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Washington Times

November 7, 2006

Pg. 13

## **N. Korea Preliminary Talks Eyed**

*5 interlocutors to attend summit*

By Kana Inagaki, Associated Press

TOKYO - Japan and the United States hope to convene North Korea's five interlocutors in the six-party talks for preliminary discussions during an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum this month in Vietnam, Japan's foreign minister said yesterday.

Taro Aso said the idea emerged during a meeting yesterday with Nicholas Burns, the U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs. Japan, the United States, South Korea, China and Russia all will be represented at the Nov. 18-19 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit in Hanoi, but North Korea is not a member of the 21-nation organization.

"Japan and the U.S. will propose the five-way talks" in Vietnam, Mr. Aso said after the meeting with Mr. Burns. "We don't know yet if the others will go along with the proposal."

Mr. Burns is on a tour of the region to coordinate policy on North Korea, which last week announced that it would return to six-party nuclear talks that have been stalled for a year. It was not clear when those negotiations would resume.

Mr. Burns rejected a North Korean call over the weekend for Japan to be excluded from the six-way talks because of its demand, reiterated yesterday, that Pyongyang not attend the talks as a declared nuclear power.

"These are six-party talks and the United States believes that one of our most important partners in that configuration is Japan," Mr. Burns said. "Obviously, we all stick together and we all participate in these negotiations."

North Korea on Oct. 9 conducted an underground nuclear test, triggering U.N. Security Council sanctions and raising concerns that the hard-line regime was on its way to developing a nuclear weapon that could threaten its neighbors.

Both Japan and the United States demanded progress in the six-way talks on their demands that North Korea give up its quest for a nuclear weapon and allow outside verification that it is complying with such a pledge.

Japanese officials said Tokyo welcomed North Korea's announcement that it would return to talks, but that the negotiations were not an end in themselves.

"Carrying out the six-party talks is not the objective," Mr. Aso said. "The six-party talks is a means and the objective is the abandonment of nuclear weapons."

Mr. Aso also said Japan and the United States would not accept North Korea as a nuclear state. Japanese officials have been arguing against allowing North Korea back to the negotiating table as an atomic power.

Meanwhile, the U.S. undersecretary of state for arms control and international security, Robert Joseph, also visiting Tokyo, said Japan and the United States agreed on the need to enforce sanctions until North Korea revokes its nuclear weapons program.

"We are in agreement that the resolution must be fully and effectively implemented until North Korea meets all of the demands of the Security Council," Mr. Joseph said.

Also in Tokyo was South Korean Foreign Minister Ban Ki-moon. Mr. Ban, the next U.N. secretary-general, met with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe after talks with Mr. Aso the previous day.

Mr. Ban and Mr. Abe agreed for the need to pressure Pyongyang with sanctions while leaving room for negotiations, the Foreign Ministry said.

<http://www.washtimes.com/world/20061107-123002-7613r.htm>

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Washington Times

November 8, 2006

Pg. 19

## **U.S. Hits Russia On Erosion Of Nuclear Sanctions**

By Nicholas Kravev, The Washington Times

The United States accused Russia yesterday of undermining the U.N. Security Council's effort to impose nuclear-related sanctions on Iran and of backing away from an agreement with the other permanent council members earlier this year.

Ending months of publicly expressed confidence that Moscow would support Washington's campaign to punish Tehran as long as all other diplomatic options had been exhausted, John R. Bolton, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, cast doubt on prospects for a U.N. resolution in the near future.

"I don't know how we are going to work it out, because the Russian version [of the resolution] is very different than what we think the foreign ministers agreed to," Mr. Bolton told reporters in New York.

"We don't think the Russian text is consistent with what foreign ministers had agreed previously," he said, referring to a July meeting in Paris where Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov and their colleagues decided to push for sanctions if Iran did not suspend uranium enrichment.

Britain, France and Germany circulated a draft resolution last week and formally introduced it in the council yesterday. Germany is not a permanent council member but has been involved in the Iran issue since the beginning. The draft demands that all countries prevent the financing, sale and supply of equipment or technology contributing to Iran's nuclear and ballistic missile programs. It also would ban travel and freeze the assets of individuals and entities involved in the programs.

But Russia, backed by China, suggested numerous changes on Friday that would delete some sanctions and weaken the rest.

