

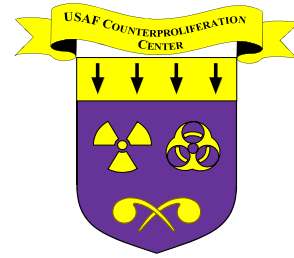
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USAF COUNTERPROLIFERATION CENTER

# CPC OUTREACH JOURNAL

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Washington Times  
February 12, 2001  
Pg. 1

## **North Korea Continues Military Buildup**

By Bill Gertz, The Washington Times

North Korea is continuing to build up its military forces and has shown few signs of matching diplomatic and military overtures offered by South Korea and the United States, according to U.S. military and intelligence officials.

The Pentagon has no plans to reduce the 37,000 troops based in South Korea until it sees clear signs that the North Korean military is reducing its hair-trigger force posture, said a senior military official.

"I don't see reducing numbers until we get confidence-building measures with the North Koreans," the official said in an interview with The Washington Times. "Until we can get real verifiable confidence-building measures which move them back off the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone), and increase warning time, I don't see changing it."

The official spoke before the signing of a major agreement Thursday between North and South Korea to build a rail line between Seoul and Pyongyang, the North Korean capital. Still, the military official noted, North Korea has refused to match most of the proposals and actions of the South Koreans aimed at reducing tensions.

"The South Koreans have completely cleared the mines off their side [of the DMZ] and are ready to go, and the North Koreans haven't done anything," the official said. "They just finished a set of meetings last week to negotiate the conditions of this passage through the DMZ, but we haven't seen real action there."

North Korea also has rejected a series of steps aimed at reducing tensions, such as communications lines between military command headquarters, an exchange of observers and notification of military exercises.

North Korea on Saturday notified South Korea that it was postponing implementation of Thursday's agreement for "administrative reasons," the Associated Press quoted an official at Seoul's Defense Ministry as saying today.

The railway agreement calls for setting up a limited communications hot line between commanders overseeing construction of a 250-yard-wide corridor through the DMZ where the rail line and four-lane highway will pass.

CIA Director George J. Tenet told a Senate hearing on Wednesday that "the North Korean military appears for now to have halted its near-decade-long slide in military capabilities" and is expanding its short- and medium-range missile arsenal. **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010212north.htm>

Washington Post  
February 12, 2001  
Pg. 3

## **Missile Defense Is Still Just A Pie In The Sky**

By Roberto Suro, Washington Post Staff Writer

As the Bush administration takes the first steps toward carrying out its campaign promise of a global missile defense, a stark reality is setting in: Bush's initiative carries heavy upfront costs -- budgetary, political and diplomatic -- but the benefits to American security and foreign policy lay far off in the future.

During last year's election campaign, President Bush repeatedly criticized the Clinton administration's missile defense plans as inadequate, and he promised to build a larger, more complex shield. But there is virtually no chance that this expanded system can be in place before Bush leaves the White House, according to Pentagon documents and military experts. **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010212missile.htm>

USA Today  
February 12, 2001  
Pg. 3

## **Official: Bin Laden More High-Tech Than U.S.**

Osama bin Laden, the Saudi exile wanted for allegedly planning the bombing of two U.S. embassies in Africa in 1998, has better communications technology than the United States, the director of the National Security Agency said. Gen. Mike Hayden said in an interview to be broadcast Tuesday on 60 Minutes II that bin Laden was able to mount the almost simultaneous bombings because he has more resources.

Washington Times  
February 11, 2001  
Pg. 11

## **Cole Bombing Arrest Reported Near In Yemen**

SANAA, Yemen - U.S. and Yemeni investigators are close to arresting the main suspect in the bombing of American warship USS Cole, the Yemen Observer reported yesterday.

A knowledgeable source revealed to the Yemen Observer that the security forces are closer than ever to arresting Mohammed Omar Harazi, considered the top suspect in the USS Cole bomb attack, the Yemeni weekly said.

Mr. Harazi, one of three suspects still at large, has been identified by Yemeni officials as the man who issued the orders for the suicide attack that killed 17 American sailors and crippled the U.S. destroyer in the southern Yemeni port of Aden.

Yemen is already holding six main suspects and a dozen others in connection with the attack. Some are said to be Islamic militants.

Newsweek  
February 19, 2001  
Pg. 32

## **Danger: Terror Ahead**

### ***Osama bin Laden's network is growing. So is the danger to Americans. A NEWSWEEK investigation***

By Mark Hosenball and Evan Thomas

American counterterrorism experts have been hunting Osama bin Laden for years. They have spent millions of dollars, countless man-hours and considerable diplomatic capital in order to track down the mastermind blamed, indirectly or directly, for terrorist incidents ranging from last fall's suicide attack on the USS Cole to the 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings in Africa.

Last week CIA Director George Tenet told the Senate Intelligence Committee that bin Laden's global terror network is "the most immediate and serious threat" to U.S. national security.

So it may seem more than a little strange that, only a few weeks before Tenet's testimony, a NEWSWEEK reporter sat down with one of bin Laden's alleged associates in the comfort of a London hotel coffee shop. Yasser el-Sirri, a slight wiry man with a full beard, was genial and relaxed. He openly boasted that the Egyptian government had sentenced him to death for various crimes of terrorism. He denied U.S. charges that he raised money and recruited operatives for bin Laden, but he cheerfully confirmed that he was close to some of bin Laden's most feared henchmen. And he admitted that he has recently received—and made public through an entity he operates called the Islamic Observation Center—messages from "people who are close" to bin Laden.

#### **An Open Holy War**

Yasser el-Sirri is only one of several bin Laden associates who hides in plain sight, openly working to support a holy war against America. Intelligence services often prefer to keep suspects out in the open, where they can be watched, rather than driving them underground. And it is true, as America's top spies have long proclaimed, that we rarely hear about their victories—the terrorist attacks quietly thwarted by close coordination between the United States and its allies. Still, bin Laden's fast-moving international network seems to be outpacing international efforts to destroy it. There is an uneasy feeling in the upper levels of the U.S. government that the threat posed by bin Laden is growing—and coming ever closer to home.

**FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010212danger.htm>

Time  
February 19, 2001  
Pg. 18

#### **Notebook**

## **U.S. And Russia Team Up To Hunt Down Bin Laden**

By Elaine Shannon and Massimo Calabresi, Washington

The FBI, CIA and Russia's Federal Security Service (FSB), formerly the KGB, have joined forces to try to corral terrorist Osama bin Laden. FSB Chief Nikolai Patrushev has offered to mine his agency's sources inside Afghanistan for information.

"The Russians have unmatched capabilities there as far as human intelligence goes," says a terrorism specialist. U.S. officials hope to use the pooled data to track and extradite bin Laden lieutenants who venture abroad. But the fledgling U.S.-Russian partnership is fragile, since cold war suspicions die hard. Washington balks at Moscow's efforts to blame bin Laden for the Chechnya uprising.

