



# **USAF COUNTERPROLIFERATION CENTER**

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New York Times (NYT.com)  
January 9, 2009

## **U.S. Is Seen as Inattentive to Detering Nuclear War**

By REUTERS

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Many senior American military and Defense Department officials fail to understand the value of deterrence in avoiding a nuclear war, a Pentagon panel said Thursday. As a result, the panel said, the American deterrent that kept a tense peace during the cold war is in danger of losing credibility among allied nations that look to the United States for security. Since the fall of the Soviet Union, a report by the panel said, an inattentive Pentagon has allowed its nuclear mission to become fragmented and subject to lower-level authority, resulting in a sharply reduced staff that lacks both depth and breadth in nuclear expertise. The report was drawn up by a panel established by Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates and headed by James R. Schlesinger, a former defense secretary.

Problems with the country's nuclear mission came to light last year with revelations that a B-52 bomber flew nuclear weapons across the continental United States by accident and that fuses for nuclear weapons had been mistakenly shipped to Taiwan. Officials have also voiced concerns about readiness, saying no American nuclear weapons have been tested since 1992.

The United States plans to cut its nuclear stockpile to 1,700 to 2,200 warheads by next year under an agreement with Russia. The task force recommended a series of changes, including tighter oversight of nuclear management through the appointment of a new assistant secretary of defense for deterrence.

Mr. Schlesinger warned of a new wave of nuclear proliferation if nations in Europe and Asia that rely on the American nuclear umbrella were prompted to start their own arms programs because of flagging confidence in the United States. More than 30 countries are protected by the ability of the American nuclear arsenal to deter and dissuade attack, said Mr. Schlesinger, who was defense secretary in the Nixon and Ford administrations.

[http://www.nytimes.com/2009/01/09/us/09nuke.html?\\_r=1&ref=us&pagewanted=print](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/01/09/us/09nuke.html?_r=1&ref=us&pagewanted=print)

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International Herald Tribune  
January 8, 2009

## **Report Slams Pentagon Nuke Oversight**

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON: A Pentagon advisory group plans to release a report Thursday criticizing the Defense Department for lack of focus on its nuclear mission and recommending more oversight, a senior defense official said, after a series of embarrassing incidents that called into question the Air Force's ability to keep track of its nuclear weapons and related materials. The task force will recommend that the Pentagon create a new assistant secretary position to oversee its nuclear management.

The report is the second part of a broad review that in September condemned the Air Force for a dramatic deterioration in managing the nation's nuclear arsenal. It is one of several studies triggered by the Air Force blunders, most notably the mistaken shipment to Taiwan of four electrical fuses for ballistic missile warheads and the flight across the U.S. by an Air Force bomber mistakenly armed with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles. The missteps prompted Defense Secretary Robert Gates to sack the top civilian and military leaders of the Air Force last year. The defense official spoke on condition of anonymity to describe the report ahead of its release.

James Schlesinger, a former defense secretary, chaired the advisory panel, and is expected to brief reporters Thursday on its latest recommendations. While the initial report focused mainly on the Air Force, this second part looked at the Defense Department as a whole, and found many of the same failings. According to the defense official, the panel concluded that the Pentagon's failure to give the nuclear mission its proper attention has led to the downgrading of personnel in that field.

The one exception noted by the panel, the official said, is the Navy's nuclear weapons. The group found no degradation in that mission. A key concern, according to the panel, is that the nuclear decline has eroded international confidence in the United States' ability to provide a protective nuclear umbrella.

In the latest report, the group recommends that the Defense Department create the new assistant secretary position to enhance oversight and allow the Pentagon to maintain its commitment to U.S. allies. In addition, the report also suggests that the Joint Chiefs of Staff play a larger role in the oversight and management of the nuclear arsenal. And it repeats the panel's earlier recommendation that the Air Force convert its existing Air Force Space Command -- which now has responsibility for the service's land-based nuclear missiles but not other nuclear weapons -- into a new entity that would be held accountable for the efficacy of the nuclear mission.

The Air Force already has made a series of changes to improve its oversight and management of the nuclear mission, particularly control of its inventory. Air Force Gen. Norton Schwartz, the new chief of staff, has said he plans to use the reinstatement of about 14,000 jobs in the service to bolster its nuclear staffing and enhance intelligence and surveillance.

In early June, Gates sacked then-Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Michael Moseley and Air Force Secretary Michael Wynne, blaming them for failing to fully address the service's nuclear-related mishaps: the mistaken shipment of the ballistic missile fuses to Taiwan and the August 2007 incident when an Air Force B-52 bomber armed with six nuclear-tipped cruise missiles flew from Minot Air Force Base, N.D., to Barksdale Air Force Base, La. At the time, the pilot and crew were unaware they had nuclear weapons aboard.