Earlier last week, Mr. Lavrov said the European draft was too harsh. He later said he would agree to some penalties if they had a defined time frame and a mechanism for lifting them once they had achieved their goal.

Russia's U.N. ambassador, Vitaly Churkin, accused Mr. Bolton yesterday of breaking a private agreement among the permanent Security Council members not to criticize one another publicly.

"We think our tool kit is full of tools," he said. "For some reason, for some people, there is only demands and sanctions, only hammer and sickle."

Mr. Churkin objected to a U.S.-proposed amendment to the European draft that would label Iran's nuclear program a "threat to international peace and security."

"We have taken out of that draft all things that we believe aren't timely and not proper for this particular resolution," he said.

At the State Department, spokesman Sean McCormack played down the disagreement, saying that negotiations will be long and have their "ups and downs."

"We are going to get there," he said. "The Russians have their own views on how hard to press the Iranians and how fast to do that. We understand that. We think it is important, however, for the credibility of the Security Council and the entire international community that we now go to a sanctions resolution."

*This article is based in part on wire service reports.*

<http://www.washtimes.com/world/20061107-093646-4515r.htm>

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Washington Times

November 8, 2006

Pg. 21

## **Iran Nukes Won't Take Single-State Solution**

JERUSALEM -- Israel will not target Iran's nuclear facilities, which the Jewish state says are used to secretly develop an atomic bomb, a senior U.S. official told Agence France-Presse yesterday, "because it has said this is a problem of the entire world."

Prime Minister Ehud Olmert will meet with President Bush in Washington next week for talks that are expected to focus on Iran's suspected nuclear program. Israel, widely considered the Middle East's sole nuclear-weapons power, considers Iran its chief foe, pointing to calls from President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to wipe the Jewish state off the map.

Iran denies it is seeking to develop an atomic weapon and insists its nuclear program is intended solely to generate electricity.

<http://www.washtimes.com/world/briefly.htm>

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Los Angeles Times

November 11, 2006

## **Iran Warns U.N. Against Sanctions**

*Implying it might block nuclear inspections, it promotes Russia's softer proposal.*

By Kim Murphy, Times Staff Writer

LONDON — A defiant Iran, calling the Republican defeat in the U.S. elections a "landmark victory for the Iranian nation," warned Friday that it would reassess its cooperation with international atomic regulators if the United Nations moved forward with comprehensive sanctions on Iran's nuclear program.

The caution came from Iran's top nuclear negotiator, Ali Larijani, as he concluded a day of meetings in Moscow aimed at winning Russia's support for weakening or postponing the sanctions, which European and U.S. negotiators hope to bring to the U.N. Security Council as early as the end of the month.

Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad said "the enemy cannot do a damn thing" to divert Tehran's nuclear program — one of many indications Iran might be prepared to endure an initial round of sanctions if diplomacy fails.

"By God's grace, our powerful nation will continue its path," the president said, according to the official Islamic Republic News Agency.

Shortly after Larijani's meetings in Moscow, Russia proposed significantly scaled-down sanctions amendments that would focus strictly on halting Iran's uranium enrichment and reprocessing activities and prevent the development of missiles to deliver nuclear weapons.

The proposal would leave intact Russia's \$1-billion civilian nuclear power plant under construction in the Iranian city of Bushehr, a key focus of Larijani's agenda in Moscow, analysts said.

A draft resolution by Germany, Britain and France demands a ban on goods and technology that could contribute to Iran's nuclear and ballistic missile programs, and a cutoff of financial support to the programs. It also calls for a travel ban for any officials or students related to the nuclear and ballistic missile programs and a freeze on foreign assets of people and agencies involved in those programs. But Russian officials made it clear they believed negotiations were a better way to keep Iran engaged. "Sanctions are not going to force anyone to do anything they don't want to do," said Vitaly Churkin, Russia's ambassador to the U.N.

Larijani said Iran remained ready for dialogue and warned against adopting the European group's sanctions resolution.

"We will review our relations with the IAEA" — the International Atomic Energy Agency — "if the U.N. adopts the Euro-troika resolution without taking into account the amendments made by Russia," he said in remarks carried by the Russian news agency RIA Novosti.

The warning carries an implicit threat to halt U.N. inspections at nuclear sites, though Iran could then lose IAEA technical cooperation on issues such as safety at nuclear facilities.