And, says a U.S. official, the Russians fear "we are exploiting the bin Laden bogeyman" to gain a foothold in nations on Afghanistan's northern border. Despite that, Russians are investigating reports out of Aden that before the U.S.S. Cole was bombed, its attackers possessed containers with Cyrillic lettering.

Some investigators theorize that the containers held Soviet-made military high explosives from stockpiles abandoned by South Yemen's deposed Marxist regime or Soviet occupation forces in Afghanistan.

New York Times  
February 11, 2001

## Revisiting The Iraq Sanctions

A decade after he directed the victory of the United States and its allies in the Persian Gulf war, Colin Powell faces the difficult task of revitalizing the international effort to prevent Iraq from rearming. When he makes his first trip to the Middle East as secretary of state later this month, General Powell will essentially need to reinvent the rules for dealing with Iraq by enlisting the aid of regional leaders in tightening the arms embargo on Baghdad while simultaneously relaxing other trade sanctions. He will then have to gain the support of the United Nations Security Council for the revised approach.

This page has strongly supported Washington's efforts over the last 10 years to prevent Saddam Hussein from regaining the military might to threaten his neighbors. When diplomatic pressure failed, we endorsed the use of American air strikes to force Iraqi compliance with United Nations arms control measures. Thwarting Mr. Hussein's ambition to rebuild his military forces must remain the central goal of American policy.

But it has become clear in recent months that the array of sanctions that the Security Council imposed on Iraq in the early 1990's has been rapidly weakening as Arab and Muslim countries grow impatient with the restrictions and two permanent members of the Council, Russia and France, press to ease Baghdad's isolation. Recent weeks have seen a rapid deterioration. Commercial flights to Iraq with uninspected cargo have resumed and Mr. Hussein has obtained billions of dollars in revenue from illicit oil sales that he can use to start rebuilding his capacity to develop nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Because of Iraqi intransigence and the lingering divisions on the Security Council, no arms inspectors have set foot in Iraq since 1998.

The world needs a more clearly defined and enforceable strategy. To be effective, the policy must have the active support of Iraq's neighbors in the region, many of which want to relieve the hardships on the Iraqi people that have accompanied the sanctions. The continuing stalemate between Israel and the Palestinians has added to Arab restiveness. **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010212revisiting.htm>

Christian Science Monitor  
February 9, 2001

## Russia As Nuclear Garbageman?

*On Feb. 22, Duma considers plan to allow import of radioactive waste for profit, as public objects.*

By Fred Weir, Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW -- It's a dirty job, but the country could get rich doing it, say supporters of a draft law that could turn Russia into the world's biggest importer of nuclear waste.

It's a catastrophe in the making, counter environmentalists and other critics, who say the idea of taking in other countries' radioactive garbage is just a scheme to turn a quick profit and could lead to nuclear accidents.

At issue is legislation, facing a second reading in the Duma on Feb. 22, that would legalize the import of spent fuel from foreign nuclear reactors to be treated and stored in Russian facilities. The proposal appears to be on the fast track to approval, after passing its first reading in December by 319 to 38 votes. Bills require three readings in the Duma, the lower house, before being taken up by the Federation Council.

The Ministry of Atomic Energy, known as MinAtom, claims the plan could reap \$21 billion over the next decade, vault Russia into first place in the burgeoning global nuclear-services industry, and provide cash to clean up radioactive hot spots - ecological disaster zones from the Soviet era.

"Our aim is to make Russia competitive in one of the most lucrative high-tech industries," says Yury Bepalko, spokesman for MinAtom, a vast empire that controls Russia's 29 civilian atomic power reactors, most nuclear-related scientific work and also many aspects of military research and weapons production. "We have the technology and the necessary facilities, but we need fresh sources of income."

Mr. Bepalko says he expects the legislation to be passed and importation to begin before year's end.

MinAtom has recently sold Russian atomic power stations to Iran and India, and is eagerly eyeing the Chinese market, where plans call for building up to 20 nuclear power stations at a cost of \$50 billion in coming decades. "Russia must be able to provide the full service to prospective customers in this highly competitive field, including storage and reprocessing of spent fuel," says Alexander Kosarikov, a Duma deputy with the pro-Kremlin Unity party. "And why not? Russian nuclear products are reliable, safe, popular and comparatively cheap."  
**FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/s20010212russia.htm>

Baltimore Sun  
February 9, 2001

## **Hitting Missile With A Missile?**

***Bush policy: Weapons system to counter rogue states carries high costs up front, but might work.***

NATIONAL MISSILE defense is a costly idea that might work. It was tentatively endorsed by the Clinton administration, enthusiastically embraced by the Bush campaign and deserves further study. Unfortunately, it looms as centerpiece of the emerging Bush foreign policy. The program sprang from a committee chaired by Donald H. Rumsfeld that concluded the CIA had underestimated the time in which rogue states might be able to hit the United States with long-range missiles. Naming Mr. Rumsfeld defense secretary was President Bush's way of signaling his commitment to missile defense. The shield would consist of rockets to shoot a few hostile missiles down in space. It would not defend against Russia, with which the United States has had an anti-ballistic missile treaty since 1972 banning such a thing. It is promised not to defend against China, although Beijing fears otherwise. President Clinton in September wisely deferred to his successor a decision on building radar for it in the Aleutian Islands. This would aim at North Korea, whose regime was regarded as "irrational," and therefore impervious to an overwhelming U.S. deterrent. Since then, the administration opened discussions with North Korea, the conclusion of which Mr. Clinton also deferred to Mr. Bush. The implication is that the dictator Kim Jong Il is less irrational than previously supposed. He offered to abandon long-range missile development if we would launch his communications satellites. The Clinton bill for national missile defense would have cost \$36 billion over 20 years. That scale may explain why President Bush, who campaigned for more military spending, said the Pentagon must restrain its wish list. The diplomatic cost is higher. Mr. Rumsfeld tried to sell the idea at a two-day meeting of security experts in Munich. He got across to Europeans that Washington is serious, which is not the same as receiving support. Elsewhere, Russia and China denounce it. Defense analysts fear it will torpedo arms control agreements. There are two reasons not to want to pay these costs up front: (1) The program assumes both the need and effectiveness will arrive by 2005. To date, no test has worked. (2) Congress, troubled by the arguments, is not guaranteed to appropriate the funds. The purpose of this diplomacy is to get these ducks in a row, to convince allies, Russia and China that the U.S. missile plan would be good for them. The administration has given itself a tough assignment.

Washington Post  
February 13, 2001  
Pg. 17

## **Russia Plans For Arms Talks**

MOSCOW -- Russia pledged a "constructive" approach to arms talks, including the sensitive issue of U.S. plans to build a missile defense shield.

