

andards for readiness.

<P> "Many U.S. ships have shot here before," said Cmdr. Bob Dolan, commander of the Hancock. "But we were the first to actually do a full-out qualification."

<P> The crew on the Spruance-class destroyer exercised with the Italian army, Navy officials said, conducting daylight and night exercises. The ship fired more than 140 rounds from their pair of 5-inch, 54-caliber deck guns.

<P> But Navy officials stressed that the use of foreign facilities is rare, and should not be regarded as a replacement for American training ranges.

<P> "It's not an alternative to Vieques," said Pat Dooling, spokesman for the Navy's Southeast regional commander, who is based in Jacksonville.

<P> In addition to the logistical difficulties involved with using foreign bases, Navy officials said the military is uncomfortable relying on other governments for the scheduling and duration of training. There are also concerns, most vocally from the State Department, about receiving such "favors" from foreign militaries.

<P> "Everything worked out just right for John Hancock," Dooling said. "They made the request to the Italian government, the government approved it, the schedules matched up just right, and the Hancock was able to go in and improve their readiness level."


```
<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><B><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115navyplans.htm</FONT></B>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT><A HREF=#TOP><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>
<B>RETURN TO TOP</B></FONT></A>
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>
```

<P>San Diego Union-Tribune

November 13, 1999

<P>Navy Plans To Lay Off 20 Civilians Over 4 Months

<P> The Navy announced yesterday it will cut 92 civilian jobs in San Diego as part of its onshore base restructuring.

<P> Local officials predicted that only 20 employees will be laid off involuntarily during the next four months. Thirty-eight positions are already vacant from resignations, retirements and voluntary separations. The remainder of the affected employees have been offered other federal jobs.

<P> Most of the cut positions are in the Family-Advocacy Program; the Morale, Recreation and Welfare Department and the Air Operations Division of the Southwest Navy Region, which encompasses all area Navy bases, said spokesman Lt. j.g. Sean Banks.

<P> The Navy and Marines Corps employ about 26,000 civilians in San Diego County.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115commandant.htm>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Inside The Navy

November 15, 1999

Pg. 1

<P>New Commandant Intends To Push For More Resources For Pentagon

<P> PANAMA CITY, FL -- Barely five months into his term as commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen. James Jones has intimated he intends to call for increased defense spending because current Pentagon funding levels are below those required for the United States to sustain its superpower status. Speaking to a crowd of military and industrialists two weeks ago, Jones said present spending profiles not only threaten U.S. dominance, but are beginning to break the backs of his Marines.

<P> "I can show you the equipment readiness of the United States Marine Corps is in the high 90th percentile. I will also tell you that in the main it's very old equipment," he said, noting the average age of helicopter airframes in the service is over 20 years. Maintaining old equipment means "that our sailors and Marines are working longer and harder, the quality of life then must deteriorate because it takes a longer time to get that tank going, to get that aircraft up," he said.

<P> Educating the public as to the need for more resources will be a priority throughout his tenure, he noted. "I intend to do what I can to tactfully push it in that direction for as long as I have this job, which may not be much longer," he joked. "I don't think any one person can do it. I think we have to understand that, and come to an agreement . . . that those of us who occupy certain billets have got to make that case."

<P> Jones said debate should peak around the time of the next Quadrennial Defense Review, in 2001, and should focus on the percentage of defense spending of the gross national product.

<P> "I think the larger questions, with regard to resources and the paucity thereof, is in fact perhaps a deeper national debate at some point, perhaps the next QDR, as to what exactly is the nation's willingness to commit to the national security of the United States, and what portion of the gross domestic product will the people of this country invest in this particular aspect of their lives," he said.

<P> He also revealed his "four pillars of sustainment for a superpower," an

d said the American people must be educated to those principles:

<P> "Do they understand that business throughout the latter half of the 20th century . . . has followed the flag?

<P> "Do they understand the connection between national security, a strong, vibrant, robust global economy, and the role of the American economy within it?

<P> "Do they understand the role of a strong national security with the export of a political ideal of democracy that has opened doors and [motivated] entire continents to try to be like us?

<P> "Do they understand that by investing in national security you also allow for the export of a dynamic growing culture that many people around the world seek to emulate?

<P> Jones said the defense superiority the nation has enjoyed over the past 50 years has given rise to a feeling among the American people that the current, robust economy and standard of living is "their normal destiny, their normal entitlement in the way of life."

<P> "Secure borders, a prosperous economy, the expandable culture and the like, and the export of democracy was only achieved and it will only be sustained if you invest appropriately in all four of those pillars, in my judgement," he stated.

<P> While the six-year/\$110 billion defense spending increase, to include inflation adjustments, garnered by the Clinton administration this year will help, Jones says it is only a first step toward recognition that defense spending is simply too low. "I would suggest to you respectfully, with all the appreciation for what's been done this year, that less than three percent of the GNP is not exactly conducive to making that kind of global statement," he said. "I don't think for example, that the average man in the street knows that less than three cents on the dollar goes to national security. But when you talk to him in terms of \$270 billion or \$280 billion, his reaction is, well, that's too much."

<P> Jones lamented the lack of military experience of those in public, and also Congress, may be cause for the lack of appreciation of his "four pillars." "It is incumbent upon us to educate and to persuade and to find ways to reach the staff and make sure that we bridge that gap some how," he said.

<P> The commandant also noted it would take the steady, combined effort of high-level military leaders, industrialists and "an informed media, that I have

enormous respect for," to make the case. "It's going to take a lot of work," he said.

<I><P>-- Peter J. Skibitski </I>

[s19991115marinejailed.htm](http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115marinejailed.htm)

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115marinejailed.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>
</HEAD>

**<P>Los Angeles Times
**

November 14, 1999

<P>Marine Jailed In Mexico Is Released

<I><P>Military: Political push helps free sergeant who was held for two weeks after crossing the border with weapons.

</I><P>By Tony Perry, Times Staff Writer

<P> SAN DIEGO--With his arrest quickly becoming a binational political issue, a Marine Corps sergeant has been freed from a Mexican jail two weeks after being seized for inadvertently entering Mexico while on duty with guns in his car.

<P> Sgt. Brian Johnston, 23, a driver in a transportation unit at Camp Pendleton, was released near midnight Friday after a judge in Tijuana dropped a charge.

pons charge against him.

<P> "I missed my Marine Corps birthday," joked Johnston, a reference to last week's 224th anniversary of the founding of the Marine Corps.

<P> Johnston was greeted by Brig. Gen. Bradley Lott and two San Diego-area congressmen, Duncan Hunter and Brian Bilbray, both Republicans.

<P> Hunter and Bilbray were among a number of elected officials who had lobbied the Mexican government to release Johnston. President Clinton had promised Friday to intervene with Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo if Johnston was not released.

<P> Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) wrote Jesus Reyes Heróles, the Mexican ambassador to the United States, that "this incident has created heightened tensions in the San Diego-Tijuana region and threatens to jeopardize binational relations."

<P> Late Friday, a Mexican judge, acting on a request by Mexican federal prosecutors, dropped a charge of weapons possession, which could have carried a prison term of up to 12 years. A smuggling charge had been dropped earlier.

<P> Saturday afternoon, Johnston had a joyful reunion with his wife, Crystal, and their two sons, 3 months and 3 years, at the San Diego airport. Johnston's family had flown to San Diego from their home near the Marine base at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

<P> "It feels good to be home, to be back in the USA, listening to people speaking English," Johnston said.

<P> Crystal Johnston, her eyes filled with tears, said, "I'm ecstatic. I want us to be a family again."

<P> Johnston said he was not mistreated during his incarceration. Marine Corps and Shore Patrol personnel visited him daily, bringing him food and news of efforts made on his behalf.

<P> Bilbray and Hunter said Saturday that they will seek to establish a formal agreement between the two governments on handling incidents in which military or law enforcement personnel from one country stray into the other while carrying weapons.

<P> "This young man was not smuggling," Bilbray said. "He was serving his c

ountry."

<P> Johnston, a five-year veteran of the Marine Corps with a string of commendations, had been ordered Oct. 30 to go to the San Ysidro border and pick up two Marines detained by the Navy Shore Patrol.

<P> Driving his 1996 pickup truck, Johnston got into the wrong lane on Interstate 5 and traveled south of the border. He had planned to stop on the U.S. side to pick up the two Marines.

<P> Stopped by Mexican authorities and asked if he had any weapons, Johnston answered yes; a disassembled 9-millimeter Beretta pistol and an AR-15 semiautomatic rifle were in a toolbox. Large signs warn motorists entering Mexico that bringing in weapons is illegal.

<P> Both of the weapons belonged to Johnston, not the military, and were registered. There was no ammunition in the toolbox.

<P> Johnston, a Montana native who does not speak Spanish, was taken to a Tijuana jail and later to a Mexican state penitentiary on the outskirts of the sprawling border city.

<P> In discussions with Mexican law enforcement personnel and diplomats, U.S. officials came armed with a list of incidents in which Mexican military or police personnel traveled north of the border while carrying weapons and were allowed to return to Mexico without incident.


```
<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><B><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115warfare.htm</FONT></B>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT><A HREF=#TOP><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>
<B>RETURN TO TOP</B></FONT></A>
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>
```

<P>Atlanta Journal-Constitution

November 12, 1999

<P>Warfare Training For Marines Has Critics Up In Arms

<I><P>Group will protest exercises in S.C. W.

</I><P>By Thomas Smith Jr. - For the Journal-Constitution

<P> Columbia -- Skirting the skyline of downtown Columbia, three steel gray CH-46 transport helicopters thundered toward their objective, a three-story abandoned textile mill in a densely-populated area less than a mile from the South Carolina Statehouse.

<P> With the afternoon sun behind them, two of the helicopters moved in quickly, hovered over the building, and in less than three minutes two dozen ski-masked Marines bristling with high-tech communications gear, weapons and explosive devices "fast-roped" from the helicopters to the top of the roof. The choppers, nosing forward, then flew north toward the heart of downtown Columbia.

<P> This was the first of at least four raids that the Marines will be conducting in Columbia between now and next Thursday.

<P> Late last week, some 400 members of the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit based at Camp Lejeune, N.C., were dispatched to Columbia for a two-week series of urban warfare exercises that Marine officials claim will prepare them for combat in an increasingly urban world.

<P> But a 500-member anti-war activist group, who plans a public protest Sunday, claims the exercises are being conducted at the expense of the local citizens.

<P> "We've had a number of complaints about noise," said Rebecca Rogers, board chairwoman of the Carolina Peace Resource Center. "And we've also received word that helicopters are hovering too close with weapons pointed toward civilians on the ground."

<P> The Marines, who have released a public complaint hotline number, contend that there have been no problems other than one call about a minor noise dis

turbance.

<P> "We're not here to frighten anyone," said Maj. Joe Strohman, a spokesman for the Marines' Special Operations Training Group. "And we're willing to adjust our training to accommodate the locals."

<P> Col. Rick Tryon, commander of the 24th MEU, contends that these Marines must be able to train in realistic environments like the ones they will find themselves operating overseas.

<P> "Cities like Columbia fit the urban profile we find in places like Kosovo and Turkey," Tryon said. "It has a semidetached, industrial city center with undulating terrain."

<P> Though the Marines are using live explosives, blank ammunition and chalk-based "simunitions," city of Columbia officials informed them last week that they would not be allowed to fire live "ball" ammunition. Marines had been planning to use live ammunition as they had done in training exercises in other U.S. cities.

<P> While members of the MEU ground element are busy storming mill buildings and vacated warehouses, Marine aviators are flying special operations training missions in and around the city. Pilots, navigating with nothing more than Rand McNally street maps, are practicing confined-area landings on high school athletic fields, children's playgrounds and vacant lots near residential areas.

<P> The Marine Corps began using American cities as urban training grounds in 1985. The majority of those sites have been midsize to large Southern cities such as Memphis, New Orleans, Richmond, Birmingham and Atlanta.

<P> Atlanta residents experienced a similar "invasion" in August 1992 when the Marines conducted urban warfare training in Midtown. Marine Corps officials say there are no current plans to hold training exercises in Atlanta.

<P> "There have been no major incidents in any of the cities where Marines have trained in the past," said Leshia Utsey-Gray, public information director for the city of Columbia. "So far there have been no problems here, and we don't expect any."

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/sl9991115beaufort.htm>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
 RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Beaufort (SC) Gazette

November 12, 1999

Pg. 1

<P>Beaufort Salutes Veterans

<P>By Marti Gatlin, Gazette staff writer

<P> Patriotism isn't dead, Parris Island's top leader told Beaufort veterans, families and high school students during the annual Veterans Day observance at Beaufort National Cemetery.

<P> "Some say patriotism is dead; that today's youth aren't interested in serving," said Brig. Gen. Stephen Cheney, commanding general of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot. "To them I say hogwash ... come here to Parris Island, any Friday, and witness America's families as they respond to our graduation ceremony. Look at the pride our new Marines display when they leave here.

<P> "Patriotism isn't dead; it is being kept alive by us and those who respect us," he added.

<P> Active duty servicemembers decked out in dress uniforms and veterans wearing hats and coats displaying their military awards and pins, stood behind the seated crowd and listened. American and armed forces flags flapped in the breeze as Cheney suggested everyone "vow to be always faithful - to the heroes who have come before, to those in our midst and to those who are yet to come."

<P> During the last Veterans Day of the 20th century, the general remembered one of Beaufort's own veterans - retired Army Master Sgt. Joseph Simmons, who served in World War I in France, and who also was a Buffalo Soldier. Simmons was awarded the French Legion of Honor Aug. 31 from the French consul general.

<P> "I had the privilege of sitting next to this living legend," Cheney said. "He described those terrible times in Europe as horrific - trenches, tears, gas, blood, bullets, death and devastation. He was such a distinguished veteran, later serving in World War II in North Africa and Italy. He was a true son of Beaufort County, having been born on Parris Island.

<P> "I eulogize him today because just one short month following that award ceremony he passed away - literally weeks short of his 100th birthday. I thank God that at least he got some measure of recognition before his passing. It is men and women like him that we honor on this Veterans Day."

<P> Cheney added that it's the legacies of Simmons and other past and present heroes that's being passed down.

<P> "Across the river behind you stands the depot where we train tomorrow's veterans," he said. "The training is hard there, but it is hard for a reason. Combat is hard and no fun. I promise you that we will continue to prepare our Marines for combat so that they can defend our freedoms the way the veterans we honor today have."

<P> Parris Island's leader also thanked Beaufort County for its support.

<P> "Beaufort County provides a great home to our recruit depot and we are indeed indebted to the great support you provide us," he said. "Our drill instructors have a quality place to live; our pilots have a wonderful training area in which to fly. While some might complain about jet noise or the explosions heard from Parris Island, let me assure you that these sounds literally are the sounds of freedom made by those who are willing to sacrifice their lives for your freedoms. These are the sounds that are going to keep us alive and free. We sincerely appreciate your support, your assistance and your patience as we practice our profession."

<P> Near the end of the hour-long observance, leadership awards were presented to four outstanding JROTC cadets by the Lowcountry Chapter 1948 of the Military Order of the Purple Heart - Cadet Lt. Col. Rebecca Daubert, USAF, Beaufort High School; Cadet Maj. Rikki Felts, USMC, Battery Creek High School; Cadet 1st Lt. Michael Simmons Jr., USMC, Jasper County High School; and Cadet Lt. j.g. Matthew S. Deloach, USN, Wade Hampton High School.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115y2k.htm>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
 RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Baltimore Sun

November 13, 1999

<P>Y2K Plans Enlist Guard

<I><P>Troops to back up Baltimore's police on New Year's Eve

</I><P>By Tim Craig, Sun Staff

<P> Baltimore police will be joined by a contingent of National Guard troops on New Year's Eve as a backup force in case of major disturbances stemming from everything from drunken parties to a loss of basic services because of a large-scale computer breakdown.

<P> Meanwhile, State Police will have one of their largest mobilizations ever as 1,600 sworn officers fan out across the roadways that weekend.

<P> State and local officials say they expect few problems, but they want to be prepared for anything from water and power systems across the state shutting down to drunken revelers creating disturbances as the New Year begins.

<P> "The governor has made it clear he wants the State of Maryland to be prepared in every way, shape and form, including the National Guard in a support capacity," said Jack Cahalan, deputy press secretary to Gov. Parris N. Glendening.

<P> The Baltimore Police Department's mobilization for New Year's is being matched in many ways by cities nationwide, but so far, only Washington officials say theirs will include National Guard troops.

<P> Baltimore's acting police commissioner, Col. Bert L. Shirey, said the city will have 1,300 officers -- two-thirds more than normal -- patrolling its streets on New Year's Eve.

<P> Shirey said 85 to 100 National Guard military police officers will be stationed at the Guard's Fifth Regiment Armory on Division Street in case they're needed.

<P> The city might ask the governor to station another 500 National Guard troops there, but the extra troops will probably not be needed, Shirey said.

<P> "We are going to re-evaluate, but it appears during peak time plenty of people in blue will be ready to handle what happens," Shirey said.

<P> Mayor-elect Martin O'Malley, who will be sworn in Dec. 7, said he is consulting with city officials on potential Y2K problems and was relieved to know that the National Guard will be available if needed -- although he has not talked with Glendening about the troops.

<P> City Council President-elect Sheila Dixon said she was concerned that the city's plans may be "overreaction" but wants to know more about them.

<P> "I don't think this year, other than additional parties, is going to create the activity where we would need the National Guard to come," Dixon said.

<P> Guard members have been training for New Year's for almost a year.

<P> National Guard leaders will be stationed at the state's emergency management command bunker at Camp Fretterd Military Reservation in Reisterstown.

<P> As many as 6,500 Army and 1,800 Air National Guard troops could be mobilized in a few hours, said Capt. Drew Sullins, spokesman for the Maryland National Guard.

<P> 'Security blanket'

<P> "Our position is that we are not going to be the red-caped heroes that save the day because Baltimore City police cannot handle something," Sullins said. "We are the security blanket of the state; and in the event the mayor and police chief decide they need some help, we are available."

<P> National Guard troops last patrolled in Baltimore during the blizzard of 1996, when more than 400 soldiers, many driving olive Humvees, helped police and rescue workers navigate snow-filled streets.

<P> Statewide, more than 1,600 Maryland State Police troopers -- the entire force -- will be working over the New Year's Day holiday patrolling the state's 23 counties, police spokesman Major Greg Shipley said.

<P> "You probably won't see this presence again in our lifetime," Shipley said. "It is an unusual event -- the millennium -- and we are prepared for the worst."

<P> Generators prepared

<P> State police tactical units and SWAT teams will be prepared for any disturbance or emergency, Shipley said. Large generators will be placed on tractor-trailers for quick response to any large-scale power outage, he said.

<P> "We don't really know what is going to happen for Y2K," said Quentin Banks, director of the Maryland Emergency Management Agency. "But if there are things that do happen, we believe the disruption will be minimal," with essential state functions being carried out normally.

<P> Banks said the state's emergency management command center will be staffed by officials from all state agencies, the U.S. Coast Guard and Army Corps of Engineers and the Red Cross.

<P> Baltimore has established an emergency Y2K command center in the former Fire Department headquarters at 410 E. Lexington St., where Police, Fire and Public Works Department officials will monitor problems.

<P> In July, the General Accounting Office placed Baltimore on a federal report of cities not prepared to handle computer problems linked to the change to the New Year. Among the areas of concern were water distribution, wastewater treatment, and emergency services.

<P> The city has played down the report.

<P> Shirey said crowds are expected at the Inner Harbor and Fells Point, so the police presence will be large in both areas. And police are worried that the practice of firing guns into the air at midnight could increase sharply.

<P> On Nov. 30, police and city officials will meet with representatives of the city's major hospitals, businesses, universities and factories to coordinate Y2K preparations.

<P> Plans in other cities

<P> Police in cities including Seattle, Boston, Chicago and Los Angeles said they will maximize their presence on New Year's, but don't plan to have National Guard troops as immediate backup.

<P> In Washington, National Guard troops will augment 3,200 police officers -- but only for directing traffic, said Peter Laporte, director of the Washington Emergency Management Agency.

<P> Glendening's office hopes National Guard troops never have to be seen on the streets of Baltimore.

<P> "The National Guard is certainly in the mix, but as far as armed personnel carriers driving down streets -- it's doubtful," Cahalan said.

<I><P> Sun staff writers Joanna Daemmrich, Erin Texeira and Ivan Penn contributed to this article.</I>


```
<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><B><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115ohio.htm</FONT></B>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT><A HREF=#TOP><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>
<B>RETURN TO TOP</B></FONT></A>
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>
```

</HEAD>

<P>Cleveland Plain Dealer

November 11, 1999

Pg. 1B

<P>5 Ohio Guard Members Won't Take Anthrax Shots

<P>By T.C. Brown, Plain Dealer Bureau

<P> The Ohio Air National Guard may discharge five members of a Cincinnati-area guard unit because they have refused to take anthrax vaccination shots.

<P> The 123rd Air Control Squadron has been ordered to take the series of shots because up to 100 members of the 130-person squadron are scheduled to be assigned to duty in Kuwait from next month through April. It is the first Ohio guard unit to be ordered in its entirety to take the vaccine.

<P> But Laverne Owens, of Cincinnati, and four male members of the unit, refused a direct order from Lt. Col. Norman Poklar to take the series of six shots over the next 18 months. Annual booster shots are needed to keep the inoculation current.

<P> "I didn't think I needed it because I wasn't being deployed to Kuwait," said Owens, 39, who was asked to take the shot when she reported for weekend duty last month.

<P> "They can't guarantee it will affect me in terms of fertility. All drugs have side effects, and this left me suspicious."

<P> After consulting a doctor and lawyer, Owens said she refused the shot. She has since received a letter from the Ohio guard informing her she will be discharged.

<P> "It's disappointing, because I was enjoying what I was doing," Owens said.

<P> Poklar has referred the guardsmen to Ohio Adjutant General John H. Smith for disciplinary action. The Ohio National Guard's commander-in-chief, Gov. Bob Taft, has also been informed.

<P> "Under the worst case scenario, they would be discharged," Poklar said. He declined to provide their names, citing privacy requirements.

<P> Taft spokesman Orest Holubec said Smith will take the action he deems necessary.

<P> "The governor is confident General Smith will properly enforce procedures," Holubec said. "The governor knows that General Smith has had the vaccination."

<P> Anthrax is an infectious disease that normally affects animals, especially cattle and sheep. Anthrax spores can be produced in a dry form and used as a terrorist weapon when released into the air. When inhaled by humans, anthrax particles can cause severe pneumonia and death within a week. Officials believe Iraq, North Korea and Russia are developing anthrax as a biological weapon.

<P> Some servicemen and women are nervous about the inoculations, blaming the illness known as "Gulf War Syndrome" on drugs, including the anthrax vaccine, administered to counter biological and chemical exposure during the Persian Gulf War.

<P> Studies have revealed no ties between the Gulf War Syndrome and the anthrax inoculations, military officials say. But at least "a couple of hundred" members of the U.S. military have refused to take the vaccinations, said Jim Turner, a Department of Defense spokesman.

<P> "The biggest problem with the vaccine is that you need a lot of shots," said Dr. Steven Gordon, an epidemiologist in the Department of Infectious Diseases at the Cleveland Clinic. "There can be some side effects, but most have been a local reaction."

<P> Side effects can be similar to those experienced with flu and typhoid vaccinations, including soreness where the shot was administered and low-grade fevers.

<P> Within the next year, all members of the Ohio Air National Guard will

be required to be immunized with the anthrax vaccine.

<P> By 2003, all members of the Ohio Army National Guard will be inoculated and, by 2005, all U.S. military will be vaccinated, Poklar and other military officials said.

<P> "We are in the real early stages of giving the anthrax vaccine," Poklar said, noting that others could refuse the shots in the future. Upon refusal, a member of the guard is permitted to consult with doctors and a lawyer before any disciplinary action is started, Poklar said.

<P> One other guardsman from the 200th Red Horse Civil Engineering Squadron in the Port Clinton area has also refused to be inoculated. He is in the process of being discharged for that refusal and other discipline problems, said Denise Varner, a guard spokeswoman.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>

<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115return.htm>

</TD>

<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP

</TD>

</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Washington Times

November 11, 1999

Pg. 2

<P>'Return With Honor' Showcases Quiet Dignity Of Vietnam POWs

<P>By Roger Anderson, Scripps Howard News Service

<P> In the new documentary "Return With Honor," U.S. airmen who were prisoners of war in North Vietnam talk about being starved, beaten and tortured for years at a time.

<P> It's the feel-good movie of the year.

<P> That's because the men who were starved, beaten and tortured managed to persevere, to survive, to keep faith with each other and with the American people, and finally to return home and go on with their lives.

<P> Now here they are, almost 30 years later, white-haired, smiling, easygoing, articulate and sweet. It's enough to make you think that being human isn't necessarily such a bad thing.

<P> "Their stories are like stories of entrepreneurial power," says Freida Lee Mock, who co-produced "Return With Honor" with her husband, Terry Sanders. "There they were in prison, with nothing, totally destitute in every way, yet they made something for themselves. How and why they were able to do that raises a lot of questions.

<P> "They told me again and again, 'Don't underestimate yourself. You don't know what you're capable of.' "

<P> It's an unexpectedly upbeat denouement to decades of public grappling with the war's legacy.

<P> When the war was first put fictitiously on the big screen in 1978 - the year "The Deer Hunter" and "Apocalypse Now" were released - the POW element of the tale seemed to throw the makers of "The Deer Hunter" into a bizarre nightmare of denial. The film showed POWs undergoing horrors that didn't even really take place - forced games of Russian roulette at the direction of the Viet Cong. The real thing, the beatings and torture, were ignored.

<P> The "Rambo" pictures, starring Sylvester Stallone as a vengeful but impassive ex-POW caught up as a heavily armed vigilante in post-Vietnam conflict, depicted the returning captives as walking wounded all too ready to erupt into violence.

<P> Throughout, the dominant feeling in movies and TV programs about American involvement in Vietnam has been bitterness and regret. For 20 years, the cra

zed Vietnam veteran has been a staple of police thrillers and novels.

<P> "Return With Honor" marks perhaps the first time the war experience has been portrayed in its deepest horror, and at the same time is clearly shown to have turned those who suffered and survived into men whose spirits anyone would envy.

<P> "It's as though they've expiated our guilt," Mrs. Mock says. "We set out to tell the story, and the audience can take it wherever it goes. Obviously, it goes way beyond doves and hawks, beyond war itself - it's about great bravery, commitment to a code of honor.

<P> "It makes you ponder a lot of different things. I just felt that these men, by their tone, their very nonjudgmental tone, said things that make you free, that come as a great relief."

<P> It's the sort of documentary film that, like Errol Morris' works ("The Thin Blue Line," "Grey Gardens," etc.), could give talking heads a good name. These perfectly ordinary-looking guys speaking affably to the camera are a regular feast for the senses, because hearing what they have to say and the way they say it is liberating.

<P> Their story, in which the filmmakers intercut archival footage - including material from North Vietnam that shows everything but the torture itself - is one in which men slammed into the meanest of dungeons and periodically getting hauled away for "torture sessions" spontaneously tapped out coded news to each other until messages of hope and determination hung in the prison air like the music of crickets in the evening.

