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Los Angeles Times  
July 1, 2005

## **N. Korea Reportedly Resumes Work On 2 Nuclear Reactors**

*A Japanese daily quotes U.S. sources and says the restart was confirmed by spy satellites.*

By Associated Press

TOKYO — North Korea has resumed the construction of two nuclear reactors suspended under a 1994 agreement with the United States, a Japanese newspaper reported Thursday.

North Korea restarted work on a 50,000-kilowatt reactor in Yongbyon and a 200,000-kilowatt reactor in Taechon — both of which produce plutonium — Japanese daily Nihon Keizai said, quoting unidentified U.S. government and other sources.

Japan's Foreign Ministry said it could not confirm the report.

North Korea had suspended construction of the two reactors under the 1994 deal in exchange for energy aid and two light-water reactors that are less likely to be used in arms development.

The regime in Pyongyang recently "indirectly" notified Washington that it had resumed the construction of the nuclear plants, the Nihon Keizai quoted the sources as saying. The resumption was also confirmed by spy satellites, the paper said.

North Korea asserted in February that it had nuclear weapons and has since made moves that would allow it to harvest more weapons-grade plutonium.

North Korea also said through its official news media in May that it would be preparing to restart the construction.

It is expected to take several years for the reactors to be completed, and the U.S. does not think the latest resumption of construction immediately escalates the nuclear threat from North Korea, the report said.

<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/world/la-fg-norkor1jul01,1,6389600.story>

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Los Angeles Times  
July 2, 2005

## Senate Approves Money For New Nuclear Weapon

*The House has so far resisted funding development of the 'bunker-buster.'*

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration may get another chance to try to develop a ground-penetrating nuclear warhead. The Senate agreed Friday to revive the "bunker-buster" program that Congress last year decided to kill. Administration officials have maintained that the country needs to develop a nuclear warhead that would be capable of destroying deeply buried targets, including bunkers tunneled into solid rock.

But opponents say its benefits are questionable and that such a warhead would cause extensive radiation fallout above ground, killing thousands of people. And they say it may make it easier for a future president to decide to use a nuclear weapon instead of a conventional one.

The Senate voted 53 to 43 early Friday to include \$4 million for research into the feasibility of a bunker-buster nuclear warhead. The House had refused this year to provide the money, so a final decision would have to be worked out between the two chambers.

The money is included in a \$31.2 billion spending measure for the Energy Department and other programs. Last year, Congress killed the program, but the Bush administration asked that it be revived.

Supporters of the program said the \$4 million did not signal development of any new warheads. They contend that the money would be used to see whether a sufficiently hardened casing could be developed for an existing warhead so that it could penetrate the ground before exploding and destroy reinforced underground bunkers.

But Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.), one of Congress' most vocal opponents of the bunker-buster, disagreed. The program "sends the wrong signals to the rest of the world by reopening the nuclear door and beginning the testing and development of a new generation of nuclear weapons," Feinstein said. "A bunker-buster cannot penetrate into the Earth deeply enough to avoid massive casualties and the spewing of millions of cubic feet of radioactive materials into the atmosphere."

In April, a panel of the National Academy of Sciences concluded that a ground-penetrating nuclear device would likely cause the same casualties as a surface burst if the weapons were of the same size.

Such a bomb could cause from several thousand to 1 million casualties, depending on its yield and location, according to the report requested by Congress.

At a congressional hearing this year, Linton Brooks, head of the National Nuclear Security Administration, which oversees nuclear weapons programs, acknowledged that there was no way to avoid significant fallout of radioactive debris from use of a bunker-buster warhead.

He said the administration never intended to suggest "that it was possible to have a bomb that penetrated far enough to trap all fallout. I don't believe the laws of physics will ever let that be true."

Nevertheless, Brooks and Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld have argued that a nuclear weapon that can destroy hardened, deeply buried targets is needed in the U.S. arsenal.

<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/nation/la-na-bunker2jul02.1.6317082.story>

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Los Angeles Times  
July 2, 2005

## N. Korea Wants Retraction Of Rice Comment

By Associated Press

NEW YORK — The United States must withdraw its description of the communist nation as an "outpost of tyranny" and treat Pyongyang as a friend if it wants nuclear talks to resume, a senior North Korean official said Friday.