<http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2009/01/08/america/NA-US-Pentagon-Nukes.php>

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Air Force Times

## **Report Attacks AF Nuke Inspection Architecture**

By Michael Hoffman - Staff writer

Thursday January 8, 2009

The parade of reports criticizing the Air Force's ability to handle nuclear weapons kept rolling in on Jan. 8 as the Defense Science Board issued a stinging rebuke of Air Force nuclear inspections. The board — organized under the Office of the Secretary of Defense — picked apart the Air Force's nuclear inspection architecture, faulting it for not alerting leaders to the service's nuclear erosion and recommended the Defense Threat Reduction Agency be empowered to revitalize the Air Force's nuclear inspection process. Meanwhile, DSB members, who have extensive nuclear backgrounds in the Air Force and Navy, found few faults with the Navy's nuclear inspection process.

Board members questioned the credibility of Air Force nuclear inspections after service inspectors passed five nuclear units in 2007 and 2008 even after inspections done by the DTRA, who inspected those same units at the same time, had failed them.

Air Force inspectors passed 20 out of 21 nuclear units that had Nuclear Surety Inspections, Limited NSIs or Defense NSIs from September 2007 to April 2008, according to the report. Passing that many units puzzled DSB members the year after the nuclear enterprise had deteriorated to a point that airmen mistakenly flew six nuclear-tipped weapons from North Dakota to Louisiana in August 2007.

“The Task Force found significant continuing confusion and questionable practices in bomber units weeks after the unauthorized movement incident,” the report read. This helped lead to the DSB recommendation that DTRA have oversight over Air Force inspectors. Currently, DTRA inspectors visit units with Air Force inspectors every five years. They do their own inspection, but the service inspectors are the ones who have the power to pass or fail a unit.

The DSB is recommending DTRA inspectors have the authority to instead inspect the Air Force inspectors rather than the units and issue a report to the Air Force inspection team's command, the Air Force service chief, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Defense Programs.

A recommendation was also made to cut in half the time between Nuclear Operational Readiness Inspections in Air Combat Command and Operational Readiness Inspections in Air Force Space Command from every 36 months to

every 18 months. Since NSIs are also held every 18 months, the DSB also recommended the NORIs/ORIs be held at the same time, according to the report.

The DSB's report comes after the Air Force announced a host of changes to its nuclear inspection architecture and process in the Air Force Nuclear Road Map that was issued in October to "reinvigorating the Air Force nuclear enterprise." Included in those changes was eliminating scheduled nuclear surety inspections. Instead, inspectors will show up to nuclear units unannounced.

[http://www.airforcetimes.com/news/2009/01/airforce\\_nuclearreport\\_010809/](http://www.airforcetimes.com/news/2009/01/airforce_nuclearreport_010809/)

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guardian.co.uk

Tuesday 6 January 2009

## **Indian PM Accuses Pakistan Agencies of Supporting Mumbai Terror Attacks**

*Manmohan Singh says aim of terrorist assault was to damage India's reputation as rising world power*

Randeep Ramesh, South Asia correspondent

India's prime minister today accused "official agencies" in Pakistan of being behind the Mumbai terrorist attacks, raising hackles in its nuclear-armed neighbour. In an address to his country's elected officials, the prime minister, Manmohan Singh, offered his strongest views on the three-day assault by "terrorists" which left more than 170 dead.

It comes a day after Delhi handed over a dossier that it says incriminates Pakistani groups and nationals who were involved in a "criminal conspiracy". India has demanded that those responsible be extradited and tried in Indian courts, a demand which Pakistan's prime minister has dismissed. "There is enough evidence to show that, given the sophistication and military precision of the attack, it must have had the support of some official agencies in Pakistan," said Singh. He also highlighted Indian concerns that the objective of the Mumbai attacks was to damage the country's recently acquired reputation as a rising world power comparable to Asia's other emerging giant, China.

"Targeting of foreigners, specially from the west, was obviously intended to convey an impression that India was unsafe as a destination for the west and western investments. We need to effectively counter this impression." In response, Pakistani officials said the Indian prime minister was "not aware of the complete reality". Pakistan's information minister, Sherry Rehman, said that "scoring points like this will only move us further away from focusing on the very real and present danger of regional and global terrorism".

In choosing to blame unspecified "agencies", Delhi appears to acknowledge that the civilian government of Pakistan is unlikely to have been involved. Officials in India have repeatedly accused Pakistan's military-controlled spy agency, the Inter-Services Intelligence, of helping to "design the terrorist attacks". In the November assault on Mumbai, gunmen laid siege to two luxury hotels, shot dozens dead in the main railway station, fired bullets into a local cafe and killed a Jewish rabbi's family in a faith centre. Nine of the 10 gunmen were killed and much of India's evidence rests on the interrogation of the sole surviving terrorist, Muhammad Ajmal Kasab. Kasab says that he and nine other Pakistanis were trained by the terrorist group Lashkar-e-Taiba and a number of retired Pakistani military men. Pakistan's government has said it will close down any remaining camps of Lashkar-e-Taiba and its charitable arm, Jamaat-ud-Dawa. However officials in India say they continue to operate.

The incoming US administration of Barack Obama has reached out to the government of Pakistan, headed by President Asif Ali Zardari, wanting to retain Islamabad's co-operation in stabilising Afghanistan. Pakistani television said the president would be in Washington later this month to meet the new administration. On a visit to Pakistan, however, the US assistant secretary of state, Richard Boucher, made it clear that as six Americans had been killed, the government was duty-bound to prosecute those responsible. "It was clear that the attackers had links that lead to Pakistani soil," he said. "The US wants Pakistan to investigate the information provided by India, follow available leads and track down perpetrators so that similar attacks do not occur in the future."