<P> Almost offhandedly, the men correct the usual notion that the good ones withstood torture to the end. No, they all admit to folding repeatedly. "The idea was," one of them says, "to make them torture you again."

<P> Another describes the prisoners as existing on a continuum: the man who won't give in no matter what at one extreme and the man who gives up after "being slapped around a little bit" at the other.

<P> "Where you are on that spectrum is a matter of chance," he says. "Every one just does the best he can."

<P> No happy Hollywood ending, no matter how skillfully rendered, could compete with the "Return With Honor" end sequence in the feel-good department. The men are shown at each step of their journey home - leaving prison, being released to American officers, taking off in an airplane, joyously reuniting with their families. One of them recalls being served a steak and a dozen eggs, then a sking for a half-dozen more.

<P> Cinematically, the '90s have been a time when Americans have taken their first unblinking look at a number of horrific national and world traumas: "Schindler's List," the first movie to treat the Holocaust without euphemism or paraphrase; "Saving Private Ryan" and "The Thin Red Line," showing the terror and carnage of World War II's front lines for almost the first time, half a century after the fact; and now "Return With Honor." Why does it take so long?

<P> It's tempting to cite obscure cultural forces of repression and denial, but Mrs. Mock takes a more expansive view.

<P> "It's Vietnam," she points out, "the V-word. There's always been some tenderness there. It's a wound we've all lived with. When we first were telling people about this project, they thought it sounded like some kind of 'Top Gun' thing. Then, when they realized it was about Vietnam, there was some hesitation

<P> "One of the challenges we all face is to overcome that aspect of the experience. Vietnam is still a big sore, but there are ways to heal."

<P> Web sites provide information for, about war prisoners, MIAs

<P> Here are some of the best World Wide Web sites for information about Vietnam- and Korean-era POWs and MIAs and for veterans of those wars:

<P> * www.dtic.mil/dpmo - This is the site for the Pentagon's Department of POW/MIA Personnel Office information on Vietnam and Korean War veterans. It includes updates on the department's activities and a database that lists all of the 8,200 Korean War and 2,047 Southeast Asia MIAs.

<P> * www.asde.com/pownet - The POW Network Home Page lists each of 770 POWs, including up-to-date information on where they live and what they are doing

<P> * www.eos.net/rrva/nampow - This is the Web address for NAM-POWs, a group organized to keep contact between the men. It provides direct e-mail links to about 284 former POWs.

<P> * www.Koreanwar.org - This is the address for the Korean War Project of Hal and Ted Barker, which contains a wealth of information about POWs, forums for information exchanges and first-person accounts from POWs and families of MIAs.

<P> * www.coalitionoffamilies.org - This is the site for the Coalition of Families of Korean & Cold War POW/MIAs. This group, which also produces a quarterly newsletter, is "dedicated to the fullest possible accounting for our missing servicemen."

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115these.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
 RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>USA Today

November 11, 1999

Pg. 4

<P>These Job Seekers Come Well-Trained, Highly Motivated

<P>By Larry Copeland

<P> ATLANTA -- With retirement fast approaching, Clyde Slick, a 52-year-old colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps, began looking earlier this year for a post-service job. In a job market where the Internet is king, Slick found the prospect nearly as daunting as anything he'd faced in a 30-year military career.

<P> "It's a very gruesome process, especially if you have been in the service for 20-plus years," he says. "I had taken the (Marine Corps') transition classes, but they tend to deal with how to do a resume and how to dress. They really don't get into the e-commerce part, which is big and is going to get bigger

and bigger."

<P> Slick eventually landed a job as recruiting director at BCI Commcor, a telecommunications staffing and service company in Chantilly, Va. But he says he could have used a single Web site that told him specifically what jobs were available and how his military experience would count in applying for those jobs.

<P> Today, two Atlanta businessmen -- both of them military veterans -- will launch what they say is just such a site. VetJobs.com, which employs mostly veterans, is a database and job-posting Internet company. It will contain exclusively from officers and enlisted personnel who have served in the Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marine Corps or Navy.

<P> VetJobs.com President Theodore Daywalt, a retired Navy captain, says the company aims to meet the needs of about 180,000 veterans who leave the military each year and start looking for civilian jobs. Daywalt also hopes to address misconceptions about veterans and help civilian employers tap into a well-trained, motivated workforce.

<P> "A lot of business people don't realize that the military is a cutting-edge-type organization and that they're all volunteer, so they can get the best people," says Daywalt, 50, who owns an Atlanta-based corporate recruiting firm and another company that provides training in electronic recruiting. Daywalt says he and chief operating officer Keith Baker, 46, a retired Navy commander, decided to start VetJobs.com after repeated encounters with corporate recruiters who were unaware that most veterans possess technical skills applicable in high-tech civilian jobs.

<P> "For example, there was an enlisted man getting out of the Marine Corps applying for a LAN (local area network) administrator position," Daywalt says. "The human resources person felt this guy would have a very limited experience base. It was pointed out to him that this kid had run a (complex) LAN in the field under combat conditions. He got the job."

<P> Employers pay a \$5,000 annual fee, which includes unlimited refreshing of job postings, to join VetJobs.com. Veterans may access the site, www.vetjobs.com, for free.

<P> VetJobs.com officials, veterans and corporate recruiters say several other Internet job sites catering to veterans specialize in high-end postings for top officers, with limited or no offerings for enlisted personnel.

<P> "That's really important in a labor market that's so tight, companies are training people in basic things like grooming and going to work every day,"

says Don Beaver of the Cobb County Chamber of Commerce in suburban Atlanta. "With the military, you have a workforce that's 98% drug-free. They are great team players, decision-makers and problem-solvers. They are proven under stress, strategic thinkers and technically competent.

<P> "What I found in talking with many veterans from the officers ranks right through the enlisted ranks was that many companies did not fully appreciate the experience or the skill set that the young or experienced military person brought to their company," says Beaver, a retired Marine Corps pilot.

<P> Jimmy Coples, 47, who retired last month as a master chief petty officer in the Navy, says he encountered just that problem when he started looking for civilian work last summer.

<P> "I don't know that most people understand what we do," Coples says. "As a result, there's some hesitancy toward hiring veterans because they don't know what we do. Part of their mindset is, they think that because you've been in the military, you haven't really kept up with the private companies. But the military today is as high-tech as you can get."

<P> Coples says he will post his resume on VetJobs.com. Robin Arndt, who is retiring Friday from the Navy as an aviation electronics technician senior chief, says she will use the Web site to help sharpen hers.

<P> Arndt says she needs help translating the various jobs she held during her 20-year career from military jargon into civilian job titles. "For example, I was a 'detailer' in the Navy," says Arndt, 39. "In civilian life, that looks like I cleaned cars, but I learned that the civilian equivalent is a 'manpower analyst.' "

<P> VetJobs.com, which debuts today at 11 a.m. ET, already is generating excitement.

<P> "I applaud their effort to assist veterans with finding suitable employment," says Dan Shea, national director of a new assistance program for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which has 2 million members.

<P> One of the companies that has bought the service is the firm that hired Slick, the Marine colonel who retired in August. "I think there's tremendous value in hiring folks from the military, whether it's somebody who's exiting after their first tour or somebody that's stayed in 30 years," Slick says.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115rear.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Washington Post

November 14, 1999

Pg. C8

<P>Rear Adm. Francis Drake Foley Dies

<I><P>Commanded Pacific Fleet Unit

</I><P> Francis Drake Foley, 89, a retired Navy rear admiral who served aboard aircraft carriers in the Pacific during World War II and later commanded Task Force 77 in the Pacific, died of heart ailments Nov. 8 at Anne Arundel General Hospital in Annapolis.

<P> Adm. Foley, a naval aviator, was the air operations officer aboard the carrier Hornet when it was sunk in the Battle of Santa Cruz in the Solomons in October 1942. Later in the war, he held staff positions on other carriers.

<P> In the postwar years, Adm. Foley held assignments in Washington and elsewhere in the United States. He graduated from the Naval War College in Newport, R.I. In the mid-1950s, he commanded a seaplane tender and then the carrier Shangri-La in the Pacific. He later served on the staff of the commander in chief in the Pacific in Pearl Harbor.

<P> Other assignments were on the staff of the Chief of naval operations and

d at NATO headquarters in Europe.

<P> In 1960 and 1961, Adm. Foley commanded Task Force 77, the attack arm of the Pacific Fleet.

<P> In subsequent assignments, he commanded the 3rd Naval District in New York and served as senior member of the U.N. Command Military Armistice Commission in Seoul. He retired in 1972.

<P> Adm. Foley was born into a Navy family in Dorchester, Mass. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1932, and he returned to Annapolis when he retired.

<P> His military decorations included the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star with Combat "V" and the Joint Services Commendation Medal.

<P> He was a member of the U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association, the Annapolis Yacht Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Army-Navy Club and the Army Navy Country Club.

<P> His first wife, Martha McCullough Foley, died in 1965. His second wife, the former Clair O'Neill Vogel, died in 1984.

<P> Survivors include a daughter from his first marriage, Josephine Drake Foley of Warrenton; four stepchildren, retired Navy Capt. Raymond W. Vogel of New London, Conn., retired Navy Cmdr. Timothy J. Vogel and Jamie H. Fallon, both of Annapolis, and retired Marine Corps Col. Frederick J. Vogel of Herndon; 12 grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren.


```
<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><B><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/sl
9991115chairman.htm</FONT></B>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT><A HREF=#TOP><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>
<B>RETURN TO TOP</B></FONT></A>
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>
```

</HEAD>

<P>Defense Week

November 15, 1999

Pg. 2

<U><P>Q&A

</U><P>The Chairman Looks Ahead

<P> The Navy will face growing pressure to extend the lives of its attack submarines in lieu of building new ones. All the services can expect greater case-by-case scrutiny of multiyear funding requests. And the United States should not buy a new generation of spy satellites without also buying the computers needed to make sense of the pictures.

<P> Those were among the points made by Rep. Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee's defense panel, in a wide-ranging Nov. 10 interview with Defense Week Editor John Donnelly and Reporter Vince Crawley.

<P> So far, Lewis, a former insurance salesman who just took the spending panels helm this year, certainly has not been boring as the Air Force can tell you.

<P> Lewis rocked the defense establishment in July by proposing a \$1.8 billion cut in production money for the services' prized F-22 Raptor fighter. While \$1.3 billion of the cut was later restored to the program by a House-Senate appropriations conference, Lewis says he scored a major victory by heightening public debate about spending \$350 billion to develop and build three separate fighters over the next two decades.

<P> Lewis didn't say, "You ain't seen nothing yet." But he promised to reexamine other programs that may have won the backing of previous chairmen.

<P> "I don't come to this business presuming that the only way to solve problems is by way of spending," said Lewis.

<P> Defense Week: A lot of the past year got caught up in the F-22 debate. But you also seemed to have a much broader discussion you were aiming toward, of lets focus on the entire way that we do business. Did people get that message?

<P> Lewis: I dont think anybody who really cares about public policy and impacting the direction of this place [Congress], who wants to be successful at impacting this place assumes its going to happen overnight or just because you happen to have a job as chairman

<P> [Upon assuming chairmanship] I began to try to at least do some reading and reach out and talked to lots of people you know, former secretaries, think tanks, etcetera. And in that variety and mix of input, lots of thoughts came forward as to things that we needed to look at

<P> Thats how I got to the question of three lines of tactical fighters. And the fundamental underlying thesis was: Were on three pathways if we do the R&D and develop them all, were going to spend \$350 billion, and shouldnt we know what thats all about before we just automatically lock ourselves into that history over the next 20 years?

<P> Within the bill there were a number of items, questions raised The multiyear contracting: an issue not of small moment. It was all but ignored because of the F-22 issue

<P> DW: You were a lot tougher on multiyear contracting in your original committee report than was the final conference committee report.

<P> Lewis: Correct.

<P> DW: Where do you stand on that?

<P> Lewis: There was initially a message I wanted to send, that especially I wanted to send to the Army. But it was a broader message than just to the Army, because multiyears ... can be helpful. A program thats working and going forward is a program that, if you sign up for a long period of time you can save some money on.

<P> On the other hand, if the force thats involved is so hot for a program thats working well, wants a multiyear, and then a year later they dont even put the priority for that asset on their list of things to be considered essential, saying the multiyear locks the Congress in ... thats not very helpful

<P> Gen. [Henry] Shelton [chairman of the Joint Chiefs] has come under a great deal of criticism here lately when he responded to questions about the 1.4 percent [across-the-board budget cut] His underlying point was, if you take 1.4 percent, which was the early discussion, and you put that against [personnel] accounts, and then you look at the pay increase, which is locked in ... then you add to that the multiyears, pretty quickly you move very hard into the O & M [Operations and Maintenance] areas, where were underfunded in the first place. And 1.4 percent really becomes (in areas where you've got great difficulty) maybe 3.5 [percent], 4 [percent] or even more So that's a legitimate discussion.

<P> Nonetheless, [on multiyears] ... I must say that the Army was extremely forthcoming. I've had some contact with the guy that was going to be the chief [Gen. Eric Shinseki]. I then went to his swearing-in ceremony. I was impressed by his ... statement that day that was leading to his vision statement later. That led to my having a number of meetings with him and his people.

<P> They came to figure out what was the definition. They didn't think they had any problems with multiyears. They said, "What's your definition? What do you see as the problem?" They didn't just say, "Oh, no. We're always right." And as a result of that interaction, that led to them dealing with the problem up front. By the time we got to conference, I was very comfortable with a lot of this. ... We had contact with the Army ahead of time, so that we could do things in this years bill to lay the foundation for what might play a role in helping more quickly implement some of [Shinseki's] ideas.

<P> DW: So in the fiscal 2001 bill, when they come to you with new multi-year proposals, what kind of response will they get?

<P> Lewis: I'll look at each of them again on a case-by-case basis. But I'll look at them as positively as possible, because I want to save money everywhere we can [if] the programs are working. I was dragging my feet on the C-17 question only because it was in the whole package of the discussion I wanted to have about multiyears at that point in time.

<P> But that's a program that's gotten its act together. It also makes the point in spades about the value of oversight. You all know the history of the C-17 program. It was out the window. Congress defunded it. The program was broken clearly. And it was after that that the organization put the number one team together, and probably one of the reasons that Boeing bought [McDonnell Douglas] was because C-17 looked so great. And now it's doing very well

<P> DW: You had some very harsh words for the Air Force...

<P> Lewis: Not really harsh words.

<P> DW: "On the verge of being a broken service." A "fixation" with air superiority.

<P> Lewis: You know, the question of three tactical aircraft came along . And when you realistically look at that whole package, if you wanted to have a chance for oversight and re-examination at all ... you look at the F/A-18E and F, and frankly I came aboard in this job too late for the kind of approach I take to these things. It already was in procurement. Joint Strike Fighters a paper aircraft. So where do you look if you really want to do some examining and you want to affect the whole thing? The F-22 is a logical place.

<P> And then you look at F-22, and any reasonable person, in my view, who knows a bit about the history of what we've done with testing versus procurement, etc., would look at that program and say, "We've done very little of the testing." And particularly the avionics testing. That which we have done in a static form, and then on a 737, is imaginative. But it's a new approach versus putting the actual very difficult stuff in the plane and flying it. That came about largely because of the [budget] cap that was put in [by the Congress] in terms of forcing them to stay under cost, and some of the testing slipped

<P> Well, when you're going to take the most complex aircraft we've ever developed that some would describe [as] two Cray computers and stuff it in the nose of an F-22 to anticipate no problems or hardly any problems out there that are significant I think is just a little bit off. At least, it raises some questions in this member's mind

<P> I wanted to really push this, the need for testing at the R&D level rather than going into procurement. Because if you get yourself committed before your \$60 billion, you're committed. And I don't want to be coming back five years from now and do what we did with B-1, and have to retrofit these things [with upgraded systems] that kind of stuff is the heart of our responsibility on oversight here.

<P> And I can tell you, the Air Force was very intensely reactive because this was their No. 1 fixation for the last decade, and anybody dare question that fixation There are people who hardly want to talk to me, still

<P> That initial focus matured a lot as we learned from Kosovo ... the initial thesis that said the Air Force has taken so many procurement lines and all but taken them off the board because of the F-22 and its rising costs and so on , [it became clear] that discussion has to take place. And my gosh, it's amazing , it is taking place.

<P> DW: But right now the Air Force is pulling money from other programs to fully fund the F-22.

<P> Lewis: Well, we see that. But there is an oversight job here, you know. If they presume still business as usual, it could be a difficulty. Because we've got to look with great care, and it's our intention

<P> Listen, there's not a more favored force around here among the members, including this member, than the Air Force. I don't start out as being anti-Air Force, I'll tell ya. I served on the academy's advisory board for several years But oversight still is our job.

<P> DW: You've touched on the low-density/high-demand assets, things like : There's no replacement on board for the EA-6B Prowler. You've said the [air-to-air refueling] tankers were "pressed to the wall..."

<P> Lewis: There's a great tendency for the forces to focus upon the sexy side. There's a great tendency of our committee to do the same thing. But, boy, there's grunt work in this business of having to be prepared to fight and win wars. And you need balanced force. And that's true of every one of our branches.

<P> There are questions ahead of us that affect people besides the Air Force. I think this whole discussion that involves the assets of the Navy I mean, how long do we use them? Do we cut them up too soon? Have we responded to the idea that new is automatically better just because we want to keep yards open?

<P> DW: Are you talking about submarines?

<P> Lewis: Submarines is one piece of it. We're talking about all of their major assets. We have to take a hard look at where we've been. Because that's a line of procurement policy that's fundamental.

<P> If you take submarines as an example, though, if refueling nuclear subs can add 15 years of very useful life, when you recognize that ... the major difficulties are likely to be out there at 2015 and beyond, 2025, as Asia matures, etc., when America really needs to be the best and to be strong, so that we are the force for peace in the world ... it strikes me that we've got fantastic assets that we might be cutting up between now and then, that might free up dollars to lay the foundation both in terms of R&D, but otherwise, personnel numbers, etc.

<P> DW: Don't we need to keep the submarine industrial base alive, though? That's how the argument goes.

<P> Lewis: I think all that's legitimate discussion. I think we ought to have a discussion. We shouldn't just assume

<P> DW: The services right now are working on their budgets for next year Is there any communication at this point, and should they be worried about you continuing to be a bit feisty and unpredictable?

<P> Lewis: Everybody has a different style. I generally speaking am viewed, I think, to have a reasonably easy-going style. There's no greater hawk in the House. I want stronger national security. I want higher bottom lines. I want us to justify in every possible way the highest possible dollar in this shrinking budget circumstance. And the way I can best play a role in that is making sure our forces are delivering their story as credibly as possible in every nook and cranny around here.

<P> But in that environment, at least during our watch, we intend to have very careful oversight [of] major programs and major policy considerations that involve personnel. I personally think that we need to look again at just how far we've gone at reducing numbers of personnel. And if someone out there should over the next several years make a decision to reverse that pattern and say we need more strength over here ... that means real money.

<P> And in this shrinking pie, everybody, everybody needs to know that their wish list needs to be carefully examined.

<P> And people come first. R&D is a very high priority in my mind's eye. And we need to be willing to eliminate assets if we find that they are questionable. Just because we made a decision two years ago doesn't mean we can't afford to say we've made a mistake

<P> Our [intelligence] collections capability that's going to be a huge part of our future in the intelligence community.

<P> FIA [Future Imaging Architecture] I made a pitch on the floor yesterday [Nov. 9] about FIA and the fact that we need to make a commitment to where the money's going to come from. It's likely ... this whole mix of using those satellites and collecting information, analyzing it and so on, is going to be the most expensive exercise in the history of national intelligence.

<P> And without a commitment of dollars to the interpretive side of it ... I think I said something like, "It doesn't do us a bit of good to take pictures if nobody ever sees them." And unless we make that commitment in the long term, that comes from the administration, the various people who benefit from it, including the military, then we shouldn't send up the satellites. And I'm willing to make that decision if I have to

<P> [Chief of Naval Operations Adm.] Jay Johnson we have a great relationship

p with the Navy as well. Adm. Johnson and I have talked a lot about these things. He and I have not talked in depth yet about the question of what do we do with those assets that could live longer. And as we rethink that 15- and 20-year budget, we've got to at least depend on those things, so that'll be a very serious dialogue.

<P> And it's not going to be a discussion like they may have had in the past. One of the great things about being the new chairman is that you haven't had these discussions in depth yourself. So you'll be asking questions of people who think they've already answered. But my friends, that's what it's all about.

<P> And the Marine Corps Commandant [Gen. James Jones] is a great guy, and we've begun a very serious and healthy dialogue. I'm going to have dinner with the [Navy Secretary Richard] Danzig shortly.

<P> DW: You've had some kind words for most of the folks in the other services. Who in the Air Force do you deal with well? Or not well? You haven't mentioned Secretary [F. Whitten] Peters or Gen. [Michael] Ryan, the Air Force chief of staff.

<P> Lewis: Secretary Peters and I have had a lot of communication, and he is a very forthcoming guy. We haven't had as much as I'd like in the last couple of months. But he's been available.

<P> I met very recently with Mike Ryan, but I cannot, I would not begin to tell you that we've had ongoing communication that's been what I consider to be healthy.

<P> There was some overreaction to the committee's work, I believe, and there was, from my perspective, a lack of responsiveness to questions that we had to ask. And we are taking steps on both sides of the gap, between here and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, to make sure that all of that's improved.

<P> DW: What do you mean by a lack of responsiveness?

<P> Lewis: Well, we asked lots and lots of questions about the F-22 and about the systems that were dealing with, about the testing question. And we'd like to get answers to those questions.

<P> DW: Have you gotten them yet?

<P> Lewis: No ... But as I've said, we've had some serious discussions just of late that have raised the points that you're raising in a different way, t

o say lets do something about this, and I think maybe it will happen.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115satellites.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Los Angeles Times

November 11, 1999

Pg. C8

<P>Satellites At Risk In Crowded Skies

<P>By Jube Shiver Jr., Times Staff Writer

<P> Washington -- Heads up, Chicken Little. The Information Age may finally
prove you right.

<P> Red-hot demand for cellular phones, pagers and other wireless devices i
s triggering an explosion of communications satellites that, in turn, is increa
sing the risk of a disastrous collision in space, experts say.

<P> Just last month, the international space station had to be moved in it
s Earth orbit to avoid a collision with debris from a spent Pegasus rocket that
came within a mile of the station, according to NASA.

<P> Although there is little likelihood that any satellite debris could hit a populated area before burning up in the atmosphere, the increasing concentration of satellites circling 300 to 500 miles above the Earth is raising concerns. Crashes in space could cost hundreds of millions of dollars in equipment damage and disrupt critical communications links around the world.

<P> The number of commercial satellites circling the Earth in low orbit has more than tripled from 54 in 1996 to 175 this year, according to the Satellite Broadcasting and Communications Assn. in Alexandria, Va. And the congestion is about to get a lot worse.

<P> Led by the ambitious 288-satellite, \$10-billion Teledesic project targeting wireless high-speed Internet access, more than 500 satellites are scheduled to be launched in the next three to five years, creating a traffic jam of cosmic proportions.

<P> All told, there are about 8,200 objects larger than a softball—including all manner of debris from space launches—in orbit, according to the U.S. Space Command. That's significant because even an object the size of a quarter traveling in space at speeds of 17,000 mph can disable a spacecraft, experts say.

<P> "It doesn't take a rocket scientist to know that they have more satellites in space," NASA spokesman Dwayne Brown said. Fortunately, he added, NASA has improved its technology and is working more closely with the military to avoid collisions.

<P> That's not the case in private industry, say worried executives. They complain that the Space Command, which tracks orbital bodies and warns federal agencies when government-operated craft might collide with errant space objects, won't share similar data with them.

<P> The Space Command can track objects as small as a softball, but it does not provide warnings to commercial satellite operators.

<P> "Because of the liability issues involved, we don't give warnings as a general rule," USSC spokesman Maj. Michael Birmingham said. He explained that the agency might be held financially liable if, for example, it told a satellite operator to move to avoid a softball-size object, but then the satellite was hit by a smaller object that USSC's radar could not track.

<P> "The U.S. Space Command must change their attitude," said Ben Chang, director of satellite engineering management at Intelsat, the international satellite consortium. "I'm afraid if we don't do something, someday a major disaster will happen in space."

<P> Chang and other experts said that while there are private firms that survey space, their data on space debris isn't nearly as extensive as the government's.

<P> Until more extensive private surveillance can be developed, commercial satellite operators may be forced to build more durable machines. That, however, would increase the cost of launches as competition pressures prices of wireless services.

<P> "It's a risk that definitely has to be better managed," said John B. Higginsbotham, the president of SpaceVest, a Reston, Va., satellite venture-capital firm.

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/sl9991115quietly.htm	RETURN TO TOP
---	--

</HEAD>

<P>Defense Week

November 15, 1999

Pg. 1

<P>Quietly Passed Ruling Protects Pentagon From Environmental Fines

<P>By Ron Laurenzo

<P> A tiny provision in the new Pentagon spending bill could seriously impair local, state and federal regulators seeking to force the Defense Department to clean up its environmental messes, according to congressional and state officials.

<P> Slipped into the fiscal 2000 defense-appropriations bill without debate, the two-sentence item prohibits the military from paying an environmental fine unless Congress explicitly authorizes it.

<P> President Clinton, in signing the defense bill into law earlier this month, said he is "troubled" by the provision.

<P> The rider was added quietly and at the last minute to the \$268 billion Pentagon bill by Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and its defense subcommittee, according to congressional aides and sources who follow environmental regulation.

<P> The Alaska senator was allegedly perturbed with the Environmental Protection Agency after it levied fines against the Army's Fort Wainwright, Alaska, facility. Reportedly to protect the installation from such fines, the powerful lawmaker popped in the new legislation.

<P> A senior aide on the Senate appropriations staff said there was "no intention to shield the department from its responsibilities as a steward of the public trust and property."

<P> Rather, the provision is intended to ensure that environmental fines are paid out of the Environmental Restorations Account, a special pot of federal money expressly for that purpose, not out of military units training and readiness accounts.

<P> "Fines shouldn't be paid out of generic accounts without the consent of Congress," said the aide, noting the provision is not a permanent law. Its creators intend for the armed services committees to address the issue again next year.

<P> But none of the intentions the aide ascribed to senators are explicitly expressed in the provision itself, which states: "None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used for the payment of a fine or penalty that is imposed against the Department of Defense or a military department arising from an environmental violation at a military installation or facility unless the payment of the fine or penalty has been specifically authorized by law."

<P> The broad language has shocked some members of Congress, states attorneys generals and environmental regulators. A congressional aide said the new measure could add up to two years to the resolution of some environmental cases.

<P> In the House and Senate, members from both sides of the aisle are trying to get it repealed before lawmakers wrap up this year's budget work, perhaps this week. Although President Clinton signed the defense spending bill into law Oct. 25, the measure could still be repealed by adding language to any remaining appropriations legislation.

<P> "In my view, its prohibitions would cut the teeth and heart out of environmental enforcement on the state as well as federal levels," said Rep. William Delahunt (D-N.J.) in a Oct. 21 letter urging President Clinton to veto the defense appropriations bill.