The State Department confirmed that Joseph DeTrani, the top U.S. official in the six-party talks on North Korea's nuclear program, and James Foster, who is in charge of the department's office of Korean affairs, resumed contact with the North Koreans at a two-day conference on northeast Asian security. DeTrani said it was a good meeting but would not elaborate.

State Department spokesman Sean McCormack said there were no negotiations at the closed meeting.

North Korea's director general of North American affairs, Li Gun, told reporters that the next step was up to the Americans.

Speaking in English, Li said, "We told them to just withdraw the words 'outpost of tyranny.' We demand it."

Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice used the phrase in January.

The multilateral talks — involving North and South Korea, the United States, China, Japan and Russia — have been stalled since June 2004. Since then, North Korea has declared it has nuclear weapons, claiming they are a deterrent against a possible attack by the United States.

<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/world/la-fg-norkor2jul02,1,6848354.story>

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(Editor's Note: Hyperlink for referenced document follows article.)

Washington Post

July 6, 2005

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## **Military Expands Homeland Efforts**

### ***Pentagon to Share Data With Civilian Agencies***

By Bradley Graham, Washington Post Staff Writer

A new Pentagon strategy for securing the U.S. homeland calls for expanded U.S. military activity not only in the air and sea -- where the armed forces have historically guarded approaches to the country -- but also on the ground and in other less traditional, potentially more problematic areas such as intelligence sharing with civilian law enforcement.

The strategy is outlined in a 40-page document, approved last month, that marks the Pentagon's first attempt since the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, to present a comprehensive plan for defending the U.S. homeland.

The document argues that a more "active, layered" defense is needed and says that U.S. forces must be ready to deal not just with a single terrorist strike but also with "multiple, simultaneous" attacks involving mass casualties.

The document does not ask for new legal authority to use military forces on U.S. soil, but it raises the likelihood that U.S. combat troops will take action in the event that civilian and National Guard forces are overwhelmed. At the same time, the document stresses that primary responsibility for domestic security continues to rest with civilian agencies.

"The role of the military within domestic American society, both by law and by history, has been carefully constrained, and there is nothing in our strategy that would move away from that historic principle," said Paul McHale, the Pentagon's assistant secretary for homeland defense.

Still, some of the provisions appear likely to draw concern from civil liberties groups that have warned against a growing military involvement in homeland missions and an erosion of long-established barriers to military surveillance and combat operations in the United States.

The document acknowledges, for instance, plans to team military intelligence analysts with civilian law enforcement to identify and track suspected terrorists. It also recognizes an expanded role for the National Guard in preparing to deal with the aftermath of terrorist attacks. And it asserts the president's authority to deploy ground combat forces on U.S. territory "to intercept and defeat threats."

"It's a mixed message," said Timothy H. Edgar, a national security specialist with the American Civil Liberties Union. "I do see language in the document acknowledging limits on military involvement, but that seems at odds with other parts of the document. They seem to be trying to have it both ways."

The document, titled "Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support," was signed June 24 by acting Deputy Defense Secretary Gordon England and is now a basis for organizing troops, developing weapons and assigning missions. It was released late last week without the sort of formal news conference or background briefing that often accompanies major defense policy statements.

McHale, in an interview, said the new strategy represents a major shift from a reactive mind-set that existed before the 2001 attacks. The emphasis since, he said, has been on pressing U.S. defenses outward to spot and eliminate threats before they reach U.S. territory.

"The strategy's implementation hinges on an active, layered defense in depth that is designed to defeat the most dangerous challenges early, at a safe distance, before they are allowed to mature," the document says.

The assumption of the need to prepare for multiple, simultaneous terrorist attacks, McHale explained, marks a change from previous planning scenarios that had envisioned single strikes. The change is based on what McHale called a "recurring pattern" of attacks around the world by al Qaeda and other terrorist groups.