But Tehran appears to be realizing that some form of sanctions is probably inevitable, and the focus of Iran's diplomacy is to delay or at least minimize any embargo and keep the Bushehr project and its future fuel deliveries intact, analysts said.

"Some people in Tehran are resigned to the prospect of some mild sanctions being instituted in the near future. And they're preparing public opinion for that eventuality," said Kaveh L. Afrasiabi, an Iranian-born analyst who has written extensively on Iran's nuclear program.

The reaction to a "mild" level of initial sanctions would probably be largely "symbolic," he said, such as a curtailment of IAEA inspections. But sanctions would quickly strengthen hard-liners in the government, Afrasiabi said, and successive moves to ratchet up the pressure would undoubtedly bring a correspondingly harsher reaction from Iran.

"At the end of the line is Iran's exit from the [Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty] and complete suspension of any cooperation with the IAEA altogether. So there's no bright light, even just talking about the initial sanctions," Afrasiabi said.

The nuclear agency is set to complete a report next week on Iran's compliance with inspectors who returned Friday from Tehran. Officials close to the agency said it would almost certainly confirm that Iran had started enriching uranium in a second cascade of 164 centrifuges. But with inspectors' limited access, little else is likely to be revealed.

"The IAEA is losing knowledge about what Iran is doing," said David Albright, a former weapons inspector who runs the Institute for Science and International Security. "They can see how much uranium is enriched, [but] they don't know how many centrifuges are breaking ... they don't know how many are being built, and Iran doesn't have to answer questions."

Meanwhile, Tuesday's elections in the U.S. and the resignation of Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld were greeted Friday by Iran's supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, as a victory for Iran and a show of "public opposition to the U.S.'s war-mongering policies."

Though President Bush's nominee to be the next secretary of Defense, Robert M. Gates, is expected to help set a new course on Iraq, he may also push the Bush administration in a new direction on Iran.

Gates has said that relations with Iran should never be normalized unless the regime gives up its nuclear program and its support for terrorism.

But in an influential 2004 report, Gates argued that Iran's pursuit of nuclear weapons was largely driven by its "persistent sense of insecurity" vis-a-vis regional rivals and its "paramount adversary," the U.S. Gates said that the United States' lack of contact with Iran fueled this insecurity and that dialogue "need not await absolute harmony between the two governments."

*Times staff writers Maggie Farley at the United Nations, Greg Miller and Paul Miller in Washington and Alissa J. Rubin in France contributed to this report.*

<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/world/la-fg-iran11nov11,1,3193191.story>

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Arizona Daily Star (Tucson)  
November 11, 2006

## Israel Missile Strike At Iran Said Possible

By Associated Press

JERUSALEM — The deputy defense minister suggested Friday that Israel might be forced to launch a military strike against Iran's disputed nuclear program — the clearest statement yet of such a possibility from a high-ranking official.

"I am not advocating an Israeli pre-emptive military action against Iran and I am aware of its possible repercussions," Deputy Defense Minister Ephraim Sneh, a former general, said in comments published Friday in The Jerusalem Post. "I consider it a last resort. But even the last resort is sometimes the only resort."

Sneh's comments did not necessarily reflect the view of Israel's government or of Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, said government spokeswoman Miri Eisin.

Olmert, who was to arrive in Washington on Sunday, said he was confident in the U.S. handling of the international standoff over Iran's nuclear program. The Bush administration and other nations say it is a cover for developing atomic weapons, but Tehran says the program is peaceful.

"I have enormous respect for President Bush. He is absolutely committed," Olmert said in an interview on NBC's "Today" show. "I know that America will not allow Iran to possess nuclear weapons because this is a danger to the whole Western world."

The United States and its European allies have proposed a raft of sanctions to try to curb the Iran's nuclear development.

Israel sees Iran as the greatest threat to its survival. Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has called for Israel's destruction, and Israelis do not believe Iran's nuclear program is to develop energy, not arms.

Israel crippled Iraq's atomic program 25 years ago with an airstrike on its unfinished nuclear reactor.

<http://www.azstarnet.com/allheadlines/155472.php>

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Washington Post  
November 11, 2006  
Pg. 15

## **Britain's MI5 Warns Of Rising Terror Threat**

*Spy Agency Aware of 200 Cells, Chief Says*

By Mary Jordan, Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, Nov. 10 -- British spies are watching 1,600 people in 200 cells believed to be plotting terrorist acts in Britain or overseas, according to the head of Britain's domestic spy agency.