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/jan/06/mumbai-attacks-india>

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London Times

January 6, 2009

## Indian PM Points Finger at Pakistan Spy Agency

Rhys Blakely in Mumbai

*India today made its clearest accusation that elements inside Pakistan's government were behind the Mumbai terror atrocities.*

Manmohan Singh, the Indian Prime Minister said that investigations into the attacks on India's financial capital, which left more than 170 people dead, showed that the ten gunmen who carried out the raid must have had some sort of support from the Pakistani state. "There is enough evidence to show that, given the sophistication and military precision of the attack it must have had the support of some official agencies in Pakistan," he said in a press conference. He also accused Islamabad of using terrorism as an "instrument of state policy" and said Pakistan had in the past also "encouraged and given sanctuary" to militants hostile to India.

The comments pointed a finger at Pakistan's powerful spy agency, Inter-Services Intelligence, which is known to have fostered militant groups for decades to fight as proxy forces in Kashmir and Afghanistan. India is convinced that Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), a terrorist faction that was founded with the help of the ISI, carried out the Mumbai attacks in November.

Mr Singh's Government dramatically ramped up its diplomatic offensive against Pakistan yesterday, releasing evidence linking "elements" in the neighbouring nuclear-armed state to the Mumbai terror attacks for the first time. A dossier handed to Pakistan's high commission in Delhi included interceptions of telephone calls made between the ten Mumbai gunmen and their alleged handlers in Pakistan during the attacks. "The commanders in Pakistan are following events on television and are issuing real-time instructions; telling the gunmen to target certain nationalities and religions; to maximise casualties; not to touch Muslims. This is hands-on direction," a senior Indian government official told The Times.

The commands included the order to execute six foreign Jews held at Nariman House, an orthodox Jewish outreach centre, during the Mumbai atrocities, which claimed more than 170 lives in all. Those giving the orders are alleged to be senior members of LeT. They include Zarar Shah, the LeT's communications chief, who has been arrested in Pakistan and is believed to have admitted his role to Pakistani investigators. "He played a major part," Rakesh Maria, the officer in charge of the police investigation in Mumbai, said.

The dossier, which has also been passed to diplomats from countries including the UK and US, also includes an alleged confession from Mohammed Ajmal Kasab, the sole Mumbai gunman to be captured alive. He says he is a Pakistani national who was trained for more than a year by the LeT in Pakistan. Details of the terrorists' weapons, GPS navigation systems and satellite and mobile phones are also included.

India expects the dossier to increase international pressure on Pakistan to dismantle the support network used by Islamist militants within its borders, much of which dates back to the CIA's backing of Pakistan-based jihadists against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan during the Cold War.

India is also demanding that Pakistan hand over several terror suspects linked to the Mumbai attacks. However, Islamabad has already said it would not comply to such a request and may settle for access being given to them by the FBI, which helped compile key parts of the Indian dossier.

However, the file is unlikely to contain much that Pakistan's security services are not already aware of, analysts said. Ajit Doval, a former director of India's Intelligence Bureau, said: "It will not carry anything spectacular; more likely it will contain refinements of information already widely known. In any case, Pakistan already has more than enough evidence to act upon if they are willing."

<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/asia/article5457776.ece>

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Los Angeles Times

## Pakistan Denies Official Involvement in Mumbai Attacks

*The angry retort comes after India's prime minister accuses Pakistani agencies of supporting November's bloody assaults. Tensions between the two countries grow.*

By Laura King - Islamabad, Pakistan

January 6, 2009

Pakistan today forcefully denied a suggestion by India's prime minister that official Pakistani agencies were involved in November's attacks in Mumbai and said that leveling such accusations posed "grave risks" to the entire region. With this latest exchange of sharp words, tensions between the nuclear-armed neighbors appeared to be spiking anew. In the weeks since the three-day rampage by gunmen in India's commercial capital, the two sides have made alternately conciliatory and bellicose comments.

Last month, Pakistan repositioned some troops along the Indian border and said India had activated forward air bases, but most analysts said they did not believe the two sides intended to go to war. Today's statement by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh was the closest India has come to accusing the Pakistani government of links to the attacks, which it blames on the Pakistan-based militant group Lashkar-e-Taiba. U.S. intelligence supports the view that the group was largely responsible.

Pakistan has acknowledged that "non-state actors" may have played a role in the Mumbai assault but has vehemently denied official involvement of any kind, although Lashkar-e-Taiba had a history of ties to Pakistan's intelligence apparatus. Singh, without offering any details, declared in New Delhi that "given the sophistication and military precision of the attack, it must have had the support of some official agencies in Pakistan." Pakistan blasted that assertion as "irresponsible."

"Vilifying Pakistan or . . . any of its state institutions on this score is unwarranted and unacceptable," the Foreign Ministry said in a statement. "This is a sure way to close avenues of cooperation in combating this menace." Other Pakistani officials accused India of fomenting tensions and warned the government in New Delhi against staging any kind of preemptive strike. "If India takes military action against Pakistan, it would be a big mistake," Foreign Secretary Salman Bashir told Pakistani lawmakers. "India is pushing this region to war."