German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer, visiting Moscow, said the Russian stance would improve international relations.

Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov also said he hoped to use a forthcoming meeting with Secretary of State Colin L. Powell to discuss Washington's concerns over Moscow's foreign policy.

Russia, backed by China, opposes U.S. plans for a missile shield, which Washington says is intended to guard against strikes by "rogue states" such as North Korea, Iran and Iraq. Moscow says Russia is the shield's prime target. Germany and other European countries are also skeptical over the plan.

"Russia will act constructively in talks on strategic weapons and missile defense systems in the interests of preserving and strengthening international stability," Ivanov told a news conference after talks with Fischer. Fischer, who is to meet President Vladimir Putin today, said international stability still rests to a great extent on the United States and Russia.

"We were therefore very happy here to note such a constructive approach . . . to all aspects of anti-missile defenses," Fischer said. He is due to visit Washington next week.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher was asked if the United States had detected any flexibility from Russia. "I'm not sure that we've heard anything new. At this stage, I wouldn't expect to," he told a news briefing.

--Reuters

Washington Post  
February 13, 2001  
Pg. 7

## **Powell Seeks Meeting With Soviets**

Determined to overcome Russia's objections to a U.S. missile defense, Secretary of State Colin L. Powell wants to arrange a meeting with Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov to tell him the program is in everyone's interest.

State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said Powell and Ivanov were trying to set up a meeting during Powell's trip to the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and Europe that will begin on Feb. 23.

Wall Street Journal  
February 13, 2001

## **Bush Seeks Energy Department Cutbacks On Budget For Nuclear-Weapons Program**

By John D. McKinnon, Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON -- President Bush is talking tough these days on defense, while privately proposing cuts in a program intended to ensure the reliability of the nation's nuclear arsenal, according to people familiar with the proposal.

In recent days, Mr. Bush's budget office has suggested reducing the Energy Department's budget for stewardship of the nuclear-weapons stockpile by about \$180 million, or 3.6%, according to people familiar with the proposal. The \$5 billion program, which uses powerful computer models and other sophisticated techniques to make sure the nation's aging nuclear weapons still work, is designed to take the place of real nuclear tests, which are no longer conducted as a matter of U.S. policy.

Overall, the new administration is proposing about \$1 billion in cuts at the Energy Department, which came under harsh criticism in Congress during the Clinton administration for lax security at its weapons facilities and big cost overruns in its contamination-cleanup efforts.

Some members of Congress have advocated more spending for the department, not only for security, but also for upgrading nuclear-weapons research and development plants.

A spokesman for Mr. Bush's budget office declined to comment. Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham has been fighting the proposals, according to people familiar with the matter.

**FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010213seeks.htm>

Washington Post  
February 13, 2001  
Pg. 17

## **Iraq Resumes Flights To Syria**

BAGHDAD, Iraq -- Iraq's state-owned airline resumed scheduled flights to Syria after a break of more than two decades, airport sources said.

An Iraqi Airways jumbo jet took off on the first scheduled flight to Damascus since 1980, when ties between the two countries were severed at the start of the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war, in which Syria backed Iran.

The new service brought to three the number of countries with which Iraq has regular air links, despite U.N. sanctions. Egypt and Jordan already have scheduled flights to Baghdad.

Syria recently lifted restrictions on its citizens traveling to Iraq.

The breakthrough in relations between the two countries, which are ruled by rival branches of the Baath Party, followed an Iraqi diplomatic campaign seeking Arab and international support for ending the U.N. sanctions stemming from its August 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

--Reuters

New York Times  
February 13, 2001

## **Jihad Inc. Finds A Business In Terrorism**

By Alan Feuer

When the business was just a start-up, the boss had the first office on the left as you entered the eight- or nine-room headquarters on McNimr Street in downtown Khartoum, Sudan.

When people arrived for appointments, they checked in with his secretary, who sat at a desk outside his door. When he went on a business trip, he called the travel office, which arranged for his plane tickets and the visas he needed to go abroad.

While terrorists may be known for exporting chaos and mayhem, the international group that prosecutors say is run by Osama bin Laden emerged last week in the first two days of testimony at the trial in the American Embassy bombings in East Africa as a sleek and highly organized outfit in fairly good corporate trim.

According to a witness who once ran its payroll, the group, known as Al Qaeda (Arabic for the Base), was a model of efficiency, complete with a finance committee, a network of profitable business ventures, even an in-house newspaper published by a man called Abu Musab Reuter by his peers.

The portrait of Al Qaeda as a modern-day corporation was painted in Federal District Court in Manhattan by Jamal Ahmed Al-Fadl, who described himself as Mr. bin Laden's former paymaster and the third man to join the terrorist group.

On the witness stand, Mr. Al-Fadl, who left the group in 1996, laid out Al Qaeda's inner structure in detail, explaining who was in charge and how the group earned money.

The emir, or chief executive, was Mr. bin Laden, the witness said. Under him was a body called the Shura Council, a panel of a dozen or so top aides who, according to Mr. Al-Fadl, discussed pressing matters as a group because they had "more experience about jihad," or holy wars.

The organization was divided into specialized committees, Mr. Al-Fadl said. A military committee oversaw war training and weapons purchases; a finance committee ran the group's corporate holdings; an Islamic study committee issued rulings on religious law; and a media committee published the group's daily newspaper, Nashrat al Akhbar.

There was also a travel department, where "if you want to travel they give you passport," Mr. Al-Fadl testified.

While much has been written about Al Qaeda's military wing — its terrorist training camps in Afghanistan, for example, where recruits were taught to use C-4 explosives and rocket-propelled grenades — Mr. Al-Fadl provided new details about the group's extensive network of companies.

The first of these, the witness said, was a business called Wadi al-Aqiq, a corporate shell that operated in Sudan and that Mr. Al-Fadl said was the "mother of other companies." But as Al Qaeda solidified its position in Sudan, he said, other business ventures followed.

There was the Ladin International Company, an import-export concern; Taba Investment, a currency trading firm; Hijra Construction, which built bridges and roads; and the Themar al-Mubarak Company, which grew sesame, peanuts and white corn for the group on a farm near Ed Damazin, Sudan.

At the farm, Al Qaeda also provided its members with refresher courses in light weapons and explosives, Mr. Al-Fadl said.

Al Qaeda not only had an officelike structure, the witness said, it also had office politics. Mr. Al-Fadl, who is Sudanese, said the terrorist group paid him about \$300 a month. But his co-workers, he said, particularly Egyptians, received higher salaries.

"Some people, they got more," he testified. "Some people, they got less."

The group ran an international trading company that dealt in commodities like sugar and palm oil. It was from these transactions that a disgruntled Mr. Al-Fadl took \$110,000 in illicit commissions and kickbacks. He was eventually caught, and, fearing for his life, left the group in 1996 after working there for nearly a decade. He fled into the arms of American investigators at an unidentified United States embassy.