<P> In a statement dated Nov. 4, President Clinton said he would work to mitigate the riders' negative impact.

<P> "While I am troubled by a provision requiring the Department of Defense to seek specific authorization for payment of fines or penalties for environmental violations, I will direct the Department to seek such authorization on any fine or penalty it receives, ensuring full accountability for all such violations," the president said.

<P> Tucked away as Sec. 8149 of the law, the provision appears to virtually repeal the 1992 Federal Facility Compliance Act signed by President George Bush with overwhelming bipartisan support which subjects federal agencies to the enforcement of federal and state environmental laws. The compliance act was the culmination of decades of effort by the states to make the federal government especially the Department of Defense, called the nation's largest polluter by environmentalists equal under the law with private industry and other institutions.

<P> "This could undermine environmental enforcement at military and Superfund sites," said Steve Schwadron, an aide to Delahunt.

<P> "It's a particularly outrageous issue for the states We are very alarmed about it," said a Senate aide, who called the rider an "example of government at its very worst."

<P> Although the rider refers directly to the "Department of Defense or a military department," it could be interpreted as applying to the entire federal government including the Department of Energy, said Ken Lane, Colorado's deputy attorney general.

<P> "This could be construed as a broader application than just for the one year of this appropriation bill," added Lane. Colorado, home to a host of military installations, including Pueblo Arsenal where 10 percent of the Armys chemical weapons are stored, and DOE's now-closed plutonium facility at Rocky Flats, near Denver, has taken the lead among attorneys general in fighting the measure.

<P> There is debate about whether the rider will remain in force beyond fiscal 2000. Some congressional sources said the measure is in a portion of the appropriations bill that is automatically renewed annually.

<P> Others believe only a congressional scholar can determine that, said Lenny Siegel, director at the Center for Public Environmental Oversight in San Francisco.

<P> Siegel and others see a bad precedent in the fact that the measure was passed without debate.

<P> "To let it go through without opposition signals that you can do more," he said. "If you allow a minor slide back in the regulation of environmental clean-up at military bases and no one screams about it, then you'll see more of this."

<P> By Pentagon standards at least, not a lot of money is at stake. Siegel said between November 1989 and October 1996, the entire federal government was fined \$16.4 million in 61 cases to do environmental clean-up.

<P> The Pentagon's own numbers back up Siegel's data. Between fiscal years 1994 and 1998, the Pentagon says it was assessed around \$14 million in fines and penalties. For the same period, it paid roughly \$13.2 million, according to Pentagon spokesman Lt. Col. Vic Warzinski.

<P> For comparison, the Army will spend \$13 million in fiscal 2000 solely on grenades.

<P> The issue is really the leverage states get on the federal government from threatening fines and penalties, which often go directly to clean-up efforts. Without threatening fines, there is little regulators can do to clean up toxic messes involving anything from fumes generated by base power plants to seepage from mustard-gas stores.

<P> "The fines are actually very small, but how else can you twist the military's arm to obey the law?" asked Siegel.

<P> Lane, Colorados deputy attorney general, said, "There are lots of federal facilities that if things fell flat, wed be in a heap of trouble trying to clean up by ourselves We have made it a priority to assure that Colorado and other states can maintain their authority to enforce federal environmental laws."

<P> The same is true in Delahunts Cape Cod district, where the Democratic representative is fighting to clean up on-going damage to the Upper Capes aquifer beneath the Massachusetts Military Reservation.

<P> Delahunt aide Schwadron emphasized the fines are not meant to be punitive: "Our goal is not fines and penalties, our goal is clean-ups."

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115dirty.htm	RETURN TO TOP
---	--

<P>Boston Globe

November 14, 1999

Pg. 1

<P>The Nation's Dirty, Big Secret

<I><P>Even as the EPA pursues private polluters, certain US

agencies preside over some of the deadliest waste sites in the country - and there is little that can be done to stop them

</I><P>By David Armstrong, Globe Staff

<I><P>First of four parts

</I><P> The United States government, which acts as steward and protector of the nation's environment, is itself the worst polluter in the land.

<P> Federal agencies have contaminated more than 60,000 sites across the country and the cost of cleaning up the worst sites is officially expected to approach \$300 billion, nearly five times the price of similar destruction caused by private companies.

<P> But the real cost is likely tens of billions of dollars more, according to government audits.

<P> Nearly every military base and nuclear arms facility in the country is contaminated. The pollution extends from the US Mint, which released hazardous chemicals into the air when producing commemorative coins, to the national parks, where leaky oil tanks and raw sewage are polluting pristine rivers.

<P> Even the Environmental Protection Agency, charged with enforcing the country's environmental laws, has been fined for violating toxic waste laws at its laboratories. At the EPA's lab in Lexington, for example, mercury was discovered leaching into the ground water three years ago.

<P> The impact of government pollution has been severe and widespread. Some of the most contaminated spots on earth are the property of the United States. Toxic waste on government land has been linked to increased cases of cancer and other illnesses among people living near such sites.

<P> Much of the pollution is historical residue that can be blamed on some of the century's defining events: from America's quest to put a man on the moon to winning the Cold War against the former Soviet Union. But the polluting by federal agencies is perpetuated by a system in which there are often two sets of rules: one for the government and another for private companies. There is also growing concern among environmentalists and some enforcement officials that instead of getting tougher with government polluters, Congress and federal regulators are creating new loopholes and further relaxing enforcement.

<P> "Some sites have been cleaned up, but the government remains the nation's premiere environmental felon," said Jonathan Turley, a lawyer who directs Geor

ge Washington University's Environmental Crimes Project.

<P> Despite the legacy of pollution, federal agencies remain exempt from some environmental laws. Only last month, in a move that surprised regulators, Congress added language to a budget bill that would make it virtually impossible for the EPA to fine the military for environmental violations.

<P> The government is also caught in a classic conflict of interest: It is both the criminal and the cop.

<P> In some cases, federal regulators have been accused of ignoring evidence of environmental recklessness by their official brethren. But even when doing their job, the regulators are handicapped. The government can sue private companies to force them to clean up contaminated sites and if warranted, take criminal action against the firms and their employees. Yet those tools are off-limits to officials when the polluter is the government itself.

<P> The result, critics say, is a system where the deck is stacked in favor of the federal agency that violates the environment. "The government," said Virginia attorney Harry Kelso, a former federal environmental crimes prosecutor, "has a license to pollute."

<P> Yellowstone's sewage problem

<P> Every summer tourists migrate to Yellowstone National Park to admire the ancient canyons, the magic of "Old Faithful," and the dark blue lakes and rivers that make up the 3,400-square-mile historic site.

<P> As visitors from across the world admire the natural wonders, the antiquated sewage system at the park struggles behind the scenes to process the waste generated at park lodges and public toilets. It often fails.

<P> In the past two years, tens of thousands of gallons of raw sewage have flowed untreated into the lakes and streams of Yellowstone National Park, in clear violation of the federal Clean Water Act. Park officials have been embarrassed by the contamination, but complain that for years their pleas to Congress to upgrade the system have been ignored.

<P> If the park were the property of a private company -- and not the federal government -- the state of Wyoming or the EPA could punish the polluter with fines and lawsuits. When the violator is the National Park Service, however, there is little regulators can do.

<P> "I see many examples of the federal government failing to live up to its

own rules," said Gary Beach, the administrator of the water quality division of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality.

<P> "I should be spending my time on the private sector," he said. "I shouldn't have to be spending my time getting the federal government to comply with their laws. I think it is embarrassing when the Park Service, which is supposed to be a defender of the environment, is polluting it."

<P> Like every other federal agency, the Park Service is exempt from enforcement under the Clean Water Act, the historic measure approved 30 years ago to protect the country's rivers and lakes.

<P> The inability to penalize federal agencies that pollute waterways is costly to the environment. Federal facilities are more likely to violate water standards than private companies, EPA records show. In addition, according to a report issued earlier this year by the EPA Inspector General, federal agencies are increasingly violating the law, with 27 percent of all government facilities out of compliance in 1996, the latest year figures were available, compared to 10 percent in 1992.

<P> In Maryland, federal agencies have sent raw sewage flowing into rivers and improperly disposed of waste from laboratories, hospitals, and military installations, according to Mary Sweeney, an assistant state attorney general who prosecutes environmental violators. "There is simply no reason for federal facilities to continue to be held to a lower standard than private industry," Sweeney said.

<P> In the past decade, Congress has waived the government's immunity from punishment under several environmental laws, including hazardous waste disposal requirements and the release of toxins into the air. The threat of fines in those areas, regulators say, has prompted the government to pollute less frequently.

<P> In addition, the military has been credited with improving its daily environmental compliance in the past decade and becoming more responsive to community concerns about contamination.

<P> "We've been spending a hell of a lot of money for quite a while now," said Gary Vest, the principal assistant deputy undersecretary of defense for environmental security. "It's almost at 30 years now of having a formal environmental program at DOD. We spent \$5 billion a couple of years ago. When you spend so much money on clean air and clean water, you would hope that you are getting somewhere."

<P> Exemptions and loopholes remain, however.

<P> Federal agencies are still exempt from many state environmental laws, which in some cases are more stringent than federal requirements. The US Navy, for example, is immune from state laws and Coast Guard regulations governing oil spills. In Washington, state regulators have repeatedly complained of Navy spills spoiling Puget Sound. Last year, 6,000 gallons of jet fuel from the aircraft carrier USS Kitty Hawk fouled the sound, one of three Navy spills that year.

<P> Washington officials said the spills were the result of negligence and would have resulted in fines of \$90,000 if the Navy were a private company. Instead, the Navy policed its own cleanup, paid no fines, and even prevented state environmental experts from boarding ships.

<P> The situation is similar in California, where the Navy is the largest spiller of oil, according to state officials. In San Diego, environmental activists say information has been withheld on some incidents, including a 6,000-gallon oil spill at a Navy pier last year and the 1996 release of mercury into the bay from a submarine.

<P> "If they had to play by the same rules everyone has to, it would be a better situation," said Laura Hunter, the director of the Clean Bay Campaign, an advocacy group that monitors US Navy pollution. "We get less protection than guaranteed by law because of the presence of the Navy."

<P> The Navy, in a statement, acknowledged that it is granted "flexibility" by Congress because of its "unique mission," but said it does not misuse that privilege.

<P> "The Navy recognizes that with this flexibility comes responsibility," the statement said. "As a good steward of the environment, [the] Navy has implemented its own spill contingency planning, spill response, and spill reporting. It reports every single spill."

<P> Instead of toughening standards for federal agencies, enforcement officials are worried pollution standards are being softened. "Things are getting worse," said Vicki Peters, an environmental prosecutor with the Colorado attorney general's office. "I am seeing backpedaling.... Anyone living around a federal facility is not getting the same amount of protection as someone living around a private site."

<P> The recent reorganization of the Department of Energy, prompted by concerns of security breaches at top-secret weapons plants, also has had the effect of placing those plants outside the grasp of environmental regulators.

<P> President Clinton approved the new arrangement last month, but said he had reservations about a number of the provisions, including the section exempting

g the country's nuclear weapons complex from environmental regulation. The new arrangement so worried state environmental prosecutors that 43 of the 50 state attorneys general in the country signed a letter warning Congress of the consequences.

<P> "For over four decades, DOE and its predecessors operated with no external oversight of [the] environment," they wrote. "Over the past 12 years or so, the disastrous consequences of this self-regulation have become plain. DOE now oversees the largest environmental cleanup program in the world."

<P> And last month, in a decision that several federal regulators termed outrageous, Congress approved a defense spending plan that would "prohibit the payment of environmental fines or penalties unless authorized by law."

<P> Clinton, when approving the spending plan, said he was troubled by the fine provision. Environmental regulators said the measure effectively takes away the ability to penalize the Department of Defense when it pollutes.

<P> "It's a breathtaking attack on federal enforcement," US Representative William Delahunt, a Massachusetts Democrat, wrote in a letter to colleagues last month. "At stake is the capacity of the EPA and Justice Department to enforce pollution standards with the tools essential to back up their sanctions."

<P> Costly government cleanup

<P> The environmental contamination by the US government is so severe and widespread that every region of the country is affected in some way.

<P> The cost of cleaning up all of the privately-owned Superfund sites in the United States -- properties operated by chemical and oil companies, rubber manufacturers, huge industrial concerns, and others -- is estimated by the EPA to cost \$57 billion.

<P> Cleaning up Superfund properties polluted by the federal government, according to the EPA, could cost as much as \$280 billion -- nearly five times the amount of private industry.

<P> Still, the Superfund list accounts for only a fraction of the sites polluted by the federal government. In 1996, a panel of government officials identified 61,155 sites across the country contaminated by federal agencies.

<P> The Department of Defense alone generates 750,000 tons of hazardous waste each year, more than the combined production of the country's five largest chemical companies, according to a study by a task force of governors and attorneys general.

<P> The cost of cleaning up sites not on the Superfund list is expected to add billions more in costs. Though by most estimates the cleanup of the government sites will take many more decades, not enough money is being allocated to keep pace with established timetables.

<P> DOE's budget for environmental cleanup has repeatedly been cut during this decade. The Federation of American Scientists, a Washington arms-control group, projects a shortfall of \$4.4 billion in the agency's cleanup budget through fiscal 2006.

<P> This year, Congress drastically slashed the budget for cleaning up military bases scheduled for closure, likely delaying cleanups at those sites. And within the Department of Defense, the amount needed to restore contaminated sites is being underreported, according to several audits. In 1998, the Pentagon estimated it will cost \$34.2 billion to clean up environmental hazards at bases across the country. But that figure is inaccurate and the true cost is much higher, according to a report issued in July by the Pentagon's Inspector General.

<P> The report found that the Navy failed to account for the cost of disposing of nuclear reactors and nuclear waste, an amount that could be as much as \$13.2 billion. And the Army did not include estimates for the cleanup of unexploded bombs, which could also cost billions of dollars.

<P> Officials say the most expensive cleanup will occur at weapons plants operated by the Department of Energy, where a half century of nuclear missile and bomb production has contaminated 475 billion gallons of ground water.

<P> DOE this year told Congress it will spend at least \$147 billion to cleanup 113 sites across the country -- and that the work will take another 75 years to complete. Former workers at nuclear weapons plants across the country are charging in lawsuits that they were sickened and colleagues died from years of exposure to radioactive waste.

<P> New England is home to hundreds of locations polluted by the federal government, including a dozen Superfund sites.

<P> The soil at the South Weymouth Naval Air Station, which local officials want to convert into a massive mall, is contaminated with volatile organic compounds and heavy metals, according to the EPA. Ground water near former landfills, dumps, and training areas on the site is also contaminated with heavy metals.

<P> At the US Army's Natick Laboratory, contamination threatens the drinking water supply for nearby residents and Lake Cochituate, where the town has posted

d a warning about eating fish caught there since 1996.

<P> The government Superfund sites stretch across New England, from the Brunswick Naval Air Station in Maine to the New London Submarine Base in Connecticut.

<P> But government pollution extends beyond the country's military and nuclear weapons facilities.

<P> NASA has identified 913 potentially contaminated sites at 22 facilities in 10 states. The agency has estimated cleanup costs at \$1.5 billion. As of 1997, only 3 percent of the sites had been, or were being, cleaned up. The agency was slow to identify polluted areas, taking five years just to survey its facilities.

<P> Yet despite the magnitude of the problems at federally-contaminated sites, the issue suffers from political indifference, said Kelso, the former environmental prosecutor who has forced the government to clean up some polluted sites.

<P> "I'm not sure this country has been leveled with," he said. "I'm not even sure that Congress has been leveled with, or the president."

<P> US added to river's woes

<P> Fishermen still camp along the Shenandoah River, casting their lines into the lazy Virginia waterway and stretching back to take in the unspoiled view of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

<P> If they are lucky enough to catch a largemouth bass or catfish, the anglers know what to do. The fish is unhooked, perhaps admired for a moment, and tossed back. Everyone knows you don't eat fish from the Shenandoah.

<P> The river is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyl, known as PCBs. For most of this decade, the state has banned the eating of fish caught in the historic river that winds for 223 miles before emptying into the Potomac River. It is just one casualty of what has been called the worst environmental disaster in Virginia history.

<P> But instead of interceding to stop the environmental calamity in the Shenandoah Valley, the federal government helped to create and prolong it, according to military documents and memos written by government lawyers. The case is a classic example of national security interests trumping environmental concerns, a scenario that has been repeated across the country.

<P> For 50 years, the massive Avtex Fibers factory complex at the mouth of the Shenandoah in Front Royal, an hour west of Washington, D.C., produced most of the rayon used to make tires for the military and a crucial rocket nozzle for the country's space program. Producing an artificial textile like rayon involves the use of many chemicals that, if disposed of improperly, pose a serious threat to the environment and humans.

<P> Records show little care was taken in the disposal of those chemicals when the plant operated on the 440-acre property from 1940 to 1989. According to the EPA, waste disposal practices at the plant contaminated the ground water under the site and residential wells across the river with carbon disulfide, phenol, sodium, and heavy metals including lead, arsenic, and cadmium. About 1,300 people use wells for drinking water that draw from are part of the contaminated aquifer.

<P> After years of pressure from Virginia environmental officials, the plant president announced the facility would shut down in November 1988.

<P> But almost immediately, the federal government stepped in to rescue the facility. Avtex was the only producer of carbonized rayon used on NASA's space shuttle, and in Air Force missiles. At a meeting of the National Security Council, a plan was formulated to infuse the facility with \$43 million in federal funds, enough to keep it operating another year.

<P> Virginia environmental officials said the last year of operation added greatly to the environmental disaster, and the military and NASA pushed the plant to produce at maximum levels. State officials also said the EPA knew of the plan to keep the plant operating, but did nothing to protect the environment.

<P> "The EPA stood by while their federal government brethren continued to maim and pillage the environment, and threaten the public health, the property and the citizens. . . of Virginia," said Thomas Hopkins, the state's chief environmental officer.

<P> Federal officials knew of the environmental harm done by the plant, according to internal memos, but were motivated by a fear that the space shuttle program would be stalled and missile production slowed if the plant shut down.

<P> "There is evidence that DOD and NASA did not act responsibly toward the environmental problems at Avtex," acknowledged an internal memo by Air Force lawyers advising superiors about a threatened lawsuit by the former plant owner. "There is evidence that DOD and NASA knew of the huge environmental problem facing Avtex and did not take any action to ensure that these problems were solved. There is also evidence that DOD and NASA pushed Avtex for as much production as possible, all the while knowing that an environmental disaster was brewing."

<P> So far, the cleanup effort has involved the treating of millions of gallons of water, the removal of hundreds of tons of soil, and the demolition of 17 acres of buildings. The cleanup is not expected to be finished for another seven years at a cost of at least \$100 million, of which the federal government must contribute \$21 million.

<P> Nonetheless, in the end, the head environmental lawyer for the Air Force deemed the federal government's role in the Avtex case to be a success.

<P> "Both NASA and DOD were faced with an impending disaster," wrote Air Force Major Richard E. Sarver in a 1991 memo to superiors. "This country's space and defense programs could have been devastated had Avtex remained shut down. . . . This operation was a success, and while there are lessons to be learned, there is a great deal of credit to be parceled out to the participants."

<P> Regulator wears two hats

<P> In June 1996, a US Navy jet left Andrews Air Force Base en route to a rendezvous with an aircraft carrier off the Florida coast. On board were members of the Navy general counsel's office and other military officials.

<P> Also along for the ride was Lois Schiffer, the top environmental official for the Department of Justice, and another high-ranking Justice lawyer. The group spent a night aboard the nuclear-powered USS John C. Stennis.

<P> For Navy officials, the trip to Florida was a chance to build good will with Schiffer. To others it highlighted an inherent conflict of interest at the Justice Department. Schiffer wears two hats: She is at once the highest-ranking environmental prosecutor in the country and the chief defender for federal agencies accused of violating environmental regulations.

<P> "We do have cases for the Navy, sometimes as a polluter in cases related to aircraft carriers," she said of the trip. "It is a lot easier to figure out your position on a case if you see one."

<P> One of the lawyers working for Schiffer has charged that the Justice Department's environmental and natural resources division actually works to protect government agencies engaged in wrongdoing.

<P> "The problem is a systemic one, caused by the existence of a Division culture that places a premium on the protection of the government bureaucracy instead of an attorney's duties to the public interest, the truth, and the court," wrote attorney Daniel Jacobs in a letter this year to Attorney General Janet Reno.

no, a copy of which was provided to the Globe.

<P> Jacobs told Reno he has evidence of a US government agency that he did not routinely destroy records.

<P> He asserted that when he reported the alleged government wrongdoing, Schiffer allegedly retaliated against him, and later warned him that releasing documents relating to the case was illegal. Jacobs is now involved in an extraordinary legal battle with his bosses.

<P> Jacobs's performance rating was downgraded and he was transferred to another job. Jacobs recently won a court case allowing him to show his attorney the same records he provided Schiffer. The attorney can now advise Jacobs of his legal options. Schiffer declined comment on Jacobs's case.

<P> As it is, there is little the Justice Department can do to penalize federal agencies that pollute. The Justice Department is prohibited from filing lawsuits or issuing fines against other federal agencies. Both of these tools are frequently employed by the department when pursuing private polluters.

<P> Although federal agencies are required by a 1992 law to comply with all environmental statutes, there are few consequences if they don't.

<P> The small EPA office charged with keeping federal polluters in line is often overmatched politically. Several EPA officials said privately they want to take more action against federal agencies that pollute, but are hamstrung by special exemptions and political considerations, such as congressmen worried about the impact of environmental enforcement on hometown bases.

<P> "Unfortunately, on environmental compliance, the EPA is like a David with a bunch of Goliaths, especially when it comes to the military," said Cathy Lemar, director of the Military Toxics Project, a nonprofit group that monitors base cleanups across the country.

<P> The EPA has also stumbled internally, unable to complete even basic mandates requiring the agency to monitor the compliance of federal facilities with environmental laws, and track their spending on environmental issues.

<P> Many frustrated regulators, particularly at the EPA, said little will change until Congress and the president toughen laws and federal agencies fear the consequences of polluting.

<P> "What you see is what folks have been willing to pay for," said one EPA official, who agreed to an interview only if he was not named. "This is [what]

I would call less than a band-aid applied against a compound fracture of the nation's skull.

<P> "The fact is the federal government is getting away with murder and the EPA is not legally or politically powerful enough to turn the tide."

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115birth.htm>

</TD>

<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP

</TD>

</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Daily Oklahoman

November 14, 1999

<P>Birth Weights Tied To Tinker

<P>By John Parker, Staff Writer

<P> Newborns in a small Oklahoma City neighborhood were more likely to have below-average birth weights because of their mothers' exposures to Tinker Air Force Base pollution, a federal study concluded.

<P> The Kimsey Addition findings mark the first time a Tinker-area neighborhood has been scientifically studied for health problems caused by living next to the Superfund hazardous waste site.

<P> While the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry link

ed chemical-laden air to an adverse health effect, cancer deaths in the neighborhood did not appear higher than average.

<P> Researchers cautioned that the cancer findings were hampered by the lack of an Oklahoma cancer registry before 1997 and other factors. The cancer findings are not conclusive, researchers said.

<P> Officials at Tinker Air Force Base downplayed the study, saying its results were "insignificant."

<P> Dr. Wendy E. Kaye, chief of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' epidemiology and surveillance branch in Atlanta, said the findings matched other scientific work done elsewhere on volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

<P> In 1997, other researchers announced results of analyzing 25 years of birth records in Pitman, N.J., and found that low birth weight complications increased with proximity to the nearby Lipari landfill. The cause was pegged as exposure to volatile organic compounds drifting in the air from the landfill. The Tinker study reflects a similar finding, Kaye said.

<P> "What we have is growing body of information that suggests that exposure to VOCs in the air is not good for pregnant women," Kaye said.

<P> An investigation by The Oklahoman into pollution at Tinker Air Force Base shows that:

<P> Base officials tried to make it appear that the federal report exonerated the facility, and little effort was made to notify concerned residents of the Kimsey Addition.

<P> The Tinker Community Advisory Board in 1996 intentionally withheld information that would have warned parents not to let their children play in Soldier Creek. The stream was polluted with potentially cancer-causing chemicals.

<P> The Kimsey Addition, finished in the late 1950s, borders the industrial wastewater treatment plant on the base's northeast corner.

<P> For more than 50 years, millions of gallons of wastewater containing powerful paint strippers, metal degreasers and other industrial chemicals has passed through the plant and was held in tanks for treatment.

<P> Through evaporation, chemicals borne on prevailing southerly winds would hit the Kimsey neighborhood first. The nearest home stands about a block from

the aeration tanks; the farthest is less than a mile away.

<P> Ounces make a difference

<P> The study's major conclusion was that Kimsey babies were born with lower-than-average birth weights after full-term pregnancies, and the findings suggest that the weights were tied to Tinker chemical exposure.

<P> The suspected chemical culprits were volatile organic compounds. The primary airborne agents were methylene chloride, phenols, hydrogen sulfide gas, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, toluene and xylenes.

<P> Extended exposures to most of the chemicals have been linked to suspected cancer in humans and/or animals.

<P> The statistical review looked at 260 Kimsey births from 1956 through 1993, based on the mother's home address on state birth records. The study was published in August 1998.

<P> Health problems from low birth weights can range from none to severe complications ending in death. The study found the mean birth weight of infants born from 1956 through 1974 was about 53 grams, or 1.9 ounces, lower for Kimsey newborns than those born in Oklahoma City as a whole.

<P> Researchers divided the weight study into four time periods, with 1956-1974 being the longest at 18 years. The time periods included 1975-1985, 1986-1990 and 1991-1993.

<P> The three shorter periods showed birth weights higher than average, but researchers based their low birth weight conclusion on the longest 1956-1974 time frame.

<P> Albert Napoli, Tinker's environmental management director, said the difference in birth weights is insignificant.

<P> Tinker officials said the overall report was positive, largely finding no adverse health effects from decades of groundwater and air contamination in Kimsey.

<P> Base spokesman Gene Pickett said, "If you look at that report, that is the place to live. The only anomaly they found was a little over an ounce decrease in birth weight. We were encouraged when we got that report."

<P> Kaye, however, said although the weight difference was 1.9 ounces, complications from low birth weight are different for each newborn.

<P> An eight-pound baby may have no effects, but a "few ounces makes a difference if you're small," she said.

<P> Base officials are right, she said, that 2 ounces have no "biological significance" for a healthy baby weighing in at 8.5 pounds, for example.

<P> But ounces can push a baby into the low weight category, about 5.5 pounds, if it is already suffering from other factors contributing to low weight, such as having a smoking mom.

<P> "So if you're sort of down there, you can sort of get pushed over," she said, "and I think that's what makes it important to know about."

<P> It's also significant to find any adverse health effect caused by air pollution, she said.

<P> "We really don't want people exposed to things, but especially not children. Developing fetuses are very sensitive, and if it affects their birth weight, then you have to worry.

<P> "So yes, you would want to limit these things as much as possible."

<P> The New Jersey landfill study found that pregnant women who lived closest to the dump had babies that weighed an average of four ounces less than mothers who lived farther away.