India on Monday handed over a 100-page dossier of evidence against the Mumbai suspects, including transcripts described as the confession of the lone surviving gunman and documentation of the attackers' phone communications with Pakistani handlers.

Pakistan, which has previously demanded proof of Indian allegations that the attackers came from Pakistan, brushed aside the claims raised in the dossier. Deputy Foreign Minister Malik Emaad Khan described it as "so-called evidence." Most Pakistani newspapers also characterized the Indian presentation of proof by putting the word "evidence" in quotes in their headlines.

At the same time, though, Pakistan has been under increasing U.S. pressure to cooperate fully in the investigation and to crack down on militant groups implicated in the attacks. Richard Boucher, the U.S. assistant secretary of State for South and Central Asian affairs, visited Islamabad on Monday for talks with Pakistani leaders. Although noting Pakistan's arrest of a "significant" number of suspects in the Mumbai attacks, the American envoy suggested more needed to be done. "There's not much so far" in the way of cooperation between India and Pakistan in the investigation, Boucher said.

<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/world/la-fg-pakistan-india7-2009jan07,0,3856473.story>

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Telegraph.co.uk  
4 January 2009

## **Kim Jong-il's Women Banned from Planning Succession**

*Kim Jong-il, North Korea's reclusive leader, has declared discussion of his succession off limits for three years, despite reports that the women in his life are plotting on behalf of their favourites.*

By Richard Spencer in Seoul

Despite his recent stroke and with his isolated country stricken by food shortages and locked into a political battle with the West over its nuclear arsenal, analysts say Mr Kim is reluctant to allow any of his three sons access to the levers of power. He is said to be unimpressed with their political abilities. He has more confidence in his previously little-known daughter, who has recently emerged from the shadows and has his ear, but is ruled out by her sex in North Korea's chauvinistic society.



Mr Kim's sister, who is close to him and whose husband is one of the most powerful men in the regime, is said to be supportive of the dictator's oldest son, Jong-nam. One report in South Korean media suggests his personal assistant, widely believed to be his mistress, backs one of the other two. But none of these women has dared to propose any of the three for power, and Mr Kim himself is said to be resolved to prevent either them or anyone else from raising the subject until 2012.

"For now it would be political suicide to claim to have any influence over the succession," said Jung Chang-hyun, a South Korean academic who runs an experimental magazine in co-operation with North Korean state media. Women seem to play a major role in the lives of many Asian dictators, and Kim Jong-il is no exception. But in his case the relationships are complicated by the puritanical disapproval directed at his girlfriends by his father, the late "Great Leader" Kim Il-sung, on whose reputation his own rule depends.

Leaving aside his relationship with his current "personal assistant", none of his three sons was born to his one formal wife, Kim Yong-suk. With Yong-suk he is believed to have had two daughters, one of whom, Kim Sul-seong, 34, is the most trusted legitimate confidante among Kim's immediate family circle.

She is a deputy director in charge of personnel in the ruling Workers Party, but is unlikely to win the highest office: "North Korea is not yet ready for a woman leader," according to one North Korean official. The dictator's sister, Kim Kyung-Hee, also benefits from the advantages of familial legitimacy, though she is said to have become an alcoholic after her powerful husband, Chang Song-taek, began an affair.

Mr Chang is trusted by Mr Kim for his competence, and runs the national security apparatus. But he was sent for two years' "re-education" in 2004 as a punishment for "factionalism" - the means North Korea's ruler uses to prevent powerful political figures getting above themselves. That is one important reason why Mr Chang and his wife cannot push the claims of Jong-nam.

In contrast, Mr Kim's "assistant" Kim Ok, 44, thinks that Jong-nam is too close to her in age for comfort and would prefer a greener candidate, according to North Korea Daily News, a website run by refugees, and Yonhap, the South Korean news agency. They suggest she is pushing the claims of one of Mr Kim's younger sons, either Jong-chol, 27, or Jong-woon, who is just 24, who would be less likely to see her as a threat.

Jong-woon is said to be the personal favourite of his father, but is usually discounted from discussion because of his age. In any case, Mr Kim has not allowed his personal affection for his large and complicated family, and in particular the two major loves of his life who bore his sons, and who died in 2004 and 2006 respectively, to cloud his rather low assessment of their political abilities.

Instead, he prefers to leave the succession in the capable hands of the National Defence Commission while he struggles with settling the security and economic problems besetting his country. According to a plan drawn up in late 2007, Mr Kim will be able to think about his successor only after relations with the United States have been normalised and he has more confidence in how the country is likely to develop.

"He seems to have complete control of the military, the cabinet and the ruling party," Mr Jung said. "I see the year 2012 as a turning point, when we will see discussion surface of how power will be handed over from the current generation to the next." Evidence from inside and outside the reclusive dictatorship suggests that Mr Kim's illness, though real, was not as serious as at first thought.

A French neurosurgeon, who is said to have travelled to Pyongyang at the request of Mr Kim's eldest son, has been quoted as saying "dear leader" did not need surgery. Satellite analysis of his personal train's movements are meanwhile said to match Pyongyang's own claims of his travels.