Al Qaeda's money — and there was lots of it, Mr. Al-Fadl said without giving an exact amount — was held in a web of bank accounts in Europe, Asia and Sudan.

There was an account under the name Osama bin Laden in Bank Shaml in Khartoum, and at least three more under other names in three other Sudanese banks, he said. There were also accounts, he said, in Hong Kong and Malaysia and at Barclays Bank in London.

Like any successful business, Al Qaeda had its experts. A man named Abu Anas al-Liby, the witness said, was the resident computer wizard. Another man, Abu Khalid el-Masry, specialized in maintaining battle tanks, he said.

A third man, Abu Muaz el-Masry, the witness said, had an unlikely specialty: he was Al Qaeda's in-house interpreter of dreams.

"If anyone got dream and he believes that dream could become true," Mr. Al-Fadl said, "he go and tell him."

"Abu Muaz, he got great experience to tell the people what the dream going to be, and he's a scholar for that."

Korea Times

February 13, 2001

## **Future Of TCOG Uncertain**

The existing channel of three-way consultations between South Korea, Japan and the United States is likely to face an overhaul as the Bush administration is inclined to reshape the current channel of coordination on North Korea policies, officials here said yesterday.

In fact, the fate of the dialogue channel, dubbed the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG), is at stake because officials of the present U.S. administration don't endorse the name, as it was set under the Clinton administration.

In principle, South Korean Foreign Affairs-Trade Minister Lee Jung-binn and U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell agreed to create a new bilateral channel of dialogue, headed by assistant minister-level officials during a meeting in Washington last week, with its first meeting tentatively set for next month in Seoul.

"However, we need to launch further negotiations on whether to hold a three-way meeting with Japan following a bilateral meeting or invite Japan to the next occasion," a Foreign Affairs-Trade Ministry official said.

Officials here didn't rule out the possibility that if the Seoul-Washington channel is shifted into high gear, the three-way dialogue of assistant minister-level officials might substantially lose the significance of its existence, with Japan being sidelined as a partner of dialogue regarding North Korea issues.

There is also the possibility that Japan might be allowed to join the Seoul-Washington talks on a case-by-case basis, they said.

However, they said that the three-way consultation channel would be maintained, although the name and specifics of its operation might be changed.

Washington Post

February 13, 2001

Pg. 21

## **Is This Shield Necessary?**

By Samuel R. Berger

In the first weeks of the Bush administration, national missile defense has risen to the top of the national security agenda. Having wrestled with this issue over the last years of the Clinton administration, I believe it would be a



mistake to proceed pell-mell with missile defense deployment as though all legitimate questions about the system had been answered. They have not.

While the United States maintains strength unmatched in the world, the vulnerability of the American people to attack here at home by weapons of mass destruction is greater than ever. Dealing with our vulnerability to chemical, biological and nuclear weapons requires an ambitious, robust, comprehensive strategy.

But 20 years and tens of billions of dollars later, national missile defense is still a question-ridden response to the least likely of the threats posed by these weapons: a long-range ballistic missile launched by an outlaw nation.

President Clinton last year decided to continue research and development of national missile defense, but deferred a decision on deployment. In part, this was based on a judgment that we do not yet know whether it will work reliably. The Bush administration should reject arbitrary deadlines and, as part of Secretary Rumsfeld's laudable defense review, take a fresh look at the overall threat we face.

Without question we need to broaden America's defenses against weapons of mass destruction. But plunging ahead with missile defense deployment before critical questions are answered is looking through the telescope from the wrong end: from the perspective of bureaucratically driven technology rather than that of the greatest vulnerabilities of the American people.

President Reagan's global shield (SDI) has evolved into a more limited system aimed at defeating long-range missiles launched not by a major nuclear rival but by an irrational leader of a hostile nation, particularly North Korea, Iraq or Iran. Its premise is that an aggressive tyrant such as Saddam Hussein is less likely to be deterred than were the leaders of the Soviet Union by the prospect that an attack on us or our friends would provoke devastating retaliation. **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010213shield.htm>

Wall Street Journal  
February 12, 2001  
Pg. 27

## **A Scrap Of Paper Thwarts Defense**

By Robert L. Bartley

An editor thinks of decades as running news stories. The 1990s were the Clinton decade; the story was presidential character. The 1980s were the Reagan decade; the story was supply-side economics. The 1970s, in my mind, will be forever linked with the story of arms control.

Amid the peace and prosperity of the 2000s, it's hard to recall the turmoil of the '70s -- Vietnam, Watergate, rampant inflation, the energy crisis, "malaise," the Iranian hostage crisis. Above all, the Soviet Union was on the march, outstripping the U.S. in missiles, defeating American arms via its Vietnamese proxy, intervening in Africa, supporting a Cuban proxy in South America, invading Afghanistan outright. Serious people plausibly speculated that the West was in terminal decline and communism was the next wave of history.

The occasion for these reminiscences is "defense week" proclaimed by the new Bush administration. The president's centerpiece promise is to build a defense against ballistic missile attack; this is where I came in. For me, the arms control story started with the great ABM debate of 1969. The Safeguard missile defense was approved by a tiebreaking vote in the U.S. Senate, but in the end merely served as a bargaining chip. The 1972 ABM Treaty stopped national missile defense. **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010213scrap.htm>

Los Angeles Times  
February 12, 2001

## **Missile Defense Would Rile The Russian Bear**

By Nina Khrushcheva

Although no Russian leader is banging his shoe on a table in protest, the American quest for a national missile defense system threatens Russia's national defense reforms. Having no desire for a renewed arms race, President Vladimir V. Putin has moved to enlist European opposition to America's plans.

Ten years after communism's end, Russia's defenses and defense strategy are finally being refashioned to meet the needs of the post-Cold War world. Big cuts are coming in military manpower and conventional weapon stockpiles. A restructuring of the armed forces, including the strategic missile forces, is planned. All this comes in the wake of a key change in doctrine: Forty years after President Eisenhower's recognition that nuclear weapons are cheaper than large standing armies, Russia yet again has chosen to rely more strongly on nuclear deterrence for its defense.

Arriving at a remake of the old ruling military doctrine was not easy, which is one reason why Putin does not want to put it at risk. Since 1991, all attempts at military reform in Russia have been preceded by struggles among various military service chiefs. These struggles are animated not only by rivalry and personal ambition but the government's lack of funds. Indeed, a huge part of Russia's military budget is spent on basic needs (really the survival) of military personnel. **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010213missile.htm>

San Diego Union-Tribune  
February 12, 2001

## Morality Through Missile Defense

By James O. Goldsborough, The San Diego Union-Tribune

What is it about Republicans and missile defense? Ever since Ronald Reagan had his vision 18 years ago, the GOP has treated missile defense as if it were the Holy Grail. To deny the quest is sacrilege.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld went to Europe recently to tell the allies that the Bush administration "will develop and deploy a missile defense designed to defend our people and forces against a limited ballistic missile attack."