"More and more people are moving from passive sympathy towards active terrorism," said Eliza Manningham-Buller, director general of the MI5 intelligence agency. The spy chief, who rarely speaks publicly, delivered her stark assessment Thursday in a speech at the University of London's Queen Mary College. A transcript of her remarks was posted on MI5's Web site Friday.

Manningham-Buller said a growing number of people are plotting to kill others and damage the British economy. The conspirators, she said, are motivated "by a sense of grievance and injustice driven by their interpretation of the history between the West and the Muslim world."

She also described the terrorists' "propaganda machine" as "sophisticated," noting that footage of attacks in Iraq is posted on the Internet within 30 minutes, facilitated by teams that edit the video, translate the audio into many languages and package the material for a global audience. "And, chillingly, we see the results here," she said.

"Young teenagers being groomed to be suicide bombers."

Responding to her remarks, Prime Minister Tony Blair said, "It's a very long and deep struggle, but we have to stand up and be counted for what we believe in and take the fight to those people who want to entice young people into something wicked and violent but utterly futile." He said he agreed with Manningham-Buller's assessment that this terrorist threat would last a generation.

The spy chief said her agency was currently aware of about 30 plots, which "often have links back to al-Qaeda in Pakistan." It is through those links, she said, that al-Qaeda gives "guidance and training to its largely British foot soldiers here on an extensive and growing scale."

Earlier this week, a British court sentenced to life in prison an al-Qaeda operative who had made a detailed proposal to financiers in Pakistan, according to prosecutors. The operative, Dhiren Barot, 34, had plotted synchronized bomb attacks on U.S. financial institutions, along with London hotels and other sites in Britain.

U.S. intelligence officials have not publicly estimated the number of terrorist cells they are watching. In September, however, President Bush delivered a speech in which he detailed eight plots that had been thwarted as a result of intelligence gleaned from detainees in the U.S. military prison at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Manningham-Buller's motivation for publicly airing her assessment was unclear. Some analysts suggested the move could be seen as a plea for more funding or for intelligence tips; others saw the speech as a way to recruit more agents.

Staffing at MI5 has increased 50 percent to 2,800 since the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, and it will continue to grow, Manningham-Buller said. More than 6 percent of MI5 personnel are ethnic minorities, she added. The agency has actively recruited Muslims and other minorities.

But Manningham-Buller also painted a picture of an overstretched agency that has to make daily decisions about "whom to follow, whose telephone lines need listening to," and what seized evidence needs to be analyzed first. She emphasized that the first al-Qaeda-related plot against Britain was discovered and disrupted in November 2000, long before the Iraq war started. But she also said that videotaped statements of British suicide bombers made it clear that they are motivated by "perceived worldwide and long-standing injustices against Muslims," including their interpretation of British foreign policy as "anti-Muslim," particularly in Iraq and Afghanistan.

She also warned that many countries are facing a new terrorist threat and specifically mentioned Spain, France, Canada and Germany. While terrorists were currently using homemade improvised explosive devices, she said, "tomorrow's threat may include the use of chemicals, bacteriological agents, radioactive materials and even nuclear technology."

*Staff researcher Robert E. Thomason in Washington contributed to this report.*

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/11/10/AR2006111000138.html>

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Washington Times

November 12, 2006

Pg. 6

## **U.S., Pyongyang Officials May Meet Soon, Report Says**

TOKYO (AP) -- The United States and North Korea may hold talks in New York as early as this week aimed at working toward the resumption of six-nation discussions on Pyongyang's nuclear program, a newspaper reported yesterday.

Citing unidentified sources familiar with U.S.-North Korea affairs, Japan's Mainichi newspaper reported that officials from the two countries will discuss, among other issues, financial sanctions imposed on North Korea. Tony Fratto, a White House spokesman, said he was not aware of any plans for a meeting. A State Department spokesman, Kurtis Cooper, said he could not comment on the report.

Last year, Washington claimed that Banco Delta Asia SARL -- a bank in the Chinese territory of Macao -- was being used by North Korea for money-laundering activities. The Bush administration banned transactions between the bank and American financial institutions.

Earlier this month, the State Department said North Korea would get a chance to seek access to its frozen overseas bank accounts when the six-nation negotiations resume.