According to one source, speaking on condition of anonymity, an American working for a non-governmental organisation was secretly invited to meet Kim to confirm the state of his health in October. Since then, reports of the seriousness of Mr Kim's illness, or even his imminent death, have been scaled down by western intelligence agencies.

Moon Chung-in, a former South Korean presidential adviser who attended summits with Kim in 2000 and 2007, said that speculation about Kim being forced to hand over control to the North's National Defence Commission had been exaggerated. But he added: "The NDC is alive and well, and if anything happens to Kim it will be left running the country."

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/northkorea/4092859/Kim-Jong-ils-women-banned-from-planning-succession.html>

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Washington Post  
January 8, 2009  
Pg. 11

## **White House Voices Concern on North Korea and Uranium**

By Glenn Kessler, Washington Post Staff Writer

The White House yesterday raised anew the possibility that North Korea has an active program to enrich uranium, an issue the administration had played down in recent years as it sought to persuade Pyongyang to give up its nuclear programs.

With just 12 days left in the Bush administration, national security adviser Stephen J. Hadley made the allegation in a speech reviewing the president's foreign policy legacy. Warning that North Korea will be "an early challenge" for the incoming Obama administration, Hadley said that there can be no progress if North Korea does not agree to a verification plan on its nuclear claims. "This is especially true because some in the intelligence community have increasing concerns that North Korea has an ongoing covert uranium-enrichment program," Hadley added.

In 2002, the administration accused Pyongyang of running a secret uranium program and demanded it be dismantled at once. But the accusation about the alleged uranium program backfired, sparking a series of events that ultimately led to North Korea's first nuclear test -- using another material, plutonium -- in 2006. Then in 2007, intelligence analysts backed off the claim that North Korea had an active, full-scale program, saying they had only "mid-confidence" that such a program existed.

Administration officials said the new concerns were largely based on in-depth scientific analysis of enriched uranium traces that were discovered on smelted aluminum tubes and reactor documents that had been provided by North Korea in an effort to rebut allegations that it had a uranium program. The Defense Intelligence Agency in particular has pressed this case, backed by the vice president's office and some parts of the CIA, but the Energy Department has opposed it, officials said.

David Albright, a former U.N. weapons inspector and president of the Institute for Science and International Security, said he had been briefed recently on the findings by government officials. He said "very few particles" had actually been discovered on the documents and the tubes, and that the DIA was basing its analysis on a single particle that, through age-dating techniques, was believed to be about 3.5 years old.

The dating could be significant because Pakistan has acknowledged providing North Korea with a sample centrifuge kit for uranium enrichment in the early 1990s. Many analysts have speculated that the tubes and the paper had been contaminated with enriched uranium from the Pakistani equipment. The DIA argued that a particle just 3.5 years old could only have been processed in North Korea.

The Energy Department disputed that, saying that the evidence did not exclude the possibility that the traces came from the Pakistani equipment. DOE analysts described the single particle cited by the DIA as an "outlier" from the other particles that were found, Albright said.

Albright said it was "irresponsible and inflammatory" for Hadley to highlight the concerns of just a segment of the intelligence community. "It fans the flames of controversy and hands Obama a hot potato." Many North Korea experts have criticized the administration for overselling the original intelligence, handing North Korea an opportunity to restart its reactor facilities -- at the time frozen under a 1994 agreement -- and thus obtain the materials needed to make nuclear weapons.

[http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/01/07/AR2009010703530.html?wprss=rss\\_world](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/01/07/AR2009010703530.html?wprss=rss_world)

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The Korean Herald



## **'N. K. to Try to Renegotiate Nuclear Deal with Obama'**

Thursday, January 8, 2009

North Korea will be an early challenge for the incoming Barack Obama administration with its effort to renegotiate a six-party denuclearization deal once Obama is inaugurated, a senior White House official said Wednesday, according to Yonhap News. "These talks will be an early challenge for the incoming administration," National Security Advisor Stephen Hadley said in a speech at the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

"North Korea will test the new administration by once again trying to split the six parties and renegotiate the deal." Hadley stressed the need for the the U.S., South Korea, China, Japan and Russia to join forces to resist North Korea's efforts to break up their coordination. "When its efforts to do so fail, North Korea will need to accept a verification agreement so we can verify the disablement and then dismantlement of that country's nuclear capabilities," he said.

[http://www.koreaherald.co.kr/NEWKHSITE/data/html\\_dir/2009/01/08/200901080081.asp](http://www.koreaherald.co.kr/NEWKHSITE/data/html_dir/2009/01/08/200901080081.asp)

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The International News

Thursday, January 8, 2009

## **China and US Should use Pressure, not Diplomacy, with North Korea**

HONG KONG: China could end North Korea's nuclear drive by threatening to cut off its energy supply, a former US ambassador said Thursday. John Bolton, who spoke to a packed audience at the Foreign Correspondents' Club in Hong Kong, said the use of diplomacy by the United States and China was a mistake.