If some people don't like that, said Rumsfeld, tough. Missile defense, he said, is "a moral issue."

On the contrary, it is a purely political issue, and if Dwight Eisenhower were around he would likely call it a military-industrial issue as well. Missile defense will make a lot of contractors wealthy, but will not make America any more moral than it is today.

The moral argument of missile defense started when Reagan called the nuclear doctrine of mutual assured destruction immoral. Morality would be, said Reagan, if, instead of threatening you with my missiles, I protect myself from your missiles.

Not really. If I have both missiles and missile defenses and you have only missiles, then I gain an advantage. Nothing moral about that. **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010213morality.htm>

New York Times  
February 13, 2001

## Missile-Defense Flaw

To the Editor: Re "Bush in First Step to Shrink Arsenal of U.S. Warheads" (front page, Feb. 9):

President Bush's plans for a national missile defense system will prevent him from making real improvements to our security.

The most serious missile threat to the United States is an unauthorized, accidental or mistaken launching of Russian nuclear weapons. Like the United States, Russia keeps its nuclear forces on hair-trigger alert so it can launch them on warning of an incoming first strike. A false warning from Russia's deteriorating early warning system or a breakdown in its unsteady command and control system could result in a devastating attack on the United States — one much too large for a national missile defense system to cope with.

Our security depends on Russia's removal of its forces from high alert, but Russia will keep its vulnerable land-based missiles on high alert in the face of a missile defense system.

**Lisbeth Gronlund, Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 9, 2001**

*The writer is senior staff scientist, Union of Concerned Scientists.*

**Editor's Note:** The article referred to appeared in the *Current News Early Bird*, February 9, 2001.

Los Angeles Times  
February 14, 2001

## Bush's Foreign Policy Team Is Split On How To Handle Hussein

*Iraq: One side wants to use opposition to attempt to oust leader. The other faction favors revamped sanctions.*

By Robin Wright, Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON--The Bush presidency's foreign policy priorities are still under review, but already the new administration is experiencing its first internal fractures over how to salvage U.S. policy toward Iraq. Two distinct factions are emerging as President Bush's foreign policy team debates the best way to follow through on the administration's pledge to increase pressure on Baghdad, U.S. officials acknowledge. The biggest difference between the two camps involves the depth of U.S. support for controversial opposition forces that are attempting to mobilize Iraqi exiles to oust the regime of President Saddam Hussein. One faction, including representatives of Vice President Dick Cheney's office, the Pentagon and Congress, advocates an aggressive strategy designed to empower the Iraqi National Congress, or INC--the main opposition group--to launch military operations against Hussein. The goal would be to erode the Iraqi leader's power until he is forced, one way or another, from office. INC leaders, who arrived in Washington last week for talks with the new administration and members of Congress, are already boasting of a larger U.S. role in their activities. "We are very confident that the Bush administration is going to help us," Ahmad Chalabi, one of the group's six leaders, said in an interview. "We want to work so we can initiate actions against Saddam on the ground. We're talking about getting more military training and going back into the country, and they've agreed to that." The other administration faction, centered within the State Department, favors a policy of "streamlined" sanctions against Iraq and more modest support for the opposition, limited largely to intelligence, propaganda and aid for displaced Iraqis. **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010214bushs.htm>

Korea Herald  
February 14, 2001

## **Intelligence Chief Lim On Secret Visit To U.S. To Discuss N. Korea Policy**

By Chon Shi-yong, Staff reporter

Lim Dong-won, director general of the National Intelligence Service (NIS), is on a secret trip to the United States for talks with officials there on North Korea, Seoul officials said yesterday.

Lim, who left Seoul Sunday, will stay in the United States until this weekend, the officials said.

"Lim will meet George Tenet, director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and other senior officials during his stay in the United States," a senior official said, speaking on customary condition of anonymity.

The official declined to comment on the purpose of Lim's trip, saying that it is improper to talk about the activities of the chief of a spy agency.

The official also said Lim's trip to the United States has little to do with President Kim Dae-jung's planned trip to Washington next month.

"The groundwork for President Kim's trip to the United States had already been laid by Foreign Minister Lee Jung-binn, who visited Washington Feb. 5-10," the official added.

He said that President Kim's trip to Washington will be made no earlier than mid-March.

"The exact date for a summit between President Kim and U.S. President George W. Bush has yet to be fixed, but it is 100 percent certain that it would take place within next month," the official said.

Kim and Bush agreed in a telephone conversation Jan. 25 that they meet as early as possible in Washington to form a joint stance on North Korea.

President Kim has been promoting a policy of reconciliation with the Communist North, which received support from the Clinton administration.

Bush's inauguration and the Republican takeover of key foreign policy and security posts in Washington have raised concerns that Kim's North Korea policy may face challenges from the all-important ally.

Seoul officials said Lim's trip to the United States is mainly aimed at acquainting Bush's aides with President Kim's approach toward North Korea.

"You should know the fact that Lim is a chief architect of the President's reconciliatory 'sunshine policy' toward North Korea," a top official said.

The official also noted that Lim served as Kim's chief security adviser and unification minister before moving to the NIS, which makes him the "right man" to induce the Republican government to continue to support Seoul's North Korea policy.

New York Times  
February 14, 2001

## **German Sees Russia Bending On Missiles**

By The New York Times

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 — President Vladimir V. Putin and Germany's foreign minister, Joschka Fischer, discussed the proposed American missile defense at a Kremlin meeting today, ending two days of talks that Mr. Fischer said pointed to new Russian flexibility on the notion of a shield against rogue missiles.

Mr. Fischer and Russian officials denied that Germany was acting as an intermediary between Moscow and the new Bush administration, which has made clear its plan to develop the shield in the face of European qualms and fierce Russian opposition.

But Mr. Fischer will be in Washington next week. And after talks with many of the Kremlin's top foreign-policy leaders and the Communist leader of Parliament, each covering the missile-defense plan in depth, it was clear that he would be able to give the White House a detailed view of Russia's objections.

Russia's foreign minister, Igor S. Ivanov, met with Mr. Fischer on Monday and said Russia "will act at negotiations on questions pertaining to strategic offensive weapons and missile defense in a constructive way."

Mr. Fischer went a bit further. "In the end, I think Russia will accept negotiations" on the missile shield, he told reporters.

Korea Herald  
February 14, 2001

## **2 Koreas To Attend Missile Talks In Moscow**

By Shin Yong-bae, Staff reporter

South and North Korea will attend an international meeting on establishing a new global monitoring system to stop missile proliferation in Moscow tomorrow, officials here said yesterday.