North Korea agreed to return to the talks -- involving the two Koreas, the United States, China, Japan and Russia -- following its test of a nuclear weapon on Oct. 9, a move that triggered international outrage and economic sanctions. No date has yet been set for their resumption.

North Korea, which claims its nuclear ambitions are aimed at deterring U.S. attacks, has boycotted the nuclear talks since November 2005 when the U.S. Treasury Department imposed economic sanctions on the country.

U.S. and North Korean officials had a direct meeting in Beijing on Oct. 31, which the North said at the time led to their decision to return to the six-nation talks.

Meanwhile, top South Korean officials yesterday decided against fully participating in a U.S.-led program to stop and search ships in international waters to prevent the movement of weapons of mass destruction, a press report stated.

Washington has said it wants South Korea to expand its participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative following the North's nuclear test and a U.N. Security Council resolution banning weapons trade with the North. South Korea has only been an observer to the program out of concern its direct participation in stopping and searching North Korean ships could lead to armed clashes with its volatile neighbor.

The decision yesterday will become official after a formal government review process and a report to President Roh Moo-hyun, Yonhap news agency reported, citing unidentified participants in the session involving Prime Minister Han Myung-sook, key security officials and ruling party leaders.

<http://www.washtimes.com/world/20061112-122236-1589r.htm>

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New York Times  
November 13, 2006  
Pg. 15

## **Iran Criticizes Security Council Over Threat Of Sanctions**

By Nazila Fathi

TEHRAN, Nov. 12 — President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad on Sunday described efforts by the United Nations Security Council to impose sanctions on Iran as “disgraceful.”

“It is disgraceful that the Security Council, which should be the defender of nations’ security and rights, creates cases against countries that seek to produce nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes and threatens them,” he said, addressing the general assembly of the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace, which was founded in 1999 to promote peace and development and now has 39 members. It is meeting in Tehran.

The five permanent members of the Security Council — Britain, France, the United States, China and Russia — are scheduled, along with Germany, to resume talks Monday on a European draft resolution that would impose sanctions on Iran for refusing to halt its uranium enrichment program.

Iran contends that its nuclear program is peaceful and that its aim is to produce fuel for its nuclear power plants.

Mr. Ahmadinejad accused the United Nations of applying a double standard for not objecting to development of unconventional weapons by Britain, the United States and Israel. He said the nuclear-armed countries sought to deny the right of other countries to produce nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes because they feared they could lose their monopoly over the technology.

“They are afraid that independent countries, such as the Islamic Republic, would not let them maintain their monopoly over nuclear fuel,” he said.

Iran’s chief nuclear negotiator, Ali Larijani, returned from Moscow on Sunday after a series of talks with Russian officials. Russia is urging the other five countries that are discussing the sanctions to resume talks with Iran.

Mr. Larijani said Friday in Moscow that Iran would not halt its program and that sanctions would not harm it, the ISNA news agency reported. He also said, commenting on the results of the American elections, that he believed that the Democrats would adopt a softer approach toward Iran over its nuclear program to avoid more tension.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/11/13/world/middleeast/13iran.html>

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Los Angeles Times  
November 13, 2006

## **Nuclear Deals Said To Be Thwarted**

By Times Wire Reports

The Czech secret service disrupted three attempts last year by North Korea to purchase equipment needed for nuclear weapons production, Czech media reported.

"Last year our service halted three export deals headed for North Korea, in particular special machine tools, their components and spare parts," a secret service spokesman, Jan Subrt, told the CTK news agency.

North Korea is said to have been looking to buy special machine tools that would enable it to produce small nuclear weapons.

Pyongyang conducted its first nuclear test last month.

<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/world/la-fg-briefs13.nov13.1.2821727.story>

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Houston Chronicle  
November 13, 2006

## **S. Korea Balks At Taking New Measures Against N. Korea**

By Jae-Soon Chang, Associated Press

SEOUL, South Korea — South Korea balked today at participating in a U.S.-led plan that foresees intercepting North Korean ships suspected of carrying supplies for the regime's nuclear and missile weapons programs.

Seoul, worried that stopping and searching ships could lead to armed clashes with the North, also insisted it is already doing enough to prevent weapons proliferation by Pyongyang, which detonated a nuclear weapon on Oct. 9. South Korea is finalizing a report on how it would carry out the U.N. sanctions slapped on North Korea in response to the nuclear test.