"I think this is a case where you have to acknowledge that North Korea is not really prepared to give up its nuclear weapons programme. Diplomacy is not going to change that outcome," he said. "(The North Koreans) are experts in selling the same piece of salami over and over again," said Bolton, the US representative to the UN in 2005 and 2006. "They have successfully for years made commitments, violated the commitments, and yet continued the negotiation, extracting more and more benefits," he said.

Bolton served as Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security from 2001-2005. The outspoken former diplomat sees China, a major energy supplier to North Korea, as the solution to the problem. "Pressure from China, cutting off the energy supply, would be the most important thing," he said.

"I think China is concerned that too much pressure will bring the North Korean regime down, and that would lead to a rapid reunification of the Korean peninsula, which China doesn't see in its interest," he said. "I think that's a mistake on China's part." Bolton said instability in Northeast Asia would impair China's highest priority of economic development in the region.

Reunification of North and South Korea would eliminate not only the nuclear threat but "the prison camp environment that 20,000 plus North Koreans live in", he said. The latest round of six-country negotiations -- which include the US, Russia and North Korea itself -- collapsed in Beijing in December last year, leading Washington to halt fuel aid shipments to impoverished Pyongyang. The leaders of China, Japan and South Korea issued a joint call in the same month for a resumption of diplomacy after the collapse of the talks.

<http://www.thenews.com.pk/updates.asp?id=64438>

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Washington Post

Tuesday, January 6, 2009; Page A08

## **Self-Styled 9/11 Planner on Trial in Tunisia Blast**

*By Edward Cody*

PARIS, Jan. 5 -- Khalid Sheik Mohammed, the self-styled mastermind of the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks, went on trial in Paris on Monday on charges he helped organize a truck-bomb attack on an ancient Tunisian synagogue seven months later in which 21 people were killed.

Although far less deadly than the World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks, the Tunisia bombing dramatized al-Qaeda's support beyond Afghanistan and Pakistan. It occurred as the United States and the rest of the world were coming to grips with the threat posed by Osama bin Laden and beginning to understand that his followers were scattered in a number of countries, including some in Europe and North Africa.

Mohammed, 44, who was captured in Pakistan in March 2003 and is being held at the U.S. military prison at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, is being tried in absentia. Two co-defendants, Christian Ganczarski, 42, a German citizen of Polish origin who converted to Islam, and Walid Naouar, 28, a Tunisian, appeared in a Paris courtroom under tight security as proceedings got underway for what is scheduled to be a five-week trial before an anti-terrorism tribunal.

According to charges brought by French authorities, Naouar's brother, Nizar, drove a tanker truck laden with propane gas into the historic Ghriba synagogue on the Tunisian island of Djerba on April 11, 2002. The blast killed the driver and 14 German tourists, five Tunisians and two French citizens, providing the basis for a trial in France.

Prosecutors alleged Monday that Nizar Naouar followed directions from Ganczarski and Mohammed in carrying out the attack. He received more than \$20,000 from Mohammed to pay for the preparations, they said, and called Mohammed in Pakistan and Ganczarski in Germany just before the bombing, using a satellite phone. According to French authorities, Ganczarski told Naouar during their final conversation, "May God reward you." Walid Naouar, whose family lives in France, knew of the attack beforehand and helped by providing his brother with the satellite telephone, a modem and false identity papers, the prosecutors charged.

The defendants were charged with complicity in murder and complicity in attempted murder in a terrorist undertaking. If convicted, they face life in prison. Mohammed, in a separate proceeding at Guantanamo, has already pleaded guilty to organizing the Sept. 11 attacks in the United States. A lawyer for the German victims, Judith-Adam Caumeil, told reporters that her clients were hoping for a life sentence for Naouar and Ganczarski based on what she described as ample evidence.

German police provided French prosecutors with the gist of the key conversation between Nizar Naouar and Ganczarski, presumably from a telephone tap. German authorities had been monitoring Ganczarski since the Sept. 11 attacks because of his previous trips to Afghanistan, where officials said he met and was videotaped with bin Laden, and his relationship with an al-Qaeda group in Hamburg that hosted several of the Sept. 11 hijackers before they went to the United States.

According to French authorities, Ganczarski was born a Catholic in Poland but lived in Germany, where he converted to Islam in the 1980s along with his German wife. He visited Saudi Arabia in the 1990s, they said, learning Arabic and deepening his Islamic convictions. He met Nizar Naouar during a trip to Pakistan in 1999, they said.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/01/05/AR2009010500554.html?hpid=sec-world>

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Washington Post  
January 7, 2009  
Pg. 9

## **Pakistani, Afghan Leaders Vow Joint Terrorism Fight**

By Pamela Constable, Washington Post Foreign Service

KABUL, Jan. 6 -- Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari, whose government has been accused by India of supporting a major terrorist attack there, vowed Tuesday to work closely with Afghan President Hamid Karzai to combat terrorism, saying it had become a menace to all countries in the region.

Zardari, making his first visit to Afghanistan, was welcomed by Karzai as a "brother" and returned the familiarity several times during a joint news conference at Karzai's palace in Kabul. The exchanges between the two civilian leaders appeared far more relaxed than Karzai's tense interactions with Pakistan's previous ruler, Pervez Musharraf.