<P> Lead investigator Michael Berry of the New Jersey Department of Health commented on the four-ounce difference to the Washington Post: "The magnitude of this effect is about as bad as the birth weight reduction that is associated with cigarette smoking during pregnancy."

<P> Cathy Scheirman, a Tinker environmental restoration engineer, said the difference in birth weights could be explained by other factors, such as poor prenatal care and undernourishment.

<P> The study notes, however, that the weight comparison was adjusted for maternal risk factors that included age, race, prenatal care and education.

<P> Although low birth weights can affect babies' health, the study did not track medical complications in low-weight newborns or the incidence of stillborn deaths related to low birth weight.

<P> No public health hazard?

<P> Researchers also reviewed death certificates and found that Kimsey residents did not die of cancer more often, compared to the cancer death rate for the state and Oklahoma City from 1965 to 1994.

<P> Based on Kimsey's average population of 275 people, they expected 15 cancer deaths. The study found 14.

<P> Researchers noted that sparse information barred making conclusions about cancer and chemicals in Kimsey.

<P> Valuable "cancer incidence" information was not available because the Oklahoma cancer registry, which tracks cancer diagnoses, only began collecting data in 1997.

<P> Another weakness was that researchers were limited to reviewing death certificates of people who succumbed to cancer. Some cancers, such as thyroid cancer, are highly survivable, and patients can live long lives with treatment. Those cases wouldn't show up in the study.

<P> Also, anyone who has cancer now in the Kimsey Addition went uncounted in the study. The study also didn't track anyone who may have been exposed to Kimsey air for decades but died elsewhere of cancer.

<P> Without the registry and other data, the researchers' microscope on cancer was dimmed by missing information.

<P> "The mortality rate is not an accurate reflection of what's going on there," Kaye said. "That is the one thing about (cancer) incidence that would have been helpful."

<P> Tinker environmental officials downplayed the study's negative aspects.

<P> "The bottom line was there is no public health hazard associated with any of the air emissions," said Napoli, the top environmental official. "That's the good news. That's the true news. That's the news that we're proud of."

<P> When asked to show where the toxic substances agency determined there was no hazard, Napoli and Scheirman pointed to the agency's 1996 public health assessment of the base. The assessment was published two years before the 1998 study.

<P> Scheirman said the 1998 study "was just a follow-on statistics review. All they did was go out and look at statistics and said what they were and didn't find anything."

<P> The 1996 assessment "was a much more extensive report" than the 1998 study, she said.

<P> The 1996 report does state there is no current health hazard from the plant's air emissions, based on a 1993 air sampling after modifications to the plant.

<P> Harm from past air pollution, however, was set aside for further study because air data was not available. The result was the 1998 finding on birth weights.

<P> The newer study draws an opposite conclusion from the 1996 assessment on the question of harm to fetuses from drinking contaminated well water, another neighborhood source of hazardous compounds.

<P> Residents used well water routinely for decades, including for drinking. Due to the contamination, Kimsey residents were connected to the Oklahoma City water supply in 1993 and 1994.

<P> Scheirman initially denied that the 1998 report concluded that Tinker air pollution caused an adverse health effect. The report said the findings "suggest" a link, but "that's not a conclusion," she said.

<P> When asked during a group interview why the finding was listed under the heading, "Conclusions," Larry Sella, industrial hygienist, was asked for an answer.

<P> "I don't know. That's what the report says," he said.

<P> Napoli said the researchers apparently did the best job they could with the information they had at the time. He does not believe the study's findings warrant more studies of potential health problems in the Kimsey Addition.

<P> "I believe that they concluded that it's not worth chasing -- that there's not enough evidence to suggest that there's anything wrong," he said.

<P> Pickett said the question of further study is a good one but best posed to the toxic substances agency.

<P> Kaye said that tracking down the cause of cancer in people who've lived in Kimsey for decades would be difficult. Their longer lives means they've been exposed to possible cancer-causing chemicals at work, in their diets and other sources, she said.

<P> "Even if we could find everybody, it's not very likely . . . that you'd be able to pinpoint a cause. It's just very hard," she said.

<P> While the passage of time makes cancer studies in older people more difficult, newborns' short time in the world makes it easier to fathom the cause of their health problems, she said.

<P> If you've only been a fetus for nine months, she said, it's easier to track down the limited number of chemicals you've been exposed to and pinpoint one for a health problem.

<P> Going to zero

<P> Despite base officials' opinions that the study was not significant, Tinker has followed the researchers' recommendation to continue cutting toxic air emissions from the wastewater treatment plant.

<P> Millions of dollars of work on the treatment plant has brought it to the point where the air leaving it falls well under toxic hazard limits. In 1994, Tinker was the Department of Defense's No. 1 releaser of hazardous chemicals tracked by the Environmental Protection Agency.

<P> After reducing 1.6 million pounds of yearly emissions by more than 80 percent, it now ranks among the top 10 most environmentally friendly operations, base officials said.

<P> Tinker cut its releases to about 200,000 pounds a year by eliminating or replacing many of the chemicals used in its metals treatment process and in aircraft paint stripping.

<P> In 1994, Tinker used more than 1 million pounds of methylene chloride a

nd phenol for paint stripping. Replacing those chemicals with benzyl alcohol and hydrogen peroxide has cut the total to about 60,000 pounds.

<P> "Of course, our goal is to go to zero," Napoli said. "Whether we'll ever get there or not, it's hard to say. It may take a while, but that's our goal."

<P> Changes at the wastewater treatment plant have also cut the amount of chemicals released into the air from evaporation.

<P> The plant is a series of holding tanks ranging from massive, covered structures that resemble small oil storage tanks to uncovered concrete bins that churn the wastewater.

<P> The plant's operators no longer use redundant processes and have stopped using six basins that did not perform well in treating 800,000 gallons of wastewater each day.

<P> Nonetheless, scattered throughout the plant are thin pipes stretching from the ground to about 15 feet high. At regular intervals, white mist sprays from the fish-hook ends of nozzles, releasing 200 gallons a month of essential oils.

<P> The "air freshener" masks the plant's lingering chemical odors, described as rotten eggs or a dirty cat box. Still, foul odors continue to plague Kimsey addition residents. Some continue to wonder whether the smell means they are breathing hazardous air.

<P> "That's a natural reaction," Napoli said, "but everything we've done in terms of testing, we've shown that that's not the case."

<P> Odor may be just whiff of addition's problems

<P> In the Kimsey Addition, the worry about your latest sinus infection or your neighbor's cancer lingers like the smell.

<P> Everyone in Kimsey knows "the smell."

<P> Sometimes, thanks to the wind, it's nonexistent -- barely detectable among the neighborhood's boxy, clapboard homes and the playground nearby.

<P> Other times, the breeze ushers in an overwhelming tide of rotten eggs.

Then there are days when the air is laced with an odor that resembles a cat litter box in dire need of a change.

<P> Nadage Orr is a mother of three who has lived alongside Tinker Air Force Base for 20 years. She is concerned about a study's conclusion that chemicals in the air caused health problems in the past.

<P> "The smell and the fumes have got to have something to do with it, but it's hard to say," she said. "I just wonder what they do to us chemical-wise."

<P> Orr's worry comes because the odor is born behind a high, chain-link fence that separates the neighborhood from an industrial wastewater treatment plant. For decades, residents in the addition's 100 or so homes have had questions about it:

<P> Is the air they breathe contributing to everything from runny noses to cancer?

<P> According to a statistical study by the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Control, the answer is yes.

<P> The study released in 1998 suggests that air quality in the area in the late 1950s through the early 1970s was tied to lower-than-average birth weights for newborns.

<P> The danger is believed to have passed because Tinker changed its treatment process in 1993. The study only addressed exposure to air that was much more heavily laced with chemicals.

<P> The Tinker Air Force Base plant lies atop a 220-acre Superfund site that is a national priority for cleanup.

<P> The plant treats 800,000 gallons a day of water tainted with solvents, strippers and other hazardous waste from the base's plane refurbishing operations.

<P> Part of the process includes exposing wastewater to sun and air, allowing chemicals to evaporate.

<P> But officials say the air's current chemical content, owing to the process changes, is at 10 percent or less of the levels allowed by the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality.

<P> Joe Whorton, 63, has been concerned about air problems since he and his wife, Mildred, moved to Kimsey in 1960.

<P> Both of his next-door neighbors died of cancer. He's not surprised that the study found a link between breathing the air and lower birth weights.

<P> A lack of key data and other shortcomings in the study meant the findings do not tell whether there is a problem with cancer, said Dr. Wendy E. Kaye, the study's chief supervisor.

<P> Whorton and neighbor Jonas Hall talked on Whorton's front porch recently about the air. Hall's father lived in Kimsey and often had lung problems.

<P> They live in a neighborhood with houses valued at an average of \$12,000.

<P> They can't afford a study, so they rely on speculation about what the air does to them.

<P> When the smell is gone, Whorton and his wife often relax on their porch. When the smell descends, they stay inside. Whorton pointed to a barbecue grill. He hasn't used it in a while.

<P> "I won't cook out here because I don't think it's sanitary," he said. "The wind ain't blowing right now is the only reason we can stay out here."

<P> Kimsey residents also drank contaminated well water for years until they were hooked up to Oklahoma City water in 1993 and 1994. The well water contained compounds found in the air, including tetrachloroethylene and trichloroethylene.

<P> The Atlanta researchers speculated that the wells were another source of exposure, but the only available data was well sampling from 1990 and 1991. Because the testing only showed a one-time "snapshot" of contamination, they considered contaminated air to be the primary source of exposure.

<P> In at least six private wells northeast of the base, testing found contamination levels that may increase the risk of developing cancer after prolonged exposure, the 1996 report stated.

<P> The agency could not determine how long the wells had been contaminated

because there were no previous tests.

<P> Tinker is a prime suspect, but the source of the toxic chemicals has never been identified, the report said.

<P> The treatment plant is Orr's nearest neighbor to the south, just across a fence that edges a basketball court for her child.

<P> Chaz Orr, 11, is the only child who remains at home and was born while his mother lived in Kimsey. His mother said he wasn't born underweight, but he has a lot of sinus problems.

<P> She recalls one day when she and her son stood before long copper pipes mysteriously erected along the plant's fence. They counted how many times a puff of mist shot into the air.

<P> Base officials said the misters sprayed fragrances to deodorize the air. Misters still dot the plant, but the pipes were removed near Kimsey because they were thought ineffective.

<P> Base officials and the Community Advisory Board received the toxic substances study in 1998.

<P> Efforts to publicize the study were sporadic.

<P> In a July 1998 newsletter, the advisory board announced that copies were available at the Midwest City Public Library but didn't mention the study's conclusions. The public comment period had already ended.

<P> Although the Atlanta agency and Tinker held public meetings in 1994 and 1995 on contamination, no meeting was held about the results of the 1998 study.

<P> Donna Garland, a spokeswoman for the Atlanta agency, said public comment notices about the study were published as ads in local newspapers, including The Oklahoman.

<P> William Janacek, advisory board co-chairman and Midwest City's utilities superintendent, said the board's technical committee reviewed the study.

<P> "To tell you the truth, I don't remember a statement saying anything about low birth weights," he said.

<P> After the board's review, Janacek said members were under the impression that the toxic substances agency would publicize the findings.

<P> Hall, who works at a Taco Bell in Midwest City, said he'd never heard of the study's findings. A look of worry crossed his face as he recalled the well water he used to drink in Kimsey.

<P> Hall has lived in Kimsey since he was nine. At 14, he had his first epileptic seizure and lives with the condition today. A childhood friend also developed epilepsy, but it disappeared when he moved from the neighborhood, the 30-year-old said.

<P> "I'm young," he said, staring at a Tinker day-care center behind Whorton's house. "I can't afford to move, but I've just decided to do about that."

<P> Board omits warning of creek's hazards

<P> A board created to inform the public about Tinker Air Force Base pollution withheld a warning that children should not play in Midwest City's Soldier Creek.

<P> An examination of the Tinker Community Advisory Board's minutes shows the group omitted a federal agency's clear warning to keep children away from Soldier Creek when the board edited a public fact sheet about the issue. The change in the 1996 "environmental update" left it up to parents to decide whether their kids should play in a creek where Tinker had for decades dumped chemicals suspected of causing cancer.

<P> The original wording of the fact sheet was too "scary," the board's minutes said.

<P> In the early and mid-1990s, public attention and environmental testing was centered on the creek that treks through the base to Midwest City, then through a city park and homeowners' back yards.

<P> The Community Advisory Board, then called the Restoration Advisory Board, was set up as an independent body comprised mostly of community members interested in the cleanup of Tinker, part of which is a Superfund hazardous waste site.

<P> In January 1996, the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry had just finished studying four creeks that flow through the base.

<P> The advisory board was helping draft a fact sheet on the outcome. The first draft, written by the federal agency, posed a pertinent question: "Can I let my children play in East Soldier Creek?"

<P> The answer recommended by the agency was a warning "that children not use the creek as a frequent play area."

<P> The board's executive committee, however, didn't like the tone of the original draft, minutes said.

<P> "The front page was too (sic) scary, and did not let the reader know that things had changed," the minutes said.

<P> By April 1996, Tinker had stopped discharging treated industrial waste water into the creek. The board, according to minutes, thought the hazard had changed.

<P> Tinker, however, retained the option to release treated industrial waste water into the creek at any time in unexpected emergency conditions.

<P> After three advisory board meetings to edit the original draft, the federal agency's advice that children are safest if they don't play in the creek was changed to a parental option:

<P> "Parents should consider the potential for (an unexpected) exposure before allowing their children to play in the area surrounding the creek," the final draft of the October 1996 flier said.

<P> Although the flier said there was "no public health hazard" from the creek, all of the original draft's claims that the creek was "safe" were edited out in the final draft.

<P> As for current danger, the Atlanta agency has determined that the creek no longer poses a public health hazard, but it still cautions against using it as a frequent play area because of possible unplanned releases.

<P> William Janacek, board chairman and Midwest City's utilities supervisor, said he recalls changing the flier's wording because the facts didn't support "raising that big a red flag." His recollection is sketchy, he said, but he remembers board concerns about "condemning" a creek by recommending against using it.

<P> Johnny Griffith, chairman of Midwest City Citizens for a Clean Environment, helped lead the charge in the early 1990s on citizen concerns about the creek.

<P> He said the flier's wording appears to give a clean bill of health to the creek.

<P> He interpreted it as saying, "I can go out there and play in the creek and expose myself to it," he said.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115critics.htm>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Washington Post

November 13, 1999

Pg. 3

<P>Critics Questioning NSA Reading Habits

<I><P>Politicians Ask if Agency Sweeps In Private Data

</I><P>By Vernon Loeb, Washington Post Staff Writer

<P> Members of Congress, the European Parliament and civil liberties groups have begun to ask tough questions about the National Security Agency's interception of foreign telephone calls, faxes and electronic mail, the most intense scrutiny of NSA operations since the so-called Church committee probed the spy agency 24 years ago.

<P> Beginning with a report written for the 15-nation European Parliament last year, public concern has been building in many countries around Echelon, the code name for a worldwide surveillance network run by the NSA and its partners in Britain, Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

<P> The paranoia may have peaked on Oct. 21, known on the Internet as "Jam Echelon Day," when organizers urged e-mail users around the world to send as many messages as possible containing words such as "bomb" and "assassinate" in an attempt to overload NSA supercomputers that sort through millions of intercepted communications looking for threats to national security.

<P> Yet serious questions remain. Does the NSA listen in on U.S. citizens, either on purpose or by accident? Does it trade information with other countries? What does it do when it comes across commercial secrets or evidence of high-level corruption?

<P> "Right now Echelon is a black box, and we really don't know what is inside it," said Barry S. Steinhardt, associate director of the American Civil Liberties Union. "It is more than reasonable, given the past excesses of the NSA, that it may be being misused."

<P> Even basic facts about Echelon are so hard to verify that the ACLU this month put up a Web site, www.echelonwatch.org, to serve as a repository of information about the global spy network, whose existence the NSA has never publicly acknowledged.

<P> Civil libertarians first became alarmed about Echelon in January 1998 after the European Parliament's report claimed that "within Europe, all e-mail, telephone and fax communications are routinely intercepted by the United States National Security Agency."

<P> The report unleashed a roiling controversy throughout Europe that continues to this day. Beyond obvious privacy concerns, officials across the continent wondered whether the NSA was stealing trade secrets from European companies and handing them to American competitors, a charge U.S. officials strenuously deny.

<P> Congress, meanwhile, has added a provision to the fiscal 2000 intelligence budget that requires the NSA to report within 60 days on its legal standard

s for intercepting communications in the United States and abroad. House and Senate conferees approved the language Nov. 5.

<P> "Echelon gives every appearance of a program that is far broader than it ought to be and poses serious questions about constitutionality," said Rep. Robert L. Barr Jr. (R-Ga.), who sponsored the reporting requirement.

<P> Barr, a former CIA analyst, said no one in Congress has asked the NSA hard questions about electronic surveillance since 1975, when a committee headed by then-Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) revealed that the government had improperly intercepted Americans' telegrams for 30 years and had unlawfully eavesdropped on domestic dissidents in the 1960s.

<P> "What we have here is an operation that has been ongoing for many years that nobody really seems to have a handle on," said Barr, adding that the House Government Reform Committee, of which he is a member, plans to hold hearings on Echelon early next year.

<P> Although the NSA is Maryland's largest employer, with well over 30,000 employees, it keeps a very low profile. It was only in recent years that the agency even put up signs along the Baltimore-Washington Parkway to its headquarters at Fort Meade, which reportedly has five acres of supercomputers underground.

<P> Without confirming or denying Echelon's existence, senior U.S. officials familiar with the NSA's operations deny that the agency violates the civil rights of U.S. citizens. They say the NSA strictly adheres to the 1978 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), which resulted from the Church committee's revelations.

<P> FISA prohibits the NSA from deliberately eavesdropping on Americans either in the United States or overseas, unless the agency can establish probable cause to believe that they are agents of a foreign government committing espionage or other crimes.

<P> When any communication to, from or about an American is incidentally intercepted by the NSA in the course of intelligence gathering abroad, the law says, such information cannot be disseminated within the government and must be destroyed within 24 hours unless it contains "a threat of death or serious bodily harm" to some person.

<P> Unlike foreign operations, all domestic NSA surveillance requires prior court approval. But even in such cases, the law calls for "minimization procedures"--such as deleting the names of third parties--to limit the infringement on privacy.

<P> Defense officials also deny that the NSA and its foreign partners evade prohibitions on domestic spying by trading information with each other.

<P> "I can say categorically that NSA is as careful as any civil libertarian would want it to be in adhering to the rules," said Stewart A. Baker, the NSA's former general counsel, now a private communications lawyer in Washington. "There is an ingrained discipline about that, right down to the lowest levels of the agency."

<P> Indeed, the NSA's troubles in Congress began this spring when Rep. Porter J. Goss (R-Fla.), chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, asked the agency for internal documents about its compliance with FISA because he thought NSA lawyers were too cautious in approving new surveillance programs.

<P> When the agency declined his request on grounds of attorney-client privilege, Goss erupted, saying the committee had never been stonewalled in such fashion. Barr immediately joined the dispute from the opposite flank, suggesting that the NSA had refused Goss's request because it was violating Americans' privacy by indiscriminately vacuuming up communications.

<P> Barr's concerns were echoed in Europe by a second, even more detailed report on electronic surveillance, this time for the European Union. Not only the United States, but dozens of countries now have the ability to intercept "every modern type of high capacity communications" including pager messages, cellular phone calls and Internet e-mail, wrote the author, British journalist and physicist Duncan Campbell.

<P> Campbell claimed that "major governments are routinely utilising communications intelligence to provide commercial advantage to companies and trade." But he also noted in the report that the NSA and other spy agencies are struggling to deal with the spread of encryption, fiber optic cables and other new technologies.

<P> Contrary to the claims made on Jam Echelon Day, U.S. defense officials said, the NSA has neither the computer power nor the huge number of linguists and analysts necessary to snatch every e-mail, fax and telephone conversation around the world.

<P> "This argument that NSA is out there sucking in all your e-mails into its basement and reading everything--that's just crazy," said one official.

<P> Steven Aftergood, director of a research project on government secrecy at the independent Federation of American Scientists, said the controversy is a case study of the public's willingness to believe almost anything about the NS

A, and the NSA's unwillingness to explain what it's really doing.

<P> "The Echelon story satisfies some widespread need to believe in a government that's out of control," Aftergood said. "But underneath all of this is an important policy issue, and that is, when enough American citizens become concerned about an intelligence policy issue, they are entitled to get an answer--and so far they haven't gotten one."

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115armsexport.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
 RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Defense Week

November 15, 1999

Pg. 1

<P>Arms-Export Controls 'Deliberately Stupid,' Official Says

<P>By Vince Crawley

<P> DaimlerChrysler Aerospace's decision to seek alternatives to U.S.-made parts is a "smoking-gun" example of what's in store if Washington fails to swiftly overhaul its export-licensing system, a senior Pentagon official said last week.

<P> "It has been our policy to do this in a deliberately stupid manner," said David Oliver, principal deputy under secretary of defense for acquisition and technology, at a Washington conference Tuesday.

<P> "Unless we hurry really, really fast, we're going to be overwhelmed, because we have a pragmatic demonstration that the current system is both inadequate and inappropriate," Oliver said. He was referring to a July directive from Germanys DaimlerChrysler Aerospace, also called Dasa, to its engineers to forego U.S. parts "at all costs" because of the uncertainty of Washington's export-control process.

<P> Defense Week ran the story Nov. 1 when the memo came to public light.

<P> Oliver is overseeing major reforms, launched Oct. 4, to change how the Pentagon handles the approximately 15,000 export-license requests it receives each year. For example, case workers are being doubled from 30 to more than 60 and their efforts are being focused on truly questionable transactions instead of scrutinizing every pending sale in depth.

<P> Importantly, the military services recently pledged to unify their export-license policies by Nov. 30. The current policies are so dissimilar that Oliver said he has yet to meet someone who can understand them all. The defense industry has long griped about what it views as a ponderous and politically charged process of releasing U.S. technology to foreign allies. But Oliver cited the Dasa directive as a "concrete example" of how overseas customers can turn away from the American marketplace, leading ultimately to a less secure world for U.S. interests.

<P> "Because of this uncertain export-license situation, with the exception of certain government-to-government cooperative projects, the use of U.S. goods, especially U.S. defense goods, should be avoided at all costs," the Dasa directive said. "Whenever U.S. goods are being used, they should be substituted as quickly as possible with non-U.S. goods."

<P> Such moves, if carried out, would create "a new interoperability problem in the world," Oliver said, because allies would no longer use U.S. components as a standard.

<P> "I'm not saying all parts should be American parts," Oliver said. But if export foot-dragging goes unchecked, "what you force other people to do is decide that you're not a secure provider."

<P> The fault does not lie within the Pentagon alone. The State Department, which has ultimate authority over releasing technology overseas, also says it intends to speed up its procedures.

<P> But Robert Maggi, an export official with the State Departments Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, noted that industry also deserves a share of the blame for slow bureaucracy.

<P> Requests for licenses are often incorrectly filled out or dont take into account congressional schedules and other facts of Washington life, Maggi said.

<P> "Getting the right stuff to the right people at the right time is not as easy as it sounds," Maggi said.

<P> Some defense industry officials remain skeptical.

<P> "Yes, a lot of [export applications] are not filled out right, but you dont know that until six or eight months later when you finally get them back," quipped Gregory Bradford, North American president for Aerospatiale Matra, the French defense firm which is merging with Dasa.

<P> Marvin Klemow, vice president of Israel Aircraft Industries, said his companys growth is a direct response to Israel being spooked by a French decision in the 1960s to withhold technology.

<P> "The day France refused to transfer Mirages in 1967 is the day my company became an aerospace company," Klemow said.

<P> More recently, he said, he was working the details for a technology transfer that had already received written approval by President Clinton, only to be faced down by a major in the Pentagon who, according to Klemow, said: "I dont care what the president of the United States said."

<P> Klemow also told a luncheon audience of defense officials that his company recently developed an unmanned aerial vehicle that used "not one penny" of U.S. defense funding. Israel shipped the aircraft to the United States for testing by an American company, only to have its return to Israel blocked by U.S. export controls.

<P> "For my own product," Klemow complained.

<P> Klemow said the most senior people at the Pentagon, such as Deputy Defense Secretary John Hamre and acquisition chief Jacques Gansler, seem serious and honest about reforming the export system. But he questioned whether they can cut through the layers of bureaucracy they oversee.

<P> "They truly mean it at the top, but I'm not convinced," Klemow said.

<P> He claimed the business deal questioned by the Pentagon major ended up approved, but with the caveat that meetings be okayed two months in advance if held in the United States, one month in advance if held in Israel. Phone calls required two days notice.

<P> "That's no way to do business," Klemow said.

<P> But James Bodner, the Pentagon's principal deputy under secretary for policy, defended such safeguards, which allow monitoring to take place.

<P> "With the right attitude between industry and government, it can work," Bodner said. "With the wrong attitude, I can assure you, it won't work."

<P> The military services themselves can create parochial roadblocks to arms transfers, Oliver said. He described what he called the "F-16/F-18 problem" when services weigh in on arms sales.

<P> "If it was a country that flew F-16s [an Air Force aircraft], the Navy objected to releasing more technology," Oliver said. "And if it flew F-18s [a Navy aircraft], the Air Force objected."

<P> According to Bodner and Oliver, reforms put in place Oct. 4 include focusing the efforts of case workers by setting up a system of routine approval for routine transactions.

<P> In January, Pentagon case workers scrutinized 767 licenses, many of which were simply follow-ons to previously approved sales or involved countries "which will never betray us," Oliver said.

<P> Today, the same staff is taking an in-depth look at only 14 licenses per month. This increases security, Oliver maintained, by allowing specialists to focus their expertise on only those projects with a potential for genuine risk to U.S. interests. Under the old system, someone whose objections were overruled could refight the battle every time a similar license came through. Now, similar licenses will be automatically passed.

<P> Also, by adding 36 inspectors over the next six months, "were essentially doubling the tip of the spear," Oliver said.

<P> New deadlines place a 25-day limit on the review process, with individual services having just 17 days to review each license, whereas in the past there was no clock, Bodner said. After 17 days, the transfer is automatically approved if no action is taken. Halting a transfer requires approval by a presidential appointee who has been confirmed by the Senate.

<P> Before October, 60 percent to 80 percent of the requests were also scrutinized by the individual services. The new goal, Oliver said, is to cut that to 30 percent or 40 percent.

<P> "From my perspective, I can focus resources not on things that are easy but on things that are harder, so I get a higher level of security," he said.

<P> The conference at which the officials spoke, called ComDef 99, was organized by the International Defense Equipment Exhibitors Association, Inc. It took place on the 10th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, which heralded the end of the Cold War.

<P> "Despite the fact that the world has changed, the export-license-control process has remained constant," Oliver observed. "There are those who believe that's good and there are those that believe the Easter Bunny should come four or five times a year."