"We were told that North Korea had recently informed Russia of its intention to participate in the Global Control System (GCS) meeting," said a Foreign Ministry official.

The Seoul government dispatched an official dealing with arms reduction to Moscow earlier in the day for the expert-level GCS conference, the second of its kind.

Russia invited the two Koreas to the inaugural meeting of the GCS last March. But the North did not participate in the first conference without giving specific reasons.

The Seoul government's decision to participate in the GCS meeting is part of its efforts to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction including missiles.

Diplomatic observers said the North might have changed its attitude to use the conference as an opportunity to spread opposition to the U.S.'s promotion of a missile attack shield system called the National Missile Defense (NMD).

The GCS, which was originally proposed by former Russian President Boris Yeltsin at the 1999 Group of Eight summit in Germany, aims to set new standards for missile technology control.

Russia has pushed for the creation of the multilateral organization dealing with missile non-proliferation to compete with the U.S.-led Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).

Seoul officials said Russia wants the GCS to be under the authority of the United Nations to open its doors wider to interested countries and to ensure its regulations have legal binding unlike the MTCR guidelines.

The MTCR is an organization for only advanced nations with missile technology. The regime bans its 32 member countries from exporting missile technology and parts to non-member countries while allowing a free transfer of them among the members.

South Korea is set to join the MTCR late next month as it reached an agreement with the United States early this year on upgrading Seoul's missile capabilities.

But it is too early to say South Korea will become a member country of the GCS because it is still in the process of planning, ministry officials said.

New York Times On The Web  
February 14, 2001

## **Poll: US Against Retaliatory Attack**

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, 4:12 a.m. ET -- The American public usually rallies behind the government after military strikes retaliating for terrorism, but the picture is a bit different when they are asked about such an action beforehand. More than half of Americans said they oppose launching retaliatory attacks against countries proven to have direct links to terrorist acts, says an Associated Press poll. Men were about evenly split on the question, women opposed by almost 2-to-1.

The United States launched missile attacks against sites in Sudan and Afghanistan in 1998 after two U.S. embassies in East Africa were attacked, and polls indicated the public backed the action by more than 4-to-1. Four men charged in the deadly bombings of the U.S. embassies are now on trial in New York.

An AP poll taken Feb. 7 through Feb. 11 suggests people are a bit more hesitant about a retaliatory strike that could take place in the future.

"I'm really against launching an attack," said Della Coe, a 55-year-old Republican from the Dallas area. "A terrorist act is more the act of a smaller group. The ones who suffer when we retaliate are generally not the ones who carried out the terrorism, but children and family members."

After the October attack on the USS Cole in the port of Aden, Yemen, many politicians called for a response. GOP vice presidential nominee Dick Cheney called for "swift retaliation" if the attackers could be identified. Presidential candidate George W. Bush said there should be "consequences."

Los Angeles Times  
February 13, 2001

## **It's Much Too Absurd To Be Real, So Let's Make 'Star Wars' A Game**

By Robert Scheer

In the spring of 1980, presidential candidate Ronald Reagan took me into his confidence. Leaning back in his seat as we jettied to yet another state primary, he told me he'd been thinking about outer space. To be more precise, about our ability to track "a glove lost by an astronaut that is still circling the Earth up there," and yet our inability to stop missiles "that are coming at us."

While he didn't actually use the words "Star Wars," this was Reagan's first public embrace of a space-based ballistic missile defense, as Frances FitzGerald notes in her definitive book, "Way Out There in the Blue."

Having always liked Reagan, since interviewing him during his first run for governor in 1966, I didn't want to disabuse him of one of his pet ideas. Reagan needed those notions, never grounded in reality but always comforting, like props in a child's fantasy world.

I bring it up now because the new Bush administration is determined to spend \$60 billion on building Reagan's space toy. While I'm as eager as anyone to create monuments to Reagan's memory, why not finally build that training center for high school dropouts in South Los Angeles that he promised as governor? They still need one.

Even carving Reagan's image on Mt. Rushmore next to Teddy Roosevelt and the rest would be cheaper.

One has to respect the nostalgia that grips Republicans when they think of winning the Star Wars for the Gipper. But despite having spent tens of billions already on Star Wars technology, stopping a missile hidden among thousands of cheaply deployed decoys will just not work. This kind of ICBM defense is even sillier in an age where the only likely enemies are a few pariah nations bent not in defeating us in battle but in blackmailing us through terror. A nuclear bomb in a suitcase smuggled in with the bales of marijuana that enter the country daily would do the job much better. Of course a terrorist with half a brain wouldn't go nuclear; he'd poison our water or air. But let's not get too real here; we're talking Star Wars, an obsession of such enduring intensity that, in the end, proponents will not give up until something very costly is built, and I for one am tired of denying them their folly.

**FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010214absurd.htm>

European Stars and Stripes  
February 13, 2001  
Pg. 5

## **Brits' Cook: U.S. Missile Defense Plans Months Away**

By The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, Sweden —British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook on Monday called on the United States to go forward with a national missile defense system only after discussions with Russia on widening a landmark arms control treaty.

Cook met with senior officials of the new U.S. administration in Washington last week, including Secretary of State Colin Powell.

"The U.S. administration made it clear that they are several months away from reaching any conclusions," he said.

"They will require some time in order to develop a response to technical terms to what they want to do and also how they take that forward in the international context."

He also said he was reassured by the Americans' commitment to consult with NATO allies, European nations and Russia, which says the system will violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty.

"That is a crucial part of the task that needs to be addressed — to make sure that should NMD proceed, it proceeds in the context of a successful widening of the arms control regime —not in undermining arms control," he said.

Cook was speaking at a joint news conference in a local high school with Swedish Foreign Minister Anna Lindh, whose country holds the rotating EU presidency.

Lindh reiterated on behalf of the 15-nation EU that any national missile defense system should not endanger the ABM treaty. But she had stronger words on behalf of her own country.

"With the Swedish hat on, we have asked the U.S. to refrain from the national missile defense system," she said.

Fort Lauderdale (FL) Sun-Sentinel  
February 8, 2001  
Pg. 25

## **Out-Terror A Terrorist**

By David H. Hackworth, King Features Syndicate

A court in the Netherlands recently found a Libyan intelligence officer guilty of murder in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103.

At long last, justice prevailed. Or has it? Major Abdel Basset Ali al-Megrahi, the terrorist, got 20 years at most for killing 270 human beings. Less than a month in a modern Dutch prison for every person assassinated.

And what about Libyan leader Col. Moammar Gadhafi, carrying on like Adolf Hitler on a bad mustache day about the crooked deal the court laid on his hired gun?