Under the new strategy, U.S. air and naval forces will continue to improve efforts to scan and patrol approaches to the United States. Some of the moves began immediately after the Sept. 11 attacks. But maritime efforts have lagged airspace measures, and even U.S. air defenses will require further improvement to deal with potential attacks by low-flying cruise missiles and pilotless aircraft, the document notes.

The strategy draws a distinction between the "lead" role that the Pentagon intends to play in bolstering these long-established air and sea missions and the "support" role still envisioned for U.S. land operations.

Legal barriers to sending the armed forces into U.S. streets have existed for more than a century under the Posse Comitatus Act. Enacted in 1878, the law was prompted by the perceived misuse of federal troops after the Civil War to supervise elections in the former Confederate states. Over the years, the law has come to reflect a more general reluctance to involve the military in domestic law enforcement, although its provisions have been amended from time to time to allow some exceptions, including a military role in putting down insurrections, in assisting in drug interdiction work, and in providing equipment, training and advice.

Along with civil liberties groups, many senior Pentagon officials have tended to be wary of seeing troops operate on U.S. soil. Military commanders argue that their personnel are not specifically trained in domestic security, and they worry that homeland tasks could lead to serious political problems.

Still, the Pentagon has established new administrative structures in recent years in recognition of a growing military contribution to homeland defense. It set up the Northern Command in 2002 to oversee military operations in the United States. It created a new assistant secretary for homeland defense. And it designated a one-star general on the Joint Chiefs of Staff to work on the issue.

Additionally, the National Guard has been building small "civil support teams" to provide emergency assistance in the wake of a chemical, biological, nuclear or high-explosive attack. By the end of 2007, 55 of the 22-person teams are due -- at least one for each state and U.S. territory.

The new strategy notes that the Guard "is particularly well suited for civil support missions" because it is "forward deployed in 3,200 communities," exercises routinely with local law enforcement and is accustomed to dealing with communities in times of crisis. Indeed, Guard leaders have welcomed an expanded homeland security role.

But they have also argued for allowing the Guard to retain its overseas combat missions, concerned that a sole focus on civil support would undermine the Guard's ability to serve as a strategic reserve and to fight in future wars.

The new strategy calls for the development of larger sets of "modular reaction forces" to be staffed by the Guard for dealing with the aftermath of mass-casualty attacks. Officials said the composition of these forces is under discussion as part of this year's Quadrennial Defense Review, a Pentagon-wide reassessment of missions, weapons and forces.

But the homeland defense strategy also explicitly rejects the idea of dedicating these additional Guard forces to the civil support mission, saying they will remain "dual mission in nature."

In the area of intelligence, the strategy speaks of developing "a cadre" of Pentagon terrorism specialists and of deploying "a number of them" to "interagency centers" for homeland defense and counterterrorism -- a reference to new teaming arrangements with the FBI and other domestic law enforcement agencies. The document notes that this represents a significant departure from the Cold War when Pentagon analysts worked mostly with the State Department and the intelligence community to combat the Soviet Union.

"The move toward a domestic intelligence capability by the military is troubling," said Gene Healy, a senior editor at the Cato Institute, a nonprofit libertarian policy research group in Washington.

"The last time the military got heavily involved in domestic surveillance, during the Vietnam War era, military intelligence kept thousands of files on Americans guilty of nothing more than opposing the war," Healy said. "I don't think we want to go down that road again."

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/07/05/AR2005070501669.html>

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## **Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support**

Department of Defense

Washington, D.C.

June 2005

<http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jun2005/d20050630homeland.pdf>

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Los Angeles Times

July 7, 2005

## **Iran Seeks Permission To Test Nuclear Equipment**

Iran has asked the United Nations' nuclear watchdog to let it break U.N. seals and test atomic equipment that has been mothballed under an agreement with three European Union powers, a senior Iranian official said.

A U.S. official said it appeared that Tehran wanted to violate its pledge to suspend all activities linked to the production of enriched-uranium fuel, which can be used in power plants or arms. But Mohammed Saeedi, the deputy chief of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization, said the test did not mean lifting the suspension.

<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/world/la-fg-briefs7.2jul07,1,5299473..story>

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