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115defensechairman.htm
RETURN TO TOP

<P>Defense Week

November 15, 1999

Pg. 3

<P>Defense Chairman 'Very Concerned' About Lockheed Martin

<P>By John Donnelly

<P> A leading congressional Republican last week said he is "very, very concerned" about Lockheed Martins performance in the stock market and in its major weapons programs.

<P> Moreover, Rep. Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committees defense panel, for the first time confirmed that Vance Coffman, Lockheeds chairman, lost his temper in Lewiss office July 13, the day after the congressmans unforeseen slashing of F-22 fighter production money. Lewis said Coffmans anger was understandable.

<P> "I am very, very concerned about what has happened in this last year with this company," Lewis told Defense Week in his office last Wednesday. "My concern lies in the fact that weve had this collapse in numbers of major contractors out there, that the competitive marketplace is not as healthy as Id like it. And Lockheeds had a number of difficulties in a number of programs Space development has got to be a great concern for them. And the stock market is reflecting all of that I am concerned that this company remains a healthy company."

<P> Lockheeds stock has plummeted in 1999 from highs of nearly \$55 per share in January to recent lows of less than \$20. Its earnings per share will be less than half the projections for 2000, company officials said late last month, announcing that company president Peter Teets and military-aircraft boss James Blackwell were stepping down.

<P> Lockheeds losses are due to manifold reasons. Among these are performance problems on major programs such as its Titan rockets, earlier woes on missile-defense programs such as the Theater High Altitude Area Defense, reduced orders for C-130J transports and the loss of a multibillion-dollar spy-satellite deal with the National Reconnaissance Office.

<P> As the leading lawmaker on one of the two defense-spending panels, Lewiss words carry weight. While Lewis reflected widespread worries about the company, he also expressed confidence in it.

<P> As for Coffman, Defense Week reported in July that congressional aides

had described the Lockheed boss shaking his finger and yelling at Lewis over the F-22 decision, which Lewis had not discussed with the Air Force or Lockheed before announcing it. That same day, Coffman also had a run-in with the ranking Democrat on the panel, John Murtha (Pa.). Relations with Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (Miss.) had likewise soured.

<P> House and Senate staffers from both parties, lobbyists and other observers agreed the scene in Lewis' office July 13 was important not precisely because Coffman lost his cool but because it was emblematic of Lockheed's troubled relations with lawmakers and staffers, especially on defense panels. Some even said company officials exuded arrogance.

<P> The story disclosed that the company was about to reorganize its Washington operations. Lewis last week called those changes "positive."

<P> The defense-appropriations chairman has advised staffers not to talk about the Coffman incident with reporters. Last week, he broke the silence.

<P> "I did have a meeting here in the office with Vance Coffman," Lewis said last week. "My staff was present and, I gathered, his people who were with him thought, my God, he blew up at me and that it was a really disastrous discussion Why wouldn't he be angry? I just talked about a serious review of one of his major programs I called him after all this discussion took place and said, Look, we didn't have a discussion that bothered me But he was unhappy and nobody should be overly surprised about that."

<P> At the time, a Lockheed spokesman told Defense Week that the reports of Coffman's outburst were exaggerations. The spokesman also noted that major newspapers had heard of the reports but had not seen fit to publish them. Since then, the The Wall Street Journal and The Washington Post, in reports on Lockheed's wider troubles, have retold the story of Coffman's outburst to Lewis.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>	
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT> http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115cloudedby.htm 	
</TD>	
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>RETURN TO TOP	
</TD>	
</TR></TABLE>	

</HEAD>

<P>Philadelphia Inquirer

November 14, 1999

<P>Clouded By A Fear Of Bioterrorism

<I><P>Experts say a chemical attack in the U.S. is a matter of "not if but when." After a series of hoaxes, some ask: How real is the threat?

</I><P>By Steve Goldstein, Inquirer Washington Bureau

<P> WASHINGTON - Nearly five years ago, the apocalyptic cult Aum Shinrikyo released sarin gas into the Tokyo subway system, killing a dozen people and sickening hundreds.

<P> Aum also released something else, with far greater impact - the specter of terrorists using chemical or biological weapons to murder thousands of people.

<P> Since the Tokyo crisis, there have been no mass attacks using unconventional weapons in the United States or against Americans abroad. Nevertheless, there has been a mushrooming of concern about bioterrorism in government circles - complete with commissions, congressional hearings, and a thriving herd of consultants and defense contractors grazing on an expanding antiterrorism budget.

<P> Terrorism is now a growth industry. The possibility of a chemical or bioterrorism attack is increasingly defined as "not if but when."

<P> As threat fever has soared, so has the number of consultants, experts, institutes and defense contractors involved in chemical- and biological-warfare issues. Defense Week magazine staged a two-day conference-cum-trade show called "WMD [Weapons of Mass Destruction] and Domestic Preparedness III" last week in Washington. The registration fee was \$895 for the more than 150 attendees.

<P> The number of agents that the FBI assigns to counterterrorism has nearly

y tripled from 550 in 1993 to almost 1,400 today. President Clinton submitted a budget of \$10 billion for 2000 to fight terrorism; that's up from \$6.5 billion in 1998. About \$5 billion of that is to go to agencies dealing directly with national security.

<P> A recent General Accounting Office report noted that all of this is happening even though the government has not issued a single assessment of the actual threat to the nation.

<P> The so-called Deutch Commission (named for a former CIA director) tried to unravel the Gordian knot of more than 90 agencies that can claim some jurisdiction over the threat. None of its recommendations, delivered in July, has been acted upon.

<P> The deadly scenarios seem endless. Most recently, when the cause of a deadly mosquito-borne encephalitis was laid to the West Nile virus in crows, a national magazine reported that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein may have been looking for ways to use the virus as a weapon.

<P> Hoaxes involving hard-to-see biological agents are increasing exponentially. The FBI has investigated nearly 150 threats involving anthrax this year alone from among more than 247 cases involving biological, chemical or nuclear weapons. As recently as 1996, the FBI investigated 37 such cases.

<P> Lisa Gordon-Hagerty, director of weapons of mass destruction preparedness for the National Security Council, espouses the ounce-of-prevention, pound-of-cure theory, arguing that because of a real threat of attack, federal and local governments must take defensive and remedial action.

<P> Brad Roberts of the Institute for Defense Analyses, who consults with military and civilian agencies on chem-bio warfare, is also bullish on the threat. Yet he concedes that "there's some overcompensation going on now."

<P> Said Jeff Simon, head of Political Risk Assessment, a security-consulting firm: "When there's so much money being poured around, every entity wants a piece of it, every government agency, every business, every consultant. It's almost like a runaway train - with no clear direction."

<P> "The hype, I think, was necessary to get our attention," said David R. Franz, former head of the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases. "But we have to be careful to deal with facts rather than hype, or we will be expending unnecessary resources."

<P> The facts suggest that attacks are not imminent, but many studies of terrorist activities have stressed how vulnerable America is and how much damage

could be inflicted - rather than the actual likelihood of an attack.

<P> "The level of uncertainty is so extraordinarily high that the so-called experts are being called upon to exercise powers of prophecy," said Brian M. Jenkins of the Rand Corp., who has studied terrorism for nearly 30 years.

<P> "Anything beyond five to 10 years is beyond analysis; you're in the realm of speculation and entertainment."

<P> Some attempts are being made to slow the train.

<P> At a recent hearing of a House national security subcommittee, a senior official of the watchdog General Accounting Office said terrorists in most cases "would have to overcome significant technical and operational challenges" to use chemical and biological agents to kill or injure large numbers of people - without substantial assistance from a rogue state.

<P> "I don't know if [the hype] has gotten out of control, but the agencies until now have been tasked to look at consequences rather than risk," said Milton Leitenberg of the Center for International and Security Studies at the University of Maryland.

<P> Leitenberg has tried for years to temper fears of large-scale chemical and biological attacks. He has publicly taken Defense Secretary William S. Cohen to task for predicting the use of weapons of mass destruction by nations or terrorist groups.

<P> Leitenberg and other critics were particularly appalled by Cohen's appearance on a Sunday talk show in 1997, when he held up a five-pound bag of sugar and said that a similar amount of anthrax released in the air over the nation's capital would kill half the city's population, about 300,000 people. A few months later, four government anthrax experts said Cohen had exaggerated the fatality rate by 100 times.

<P> In an extraordinary five-part series called "Biowar" aired in early October on ABC's Nightline, "terrorists" smashed glass bottles containing anthrax spores in a city subway. While illustrating the susceptibility of the U.S. health-care infrastructure to such an attack, the series was otherwise riddled with "misleading scenes" showing efforts to contain the attack, said bioterrorism expert Donald A. Henderson of the Johns Hopkins Center for Civilian Biodefense Studies.

<P> Henderson called for "careful media coverage of this easily sensationalized topic."

<P> Sensational presentations of the subject may be at least partly responsible for an epidemic of hoaxes.

<P> Anthrax in powdered form looks benign and is highly fatal, and unlike a chemical agent, its effects are not immediately apparent - so the target does not know that it is a fake. Authorities have no choice but to respond with significant costs in time and money.

<P> "We were poised to believe that this is terrorism; we're on a hair trigger," Bruce Hoffman of the Rand Corp. said of anthrax hoaxes.

<P> He has concluded that the vast majority of terrorists still prefer the relatively "modest success" of using conventional weapons.

<P> "People see you can make these threats and they are hard to track down," said John Parachini of the Monterey Institute of International Studies in California.

<P> Only the Aum attack involved weapons of mass destruction. The lone bacterial attack in America was in 1984, when the Rajneesh cult used salmonella, a nonlethal bacterial agent, to poison a salad bar in The Dalles, Ore., sickening 700 people.

<P> Most experts say terrorists still prefer guns and bombs.

<P> "The thing we need to fear most in the near term is a truck bomb," said Robert Blitzer, who until last year headed the FBI's counterterrorism unit.

<P> A Rand Corp. terrorism database details about 10,000 incidents in the last 30 years, but only a small percentage involved such unconventional weapons as biological and chemical agents.

<P> "We haven't gotten to the point where we are panicking where there is no threat, but we have a political environment where we are trying to address the threat and people are exploiting this climate," Blitzer said.

<P> Most of those who have studied the uses of such weapons say more caution is needed in developing a comprehensive national strategy.

<P> "The more government money that is poured into this area, the more difficult it is to have interagency cooperation and planning," Franz said.

<P> At bio-chem terrorism conferences, Jenkins said, "it is not accepted to be agnostic; you have to be on board, be a believer."

<P> Leitenberg - who says he has been contacted by TV journalists to talk about the subject only to have his appearances canceled once it becomes obvious that he is not hyping the threat - says the unqualified predictions of many so-called experts are "a stimulant" to possible terrorism.

<P> "These false and hysterical arguments will bring it quicker," he said. "They are telling people how easy it is, and then they say how terrible it will be and how much we fear it.

<P> "They are sucking it out of the woodwork," he said, grimly.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115defence.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>South China Morning Post

November 15, 1999

<P>Defence Minister On Weapons Tour

<P> Taiwan's Defence Minister Tang Fei is visiting the United Arab Emirates on the first leg of a tour of the Middle East to try to obtain military exchanges with countries there, Taiwan's United Evening News reported yesterday.

erday.

<P> It said the tour would also allow him to get first-hand information on the most updated Patriot anti-missile weaponry, the system Taipei is hoping to buy from the United States.

<P> The paper did not specify the other countries Mr Tang may visit before he wraps up the trip on Wednesday.

<P> The report said he could visit the five-day Dubai Air Show, which opened yesterday.

<P> The exhibition is now recognised as the world's third largest air show along with Singapore after Farnborough in Britain and France's Le Bourget.

<P> Taiwan's Defence Ministry declined to comment. Media have said Taipei plans to acquire up to six batteries of PAC-III, the improved Patriot version, to protect built-up areas in central and southern Taiwan.

<P> Xinhua said yesterday that General Xiong Guangkai, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the PLA, had left Beijing to visit France and Russia.

<P> "Xiong is expected to hold discussions with the Russian and French sides on the situation of international strategic security and bilateral defence relations," Xinhua said.

<P> When President Jiang Zemin visited France last month, he reportedly secured a promise from French leaders that Paris would stop selling advanced weapons to Taiwan.

<P> Russia, on the other hand, has made significant progress in recent years in supplying arms to China.

<P> It was reported recently that China had signed a contract to buy 30 SU-30 jet fighters from Russia.

<P> Mr Tang said in August that Taipei planned to build a low-altitude missile shield targeting ballistic and other missiles and any attacks launched by the mainland's military aircraft.

<P> The shield could take 10 years and cost Taiwan up to US\$9.46 billion (HK\$73 billion), he said.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115koreansshare.htm>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
 RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>
</HEAD>

<P>Boston Globe

November 14, 1999

Pg. 36

<P>Koreans Share Pain Of Unhealed Wounds

<I><P>Survivors recall alleged massacre by American troops

</I><P>By Sang-Hun Choe, Associated Press

<P> WASHINGTON - Chung Koo Hak felt he could never take his three children to school. He was too ashamed of his disfigured face, struck by a bullet during the alleged mass killing of Korean civilians by US troops in 1950.

<P> Still, the 57-year-old Chung said, he had not cried once as an adult until yesterday, when he sobbed in a hotel room far from home, tears streaming down his scarred cheeks.

<P> He was emotionally drained after revealing his painful story during a v

isit to the United States with other survivors of No Gun Ri.

<P> "It was so difficult to face all those cameras and have to explain what I had gone through in my torturous life," he told a reporter.

<P> At age 8, Chung was the last survivor pulled out of piles of bodies at No Gun Ri, the place where witnesses say US troops mowed down hundreds of civilian refugees cowering under a railroad bridge early in the Korean War.

<P> For Chung and three other survivors, traveling to the United States was a daunting prospect. But they said recounting their experiences to Pentagon officials Friday for the first time was the reward.

<P> "I feel so good after talking," said Yang Hae Sook, 61, who lost her left eye at No Gun Ri, where her grandmother and two brothers were killed.

<P> Yang and another survivor, Keum Cho Ja, 61, said their marriages were never happy because of their injuries. Chung, who suffered a terrible facial wound, losing parts of his mouth and nose, said he always avoided speaking in public for fear people would jeer at him. Chung's mother and sister were killed in the attack.

<P> The Associated Press reported in September that a dozen US veterans of the Seventh Cavalry, corroborating the accounts of Korean villagers, said the regiment's Second Battalion killed a large number of civilians at No Gun Ri. Survivors say 400 were killed by American soldiers.

<P> Until then, the survivors' accounts had been dismissed by officials in Washington and Seoul, who cited lack of evidence. After the widely published report, however, both the US and South Korean governments launched investigations.

<P> Senior Pentagon officials have promised a vigorous pursuit of the Army investigation ordered by President Clinton as "a tribute to the shared sacrifices of the Korean and American people during the Korean War."

<P> The four survivors were visiting the United States for the first time on a 10-day trip sponsored by the US National Council of Churches and its South Korean counterpart.

<P> Two people traveling with the group visited the Korean War Veterans Memorial, and on Friday, the survivors met with Pentagon officials to get an update on the Army investigation.

<P> "Standing in front of so many cameras and having to show my wounds to make the people believe, I felt like a monkey in the zoo," said Keum, 61, who still bears a bluish scar the size of a dinner plate on her abdomen.

<P> "Sometimes I wish I were not on this trip. Why should I come here after 50 years? ... Nothing is going to repair my life. Nobody is going to restore my face," Chung wrote in a small note pad that he kept in his breast pocket to show to his family back home.

<P> Chung's group will leave for Los Angeles tomorrow at the invitation of Korean community leaders.

<P> Wednesday, Chung had an emotional meeting in Cleveland with a US veteran, Edward L. Daily of Clarksville, Tenn. During a church service, they prayed together for reconciliation.

<P> Daily, then a Seventh Cavalry machine gunner, said he fired at the people at No Gun Ri, mostly women and children, under orders from officers who feared North Korean troops were mingling with the refugees. But Daily, 68, who said that on summer nights he still hears "the little kids screaming," apologized to the victims.

<P> Daily and Chung had a tearful encounter earlier this month when the US veteran traveled to South Korea. "We are like good friends now. I thanked him for telling me the truth," Chung said of Daily. "What better thing can a man do?"


```
<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><B><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/sl
9991115afghanistan.htm</FONT></B>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT><A HREF=#TOP><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>
<B>RETURN TO TOP</B></FONT></A>
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>
```

<P>USA Today

November 12, 1999

Pg. 8

<P>Afghanistan Refuses To Turn In Bin Laden

<I><P>Warns U.N. not to start sanctions set for Sunday

</I><P>By Jack Kelley

<P> WASHINGTON -- Afghanistan's hard-line Taliban militia again refused on Thursday to hand over indicted terrorist Osama bin Laden for prosecution, which clears the way for U.N. economic sanctions to take effect Sunday.

<P> "We are sticking to our principles," Wakil Ahmad Mutawakkel, the Taliban's foreign minister, told Al Ittihad newspaper in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. "We refuse to hand over bin Laden to an infidel state."

<P> A U.N. resolution passed on Oct. 15 gave the Taliban 30 days to turn over bin Laden "without further delay to a country where he has been indicted" or where he would be brought to justice.

<P> It requires U.N. member states to freeze the militia's assets and deny flying rights to any aircraft owned, leased or operated by or on behalf of the Taliban.

<P> Assistant U.S. Ambassador Nancy Soderberg said the sanctions are meant to pressure Afghanistan into eventually giving up bin Laden.

<P> The message to bin Laden is clear, she said: "You can run, you can hide, but you will be brought to justice."

<P> However, Taliban leader Mullah Mohammed Omar said the United States "will wait in vain" for the militia to turn over "one of its greatest."

<P> Omar also warned that if the U.N. sanctions go into effect, the United

d States and its allies "will face earthquakes and storms from God, Almighty Allah, and then you will be surprised about what is coming to you and you will not be able to do anything about it."

<P> For the second straight day, Omar mobilized tens of thousands of Taliban soldiers and Afghani residents to march through the streets of the southeastern Afghan city of Qandahar to protest the sanctions, eyewitnesses said. Many protesters waved placards, shouted "Down with America" and pelted the local U.N. office with stones. Others burned the American flag and torched an effigy of President Clinton.

<P> "We will not be bullied by the imperialist U.N. and U.S.," said protester Zia Naeemi, 42, who offered to "carry a bomb into the streets of America" for bin Laden.

<P> "We will take out our wrath on America and its supporters," he said.

<P> Bin Laden's popularity has soared among many hard-line Muslims since the FBI put him on its "Ten Most Wanted" list in June and offered a \$5 million reward for his capture.

<P> Already, there appears to be at least one threat against U.S. or Western interests related to the threatened sanctions.

<P> U.S. intelligence officials in Washington said that Asian intelligence services are watching the "suspicious movements" of suspected bin Laden operatives in an undisclosed country in the Far East. The Asian officials fear that the men, who are believed to be part of bin Laden's terrorist group called Al-Qaeda, could strike at a U.S. or Western installation. They refused to be more specific.

<P> Bin Laden, a billionaire Saudi dissident, has been indicted by a U.S. federal court on charges of masterminding the bombings in August 1998 of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, which killed more than 200 people, including 12 Americans.

<P> Bin Laden, who has been in Afghanistan since 1996, has denied any involvement.

<P> He has said his goal is to use terrorism to force the U.S. military to leave the Middle East.

<P> U.S. satellite pictures taken this week show that the 42-year-old bin Laden, his three wives and 13 children remain at a farm near the east Afghan v

illage of Farmada, intelligence officials said. He also has a compound in the s
outheastern Afghan city of Qandahar.

<P> The officials said the photos show that bin Laden's compounds are prot
ected by trucks carrying rocket-propelled grenades, anti-aircraft cannons, assa
ult rifles and a mounted multiple-rocket launcher.

<P> A U.S. task force, made-up of FBI, CIA and Justice Department officia
ls, has been in the Afghan region for weeks hoping to arrest bin Laden if the T
aliban turned him over.

<P> It has ruled out taking him by force for fear it could result in a bl
oodbath, U.S. officials said.

<P> State Department officials had tried negotiating with the Taliban for
a possible hand-over of bin Laden to a third country, such as Saudi Arabia, but
the talks broke down.

<P> Mutawakkel said the talks failed "because America considers itself ma
ster of the world and must be obeyed without discussion. We are not going to pl
ay its game."

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>[http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115lee.htm](http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115lee.htm)
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Washington Times

November 12, 1999

Lee Wants Clinton To Back Taiwan Over China

By Richard Halloran, The Washington Times

TAIPEI, Taiwan--President Lee Teng-hui, writing in a scholarly U.S. journal, has renewed the campaign he began last summer to discourage President Clinton from cozying up to China at the expense of Taiwan's interests.

The concern is that President Clinton might weaken Taiwan's case for independence in his desire for an accommodation with China. President Lee clearly is pressing Washington to take Taiwan's side in its intensifying strife with China.

Conversations with Taiwanese officials, opposition politicians, scholars, and Western representatives made clear that Mr. Clinton, more than Beijing, was the target in July when Mr. Lee abandoned the 25-year-old principle of "one China" in favor of what he called "special state-to-state relations" between Taiwan and China.

The maneuver was a delayed response to remarks by Mr. Clinton in China in June 1998, when the president appeared to accept Beijing's claim to sovereignty over Taiwan. Before that, the United States had acknowledged only that both sides claimed the island.

Mr. Lee at that time began a deliberate, secret process to determine how to dissuade Mr. Clinton from his position. That included sending an envoy to Germany to ask former Chancellor Helmut Kohl how West Germany had handled relations with East Germany before the Berlin Wall was demolished in 1989.

Mr. Kohl emphasized to the envoy that a key to working relations and to getting American and international support was to negotiate only on a basis of equality in "state-to-state relations," a stratagem that Mr. Lee adopted with public remarks in July that outraged Beijing.

Mr. Lee's latest move comes in an article in the current issue of the journal Foreign Affairs, which has been used before to deliver public messages between political leaders. There, Mr. Lee presses his case by calling it "pernicious fiction to assert that the People's Republic of China has any right or imperative to claim sovereignty over Taiwan."

Andrew Yang, secretary general of the Council of Advanced Policy Studies, which often reflects the thinking of Mr. Lee's ruling party, said in an i

interview: "President Lee wants the Americans to make a choice between China and Taiwan. You are facing a very important choice in the very near future."

<P> Mr. Lee lays out that choice in Foreign Affairs: "Taiwan is already a full-fledged democracy, while the Chinese mainland remains under authoritarian rule. Taiwan has long been a market economy; the Chinese mainland is mostly a planned economy closely controlled by the state."

<P> These moves are the latest in an effort that started in 1991 in which Mr. Lee has taken incremental steps intended to have Taiwan recognized as an independent nation and his administration as the legitimate government of the nation, despite mainland claims that Taiwan is a province of China.

<P> The latest round began in June 1998, when Mr. Clinton said during a visit to Shanghai: "We don't support independence for Taiwan, or two Chinas, or one Taiwan, one China. And we don't believe that Taiwan should be a member of any organization for which statehood is a requirement." That was widely seen as acquiescing to Beijing's claim to Taiwan.

<P> To figure out a response, Mr. Lee convened a group of advisers who deliberated out of the public eye for several months; the envoy to Mr. Kohl reported back late in 1998. But Mr. Lee, who often keeps his own counsel, was silent about his intentions as he watched relations between Washington and Beijing slide downhill last winter.

<P> Allegations of Chinese spying on U.S. nuclear laboratories, accusations of illicit contributions to the Democratic Party, and botched negotiations over China's entry into the World Trade Organization soured relations between Washington and Beijing. When the United States accidentally bombed China's embassy in Belgrade in May, relations hit bottom.

<P> Meanwhile, Mr. Lee had learned that President Jiang Zemin of China planned to issue a strong statement during China's celebration of its 50th anniversary on Oct. 1. He would note that Britain's colony in Hong Kong had been returned in 1997 and Portugal's colony in Macao would be returned in December this year. Taiwan would be next.

<P> Mr. Lee decided to deliver his response to Mr. Clinton and to preempt Mr. Jiang with a single stroke. In an interview with a German correspondent on July 9, Mr. Lee uttered his "special state-to-state" formula.

<P> Su Chi, chairman of the Mainland Affairs Council that coordinates policy toward Beijing, followed up with a statement that the "one China" policy as defined by Beijing was invalid.

<P> In response, Beijing hurled invective at Mr. Lee and threatened to use military force against Taiwan unless Mr. Lee recanted. But an earthquake in September, which killed more than 2,200 people, seems to have caused Beijing to calm down.

<P> Mr. Lee's words, both in July and this month, were also aimed at Japan and other Asian nations and at international leagues such as the World Trade Organization, World Health Organization, and the United Nations, into which Taiwan seeks entry.

<P> Mr. Lee appealed in Foreign Affairs to governments around the world to revise their "perceptions of what has taken place on Taiwan," especially in democracy, and to accord Taiwan "the international status and role it deserves."

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0> <TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115schooling.htm </TD> <TD ALIGN=RIGHT> RETURN TO TOP </TD> </TR></TABLE> </HEAD>

<P>Washington Times

November 12, 1999

<U><P>Embassy Row

</U><P>Schooling Vietnam

<P>By James Morrison, The Washington Times

<P> Douglas "Pete" Peterson, the U.S. ambassador to Vietnam and a POW during the Vietnam War, yesterday dedicated two elementary schools financed by funds raised by other American veterans of the Southeast Asian conflict.

<P> One school in Danang was built with donations from veterans and businesses in Pittsburgh, and the other, in Chu Lai, was funded by Federal Express, founded by Vietnam veteran Fred Smith.

<P> The schools are part of a project begun by the late Pulitzer Prize-winning author Lewis B. Puller Jr., who lost both legs and much of both hands in Vietnam.

<P> Mr. Puller organized the Vietnam Children's Fund in 1994 to raise money to build the schools. Construction on 20 more schools financed by the fund are scheduled to begin over the next five years.


```
<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><B><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115usagency.htm</FONT></B>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT><A HREF=#TOP><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>
<B>RETURN TO TOP</B></FONT></A>
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>
```

<P>Baltimore Sun

November 14, 1999

<P>U.S. Agency Rushes To Help The Displaced In Kosovo

<I><P>Short-term shelter expected to be ready for all before winter

</I><P>By Bloomberg News Service

<P> WASHINGTON -- The U.S. agency helping to rebuild war-torn Kosovo expects to have enough short-term shelters so that no one need be homeless this winter.

<P> The U.S. Agency for International Development has spent \$33 million in fiscal 1999 to fix roofs, patch damaged houses and arrange for families to take in those whose homes were burned down during the ethnic conflict that sparked the war, said Hugh Parmer, the agency's assistance administrator for humanitarian response.

<P> "There's not going to be anyone who involuntarily spends the winter in a condition in which the cold and the lack of availability of a warm, dry space creates a health hazard that threatens their lives," Parmer said at a briefing last week.

<P> Almost a million people were displaced during the Serbian repression of ethnic Albanians in the province of Kosovo. The goal of AID's winter emergency program is to create at least one "warm dry room" in each of about 66,000 homes. The agency is using lumber, plastic sheets and stoves in this effort, which should be finished by mid-December.