Like dictators everywhere, Gadhafi is a control freak. Nothing in his police state gets a green light without his personal OK. So you can bet the family car that he gave the order. No way did Megrahi wake up one morning and decide to blow up a U.S. passenger jet all by his lonesome.

Lockerbie was all about an eye for an eye. Payback for Ronald Reagan thumping Gadhafi in 1986 after Libyan fingerprints were found all over the grenade fragments that killed two American soldiers in a Berlin disco.

But while George W. Bush promises that U.S. business bans will stay in place, Gadhafi's cash registers continue ringing from oil sales. Like Iraq's Saddam Hussein, the crazy colonel knows how to beat the sanctions. Dubya needs to put a stop to more than a decade of presidential soft talk and act. It's time we went after the real perp behind the Pan Am bombing and delivered the message to all foreign terrorists: Don't mess with the USA.

International terrorism coupled with weapons of mass destruction -- chemical, biological and nuclear -- are America's major threat. One WMD released in New York City, Dallas or Los Angeles could cause more deaths than all our past wars combined.

Face it: We're vulnerable. **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/s20010214out.htm>

Washington Times  
February 15, 2001  
Pg. 1

## **Russian Forces Conduct Massive War-Games Exercise**

By Bill Gertz, The Washington Times

Russian military forces are engaged in a large-scale exercise involving strategic and conventional military forces that will include three long-range missile flight tests in the next several days, according to defense and intelligence officials.

The exercises, involving the "triad" of strategic land, sea and air forces, began Monday and involved Russian strategic bomber intrusions into Japanese airspace and flights near Norwegian airspace. The flights prompted a protest from Tokyo.

**FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010215forces.htm>

Washington Times  
February 15, 2001  
Pg. 1

## **Satellites Pinpoint Russian Nuclear Arms In Baltics**

By Bill Gertz, The Washington Times

U.S. spy satellites have located the exact position of Russian tactical nuclear weapons in the Baltic enclave of Kaliningrad, contradicting Moscow's contention that it had not transferred the battlefield arms.

Satellite photographs first revealed the transfers June 3 when the weapons were spotted aboard a Russian military train at a seaport near St. Petersburg, according to U.S. intelligence officials.

A second intelligence breakthrough took place June 6 when spy satellites detected the arrival of the nuclear arms in Kaliningrad, said officials familiar with intelligence reports who spoke on the condition of anonymity.

The weapons were moved by ship from the Russian port to a special nuclear storage bunker near a military airfield in Kaliningrad, a small Russian enclave between Poland and Lithuania on the Baltic Sea.

The satellite photographs have refuted Russian government denials about the transfer or deployment of nuclear arms in Kaliningrad. The transfers were first reported by The Washington Times on Jan. 3.

"The Russians are denying it, but we know better," said one defense official. Debate within the U.S. government has ceased on the nuclear transfers.

The disclosure of the tactical nuclear arms transfers prompted statements of concern by the governments of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Moscow has refused inspections of all military facilities in Kaliningrad by those governments. **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010215satellites.htm>

Washington Post  
February 15, 2001  
Pg. B3

## **EPA Urges Quicker Pace In NW Probe For Arsenic**

By Steve Vogel, Washington Post Staff Writer

Rising anger among residents led the Environmental Protection Agency yesterday to urge the Army to step up the scope and pace of its arsenic investigations in Washington's Spring Valley neighborhood, where the military conducted chemical weapons tests during World War I.

At a D.C. Council hearing, the EPA's acting regional director said residents were so upset at a community meeting Tuesday night that "more aggressive and quicker evaluation" of whether residential properties are tainted should be done. **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010215epa.htm>

Christian Science Monitor  
February 14, 2001

## **Don't Ignore Greek Terrorism**

By E. Wayne Merry

WASHINGTON -- The United States labored 10 years to bring about the recent trial in the Pan Am bombing case. US officials worked overtime to arrest the suspects now on trial in New York for bombing two US embassies in Africa in 1998. And serious efforts are under way to find the culprits in attacks on US targets in Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

But there's a gap in this pattern. We should devote similar attention to the longest series of unsolved anti-American terrorist attacks in the world - those in Athens. This problem will assume critical urgency with the approach of the 2004 summer Olympics scheduled for Athens.

The first attack, a brutal murder, took place more than 25 years ago, and the left/nationalist group called "November 17" has remained active ever since. Under a banner of opposing liberal democracy, capitalism, and foreigners, the group has tried to kill more than a hundred Americans. Sadly, five US Embassy officials are dead.

**FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/s20010215terrorism.htm>

Los Angeles Times  
February 14, 2001

## **Witness Says U.S. Embassy In Riyadh Was On Bomb List**

By John J. Goldman, Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK--A former member of Islamic militant Osama bin Laden's terrorist organization said Tuesday that the group considered bombing the U.S. Embassy in Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia, in 1994.

Under cross-examination by defense lawyers, Jamal Ahmed Al-Fadl testified that Egyptian extremists in the group called al-Qaeda, which means the Base, proposed blowing up the embassy, but the plan was rejected after Saudi members of the group protested.

Al-Fadl testified last week that two years later Al-Fadl walked into a U.S. embassy in an unidentified country and shared this information--and eventually much more--with the FBI and other intelligence agencies.

It was the start of a journey that brought the carefully spoken Sudanese to a heavily guarded New York courtroom as a prime government witness in the trial of four Bin Laden followers, charged in the 1998 bombings of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania that killed 224 people.

**FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/s20010215witness.htm>

Aerospace Daily  
February 16, 2001

## **New Terrorist Threats Require Missile Defense, Panelists Say**

Advocates of a missile defense system gained strong support yesterday from former Israeli prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu, a British parliamentarian, and other defense and foreign affairs specialists. Netanyahu and other panelists at a Washington roundtable said "active defense" against missiles is essential to counter the increasingly likely threat of rogue nations armed with weapons of mass destruction.

"Iran and Iraq will soon have the means to terrorize us with weapons that are completely different," nuclear, chemical and biological weapons deliverable by ballistic missiles, he said.

He laid the blame for this new and growing threat at the door of the Kremlin, saying the United States and its allies must stop the "river" of military technology flowing from Russia to Iran and Iraq.

Rep. Jane Harman (D-Calif.) agreed, saying, "Russian technology transfer to Iran is one of the biggest threats we face."

"Deterrence has its limits," Netanyahu said. "I think we have to go beyond deterrence to defense," adding that he strongly supports "ballistic missile defense, or at the least, theater missile defense."

Harman said she favors theater missile defense, in part because it is based on proven technology. But she said a national missile defense program is tougher because the technology has not been proven, it could require shifting



money from other important program, and it could be "provocative." Perhaps a sea-based system would be better, she said.

Sen. Jon Kyl (R-Ariz.) said a sea-based system "could be deployed fairly quickly and at relatively low cost."

Iain Duncan Smith, a member of the British parliament and the shadow secretary of state, agreed developing a defense against nuclear missiles is critical.

