-97)
• Lake meets O.J. Simpson, other athletes. (98-100)
• Dick Morris and his influence, David Gergen, politics in the Clinton Administration. (100-108)
• Clinton’s style of thinking and decision-making. (108-110)
• Intervention as a political/humanitarian act. (123-124)
• Anecdote about meeting with demonstrators for Sudan. (124-125)
• Policy regarding Africa, organizing principles in foreign policy in post cold-war era, Lake’s speech on democratic enlargement. (125-133)
• Lake’s unexpected role as messenger and diplomat, the changed role of foreign service officers. (134-137, 149)
• Clinton in Northern Ireland. (144-145)
• Clinton on China. (152-153)
• Clinton’s position regarding realpolitik versus globalization. (154)
• Clinton’s directness in speaking of the consequences of warfare decisions, Lake’s view on this in general. (153-157)
• Terrorism, relation between FBI, CIA, unfair criticism of officials who make decisions about reaction to threats of terrorism. (157-167)

TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED IN SECOND INTERVIEW

Prior Experiences
• What aspects of your prior experiences with the NSC and State Department were most helpful in preparing for your roles as advisor to the Clinton campaign and as national security advisor?

National Security Advisor
• The personnel shakeups in June 1994 in both the NSC and the State Department.
• Relations with Congress—Republican efforts to cut funds for foreign aid and peacekeeping. Coordinating with Christopher and AID Director Brian Atwood to counter these efforts.
• How did Clinton’s reelection campaign affect you and your role as national security advisor?

Foreign Policy Issues
• The Middle East—Signing ceremony in September 1993 and the events leading to it. Coordination with Christopher on the peace process.
• Russia—Securing funds for a Russian aid package. Reacting to Yeltsin’s difficulties with the Russian parliament. The creation and promotion of the Partnership for Peace program. Communicating U.S. concerns about Chechnya.
• Vietnam—Normalizing relations with Vietnam.

CIA Nomination
• Your decision to withdraw your nomination for Director of Central Intelligence.

The Clinton Presidency in Retrospect
• What do you consider your greatest accomplishment as national security advisor?
• What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Clinton Administration?
• What features of the Clinton Administration were missed or misunderstood by the press? (15-16)
• Your thoughts on Clinton as a foreign policy leader. Did he have a strategic vision? (126-130, 133) Your thoughts on Clinton as a popular leader and a legislative leader.
The relationship between these various forms of leadership in the Clinton presidency.

- How should the Clinton Administration be viewed by future historians?
TIMELINES

• Anthony Lake Timeline, prepared by Kelli Coughlin, Miller Center, University of Virginia.

THE 1992 CAMPAIGN


NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

National Security Council and National Security Advisor


Organization of the Clinton Administration NSC


- "Organization of the National Security Council," PDD2, 01/20/1993.
SELECTED FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES WHILE AT NSC

Intervention and Peacekeeping

• "Statement by the Press Secretary, President Clinton Signs New Peacekeeping Policy," The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 05/05/1994.


Russia


Bosnia


• James Risen and Doyle McManus, "US Had Options to Let Bosnia Get Arms, Avoid Iran; Balkans; Friendlier Countries Were Available to Supply Weapons, Officials Say, But Clinton Was Left Little Choice After Such Plans Were Shot Down By Key Advisors," The Los Angeles Times, 07/14/1996.

China


Haiti


Somalia


**Rwanda**


**Africa—General**

CIA NOMINATION


SELECTED WRITINGS AND STATEMENTS

Foreign Policy Making in the Post-Cold War Era
• "From Containment to Enlargement," address given at Johns Hopkins University, 09/21/1993.

Peacekeeping

Arms Control

Haiti
• Lake, *Six Nightmares*, pp. 130-139.

Russia

Bosnia
• "Bosnia After Dayton," *US Department of State Dispatch*, Vol. 7 (26) 06/24/1996.

Middle East

Africa
• "Remarks at the Brookings Africa Forum Luncheon," The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 05/03/1993.

Asia
Northern Ireland
• Anthony Lake, *Six Nightmares*, pp. 188-128.

Miscellaneous