<P> Still, about 37,000 families whose houses are uninhabitable will need help. About 2,000 of these families are expected to move into temporary group shelters, and relief workers will fix the others' homes if they'll agree to take in families, Parmer said.

<P> AID estimates that about 10,000 homes are being repaired by their owners, who began salvaging wood and stone from destroyed homes before international relief workers arrived.

<P> Relief workers are also using about 33,000 homes that were under construction and were abandoned during the war. Parmer said many Kosovars built second homes outside cities and left them unfinished to avoid paying taxes, essentially to shelter their investments. Those homes will be used to shelter the homeless, Parmer said.

<P> AID has teamed up with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the European Union to ensure that the usually harsh Balkan winter doesn't cause another crisis in Kosovo. That is part of a worldwide humanitarian relief effort for Kosovo after NATO's 79-day bombing campaign against Serbian forces

there.

<P> The European Union, the United States, other countries and aid groups pledged to pay \$2.1 billion for Balkan reconstruction projects -- not including separate funds for humanitarian aid -- at a meeting the World Bank coordinated in July.

```
<a name="s19991115panelto.htm">
<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><B><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115panelto.htm</FONT></B>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT><A HREF=#TOP><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>
<B>RETURN TO TOP</B></FONT></A>
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>
```

<P>Baltimore Sun

November 14, 1999

<P>Panel To Fight Corruption Urged In Bosnia Rebuilding Effort

<I><P>Dayton group also calls for arrest of war criminals

</I><P>By Associated Press

<P> DAYTON, Ohio -- Seeking ways to meet goals of the 1995 Dayton Peace Accords, Bosnian leaders and U.S. diplomats recommended yesterday a commission to fight corruption and more aggressive NATO pursuit of war criminals.

<P> The announcement came after two days of private talks following up on the 4-year-old agreement that ended fighting but left Bosnia divided among ethni

c groups, with a weak economy and millions of refugees.

<P> U.S. Ambassador Robert Frowick applauded the new agreement, saying that reducing corruption is essential to Bosnia's becoming economically self-sufficient.

<P> "Before we can get to this kind of self-sustainability, corruption has to be rooted out and brought under control to the maximum extent possible," he said. "It has been too rampant during the war and since then."

<P> Pro-Western Bosnia Serb leader Milorad Dodik and Edhem Bicakcic, prime minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, agreed to establish a joint anti-corruption group.

<P> Since the war ended, the international community has pledged \$5.1 billion for the reconstruction of Bosnia.

<P> But the Bosnian government has lost millions of dollars, much of it from failing to collect tax and customs revenues.

<P> The group meeting at the Dayton Convention Center also recommended that the NATO peacekeeping forces in Bosnia be more aggressive about finding and arresting war criminals.

<P> "You can't expect refugees to go home to areas where there are still indicted war criminals," said Jane Sharp, of the Center for Defense Studies at Kings College. She directed the closed-door sessions on security.

<P> The group also suggested that Bosnia rebuild its economy by focusing on the strengths of the private sector.

<P> There was broad but not necessarily unanimous agreement on the recommendations, said Bruce Hitchner, director of the Center for International Studies at the University of Dayton. He helped organize the talks.

<P> In November 1995, U.S. mediators brought Muslim, Serbian and Croatian negotiators to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton to push for an end to the 3-year-old war in the former Yugoslavia.

<P> An agreement was reached that stopped the fighting but produced a country divided between a Muslim-Croat federation and a Bosnian Serb republic, and virtually partitioned among the ethnic groups.

<P> The follow-up talks began Friday at the Dayton Convention Center under much less international scrutiny.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115teamfinds.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
 RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>New York Times

November 14, 1999

<P>Team Finds Victims Of U.N. Plane Crash On Kosovo Mountain

<P>By Steven Erlanger

<P> PRISTINA, Yugoslavia -- NATO peacekeeping forces said Saturday morning that they had found the bodies of all 24 passengers and crew members who died on Friday when their plane apparently flew into a mountainside in northern Kosovo

<P> The plane, a charter flight for the U.N. World Food Program that flew six days a week between Rome and Pristina, disappeared from radar screens here at midday on Friday.

<P> A difficult overnight search using thermal imaging and night-vision equipment found the wreckage of the twin turboprop ATR-42 aircraft about seven miles northeast of Mitrovica. All 21 passengers and the three crew members were de

ad. Names and nationalities were not released pending notification of families, but the passengers included officials of the U.N. administration here and U.N. agency workers, as well as police officers and aid workers with private organizations.

<P> The executive director of the World Food Program, Catherine Bertini, said in Rome that three of the dead were staff members. The British aid agency Tearfund said two of its workers had been on the plane. The crew members were Italian, as were some aid workers. Others who died were believed to be Spanish, British and Canadian.

<P> The bodies were to be brought to Pristina and then probably taken to Rome, where Italy will be in charge of delivering them to family members.

<P> French troops found the wreckage late Friday night from a helicopter. The plane had apparently run into the top of a 4,600-foot mountain close to the village of Slakovce. Dozens of NATO troops cordoned off the scene of the accident and recovered the plane's black box.

<P> Bernard Kouchner, director of the U.N. mission in Kosovo, visited the site with the commander of the NATO-led peacekeeping force, Gen. Klaus Reinhardt of Germany. They briefed reporters at a French helicopter base near Mitrovica.

<P> "They came to help others and they died for that," Kouchner said. He expressed the sadness of the large foreign community that has come to Kosovo -- more than 10,000 civilians, by some estimates, plus 42,000 soldiers -- to try to rebuild.

<P> Reinhardt said: "We haven't the slightest idea what happened really," but added that the plane appeared to have flown into the ridge. "A couple of meters higher and they would have made it."

<P> Officials said the evidence pointed to an accident. While the weather was relatively clear on Friday, thick fog tends to form in Kosovo at higher altitudes, even during the daytime.

<P> The immediate crash site was free of land mines, unlike the wider area of the search, but was isolated and high up.

<P> Officials with the peacekeeping force had described the weather earlier as clear, but Reinhardt said that he had flown to Albania on Friday and that conditions had been foggy and visibility poor.

<P> Gen. Henri Poncet, commander of the French operational zone in which the crash occurred, said that 500 soldiers had taken part in the search and rescue operation, and that a helicopter with a thermal camera and a pilot with night-vision goggles had located the plane.

<P> The plane was chartered by the United Nations from an Italian company, Si Fly.

<P> U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, visiting Japan, expressed shock and sadness about the crash and extended his deepest sympathy to relatives, his spokesman, Fred Eckhard, said.

<P> "Once again men and women of many nationalities have had their lives cut short in the service of the United Nations, on a mission to bring relief to the suffering and peace to a war-torn community," Annan said in a statement.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0> <TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115natoswar.htm </TD> <TD ALIGN=RIGHT> RETURN TO TOP </TD> </TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>London Daily Telegraph

November 13, 1999

<P>Nato's War In Kosovo Illegal, Says Think Tank

<P>By Simon Scott Plummer

<P> The Nato air war against Yugoslavia was illegal, unnecessary and a failure, according to a pamphlet published yesterday by the Centre for Policy Studies.

<P> Referring to the Charter of the United Nations, its author, Mark Littman, says it is generally agreed that the use of force is prohibited unless in self-defence or under the authority of the UN Security Council. Neither reason was cited by the alliance; military action between March and June was justified on humanitarian grounds.

<P> Mr Littman, a barrister, accuses the British Government of using a legal technicality to brush aside proceedings brought against several members of Nato by Yugoslavia at the International Court of Justice in April.

<P> His pamphlet for the Right-wing think tank argues that alliance members prematurely abandoned diplomacy at Rambouillet in March for non-negotiable demands which Yugoslavia could not possibly have accepted. It quotes Henry Kissinger, the former American Secretary of State as saying: "The Rambouillet text . . . was a provocation, an excuse to start bombing."

<P> Mr Littman points to uncertainty about Kosovo's ultimate constitutional status, and draws attention to the cost of the war, which he puts at 61 billion, or "the equivalent of \$50,000 [32,000] for every man, woman or child in Kosovo"

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>

<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115usmay.htm>

</TD>

<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP

</TD>

</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Colorado Springs Gazette

November 12, 1999

<P>U.S. May Be Stuck In Balkan 'Avalanche'

<P>By John Diedrich/The Gazette

<P> A misunderstanding of European politics in the early 1990s led to U.S. missteps that in turn led to the breakup of the former Yugoslavia, a Balkans expert said in a speech at Colorado College.

<P> Robert Hayden, director of the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Pittsburgh, said Wednesday that Americans should have supported the existing government in the former Yugoslavia after communism collapsed in 1989. It would have been relatively cheap and may have averted war.

<P> Instead, U.S. officials said they supported keeping Yugoslavia together but would recognize republics that voted for independence. And they would recognize those republics' borders.

<P> That statement was received as a green light for Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia to have independence votes, Hayden said.

<P> Those votes led to territorial conflicts, especially in Bosnia, where none of the country's three religious groups - Serbs, Croats or Muslims - had a majority. Four years of war and 280,000 deaths followed.

<P> Now U.S. troops are committed to Bosnia and Kosovo in hopes of restoring peace. Hayden doesn't think it's going to work.

<P> "Once an avalanche starts, you have to live with the consequences, which we spectacularly have failed to do," said Hayden, who has lived in the Balkans on and off for 20 years.

<P> He traces problems in the Balkans to different interpretations of democracy. In the United States, we put great importance on democracy, the right to self-determination, respect for minorities and human rights and the sovereignty of state borders, he said.

<P> In Europe, nations are more often defined by majority ethnic or religious groups. In the Balkans, that identification is even stronger, especially in p

olitical rhetoric. Croatia's president began his speeches by saying: "My dear Croats and others." Contrast that with how a U.S. president begins a speech: "My fellow Americans."

<P> So when the Americans recognized the elections as signs of democracy, they didn't understand minority groups wouldn't necessarily be protected, Hayden said.

<P> In the Balkans, "Politically, the point of the state is to keep down minorities," he said. "In that configuration, minority rights are an oxymoron."

<P> So where does the United States go from here?

<P> "If we get out, it'll be worse than when we went in, so then we will go back in again," he said.

<P> While there has been a long history of conflict in the Balkans, Hayden rejects the idea it's inevitable. And he doesn't buy the idea that the area, on its own, is the "powder keg" of the world.

<P> "It's a powder keg because the great powers can never stay out of there," he said.


```
<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><B><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115inter.htm</FONT></B>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT><A HREF=#TOP><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>
<B>RETURN TO TOP</B></FONT></A>
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>
```

</HEAD>

<P>European Stars and Stripes

November 12, 1999

Pg. 2

<P>International Community Slow To Help, Shelton Says

<P>By Jon R. Anderson

<P> CAMP BONDSTEEL, Kosovo The Pentagon's top officer scolded the international community Thursday for not moving more quickly to restore war-ravaged Kosovo.

<P> "The international piece has to come into place to establish the civil institutions, the rule of law, a court system, police," Gen. Hugh Shelton said, in brief comments to the press at the command center of the U.S. peacekeeping effort in Kosovo.

<P> Shelton was asked if he felt frustrated with the pace of work by agencies such as the United Nations which only this week approved a budget for work in Kosovo.

<P> "I think we all do," he said.

<P> Shelton's comments come just days after NATO's top officer, Gen. Wesley K. Clark, took the international community to task for failing to pay up on promised funding for Kosovo. U.N. officials admit, even with the funding, they're short millions of dollars they'll need to make it through the year. While some have suggested that NATO's Kosovo Force could be doing more to restore order in the troubled province, where violence continues and former guerrilla commanders have set themselves up as unelected mayors, Shelton said "the military is a great hammer, but not every problem is a nail."

<P> "Here is a case where we've provided a great hammer to establish a secure and peaceful environment," Shelton said. "But in terms of a long-term solution to the challenges we face here, as well as in Bosnia, it takes the international community to get energized and provide the funding."

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/sl9991115aland.htm>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
 RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>New York Times

November 14, 1999

<P>A Land Where Death Is A Fact Of Life

<P>By Larry Rohter

<P> BOGOTA, Colombia -- The long, sad list of casualties from this country's internecine slaughter continues to lengthen -- most recently with the deaths of eight people last week in a car-bombing in Bogota.

<P> To the toll of those killed by paramilitary groups and guerrillas in the region's longest-running civil conflict must be added those murdered by drug cartels and criminal gangs, as well as a new set of victims: the 140 young boys kidnapped, tortured, raped and butchered by a serial killer who confessed his five-year killing spree to police in late October.

<P> What makes Colombia so brutal a society? The murder rate here is 10 times that in the United States, and in 1998, Colombia reported more kidnappings, 2,600, than any other country.

<P> "With the exception of nationalities openly at war, Colombia's level of violence is the highest of any place in the world where statistics are kept," said Fernando Gaitan, who has studied the phenomenon for the government and various universities.

<P> Indeed, violence in forms ranging from political to sexual has become so much a part of the national landscape that a whole class of experts known as violentologists has sprung up, publishing books with titles such as "Two Speculative Essays on Violence in Colombia" and "Crime and Impunity: Reflections on Violence." The subject has also become one of the principal themes of Colombian literature, art and film, and is something the average Colombian now seems to have come to accept as a fact of life.

<P> Yet even the experts who document the problem find it difficult to explain.

<P> Poverty, a long tradition of weak government and even machismo have been suggested as causes, but many other countries share those problems and still have managed to avoid Colombia's history of bloodshed.

<P> "There is a particular culture of violence in this country, though many want to deny that it exists and would prefer to argue that violence is something external to society," said Francisco Leal Buitrago, a leading violentologist who is a social scientist at the University of the Andes. "But it clearly does exist, and it is a product of society."

<P> The simplest explanation, of course, is that violence begets more violence.

<P> Colombia averaged more than one civil war per decade in the 80 years after gaining independence from Spain in 1821, and the 20th century began as it is now ending, with a fierce internal conflict, known as The War of the Thousand Days, that resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of people.

<P> But those seeking the origins of today's bloodshed more often look to a civil war that began in 1948 and continued into the 1960s, known simply as La Violencia. As many as 200,000 people died in that conflict between the Liberal and Conservative parties, which featured "plenty more gruesome atrocities than are being committed today," said David Bushnell, author of "The Making of Modern Colombia: A Nation in Spite of Itself." "It had a desensitizing effect," he said.

<P> Long before the world was horrified by atrocities in Bosnia and Sierra Leone, in fact, combatants here were using rape and mutilation, even of children, as a political tool. "Conservatives would attack a liberal school, rape and kill the boys and girls and insist on dismembering them so that they could destroy the social fabric of their enemy," said Timothy Ross of Fundacion Renacer, a private agency that works with street children.

<P> A disquieting museum exhibition in Bogota last summer featured photographs from that period showing a human head being used as a doorstop and grinning

soldiers posing around a freshly beheaded victim as jauntily as if they had just bagged a deer. Another display focused on the nomenclature of torture, like the "necktie cut" -- the practice of slitting a victim's throat and pulling his tongue through the opening.

<P> By a remarkable coincidence, both Luis Alfredo Garavito, the confessed child killer, and Manuel "Sureshot" Marulanda, leader of the country's principal left-wing guerrilla group, were born in the same small town, Genova, in the west central coffee-growing region that saw some of the worst brutality during La Violencia.

<P> Dr. Saul Franco, founder of the Latin American Center for the Study of Violence and Health and author of "The Fifth: Thou Shalt Not Kill," argues that while there may be no direct connection between the two, their actions share a common origin. "The worst practitioners of violence today were born amidst the violence of the past, and that gives you pause," he said. "That is the common thread among the guerrilla leaders, paramilitary chieftains, narcotics traffickers and a psychopath like Garavito: they have internalized the violence around them" in a way that ordinary Colombians have not.

<P> Colombians often react with irritation when foreigners, especially those from violent cultures like the United States, suggest that their entire society may be infected the virus of violence, but they are clearly aware of that danger.

<P> A cartoon published early this year in El Tiempo, the main daily newspaper here, showed a little girl listening to the radio as a commercial talks about "an old habit that never goes out of style."

<P> "Killing people?" she interjects, before the announcer can begin to tout a particular brand of whiskey.

<P> But many Colombians also wonder self-critically whether there is something in the national character that makes them prone to carnage, implying that perhaps not much can be done to stem the violence. Franco, while warning that "the worst is yet to come," argues that such fatalism is wrongheaded.

<P> "I don't believe in genetic or historical determinism," he said. "The weight of our past is heavy, and we have to accept it, but we can get out of this. We must, because right now this country is unlivable."

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/sl
9991115pana.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
 RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Baltimore Sun

November 13, 1999

<P>Panamanians Press U.S. For Invasion Damages

<P> PANAMA CITY -- About 4,500 Panamanians called on the United States yesterday to pay damages to civilian victims of the 1989 U.S. invasion that ousted military strongman Gen. Manuel Noriega.

<P> The group, people who lost relatives, suffered damage to homes or businesses or were traumatized in the assault, renewed its long-standing efforts to get compensation ahead of the 10th anniversary of the assault.

<P> The U.S. government has estimated that 300 Panamanians died in the invasion, launched shortly before midnight Dec. 20, 1989, but Panamanian human rights groups say the civilian death toll was 3,500, mainly in the capital's low-income districts.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/sl
9991115sexcode.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
 RETURN TO TOP

</TD>
</TR></TABLE>
</HEAD>

<P>London Daily Telegraph

November 15, 1999

Pg. 1

<P>Sex Code For Forces As Gay Ban Is Lifted

<P>By Andrew Sparrow, Political Correspondent

<P> A new code of conduct to replace the ban on homosexuals in the Services is to forbid touching, displays of affection and relationships across the rank s even between members of the opposite sex. The code, which will restrict "sex, not sexuality", could come into force by the New Year as a solution to the pro blem caused by the European Court of Human Rights ruling against banning homose xuals.

<P> Even though the ban on homosexuals has broad support within the Armed F orces, the Government will impose the new policy in an attempt to defuse the is sue by proscribing all sexual displays, whether homosexual or heterosexual.

<P> Some senior officers are worried that this represents a backward step a t a time when the Armed Forces are trying to project themselves as modern in li ne with the Government's emphasis on modernising Britain.

<P> "To tell a young person that they are to join the Armed Forces where pe rfectly normal behaviour such as falling for a colleague of the other sex is wr ong, is going to make it even harder to recruit and retain people," one source said.

<P> There are also fears that a new code will lead to a rash of lengthy and highly damaging courts martial with Service personnel punished for what in civ ilian life would be perfectly acceptable.

<P> Geoffrey Hoon, the Defence Secretary, is expected to announce that the rules on sexual behaviour in the Navy, Army and Air Force will be reformed so that they broadly reflect the policies applying in the Australian Services.

<P> There will be nothing to prevent homosexual men or women serving in any of the Services. But all personal conduct will be strictly controlled so that all indications of homosexual - and heterosexual - behaviour is kept to a minimum.

<P> Ministers have been working on a new policy since the current ban was declared illegal by Europe in September. In the course of this the Ministry of Defence has conducted a wide scale review of how other countries have integrated homosexuals.

<P> Whitehall sources said the Australian model emerged as the favoured option after dismissing the Dutch and Israeli rules as too liberal. The Australian Services lifted their ban on homosexuals in 1992 but soldiers who were worried about the implications of the equality policy were reassured by the tough restrictions contained in the code of conduct.

<P> The MoD's version of the code is expected to go further than the current British rules, which vary from Service to Service and according to whether personnel are on the front line. But, according to a Government source, "sex not sexuality" will be what counts under the new regime.

<P> The main alternative to the Australian model was the American one, which is based on the principle of "Don't ask, don't tell". However, this is unpopular with homosexual rights campaigners, who claim that it is still discriminatory, and ministers have ruled it out.

<P> In September the MoD said it would accept the European Court ruling, which followed a test case brought by four homosexuals who were dismissed from the Services. However, there is considerable support for the ban in the Forces and ministers have stressed that lifting it is not a simple matter because of the nature of Service life. Mr Hoon told MPs last week that he wanted "a revised policy that sustains operational effectiveness".

<P> The Tories are opposed to allowing homosexuals into the Services, saying that the European Convention on Human Rights should not be used to interfere with matters of national defence.

<P> Although the European Court decision appears binding, Iain Duncan Smith, the shadow defence secretary, has been taking counsel's opinion as to whether there are grounds for saying that the ruling does not oblige Britain to relax

the ban.

<P> He has been encouraged by the fact that a large part of the 40-page ruling relates to the way the four had their privacy violated by the investigation into their sexuality by the MoD's Special Investigations Branch, rather than to the way their rights were contravened by the ban itself.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115overseas.htm>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>
</HEAD>

<P>London Times

November 15, 1999

<P>Overseas Duties Stretch Army

<P>By Tom Baldwin

<P> Britain's "overstretched" forces may have to scale back their international commitments in future, the Defence Secretary said yesterday.

<P> Geoff Hoon said the problem had been caused by asking the Armed Forces to do more than the Government had planned for in last year's Strategic Defence Review, including new peacekeeping roles in Kosovo and East Timor. "That is having consequences, in particular I think for service families," he said. "It does mean that they are spending more and more time away from home, are being moved from one theatre to another, and it is very important that we recognise that

<P> Mr Hoon, speaking on GMTV's Sunday programme, signalled that higher pay was being considered to stem the number of experienced people leaving the Services.

<P> The Duke of York, who saw active service in the Falklands, said on the same programme: "We are now currently averaging between four and six months a year away for virtually every man and woman on some form of operation somewhere. And that level of commitment is highly commendable and they do an awful lot."

<P> Iain Duncan-Smith, the Tory defence spokesman, called on the Government yesterday to halt the strategic review. "We have experienced middle-ranking officers leaving the Armed Forces at a rate of up to 1,100 a month and being replaced by raw recruits."

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115cypriot.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Washington Post

November 15, 1999

Pg. 17

<P>Cypriot Leaders Agree To Talks

<I><P>Divided Island's Greek, Turkish Sectors to Try to End Differences

</I><P>By Charles Babington, Washington Post Staff Writer

<P> ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 14 Prodded by President Clinton and other world leaders, Cyprus's Greek and Turkish leaders agreed today to resume U.N.-sponsored talks designed to resolve the bitter differences that have divided the island and exacerbated tensions between Greece and Turkey.

<P> Clinton announced the talks aboard Air Force One, en route to Turkey to begin a 10-day southeast Europe trip that will include a stop in Athens.

<P> "There's enormous potential good that could come out of this for the people of Greece, the people of Turkey, the people of Cyprus and the friends of all of them," the president told reporters crammed into his airborne office. "I'm very excited about it and very hopeful."

<P> He said the so-called proximity talks "will go forward without pre-conditions." The goal "is to prepare the ground for meaningful discussions . . . leading to a comprehensive settlement."

<P> The talks, to be conducted with U.N. officials beginning Dec. 3 in New York, mark the first significant step in Cypriot peace efforts since 1997, when U.N.-sponsored negotiations broke down. Clinton has been trying to restart the process, prodding Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit at a recent White House meeting and assigning special envoy Al Moses to a month of shuttle diplomacy among Cypriot, Greek and Turkish officials.

<P> Clinton said he hopes the parties now have a greater incentive to pursue a peace accord, in part because it could boost Cyprus's and Turkey's chances of joining the European Union.

<P> Cyprus, a Mediterranean island of 837,000 people, won independence from Britain in 1960. Ethnic Turks then battled the more numerous ethnic Greeks for dominance, and U.N. troops arrived in 1964 to try to impose peace. In 1974, Greece's military junta supported a coup by Greek Cypriots who wanted to unite Cyprus with Greece. Turkey responded by sending troops to protect Turkish Cypriot interests, resulting in the partition that exists today.

<P> Greek Cypriots control the southern two-thirds of the island, which is the nation of Cyprus recognized by most of the world. Turkish Cypriots control the northern third, which only Turkey recognizes as a nation.

<P> The partition is costly. Trade has been stifled between the two sectors, and many Turkish and Greek troops guard the regions, with U.N. peacekeepers acting as a buffer. Clinton declined to offer details of a possible peace settlement, but a senior official traveling with him said the United States hopes for a "bizonal, bicommunal federation on Cyprus."

<P> Under such an arrangement, Turkish Cypriots would continue to have their own community, but the island would be recognized as one nation, and the two sectors would interact culturally and economically. All Cypriots, notably the ethnic Turkish minority, would have to be assured of their safety, and the parties would have to resolve disputes over land and water, the official said.

<P> Turkish Cypriots might be willing to negotiate, the official said, because they "are isolated from the rest of the world. They have a standard of living that is significantly less than that of people in the southern part of Cyprus."

<P> Cypriot President Glafcos Clerides and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash met four times in 1997. But the talks broke off, and Clinton and some European and U.N. leaders have been pressing the two men to start anew.

<P> Denktash told Cypriot television today he had accepted an invitation by U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan to hold "indirect talks" with Clerides. The two were not expected to meet face to face, according to Denktash, who added that he would insist on a confederation of two separate states for the island.


```
<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><B><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115childrenon.htm</FONT></B>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT><A HREF=#TOP><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>
<B>RETURN TO TOP</B></FONT></A>
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>
```

<P>London Sunday Telegraph

November 14, 1999

<P>Children On Run Tell Of Chechen Horror Revisited

<P>By Alice Lagnado in Ingushetia

<P> Rustam Dambayev was seven years old when Russian aircraft last pounded Chechnya's capital, Grozny, three years ago in the 1994-96 war.

<P> The little boy had tried to cope with the constant bombardment, and had stayed at his home in a Grozny suburb, watching television and playing with his brothers and sisters. His father, a car mechanic, and mother kept them safe. But one evening, after another attack, his parents failed to come home.

<P> Today, the nightmare of 1996 has been brought back to him by the latest Russian onslaught, and he has been forced to flee his home. I met Rustam in the neighbouring Russian republic of Ingushetia, where tens of thousands of Chechens have gone to escape the bombardment.

<P> During the earlier war, Rustam's sick grandmother took in the six children for a few days, but she could not look after them properly. She gave them to Grozny's main children's home, where they slowly and painfully learned to live and play again. Rustam, a football fan who idolises Brazil's Ronaldo, made friends and began to feel that he belonged to another kind of family.

<P> But in September, his world at the orphanage was shattered for a second time. One day, he heard the horrific sound that haunts him - the pounding of a military assault. "I knew straight away that another war had begun and I was scared," said Rustam. "Our nurse told us not to look at the planes."

<P> Roza Dambayev, 51, who helps her husband run the orphanage, describes the terror of the children. "They were in a state of horror. They ran to the cellar straight away." Her husband Aslambek, a former history teacher, decided that the 100 or so children in his care would not suffer again. The day after the first bombs fell near the orphanage, they were on the road to Ingushetia.

<P> Fifty-five children and their teachers are now living in the hamlet of Troitskaya, north of Nazran, where they have taken over an empty children's summer camp. Another 50 are staying temporarily with relatives. "We packed up some of our things and put them in bags and boxes," said Rustam. "We took what we could

d and came. We left in the morning and by night we were here."

<P> I asked him whether he was glad to be out of Chechnya. "It's a bit farther away from Grozny," he said, his blank face hiding his true feelings. His biggest worry was over the fate of his brother Chingiz, 15, who is still in Grozny with his aunt. As we talked, sitting on a bench outside the flimsy summer buildings where the children are set to spend the winter, a roar came from a missile hitting a Chechen target a few miles away.