Treaties are not enough, he said. "Active defense" against missiles is needed. Thus, at a time when several European countries object to the President George W. Bush's plan to develop a missile defense system, Smith backed the idea. "There are times when you have to recognize that a threat to one is a threat to all," he said. "It's not in the interest of the countries of Europe to see the United States vulnerable."

London Times  
February 16, 2001

## **German Cities 'In Firing Line Of Rogue States'**

By Roger Boyes in Berlin

THE German secret service plunged into the debate about the Bush Administration's controversial plans for a new anti-missile shield yesterday by leaking information suggesting that Berlin and Munich could soon be targeted by so-called "rogue states" such as Iraq and Iran.

Iraq, said the intelligence report leaked to the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, was using familiar middlemen and new procurement channels to buy missile components. Despite the destruction of much of the country's arms industry by United Nations control teams, Iraq was again close to achieving its aim of producing a missile with a 3,000-km (1,864-mile) range.

That would be capable of hitting the German capital or indeed the German Security Service headquarters in Pullach outside Munich. By 2005 Iraq should be able to launch a missile containing at least 1 kilogram (just over 2lb) of anthrax bacteria. **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010216cities.htm>

London Times  
February 16, 2001

## **Russian Wargames To Test Missiles**

By Giles Whittell in Moscow

MOSCOW hit back yesterday at American claims that it has become an "active proliferator" of nuclear arms technology, even as plans emerged for three major test launches of new Russian missiles over the next few days.

In his second attack on Moscow, Donald Rumsfeld, the US Defence Secretary, called Russia "part of the problem" of nuclear proliferation that the "Son of Star Wars" missile shield is designed to counter. Mr Rumsfeld said that Russian objections to a shield were not serious and he forecast that it would be forced to agree to one.

"Let's be very honest about what Russia is doing," he said. "Russia is an active proliferator. They are selling to and assisting countries like Iran, North Korea and India with these technologies, which are threatening other people, including the United States, Western Europe and countries in the Middle East."

A senior Russian general swiftly denied any violation of the non-proliferation accord and implied that Mr Rumsfeld, who first served as Defence Secretary at the height of the Cold War, had got his facts wrong. "These words are on the conscience of Mr Rumsfeld, as one can only make such statements (with) incontrovertible proof," General Valeri Manilov, Russia's First Deputy Chief of Staff, said.

**FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010216wargames.htm>

London Daily Telegraph  
February 16, 2001

## **Russia Selling Atomic Know-How, Says US**

By Toby Harnden in Washington and Marcus Warren in Moscow

RELATIONS between America and Russia deteriorated sharply yesterday after the US Defence Secretary, Donald Rumsfeld, accused Moscow of selling nuclear technology to Nato's enemies.

Mr Rumsfeld, a Cold War veteran who first led the Pentagon in 1976, dismissed Russian concerns about the "Son of Star Wars" National Missile Defence programme, one of President Bush's defence priorities.

He said: "Russia is an active proliferator. They are part of the problem. They are selling [weapons to] and assisting countries like Iran and North Korea and India which are threatening . . . the United States and Western Europe."

Russian officials reacted angrily, saying that Mr Rumsfeld had no evidence to support his statement. Gen Valery Manilov, Russia's first deputy chief of staff, said: "These words are on the conscience of Mr Rumsfeld. Russia has not violated, does not violate and will not violate its obligations, including in the area of non-proliferation."

Mr Rumsfeld said Russian objections to NMD were "not really serious" and that he was sure Europe would fall into line on the issue. "There is no question in my mind but that we will be able to evolve a system that will be able to deal with ballistic missiles." **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010216selling.htm>

Fort Worth Star-Telegram

February 16, 2001

## **Russia Angered By U.S. Charges Of Spreading Missile Technologies**

By Deborah Seward, Associated Press

MOSCOW -- Top Russian defense officials Thursday fiercely rejected U.S. charges that Russia is spreading missile technologies to Iran and North Korea and warned the allegation could deeply mar relations.

At least four senior Russian officials slammed Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld -- who made the charges -- and accused him of using Cold War rhetoric. They alleged that he is beholden to U.S. defense contractors who would stand to benefit from the development of a new national defense system.

The comments followed an interview with Rumsfeld Wednesday on PBS' "NewsHour With Jim Lehrer" in which he called Moscow "part of the problem."

"They are selling and assisting countries like Iran, North Korea and India and other countries with these technologies, which are threatening other people, including the United States, Western Europe and countries in the Middle East," Rumsfeld said. **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010216angered.htm>

Christian Science Monitor

February 16, 2001

## **A Terrorist Version Of NATO?**

*As trial continues, a new picture emerges of bin Laden's vast network of alliances.*

By Peter Grier, Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON -- The terror group already had an army of extremist fighters. It had an economy, too, as its leader ran everything from a Middle East construction firm to a sesame farm in the Sudan.

Then in the 1990s, Osama bin Laden decided that Al Qaeda ("The base") needed something more: foreign allies.

Federal prosecutors allege that throughout the decade, Al Qaeda leaders worked on a three-way alliance with the Islamic Front of Sudan and elements of the Iranian government.

This terrorist "NATO" may have never really solidified. But the mere fact that Mr. bin Laden planned it shows the breadth of his ambition, say US officials.

In his quest to wage jihad, or holy war, against the United States, bin Laden may have constructed something that is bigger than a guerrilla group and more complex than a multinational corporation. Call it a virtual country - the Republic of Jihadistan. **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/e20010216terrorist.htm>

Portland Oregonian  
February 14, 2001

## **EPA Says Sarin, Agents In Air At Depot**

*The agency wants to know why Umatilla had 59 hits detected of chemical agents*

By Brent Hunsberger of The Oregonian staff

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has asked state environmental officials to investigate why air monitors within the Umatilla Chemical Depot measured small traces of the nerve gas sarin and other chemical agents 59 times last summer.

In a letter to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, federal officials reviewed air monitoring results at the depot in Hermiston and noted 59 "positive hits" of sarin, blister and VX agents between May 18 and July 17. Richard Albright, regional director of the EPA's Office of Waste and Chemicals Management, asked the DEQ in the letter dated Feb. 7 to require the U.S. Army to test soil near storage igloos to make sure leaking munitions haven't escaped. The depot stores 6.6 million pounds of nerve and mustard agents in rockets, bombs, mines, spray tanks and projectiles. The Army will spend \$1.2 billion incinerating them on-site.

Wayne Thomas, director of the DEQ's Chemical Demilitarization Program, questioned the EPA's analysis, saying the hits are below levels at which instruments are calibrated to reliably detect danger and well below levels that pose any threat to human health. **FOR FULL STORY** <http://ebird.dtic.mil/Feb2001/s20010216epasays.htm>