"I am a victim of the same terrorism that every Afghan girl or boy in every village feels," Zardari said, referring to the assassination of his wife, former prime minister Benazir Bhutto, just over a year ago. He said he and Karzai "want to tell the world we will stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight against non-state actors" who take innocent lives and terrorize nations.

As part of Zardari's visit, the two countries' foreign ministers signed a declaration that said they would develop a "joint comprehensive strategy for combating terrorism" and would "closely cooperate" with each other and the international community to "completely eliminate the menaces of militancy, extremism and terrorism from the region." The Pakistani leader's use of the phrase "non-state actors" was a careful reference to extremist groups outside the purview of his government.

Indian officials have blamed Lashkar-i-Taiba, an Islamist group based in Pakistan, for the attacks that killed more than 170 people in Mumbai in November. On Tuesday, India's prime minister said the attack was so sophisticated and well planned that it "must have had the support of some official agencies in Pakistan." Pakistan has repeatedly denied any official involvement, and its Foreign Ministry pushed back strongly Tuesday against the suggestion, calling it "irresponsible."

Pakistan banned Lashkar-i-Taiba several years ago. But it had previously supported the group's insurgent activities in the disputed region of Indian Kashmir, and Indian and Western experts say that current or former members of Pakistan's powerful intelligence agencies may still protect and guide such groups.

In Afghanistan, terrorism by Islamist insurgents has become a major threat along the border with Pakistan. Afghan Taliban insurgents, al-Qaeda members and Pakistani extremist groups all operate in the region, and their cross-border campaign of intimidation and violence continues to defy military pressure.

In the past, Afghan and Pakistani officials repeatedly blamed each other for failing to curb Islamist extremism in their respective countries. But after Zardari became president last year following Bhutto's death, the hostility began to thaw.

"Since the inauguration of Mr. Zardari, we have stopped complaining," Karzai noted jocularly at the news conference. "We have a much better understanding between the two presidents than ever before." He said the two men had held extensive private discussions Tuesday about "how to build a closer relationship in the fight against terrorism." Neither president offered specific details of their plan, however.

The new cooperative spirit between the two governments may be as much a function of grim reality as of personal chemistry. Afghanistan faces an aggressive insurgency by revived Taliban forces, and Pakistan has been increasingly victimized by terrorist acts, including Bhutto's killing in December 2007, hundreds of attacks in the northwestern border region and the deadly suicide bombing of a luxury hotel in the capital in September.

Since coming to office, Zardari has repeatedly vowed to do all he can to combat extremist violence. But it is unclear whether the civilian leader has full control over Pakistan's security establishment, which has historic ties with Islamist fighters in Kashmir and others who battled Soviet troops in Afghanistan in the 1980s.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/01/06/AR2009010601895.html>

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Washington Times  
January 7, 2009  
Pg. 17

## **Al Qaeda's No. 2 Faults Obama over Fighting in Gaza**

By Hadeel al-Shalchi, Associated Press

CAIRO -- Al Qaeda's No. 2 leader lashed out at President-elect Barack Obama in a new audio message Tuesday, accusing him of not doing anything to stop Israel's offensive in the Gaza Strip, according to an intelligence-

monitoring center. The recording purportedly by Ayman al-Zawahri was al Qaeda's first comments on the Gaza crisis since Israel launched its offensive against the Islamic militants of Hamas on Dec. 27.

In the comments, which were posted on a Web site for militants and obtained by the SITE Monitoring Service, al-Zawahri described Israel's actions in Gaza as a "crusade against Islam and Muslims" and called it "Obama's gift to Israel" before he takes office later this month. "This is Obama whom the American machine of lies tried to portray as the rescuer who will change the policy of America," al-Zawahri said, according to SITE. "He kills your brothers and sisters in Gaza mercilessly and without affection."

Al-Zawahri, who is Egyptian, also criticized Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, calling him a "traitor" for keeping Egypt's border with the Gaza Strip closed since Hamas seized power. "At the time when Israeli planes drop their bombs from the air, he closes the borders with his forces so that the plan of the killing of believers in Gaza is fulfilled," al-Zawahri said, according to SITE.

He urged Egyptians and Muslims around the world to pressure Mr. Mubarak into opening the border and to take a more active role in fighting Israel. Thousands of people in cities worldwide have held mass street demonstrations to protest Israel's offensive, but al-Zawahri said those were not enough.

"Fight the Zionist Crusader campaign," al-Zawahri said, according to SITE. "Strike its interests everywhere you can reach them. Support and back your mujahedeen brothers and children against them." The audio message was accompanied by a still photograph of the al Qaeda leader sitting with a gun in his lap. The recording could not be immediately verified, but SITE said it was posted on Web sites commonly used by Islamic militants. The recording also carried the logo for al Qaeda's media production house, Al-Sahab.

<http://www3.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/jan/07/al-qaeda-no-2-faults-obama-on-gaza/>

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Washington Post

January 7, 2009

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## **Al-Qaeda Greatly Weakened, Anti-Terrorism Official Says**

Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda have been rendered ineffective by international anti-terrorism efforts, a Bush administration official said Tuesday. The comments by Dell L. Dailey, the State Department's counterterrorism coordinator, were among the administration's most confident declarations of progress against the terrorist organization.