<P> One of his sisters, Zalina, who looks much younger than her 13 years, dreams of going home. "It's boring here," she complained. "I'd like to go back to Grozny. My friends are there, and we had just renovated the orphanage ourselves." She misses school, too. "I liked maths best of all; English only sometimes because it's difficult."

<P> Like many of the children, Zalina has had to grow up fast. That has resulted in a strange mixture of behaviours. She was reticent about the war and bored by questions about her present life in Ingushetia. Then suddenly, she tried to hand me a cup of tea in the maternal manner of her teachers.

<P> She and her friends pass the day reading and listening to the Spice Girls. They are managing for now, bundled up in woolly hats and thick socks. But colder weather is coming, and the building they are living in has thin walls which often drip with water. Time is running out. "We'll go anywhere that the children will be taken care of," said Mr Dambayev, 62. "We must rehabilitate them, work with psychiatrists and doctors."

<P> Rustam, Zalina and the other children, sleeping to the sound of distant bombs, have at least been spared the physical distress of the war wounded in Nazran's Central Republican Hospital. This was built for 250 patients, but is now packed with 460 - more than half of them refugees. In room after room, the war casualties lie, with missing limbs and burned bodies.

<P> Beslan Matiyev, the deputy head doctor, said most wounded refugees were women and children. The hospital has virtually no syringes, anaesthetic, bandages or plasters, and not many antibiotics. "Before the war, 70 per cent of the patients bought their own drugs. The refugees are unable to do that. We have enough drugs for 10 to 15 per cent of our patients," said Dr Matiyev.

<P> Larisa Aidamirova, 26, a nurse, was in a hospital in Grozny on September 26 when a gas blast caused by bombing covered her body with 80 per cent burns. After four days of local treatment, she made a harrowing journey across fields to Ingushetia in an ambulance, bumped along for six hours in terrible pain. On our visit to the hospital she barely spoke. Her eyes rolled in agony.

<P> Aiza Isakova, 45, was selling food at Grozny's market with her 24-year-old

son Adam when Russian forces launched their infamous attack on what they later described as "an arms bazaar". She saw her son, a student, die by her side. Her leg was badly injured.

<P> Zalina Amerkhanova, 16, a medical student, was also at the market on the day of the attack. She had gone there to buy food. Now she is in a hospital bed, weeping endlessly. Her mother said she had had two operations already for her smashed shin and needed more. The doctors are not sure whether they can save her leg.

<P> The staff are working long hours. But fatigue is not the toughest aspect of their work, said Dr Nasulin Tautiyev, in frustration. "We don't know when this is going to stop."


```
<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><B><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/sl
9991115allies.htm</FONT></B>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT><A HREF=#TOP><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>
  <B>RETURN TO TOP</B></FONT></A>
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>
```

<P>International Herald Tribune

November 12, 1999

<P>Allies Emphasize Need To Prepare For Kosovo-Style Air Wars

<P>By Joseph Fitchett, International Herald Tribune

<P> PARIS - The publication of France's report on the military lessons learn

ed in the Kosovo conflict has completed the initial public account of how NATO nations won the air war - and what military and political changes will now be pursued by the United States and the main European allies.

<P> Like the report released this week by the French Defense Ministry, the U.S. and British findings, already published in their nonclassified version, emphasized that future Western military operations are likely to center on air wars of the type waged in Kosovo.

<P> "Sending in ground troops earlier would not have shortened the conflict and might have been a costly mistake," Defense Minister Alain Richard said Wednesday in releasing the French review. Even if there had been time for an allied buildup to prepare a ground offensive, he said, the air war was a crucial first phase, which he implied was only just reaching its objective of softening up Serbian forces when Belgrade yielded.

<P> Future allied campaigns to handle crises on the perimeter of Europe will therefore involve challenges similar to those in Kosovo, and the three nations' reports reflected remarkably close agreement about what weapons were critical and what areas should get priority in future defense spending.

<P> Striking differences in tone showed up, however, in the political conclusions of the reports. The French view stood out in emphasizing the need for European nations to acquire the ability to handle future Kosovo-style crises on their own, presumably within a NATO framework, but on terms in which France shared decision-making fully with the United States.

<P> The symbol of this French analysis was the role of long-range, highly accurate missiles launched by U.S. heavy bombers and submarines against NATO-approved targets - sometimes without advance notice to European governments. In Kosovo, Britain, too, apparently kept strictly national control in firing its U.S.-made Tomahawk missiles from a submarine, the French report said.

<P> As a result, Washington - and to some extent, London - had a full picture of the whole NATO campaign because commanders had to avoid any clash between allied air strikes and cruise missile attacks being launched independently. France and other countries, whose forces were totally put under NATO command, could therefore find themselves left in the dark about some U.S. or British actions.

<P> Technically, cruise missiles could be put under NATO orders like other weapons, but the political symbolism of these long-range weapons has in practice put them in a separate category. In the United States, presidential approval is required for any use of a cruise missile, according to military sources.

<P> In highlighting this special role for cruise missiles, Mr. Richard seem

ed to be intent on protecting the French forces' program designed to get their own cruise missiles - the British-French weapon called "Scalp" - in three years.

<P> But he was also signaling the intention of France to have the right weapons to ensure that Paris was fully in the know about the actions of the United States and other allies in any future coalition, diplomats said.

<P> A key weapon - illustrating the fact that the Kosovo campaign could not have been fought without the United States - was the electronic warfare system used to suppress Serbian air defenses.

<P> "When no U.S. plane equipped for this role was available, air strikes had to be canceled," the French report said. The mission usually involves RC-135 aircraft, a military version of the Boeing 707 airliner that is packed with devices to pick up enemy radar and either jam it or guide a missile attack to destroy it.

<P> The U.S. report confirmed the commitment of these forces "in numbers roughly equivalent to those anticipated for a major theater war - and even then they were heavily tasked."

<P> Two priorities for the Pentagon are therefore research to find better, cheaper technology for blinding air defenses and getting a bigger arsenal of the precision-guided weapons that are replacing U.S. cruise missiles - bombs and missiles that used a global positioning system to hit ground targets with high accuracy.

<P> For allied nations, improved systems of secure electronic communications have become essential if they want to cooperate fully with this increasingly high-technology U.S. Air Force, all three reports said. French and British aircraft, for example, lack reliable systems for identifying themselves electronically as friends or foes of other NATO warplanes.

<P> The main challenge for all three nations, the reports said, involved better ways to pinpoint and identify enemy forces on the ground with enough accuracy to avoid mistakes of the sort that marred the Kosovo campaign with civilian casualties.

<P> Drones - unmanned planes that can fly low over enemy defenses to photograph them - apparently worked so well in Kosovo in all-weather reconnaissance that all three countries have decided to give them major emphasis. Until now, drones have been treated almost as an experimental gadget, apparently because combat pilots objected to seeing these flying robots take over some of their missions.

<P> The United States is also developing a bigger, more sophisticated airborne radar to track movements on the ground and ease the problems of finding mobile Serbian targets through cloud cover. But this technology, so far, has proved too expensive for the European allies to agree on buying it.

<P> Mr. Richard put strong emphasis on continuing to build up a system of spy satellites, reconnaissance planes, communications, global positioning technologies and sensors of all kinds to enable France - presumably in the context of a future European defense effort - to get a full picture of developments on the ground in any future Kosovo-style crisis.

<P> So far, France is the only European country that has pushed very far in this direction, and even Germany withdrew, under budget pressure, from a joint program to build a more advanced version of the French spy satellite, Helios.

<P> Nonetheless, Mr. Richard said, France and Germany are working together on getting a new fleet of cargo planes. And France wants to see the French-German Eurocorps take charge of peacekeeping in Kosovo next year - a step toward the view in the French report that NATO "needs to continue changing and become a more balanced alliance that preserves trans-Atlantic unity while allowing for a stronger European voice in its decisions."

<P> This French ambition - largely ignored in the Pentagon report that emphasized the Europeans' need for expensive new capabilities - was partly shared in the British findings.

<P> NATO will "still be the natural choice" for bringing force to bear on crises around Europe, but Europe needs its own precision attack weapons, secure communications and better logistics so that it can handle future regional emergencies up to the intensity of Kosovo without direct involvement of U.S. forces, the British report concluded.


```
<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><B><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115sudans.htm</FONT></B>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT><A HREF=#TOP><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>
  <B>RETURN TO TOP</B></FONT></A>
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>
```

</HEAD>

<P>New York Times

November 14, 1999

<P>Sudan's Slavery And War Get A Second Look From Americans

<P>By Ian Fisher

<P> NAIROBI, Kenya -- What's an ambitious senator to do? Get re-elected or awaken the world to slavery in faraway Sudan?

<P> That was the crux of a recent episode of "Touched by an Angel." Oversimplified and a mite soppy, the show presented one character who reflected American attitudes toward Sudan (and most African countries for that matter).

<P> "Forget Sudan," says the character. "Waste of time. Not going anywhere. It's a complicated issue no one understands. Trust me."

<P> While it is true that the majority of Americans care little about Sudan, a small number care deeply, in part because the country presents such stark issues: Famine, drought and endless aid. Arabs in the north warring with Christians in the south. Slavery and its morally snarled question of self-styled "redeemers" buying humans back.

<P> And so Sudan is becoming that rarity in U.S. foreign policy: an African nation with a grass-roots constituency, however small. American schoolchildren raising money to free people for \$50 to \$100 apiece. Christian-right allies in Congress worried about the Islamic threat finding common ground with black legislators concerned about slavery. Officials of various aid agencies meeting with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to plead for a new course on Sudan.

<P> These constituencies want the Clinton administration, which is already hard on Sudan, to get tougher still or to loosen up. So what's a superpower to do? Here are a few options:

<P> -- Bomb them. Sounds extreme but the choice presents an interesting, if slightly unfair, argument: African leaders often complain that the West does n

ot treat crises in Africa as seriously as elsewhere. If the rest of the world decided that slavery or the absence of peace was intolerable and the Sudanese government refused to take steps, would NATO use the same force it used on Slobodan Milosevic?

<P> Probably not. Administration officials might argue that war in Sudan, while not good for stability in the region, is only one of several conflicts there with less strategic value than, say, eastern Europe. The Sudanese government would also argue that slavery does not exist, although it acknowledges what they call "tribal hostage-taking" of southerners by government-backed northern Arab raiders. But the United Nations and other organizations say they have documented the existence of slavery.

<P> On the other hand, the United States has already bombed Sudan after the terrorist bombing of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. The result was a public relations disaster. There is considerable doubt that the pharmaceutical plant bombed produced nerve gas or that it was tied to Osama bin Laden, who is accused of directing the attack on the embassies.

<P> The bombing strike also temporarily increased support for the otherwise unpopular Sudanese government, both locally and among Arab nations.

<P> -- Arm the rebels. Even supporters of this option know it is improbable. Yet some in Congress say that America should, as it did in countless Cold War conflicts, train and arm the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army, the main rebel group in the South, and other groups.

<P> "It will create a balance of power," said Sen. Sam Brownback, R-Kan., who traveled to Sudan this summer. "If this situation was occurring in Europe or the rest of the world -- South America or Asia -- we would be all over it."

<P> The many opponents of this option, including the Clinton administration, argue that the war in Sudan cannot be won by either side. It would only add more weapons to a region with too many already. Some of the rebels are accused of human rights abuses, war profiteering and being as uninterested in peace as the government in Khartoum.

<P> -- The China route. The aid officials who met with Albright advocate a policy endorsed by European nations: engage Khartoum, lessen antagonism and help influence an end to the war.

<P> "Right now the United States has cut itself off from the negotiations," said Care USA president Peter Bell, one of the aid officials who met with Albright. "I don't see any cost to the United States in engaging in discussions and engaging in explanations about how the outstanding problems could be resolved."

<P> Advocates say that kind of relationship could include rewarding Sudan for progress toward peace or ending human rights abuses with, for example, an easing of the economic sanctions imposed in 1997.

<P> The Clinton administration seems to be testing this approach, even as it keeps up strong oratory against the government. In her trip to Africa last month, Albright pledged to pick up half the cost of the next round of regional peace talks on Sudan. This summer, the administration appointed a special envoy to Sudan. But the appointment angered the Sudanese, who saw it as meddling.

<P> -- Sit tight. Despite all the talk of a new, more muscular U.S. policy toward Africa -- with greater trade and engagement -- some U.S. officials say bluntly that the overriding aim is not to get too involved in a faraway place like Sudan.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>

<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/sl9991115unsays.htm

</TD>

<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>

RETURN TO TOP

</TD>

</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Chicago Tribune

November 14, 1999

<P>UN Says Civil War Is Close To Plunging Nation Into Famine

<P>By Tribune News Services

<P> BURUNDI -- United Nations officials sounded alarm bells over Burundi on Friday, saying the peace process in the central African country was crumbling and people risked starvation and death from disease and malnutrition.

<P> "The health and food situation is deplorable. In fact there is no food," Ibrahima Fall, an assistant secretary general for political affairs, told the Security Council.

<P> The council called on countries in the region to act quickly to appoint a new mediation team and told the Burundi government to stop "forced regroupment and to allow the affected people to return to their homes, with full and unhindered humanitarian access throughout the process."

<P> The Tutsi-dominated Burundian army has resettled some 130,000 civilians into camps in the hills around the capital city, Bujumbura, in a classic counterinsurgency tactic to deny Hutu rebels food and support from the local population.

<P> Burundi's UN ambassador said that the settlements were provisional and for the protection of the civilians.

<P> More than 150,000 people have died since October 1993 in a series of massacres of civilians and a war between Burundi's army and Hutu rebels.


```
<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><B><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115loud.htm</FONT></B>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT><A HREF=#TOP><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>
<B>RETURN TO TOP</B></FONT></A>
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>
```

<P>Washington Post

November 14, 1999

Pg. B1

<P>Loud And Clear

<I><P>The most secret of secret agencies operates under out dated laws.

</I><P>By James Bamford

<P> On the Yorkshire moors in northern England, dozens of enormous white globes sit like a moon base, each one hiding a dish-shaped antenna aimed at a satellite. Acres of buildings house advanced computers and receiving equipment, while tall fences and roving guards keep the curious at a distance. Known as Menwith Hill station, it is one of the most secret pieces of real estate on Earth. It is also becoming one of the most controversial.

<P> For decades, Menwith Hill has been the key link in a worldwide eavesdropping network operated by America's super-secret National Security Agency (NSA), the agency responsible, among other things, for electronic surveillance and code breaking. It is the NSA's largest listening post anywhere in the world. During the Cold War, the station played a major role in the West's ability to monitor the diplomatic, military and commercial communication behind the Iron Curtain. But rather than shrinking in the decade since the fall of the Berlin Wall, Menwith Hill has grown.

<P> People in Europe and the United States are beginning to ask why. Has the NSA turned from eavesdropping on the communists to eavesdropping on businesses and private citizens in Europe and the United States? The concerns have arisen because of the existence of a sophisticated network linking the NSA and the spy agencies of several other nations. The NSA will not confirm the existence of the project, code-named Echelon.

<P> The allegations are serious. A report by the European Parliament has gone so far as to say "within Europe all e-mail, telephone and fax communications are routinely intercepted" by the NSA. As one of the few outsiders who have followed the agency for years, I think the concerns are overblown--so far. Based on everything I know about the agency, and countless conversations with current and former NSA personnel, I am certain that the NSA is not overstepping its mandate. But that doesn't mean it won't.

<P> My real concern is that the technologies it is developing behind closed doors, and the methods that have given rise to such fears, have given the agency the ability to extend its eavesdropping network almost without limits. And as the NSA speeds ahead in its development of satellites and computers powerful enough to sift through mountains of intercepted data, the federal laws (now a quarter-century old) that regulate the agency are still at the starting gate. The communications revolution--and all the new electronic devices susceptible to monitoring--came long after the primary legislation governing the NSA.

<P> The controversy comes at an interesting time. Throughout much of the intelligence community, the cloak of secrecy is being pulled back. The CIA recently sponsored a well-publicized reunion of former American spies in Berlin and is planning a public symposium on intelligence during the Cold War later this month in Texas. Even the National Reconnaissance Office, once so secret that even its name was classified, now offers millions of pages of documents and decades of spy satellite imagery to anyone with the time and interest to review them.

<P> The NSA is the exception. As more and more questions are being raised about its activities, the agency is pulling its cloak even tighter. It is obsessively secretive. Last spring, for the first time, it denied a routine request for internal procedural information from a congressional intelligence committee.

<P> Headquartered at Fort Meade, halfway between Washington and Baltimore, the NSA is by far America's largest spy agency. It has about 38,000 military and civilian employees around the world; the CIA, roughly 17,000. The agency's mandate is to monitor communications and break codes overseas; it also has a limited domestic role, with targets such as foreign embassies. It can monitor American citizens suspected of espionage with a warrant from a special court. It is potentially the most intrusive spy agency. Where scores of books have been written about the CIA, the only book exclusively on the NSA is the one I wrote in 1982.

<P> Echelon, which links the NSA to its counterparts in the U.K., Canada, Australia and New Zealand, amounts to a global listening network. With it, those agencies are able to sift through great quantities of communications intercepted by satellites and ground stations around the world, using computers that search for specific names, words or phrases.

<P> Whether the NSA will go too far with Echelon is not an idle question. In the mid-1970s, the Senate and House Select Committees on Intelligence were created in part as a result of NSA violations. For decades, the NSA had secretly and illegally gained access to millions of private telegrams and telephone calls in the United States. The agency acted as though the laws that applied to the rest of government did not apply to it.

<P> Based on the findings of a commission appointed by President Ford, the

Justice Department launched an unusually secret criminal investigation of the agency, known only to a handful of people. Senior NSA officials were read Miranda warnings and interrogated. It was the first time the Justice Department had ever treated an entire federal agency as a suspect in a criminal investigation. Eventually, despite finding numerous grounds on which to go forward with prosecution, Justice attorneys recommended against it. "There is the specter," said their report, which the government still considers classified, "in the event of prosecution, that there is likely to be much 'buck-passing' from subordinate to superior, agency to agency, agency to board or committee, board or committee to the President, and from the living to the dead."

<P> As a result of the investigations, Congress in 1978 passed the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), which stated in black and white what the NSA could and could not do. To overcome the NSA's insistence that its activities were too secret to be discussed before judges, Congress created a special federal court, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, to hear requests for warrants for national security eavesdropping. In case the court ever turned down an NSA request, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Appeals Court was created. It has never heard a case.

<P> In the more than two decades since the FISA was passed, the law has remained largely static, while cell phones, e-mail, faxes and the Internet have come to dominate how we communicate. The point hasn't been lost on the NSA. Last month, Air Force Lt. Gen. Michael Hayden, director of the NSA, gave a speech inside the agency. I was one of the few outsiders invited to attend. Hayden warned of the "new challenges" in "information technology" that the agency now faces. "The scale of change is alarmingly rapid," he said, noting that "the world now contains 40 million cell phones, 14 million fax machines, 180 million computers, and the Internet doubles every 90 days."

<P> That's not all Hayden acknowledged. He had just returned from England, he said, where he had met with colleagues at Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ), Britain's equivalent of the NSA. He added that they had renewed a long-standing commitment to work together. No director had ever spoken publicly of that close partnership. "We must go back to our roots with GCHQ," Hayden said.

<P> The cooperation between the Echelon countries is worrying. For decades, these organizations have worked closely together, monitoring communications and sharing the information gathered. Now, through Echelon, they are pooling their resources and targets, maximizing the collection and analysis of intercepted information. Officials from many of the European Union countries fear that the NSA may be stealing their companies' economic secrets and passing them on to American competitors. "We're hoping we can use our position to alert other parliaments and people throughout the European Union as to what's going on," Glyn Ford, a member of the European Parliament, told the BBC. "Hopefully that will lead to a situation where some proper controls are instituted and that these things are done under controlled conditions."

<P> The issue has also caught the attention of the House and Senate intelligence committees, and the NSA's response has been anything but reassuring. As part of its normal oversight responsibilities, the House Select Committee on Intelligence last spring requested from the NSA a number of legal documents that outline the agency's procedures for its eavesdropping operations. The agency, in essence, told the committee to take a hike. It refused to release any of the documents based on a unique claim of "government attorney-client privilege." Despite repeated requests by the intelligence committee, the NSA insisted that those documents "are free from scrutiny by Congress." Eventually, after months of negotiation, the NSA complied.

<P> It is highly unlikely that Echelon is monitoring everyone everywhere, as critics claim. It would be impossible for the NSA to capture all communications. It has had personnel cutbacks in the past five years as its national security targets have increased in number: North Korean missile development, nuclear testing in India and Pakistan, the movement of suspected terrorists and so on. Listening in on European business to help American corporations would be a very low priority, and passing secret intercepts to companies would quickly be discovered.

<P> Still, the NSA's stonewalling of Congress should serve as a warning bell. Under Section 502 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, the heads of all U.S. spy agencies are obligated to furnish "any information or material concerning intelligence activities . . . which is requested by either of the intelligence committees in order to carry out its authorized responsibilities." Rep. Porter J. Goss (R-Fla.), the House committee's chairman and a former CIA officer, has long argued for a stronger intelligence community, and even he seemed stunned by the NSA's arrogance. The NSA's behavior, he said, "would seriously hobble the legislative oversight process contemplated by the Constitution."

<P> Rather than disappear further from view, the agency should publicly address these concerns, and the intelligence committees should hold hearings to update the laws governing the NSA and to close what now amount to loopholes. For example, the 1978 FISA prohibits the NSA from using its "electronic surveillance" technology to target American citizens. But that still leaves open the possibility that Britain's GCHQ or another foreign agency could target Americans and turn the data over to the NSA. Another problem is that the FISA appears not to apply to the NSA's monitoring of the Internet. While covering such things as "wire" and "radio" communications, there is no mention of "electronic communications," which is the legal term for communicating over the Internet as defined by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986. Worse, FISA applies only "under circumstances in which a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy."

<P> In the recent film, "Enemy of the State," the NSA was portrayed as an out-of-control agency listening in on unwitting citizens. As the nation begins a new century, congressional hearings to redefine the agency's boundaries are the best way to prevent life from imitating art.

<I><P> James Bamford, author of "The Puzzle Palace: A Report on America's Most Secret Agency" (Viking Penguin), is working on a new book about the NSA.</I>
>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115ready.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Washington Times

November 14, 1999

Pg. B1

<P>Ready Or Not?

<P>By Oliver North

<P> Each year on Nov. 11, the commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces travels across the Potomac River to lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery.

<P> This year, William The Impeached made the journey in the midst of great ceremony - commemorating the last Veteran's Day of this very bloody century. There was, appropriately enough, much pageantry in recognizing the heroic sacrifice of so many who gave so much that this nation should remain free. And as usual, none of those who spoke mentioned the real reason why so many of these Americans died in the service of our country: a lack of preparedness to fight when

it became necessary to do so.

<P> In his remarks, the president who refused to serve when his country called him to do so was eloquent and effusive in his praise for those who serve today - and those who have done so in the past. He then went on to praise himself for congressionally imposed increases in military funding, for the commitments he had created in places like Kosovo and for recovering the remains of three more American bodies from Vietnam. And then, in a remarkable discourse for a Veteran's Day, he went on to use the occasion to prod the Congress to fund his "diplomatic initiatives" that would "prevent war in the 21st century." Not a peep from the commander in chief about a report just 24 hours earlier, showing that two of the U.S. Army's 10 Divisions, are unprepared for war. The fact that 20 percent of the U.S. Army's combat forces are in such desperate need of personnel, training and equipment that they cannot be deployed to fight should have sent shudders of alarm through every person gathered for the Veteran's Day ceremony at Arlington.

<P> Military cemeteries around the globe are filled with the remains of soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines who died in far-off places because the U.S. Armed Forces were not ready when they were called upon to fight. In every war of this century, save Desert Storm, the United States military was woefully unprepared when hostilities began. That Mr. Clinton's Oxford education did not include a recognition that weakness breeds contempt in the minds of despots is sad. That his lack of understanding of this reality should lead us to unilateral disarmament and reliance on "diplomacy for peace" is frightening.

<P> Yet, that is precisely where we are today. And official Washington - much of it gathered to pay homage to those who died in past battles - nodded sagely as Mr. Clinton glossed over the increasingly deplorable state of America's military - but took time to speak of the plight of homeless veterans. The appalling state of the Clinton administration's Department of Veteran's Affairs is indeed an issue - but what about the preparedness of those now in uniform? What about the ships that cannot sail for lack of crews and parts? What about the Air Force jets and other aircraft that cannot be flown for lack of pilots? What about the Army's Apache attack helicopters grounded for lack of spare parts?

<P> It should be clear by now that the commander in chief who once expressed his "loathing for the military" is capable of giving an articulate speech about sacrifices made in the past - and doing nothing about preventing similar sacrifices in the future. His plea for more pieces of paper to protect the nation are pure bilge water in Beijing, Baghdad, Tehran and Tripoli. In these capitals what matters most is American military readiness - not rhetorical flourishes and diplomatic drivel. That's the real lesson about military preparedness in this century. Unfortunately Woodrow Wilson didn't get it before World War I; Franklin Roosevelt didn't get it before World War II; Harry Truman didn't get it before Korea; Lyndon Johnson didn't get it before Vietnam and Bill Clinton doesn't get it today.

<P> It's great to hear them all talk about "sacrifices not being made in va

in," on Veteran's Day. But what the nation really needs is a commander in chief who recognizes that the best way to prevent future sacrifices is to keep our military strong enough to deter our adversaries and a Congress with the will to keep our forces from being sent willy-nilly around the world as hired guns for the United Nations. It is to be hoped that the American people will keep that in mind when they go to the polls next year - four days before Veteran's Day.

<I><P> Oliver North is a nationally syndicated columnist.</I>


```
<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><B><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115police.htm</FONT></B>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT><A HREF=#TOP><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>
  <B>RETURN TO TOP</B></FONT></A>
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>
```

<P>Los Angeles Times

November 14, 1999

<P>An Un-American Police

<I><P>The U.S. embrace of a totalitarian power (China) instead of a democracy (Taiwan) defies American values. Will Congress keep silent?

</I><P>By Greg Mastel

<P> WASHINGTON--Americans tend to judge U.S. foreign policy from the perspective of fostering American values. The United States militarily intervenes in

Kosovo, Rwanda, Haiti and other spots around the globe to fight oppression and restore order. Whether from the right or left, they define foreign-policy objectives in terms of promoting democracy and human rights in regions from Latin America to East Timor to the former Soviet empire. When U.S. foreign policy undercuts American values by supporting dictatorships or seeking to overthrow elected leaders, it comes in for justified criticism.

<P> But there is one aspect of U.S. foreign policy--now the subject of a heated debate in Congress--in which those American values seem to have been forgotten. In the South China Sea, a well-known totalitarian force threatens a fledgling democracy with talk of invasion and denies the right of the democracy to exist. The United States has an ambiguous security commitment to the fledgling democracy, carefully limiting arms sales to it to avoid offending the totalitarian power. It cautions the democracy not to assert its right to independence and self-determination too loudly and supports the totalitarian power's effort to deny the democracy international recognition. In fact, the United States itself refuses to formally recognize the democracy.