Park In-kook, a deputy foreign minister, said Seoul already participated in various regimes to control weapons of mass destruction, and wouldn't formally join the U.S.-led Proliferation Security Initiative, a campaign aimed largely at stopping North Korean weapons traffic by sea.

However, the South will continue to hold on regular humanitarian aid to the North, said Lee Kwan-se, a Unification Ministry official. Seoul suspended the aid in July after North Korea test-launched a series of missiles over international objections.

Lee also said South Korea will suspend its subsidies for a tourism program at the North's Diamond Mountain resort. Those subsidies are believed to be relatively small and intended simply to fund trips by those — mainly students — who can't afford the expensive, multi-day tours.

South Korea's report to the U.N. sanctions committee on how it would carry out the resolution unanimously adopted after the North's nuclear test was expected to be submitted today.

The resolution bans the sale of major arms to North Korea and calls for inspection of cargo entering and leaving the country. It also calls for the freezing of assets of businesses supplying the North's nuclear and ballistic weapons programs, as well as restrictions on sales of luxury goods, and travel bans on Pyongyang officials.

Park said today that the South would ban travel by those North Korean officials named by the U.N. committee.

Seoul has participated in the U.S.-led ship interdiction program known as the Proliferation Security Initiative, or PSI, only as an observer.

The two Koreas are still technically at war, as the 1950-53 Korean War ended in a truce, not a peace treaty. But their relations have warmed since the first, and only, summit of their leaders in 2000, with Seoul pursuing engagement rather than confrontation under the so-called sunshine policy.

<http://www.chron.com/disp/story.mpl/world/4329977.html>

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REUTERS

## **Al Qaeda seeking nuclear kit for attacks: UK official**

Mon Nov 13, 2006 2:48 PM ET

By Sophie Walker

LONDON (Reuters) - Al Qaeda is trying to acquire the technology that would enable it to use a nuclear device to attack Western targets including Britain, a senior British official said on Monday.

"We know the aspiration is there. We know attempts to gather materials are there, we know that attempts to gather technology are there," the senior Foreign Office official told reporters.

The comments at a briefing came days after the head of Britain's domestic spy agency said Muslim extremists were plotting at least 30 major terrorist attacks in Britain which could involve chemical and nuclear devices.

The Foreign Office official, asked whether there was any doubt that Al Qaeda wants to gather nuclear material for use against Western targets, said: "No doubt at all."

Eliza Manningham-Buller, head of intelligence agency MI5, said last week young British Muslims were being groomed to become suicide bombers and her agents were tracking some 1,600 suspects, most of whom were British-born and linked to al Qaeda in Pakistan.

Britain suffered its worst peacetime attack in July 2005 when four British Islamists blew themselves up on London's transport network, killing 52 commuters and wounding hundreds.

Earlier this month Dhiren Barot, 34, was jailed for a minimum of 40 years for plotting to blow up the New York Stock Exchange and carry out attacks in Britain with gas-filled limousines and a "dirty bomb".

Evidence against him included copious research into explosives, chemicals and radioactive materials.

In a separate ongoing terrorism trial, prosecutors say one of the suspects had told police in an interview that his superior in a Pakistan training camp had asked him to help contact the Russian mafia about buying a nuclear bomb. However Salahuddin Amin, who is accused of plotting conventional bomb attacks in the UK using ammonium nitrate fertilizer, said he did not believe it was a genuine plot and nothing appeared to have developed from the plan. British Prime Minister Tony Blair will focus on the fight against terrorism when he unveils the last package of laws of his premiership in a program to be read to Wednesday by Queen Elizabeth.

(additional reporting by Mike Holden)

[http://today.reuters.com/news/articlenews.aspx?type=newsOne&storyID=2006-11-13T194823Z\\_01\\_L13144061\\_RTRUKOC\\_0\\_US-SECURITY-BRITAIN.xml&WTmodLoc=Home-C2-TopNews-newsOne-2](http://today.reuters.com/news/articlenews.aspx?type=newsOne&storyID=2006-11-13T194823Z_01_L13144061_RTRUKOC_0_US-SECURITY-BRITAIN.xml&WTmodLoc=Home-C2-TopNews-newsOne-2)

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