Bin Laden and his deputy, Ayman al-Zawahiri, have eluded an intensive manhunt for more than seven years, but Dailey said the men, thought to be holed up in the remote Afghanistan-Pakistan border area, have been reduced to little more than a media operation.

"Bin Laden can't get an operational effort off the ground without it being detected ahead of time and being thwarted," he said. "Their ability to reach is nonexistent." The lingering threat posed by al-Qaeda, he added, comes from its regional affiliates and its violent intentions. "Most terrorism is kind of regionally focused now," he said. "We see al-Qaeda, in a centralized role, [as being] totally controlled," Dailey said.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/01/06/AR2009010603487.html>

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New York Times

January 8, 2009

Pg. 22

## **Obama is Reported Set to Revise Counterterrorism Efforts**

By Peter Baker

WASHINGTON — President-elect Barack Obama is preparing to scrap the way President Bush oversaw domestic security in the White House and name a former Central Intelligence Agency official to coordinate counterterrorism,

people close to the transition said Wednesday. The plan being discussed would eliminate the independent homeland security adviser's office and assign those duties to the National Security Council to streamline sometimes overlapping functions. A deputy national security adviser would be charged with overseeing the effort to guard against terrorism and to respond to natural disasters.

Democrats close to the transition said Mr. Obama's choice for that job was John O. Brennan, a longtime C.I.A. veteran who was the front-runner to head the spy agency until withdrawing in November amid criticism of his views on interrogation and detention policies. His appointment would not require Senate confirmation.

Mr. Obama has made no final decision about how to structure domestic security in his White House, and advisers plan to wait until his inauguration to conduct a formal review. But many key advisers have publicly advocated folding it into the National Security Council, and those involved in discussions said the only real questions appeared to be how to do that and how to explain it without looking like domestic security was being downgraded as a priority.

Mr. Bush first appointed a homeland security adviser after the Sept. 11 attacks, and Congress later institutionalized a Homeland Security Council inside the White House. The adviser holds the rank of assistant to the president, equivalent to the national security adviser, and reports directly to the Oval Office.

"It's pretty clear they've made the decision," said Frances Fragos Townsend, who was homeland security adviser under Mr. Bush and has talked with the Obama team about the issue. "It's a question of timing and how they're going to roll it out."

Mr. Bush's aides, including the national security adviser, Stephen J. Hadley, have privately urged Mr. Obama's advisers not to get rid of the separate homeland security office, warning that it would load too many responsibilities on the National Security Council and risk important matters' falling through the cracks.

The likely selection of Mr. Brennan to take over domestic security issues in the White House represents a turnaround. Mr. Brennan, a former C.I.A. officer in the Mideast who served as the first director of the National Counterterrorism Center, was seen as the favorite for C.I.A. director after the Nov. 4 election. But he abruptly pulled out after critics of Mr. Bush sharply criticized Mr. Brennan for past comments that seemed to defend C.I.A. operations after Sept. 11. Mr. Brennan defended his record and called himself an opponent of the harsh interrogation methods used in recent years.

In his new capacity, Mr. Brennan would report to Gen. James L. Jones, the retired Marine commandant slated to serve as Mr. Obama's national security adviser. Dozens of aides now working for the homeland security adviser would largely be incorporated into the N.S.C. staff. The cabinet Department of Homeland Security would not be affected by any of these moves.

The idea of merging the two councils has been recommended by a number of reports, most notably in November by the Center for American Progress Action Fund and by Third Way. Among those preparing their report were John D. Podesta, Mr. Obama's transition co-chairman, and members of his team. The report argued that domestic security is inextricably tied to the nation's broader foreign and military policy making. "It was an artificial distinction to begin with," said Matt Bennett, vice president of Third Way. "Homeland security is a function of national security in its purest form."

C. Stewart Verdery Jr., a former assistant secretary at the Department of Homeland Security under Mr. Bush, said putting domestic security under the national security adviser would focus more attention on those matters, not less. "It was very hard to get D.H.S. on the N.S.C. radar," Mr. Verdery said. "You want your issues considered. You don't want to be off in some second bucket." But some state officials are skeptical. "The National Security Council is focused outside," said Nancy Dragani, director of the Ohio Emergency Management Agency and president of the National Emergency Management Association. "They're not going to be, nor should they be, consumed with worrying about what's happening in Ohio."

Senator Susan E. Collins of Maine, the ranking Republican on the homeland security committee, said, "If the Homeland Security Council were to be merged with the National Security Council, I would be concerned that insufficient attention would be devoted to homeland security issues." Ms. Townsend, who held the job until about a year ago, said the council should remain independent, but acknowledged pros and cons. In fact, she said, she recommended to Mr. Hadley and his predecessor, Condoleezza Rice, that they assume responsibility for domestic

security, but both persuaded her they already had too much to do. Still, Ms. Townsend added that fellow Republicans should not use the organizational change to accuse Mr. Obama of not caring as much about domestic security. "That's nonsense," she said.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/01/08/us/politics/08council.html?partner=rss&emc=rss>

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