<P> Although it may sound incomprehensible to most Americans, the paragraph above accurately describes U.S. policy toward the People's Republic of China and Taiwan, and it is a policy followed by both Republican and Democratic administrations, although Congress is now moving to change it. It runs against the most basic values of the United States to side with a totalitarian country against a vibrant democracy, but that is exactly what the United States is doing in the struggle between Beijing and Taipei.

<P> The complex histories of China and Taiwan are part of the explanation for this anomaly in U.S. policy. The current government of Taiwan traces its roots to the Nationalists who ruled China during World War II. Shortly after the war, Mao Tse-tung's communists ousted the Nationalists from the mainland and drove them to Taiwan, where the defeated forces set up their own government. Predictably, tensions were high between Taiwan and the mainland as each claimed to be the legitimate government of China.

<P> For some four decades, Taiwan was ruled with an iron hand by the displaced Nationalist government. Conflict and threats dominated relations between the island and the mainland, and dialogue was limited and halting, each side viewing the other with great suspicion. Staunch anti-communists in the United States embraced Taiwan as a friend, but many liberals saw little practical difference between the oppressive and sometimes brutal totalitarian government in Beijing and the oppressive and sometimes brutal authoritarian government in Taipei.

<P> Eventually, in need of allies to confront the Soviet Union, President Richard M. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger engineered a switch, later completed by President Jimmy Carter, in which the United States recognized the People's Republic of China as the legitimate government of China and dropped formal recognition of Taiwan. During the same period, China also displaced Taiwan in many international organizations, including the United Nations. Taiwan's friends in Congress forced through a legislatively mandated lifeline of inf

ormal support to Taipei, with limited weapons sales and a security commitment against Chinese invasion, but Taiwan's status clearly was downgraded. Many expected that China would somehow absorb Taiwan, perhaps after transforming itself into a modern democratic country.

<P> But this expectation was not fulfilled. China did economically transform itself. Yet, as the Tiananmen Square massacre and subsequent revelations about the scope of oppression on the mainland make clear, it remains perhaps the most brutally oppressive government in the world. There are some early flickers of democratization at the local level, but the Chinese Communist Party still closely controls those limited efforts.

<P> For its part, and with little notice in the United States, Taiwan completed its own dramatic transformation. It built a first-rate economy, but it did not stop there. In the 1990s, Taiwan became a true democracy, eventually electing its president in a free election. Local elections are now hotly contested; opposition parties gain parliamentary seats and power. A kind of Taiwanese Ross Perot leads in the presidential race. Individual freedoms are protected and widely exercised. Taiwanese democracy is still new and will undoubtedly face tests, but it appears as real as democracy in Mexico.

<P> Unfortunately, U.S. policy fails to recognize this tremendous turn of events. As President Bill Clinton chose to make painfully clear on his recent trip to China, U.S. policy still treats Taiwan as a de facto possession of China. The administration holds to the Beijing-inspired vision that Taiwan can someday be absorbed by the mainland in the same fashion as Hong Kong was. The United States continues to refuse to recognize Taipei, it is reducing its sales of weapons to Taiwan, and it refuses to support, or supports halfheartedly, Taiwan's efforts to achieve international recognition.

<P> Even now, the pattern continues. The administration is working furiously to bring China into the World Trade Organization, while putting membership for the much more qualified Taiwan on hold.

<P> When Taiwan's democratically elected leader, President Lee Teng-hui, demanded last summer that his country be treated as a separate state rather than as a possession of China, the United States effectively sided with Beijing, telling Taiwan's president to hold his tongue. Now the Clinton administration is encouraging business leaders to lobby Congress against new arms sales to Taiwan. The U.S. reaction to Lee's statement demonstrates that China has effectively been granted veto power over U.S. policy toward Taiwan.

<P> Since China has such strong feelings about Taiwan's status, the United States should move cautiously in tracing new policy in this area. Certainly, no one wants war with China. Such a conflict would have grave consequences for Taiwan, China, the United States and the world. Having said that, the one-China policy is woefully out of date. Cold War realities that drove it are deep in the dust bin of history; China is no longer needed as a strategic counterweight to

the Soviet Union. The main players that shaped policy after World War II, China and Taiwan, are greatly changed. The only seemingly unchanging facet of the situation is the stubborn insistence of U.S. leaders to keep their eyes tightly shut to changing reality for fear of offending Beijing.

<P> Increasingly, U.S. policy lacks even internal coherence. For example, advocates of the status quo argue that they fear being drawn into a war with China sparked by a Chinese invasion or blockade of Taiwan to punish Taipei for its increasingly independent posture. Yet, many of these same voices support sticking to existing arms-sale policy toward Taiwan, thus effectively reducing Taiwan's ability to deter Chinese aggression and keep the risk of U.S. involvement in a war minimal. If the real objective is to maintain peace across the Taiwan Strait, what better way to achieve this objective than to allow Taiwan to defend itself. Making war between Taiwan and China unthinkable to Beijing's leaders is the surest way to ensure that U.S. lives are not lost in a war between the two Chinas.

<P> The United States should not lightly ignore China's wishes, but it certainly should not ignore reality and its own values on Beijing's behalf. The situation in the South China Sea has changed, but U.S. policy remains frozen. As the congressional debate on this problem heats up, all Americans should take a hard look at U.S. policy on China and Taiwan and measure it against American values. If China's oppression of a few hundred students at Tiananmen Square is grounds for an outcry, how is it that China's continuing effort to suppress 23 million people on Taiwan warrants no notice? If fighting against oppression and being on the side of human rights and democracy is in U.S. interests in Kosovo, Kuwait and Rwanda, why is it not the case in Taiwan, a far truer democracy?

<P> There is probably a limit to how far the United States should go to promote its values overseas, and maintaining a relationship with China is important, but that certainly should not mean that we turn our backs on what we believe in to appease Beijing.

<I><P>Greg Mastel is director of the Global Economic Policy Project at the New America Foundation and author of "The Rise of the Chinese Economy."</I>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115milosevic.htm	RETURN TO TOP
--	--

</HEAD>

<P>Wall Street Journal

November 11, 1999

<P>Milosevic Vs. Montenegro: The Next Balkan War?

<P>By Max Boot, the editorial features editor of The Wall Street Journal.

<P> PODGORICA, Montenegro -- The economy may be melting down, but the cafes and pubs here are packed every night, the broad leafy boulevards bustle with pedestrians, and the stores are jammed with American cigarettes, Italian shoes and other black-market goods. Is this what Paris felt like in 1939 or -- a more apt comparison -- Sarajevo in 1991? It's a gloomy thought, but unavoidable to a visitor. For war clouds are gathering on the horizon of this small mountain republic tucked between the devil -- Slobodan Milosevic -- and the deep blue sea.

<P> Montenegro is Serbia's last remaining partner in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Of the others only Macedonia escaped without bloodshed. Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Kosovo (a province of Serbia, not a Yugoslav republic) -- all succeeded in winning independence but only after duking it out with Mr. Milosevic's bully boys. In an odd twist of history, that may well be Montenegro's fate too.

<P> I say "odd" because there is little ethnic or religious difference between Serbs and Montenegrins (Mr. Milosevic's father was Montenegrin). Montenegrins agreed to remain part of Yugoslavia in 1992 and were willing soldiers in Belgrade's nationalist wars prior to Kosovo. Yet there is a powerful strain of nostalgia here for the days, before 1919, when Montenegro was an independent kingdom. Visitors to Cetinje, the old capital, can tramp through the dusty mansion where the last king lived, and hear a tour guide proudly expound on glory lost.

<P> Montenegro's present-day drift toward independence is being navigated by Milo Djukanovic, the 37-year-old former Milosevic protege who was elected the republic's president in 1997. He has already bucked Belgrade by refusing to support its war against Kosovo and by admitting hordes of Kosovar Albanian refugees. Now he wants to escape from Serbia's moribund economy.

<P> Mr. Milosevic has repeatedly debased the Yugoslav dinar to finance his nationalist escapades, and is now at it again. In the process of rebuilding Serbia following the Kosovo war, Mr. Milosevic has unleashed Weimar-like inflation, expected to hit 100% this year. "The middle class has been devastated," one government employee told me, adding that she, like many others, must take multiple jobs to survive.

<P> Mr. Djukanovic has responded by seizing control of customs posts and, last week, adopting the German mark as legal tender along with the dinar. Steve Hanke, a Johns Hopkins University economist, has been urging him to go further by printing a new currency, the marka, to be controlled by a currency board based in Switzerland. George Soros and the U.S. government have been advising Mr. Djukanovic that setting up his own central bank isn't a smart idea because it might provoke Mr. Milosevic into a violent reprisal.

<P> The cagey Mr. Djukanovic, well-schooled in the ways of Balkan politics, has maintained a carefully cultivated ambiguity about how far he will go in seeking not only monetary but political independence as well. In August he presented Mr. Milosevic with a draft platform that would rewrite the 1992 Yugoslav constitution to give Montenegro considerably more autonomy, including its own currency and armed forces. Mr. Djukanovic says he still has not "received any meaningful response from Belgrade" and, unless Mr. Milosevic caves in, he will call a referendum on independence.

<P> Opinion polls show that about one-third of Montenegrins support outright independence, one-third like the present arrangement, and one-third favor staying in Yugoslavia with more autonomy. But the government appears confident that, should Mr. Djukanovic mount a major campaign, he could get a two-thirds majority for independence.

<P> Belgrade isn't likely to acquiesce, and tiny Montenegro with its 650,000 people is no match for Serbia's 10 million. But Mr. Djukanovic has at his disposal about 12,000 policemen, roughly equal to the number of Yugoslav troops stationed in Montenegro.

<P> To avoid a bloody showdown, the West has been pressuring Mr. Djukanovic not to call a referendum. The State Department reluctantly signed off on his plan for dual currencies but remains opposed to a currency board. While the U.S. caution is understandable -- who wants another Balkan war? -- it may backfire.

<P> When Yugoslavia first began breaking apart, then-Secretary of State James Baker famously declared, "We have no dog in that fight." Mr. Milosevic saw this as a green light to wage ruthless war against the breakaway republics. Likewise, Mr. Djukanovic warns, "When the West says it doesn't support Montenegrin independence, Mr. Milosevic interprets it his way."

<P> Montenegrins are convinced that a firm Western declaration of support for their cause would be enough to deter Mr. Milosevic, loser of four wars, from starting another. They suggest that perhaps NATO could make a show of force by transshipping supplies to Kosovo through Montenegro, which is cheaper than the current route through Macedonia. But that's too bold a policy for the West, which prefers to wait until the bullets are flying and the blood is flowing before intervening in the Balkans.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115witch.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
 RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>International Herald Tribune

November 12, 1999

<P>The Witch-Hunt In Kosovo Must Clearly Be Called To A Halt

<P>By Anna Husarska, International Herald Tribune

<P> PARIS - Witch-hunting is an affliction that strikes post-dictatorial societies when they come of age politically. Among Kosovo Albanians it broke out as soon as the multinational force entered the province in June.

<P> At first it consisted of attacks by ethnic Albanians on Serbs, Gypsies and Goranis, the Muslim Slavs in southern Kosovo. Some Albanians known for ties with Serbs have been killed, too. It is getting uglier by the day.

<P> The embarrassed UN mission in Kosovo asked the ethnic Albanian leaders to take a public stance against this new form of ethnic cleansing. In mid-August a communiqué was signed by the chief of staff of the Kosovo Liberation Army, General Agim Ceku.

<P> The KLA, it read, "forcefully condemns these actions [and] it invites all the Kosova citizens that belong to the Serb and other minorities not involved in crimes committed against other people to stay in Kosova."

<P> The press agency Kosovapress displays the text on its Web site. The trouble is that with so few people in Pristina, Pec or Prizren having access to a working telephone line, let alone the Internet, this is not like posting the thing on trees. Plus, the text is in English. The equivalent Web site in Albanian has a sanitized version of the communiqué that does not do much condemning.

<P> A forceful and very public voice of protest came from Veton Surroi, publisher of the Pristina daily Koha Ditore: "The Europeans and Americans will each point their fingers at the Albanians and accuse the victims of the greatest persecution at the end of the century for turning to persecute others in Kosovo, for allowing fascism to be repeated," he wrote in an editorial in his newspaper. Picked up by many newspapers from New York to Paris and even Belgrade, this mea culpa was music to the ears of partisans of a multiethnic Kosovo.

<P> But in Kosovo, where I was at the time, it was a different tune altogether. No mea culpa there. Mr. Surroi was first pooh-pooed, then denigrated and threatened. Even the leader of a political party founded by Mr. Surroi told me privately he thought that the publisher had taken a position for political purposes and had hurt the feelings of Albanian combatants.

<P> Then Kosovapress upped the ante and put up on its Web site in Albanian (not in English, though) an attack on Mr. Surroi and on Baton Haxhiu, the editor of Koha Ditore.

<P> They were "spies for Serbs," guilty of "pro-Serbian vampirism," suffering from "pan-Slavic nostalgia." Besides, were they really "of Albanian blood"? The article suggested that Mr. Surroi had managed to remain in Pristina through the air strikes with the help of Serbian paramilitaries.

<P> Finally, the KLA agency issued an ominous warning: "They may be killed and it will be understandable." This is the primitive vocabulary of intolerance, the crass voice of xenophobia. These arguments smack of the Dark Ages, of the Gang of Four in China, Russia's Black Hundred or perhaps a variation on McCarthyism.

<P> In my native Poland, nascent democracy was almost derailed a decade ago when Lech Walesa, the newly elected president, decided that his former advisers were not tough enough with yesterday's adversaries. He himself would "pick up the ax" and start "war on the top" against those he judged too magnanimous.

<P> Witch-hunting is always ugly. When thousands of Kalashnikovs are in the hands of people who may hear such calls, the exercise turns from ugly to dangerous.

<P> In mid-October, ethnic cleansing acquired a new (and international) dimension, linguistic cleansing, when a Bulgarian UN officer was killed on the main street of Pristina for speaking a Slavic language.

<P> Last week, the UN mission in Kosovo issued an "urgent" warning to all its members of Slavic ethnicity to "use alternate routes to travel to and from work, vary your routines from established patterns, avoid exposure by restricting your work to interior locations as much as possible, stay out of public venues unless [it is] essential for your work functions."

<P> The international community, and especially the United States, which prides itself on a privileged relationship with Kosovo Albanians' new leaders, should demand that they tell their people a simple truth: Killing others solely because of their ethnicity, language or opinions is wrong and will not be tolerated.

<P> Hashim Thaci, the head of the provisional government and the main ethnic Albanian partner of the United States in Kosovo, should publicly and clearly condemn such acts.

<P> He should do so in a way that reaches the most people. Not in English, not on a Web site, but in Albanian and in proclamations that are posted on the walls and trees of Pristina, Prizren and Pec.

<P> <I>The writer, a consultant at the Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Internationales in Paris, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune. </I>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115watch.htm>
</TD>

<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Los Angeles Times

November 12, 1999

<P>Watch Out For Milosevic In Upcoming Serbian Elections

<I><P>World politics:The strongman will use every trick in the book to manipulate what is supposed to be a free and fair process.

</I><P>By Anna Husarska

<P> There is a new twist to the adage "speak softly and carry a big stick" in the U.S. State Department's approach to Serbia: "Speak tough and promise a big carrot." This is a radical change indeed from President Clinton's "not a cent of aid while Slobodan Milosevic reigns" to Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's "assistance after free elections."

<P> The announcement of the new policy was made last week in Washington in the presence of eight Serbian opposition politicians who all are demanding early elections. The next day, Serbian Prime Minister Mirko Marjanovic attacked the delegation, which was visiting Washington: "The traveling circus is not in our land. They went to pick up their payment from the NATO boss, to get new instructions, and probably to be criticized for having failed in their traitor's duties."

<P> Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Vojislav Seselj dismissed the prospect of elections: "Albright wants only these elections in which her bootlickers will win."

<P> And if Milosevic accepts the idea of calling elections, then what? On Tuesday, the Serbian parliament agreed to put early elections on its agenda, so he already made a step in that direction. And, sure, there are additional con

ditions that the opposition wants him to meet, such as reform of the media and election laws, but he may fudge those.

<P> It should be clear that if Milosevic calls early elections, it is because he believes that he can win them. After she announced the new policy, Albright was repeatedly asked: "What if Milosevic wins?" Three times she half-answered by saying that surely "the people of Serbia . . . will choose correctly" and that she finds it "really, really, really hard to believe that Milosevic might win a free and fair election." Therefore, one is left to conclude, the question was hypothetical.

<P> Yet the fourth time the what-if-he-wins question came, she said: "If my grandmother had wheels, she'd be a bicycle," and she ended the meeting. However, although the chances of Milosevic being a winner may be small, the chances of Milosevic declaring himself a winner are very high. The devil is in the certification. That is, deciding how free and fair were the elections.

<P> The onus will be on the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which will have to muster all its capacities to accomplish a very efficient and impeccable monitoring performance. This is no small deal if one looks at the record. In the past, the OSCE has certified as "free and fair" elections that were remote-controlled by Milosevic and were neither free nor fair (the first post-war Bosnian elections, for instance).

<P> In all its dealings with Serbia, the OSCE is under pressure from two of its members, Russia and Belarus, which have behaved in the past more like friends of Milosevic than like friends of democracy. (Additional pressure, from within the United Nations Security Council, comes from China.)

<P> There also are serious logistics problems: The electoral calendar in the Balkans is very heavy, and the OSCE will have to stretch its already scarce resources to provide supervisors, observers and training for local staff, especially if Belgrade were to give a surprise green light and fast-forward the process.

<P> The OSCE may find it difficult to turn down an offer to monitor elections, but it should not accept a task it cannot carry out. Most important, Milosevic is a tough opponent. He is known as a maestro in state propaganda, a virtuoso in molding public opinion and a wizard in controlling the minds of his people. Because of the war crimes indictment hanging over him and his close collaborators, he will not hesitate before using any trick, and he has a whole range of those.

<P> It is instructive to remember how Milosevic handled the issue of OSCE observers last time around. In April 1998, he staged a national referendum that resulted in more than 90% saying "no" to foreign monitors. Four months later, he performed a volte-face, agreeing to have "verifiers," only to prevent them

from approaching areas they were supposed to verify. Then in January of this year, he declared the head of the verifiers persona non grata. This behavior deserves a PhD in political manipulation.

<P> If Milosevic were to accept the idea of an early vote, he would be in fact defying his adversaries. The Serbian opposition will have to overcome its divisions, close ranks and organize a good electoral campaign and disciplined balloting; the OSCE will have to make sure that it can properly monitor the entire process, and the West will have to resist eventual pressures from Serbian government backers to certify anything but a clean vote.

<P> - - - <I>Anna Husarska is a consultant at the Centre D'etudes et De Recherches Internationales in Paris.</I>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/sl9991115whyare.htm	RETURN TO TOP
--	--

</HEAD>

<P>Chicago Tribune

November 11, 1999

<P>Why Are We In The Balkans?

<I><P>President Clinton And Madeleine Albright Are Great Believers In Using American Military Power To Right All The World's Wrongs, But They Are Discovering It's Not As Easy As It Sounds.

</I><P>By Steve Chapman

<P> The United States went to war in Kosovo to stop outrages like this one: A n 80-year man living in Pristina was at home one day when a gang of youths broke in and smashed him in the face with a rock, merely because he was of the wrong ethnic group. The next day they returned and ordered him to leave.

<P> "I asked them, 'Why, what have I done?' " he told The New York Times."And they said, 'If you do not leave by 10 tomorrow, we will cut you into pieces and throw you into the river.' " He fled, taking nothing but a plastic bag with some clothing.

<P> Actually, that was not one of the outrages that our military intervention was launched to stop. That was one of the outrages that our military intervention made possible. The man who was forced out of his home was a Serb, his terrorists were ethnic Albanians, and the incident took place under the noses of the troops sent by the United States and other countries to restore order to Kosovo.

<P> The Clinton administration launched the air war against Yugoslavia to stop Serbs from terrorizing Albanians. But as soon as it began, the "ethnic cleansing" of Kosovo expanded and intensified beyond what anyone could have imagined. By the time our "victory" was achieved, nearly the entire Albanian population had been displaced from its homes.

<P> When American troops went in to Kosovo, the administration said it would not permit the returning Albanians to exact vengeance. But they came back and did what came naturally, and the Kosovo Implementation Force has so far proved unable or unwilling to control them. Most Serbs have left, and those who have stayed face chronic mistreatment and violence. So do Gypsies and Slavic Muslims.

<P> A recent joint report by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe draws a grim picture. "There is a climate of violence and impunity, as well as widespread discrimination, harassment and intimidation directed against non-Albanians," it said last week. Threats, assaults, abductions and murders are common.

<P> The good news is that the number of attacks on ethnic minorities has declined lately. The bad news is that's only because "there has been a significant decrease in the overall non-Albanian population in the past four months." As many as 80 percent of Serbs who lived in Kosovo are no longer there.

<P> Some people may think they're getting what they deserve, but Americans didn't go to war to cleanse Kosovo of non-Albanians. Of course, the U.S. wasn't fighting for Kosovo's independence either: Before, during and after the war, President Clinton and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright said Kosovo should remain

ain under the rule of the very same Yugoslavian government that we were fightin
g. They feared that breaking up Yugoslavia would destabilize neighboring countr
ies. Now, however, everyone admits that goal was not terribly realistic.

<P> Officially, the administration has not changed its policy. Privately, tho
ugh, officials say an independent Kosovo is inevitable. "No one in Washington e
xpects this not to happen," one of them told The Washington Post.

<P> Clinton and Albright are great believers in using American military power
to right all the world's wrongs, but they are discovering it's not as easy as
it sounds. In Bosnia, which American soldiers have been policing for the last f
our years, we helped end the war, but we haven't been able to construct any rea
l peace.

<P> The U.S. rejected the idea of simply partitioning Bosnia into its ethnic
components, insisting instead on teaching the Serbs, Croats and Muslims to live
harmoniously under the same roof. We wanted all the people who had been chased
out of their houses to go back and live alongside the people who chased them.

<P> Unfortunately, they have yet to see the appeal of that course. Very few r
efugees have returned to their homes, and nearly 1.2 million people remain disp
laced. A recent study by the International Crisis Group, a think tank based in
Brussels, concluded that four years after the Dayton peace accords were signed,
"the ethnic cleansers have won."

<P> No progress has been made in resolving the antagonisms that produced the
war in Bosnia. The ICG says that if NATO were to withdraw, the three sides woul
d quickly go back to killing each other.

<P> In Bosnia, we've learned that we'll have to stay forever to prevent ethn
ic violence and slaughter.

<P> That's a little better than our experience in Kosovo, where the bloodshed
continues despite the presence of American troops.

<P> The president has shown that the U.S. can take a major military role in t
he Balkans. He's yet to show that our intervention can accomplish much.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1>

9991115defending.htm

RETURN TO TOP

Washington Times

November 14, 1999

Pg. B2

Defending The Indefensible

Army Gen. Henry Shelton was a Special Forces parachuting commando who brought back a Purple Heart and a Bronze Star from two tours of duty in Vietnam and helped lead the 101st Airborne Division's deployment in Iraq during the Persian Gulf War. He is undoubtedly one of the nation's toughest, battle-tested warriors. Ever since he became chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and President Clinton's principal military adviser more than two years ago, however, Gen. Shelton has been a highly politicized "yes man," seemingly all too eager to defend the indefensible and to spin whatever military line emerges from the White House's political machine. Nowhere is this clearer than in the budget process.

When Gen. Shelton first testified about the adequacy of Mr. Clinton's fiscal 1999 defense budget before the Senate Armed Services Committee in February 1998, he assured senators that the armed forces were "within an acceptable band of readiness and risk." Spinning the White House's view, he and the other chiefs told Sen. John McCain that the armed forces were "fundamentally healthy" and had achieved "a right balance" between current needs and long-term modernization. In other words, Gen. Shelton was defending the indefensible, hailing a White House defense budget that failed miserably to address the military's readiness problems.

Indeed, despite the dramatic expansion of the military's role as world wide peacekeepers during the Clinton administration, a development that seriously compromised the military's readiness, the president's 1999 budget projected

that inflation-adjusted defense spending would continue to decline for each of the next four years, having already nose-dived nearly 20 percent since Mr. Clinton was elected. None of this bothered Gen. Shelton, who energetically supported the White House's questionable budget priorities.

<P> Instead of insisting in February 1998 that the nation's fighting forces receive the funding necessary for them to perform their designated mission of waging two major regional conflicts simultaneously, Gen. Shelton and most of his colleagues were busy pursuing other White House military priorities, including feminizing the armed forces and engaging in the kind of social engineering that would make a 1960s anti-war sociology professor proud. Seven months later, however, in September 1998, Gen. Shelton could no longer ignore the crisis. He and the other chiefs returned to Congress to seek additional funding, having been given permission by the White House to do so. However, what Mr. Clinton offered, particularly in the short term, was still woefully inadequate, as his fiscal 2000 budget demonstrated. Inflation-adjusted defense spending would continue to decline in 2000 and would remain below 1999's unacceptable level through 2002, according to the president's plan.

<P> Congress took the lead in substantially increasing defense spending this year. According to the Congressional Budget Office, defense appropriations, as initially passed by Congress, would have been nearly 7 percent higher than last year's level, reflecting an inflation-adjusted increase of 5 percent. In a last-minute attempt to refrain from spending any of the Social Security surplus in fiscal 2000, the Republican Congress recently ordered a less-than-1-percent reduction in all discretionary spending programs, including the military. Gen. Shelton, who had defended the commander-in-chief's indefensible defense budget for fiscal 1999, immediately charged up Capitol Hill to tell Congress how "devastating" and "disastrous" the 0.97 percent rescission would be, notwithstanding the fact that the Pentagon was still much better off than it would have been under any White House plan.

<P> Having squandered much of his credibility with Congress in 1998, Gen. Shelton had little to spare this year. After his recent politicized outburst, undoubtedly encouraged by the same White House that has devastated defense spending, he has even less credibility today. To prove the point, all of his early 1998 happy talk about the military's "acceptable band of readiness and risk" has just been completely debunked by the revelation that two of the Army's 10 divisions have been rated unprepared to fight in a major regional war. A direct result of the Mr. Clinton's multiple, open-ended peacekeeping commitments and the slashes in defense spending he has overseen, and Gen. Shelton has defended, it was the first time any division had been rated unprepared in at least seven years. And in this case, there were two such divisions. That Gen. Shelton holds Republicans responsible for this deplorable state of affairs is as surreal as it is political.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/sl
9991115funds.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Washington Post

November 14, 1999

Pg. B6

<P>No Funds For Russia's War

<P> No U.S. politician would propose helping pay for Russia's war in Chechnya. Yet that is what U.S. taxpayers, indirectly, are doing. The International Monetary Fund, which gets about one-quarter of its money from the United States, lends billions of dollars to keep Russia's government afloat. Now that Russia is spending money to destroy villages and create refugees in Chechnya, it seems fair to ask -- as presidential candidate and Republican senator John McCain did last week -- whether such assistance should continue.

<P> In principle, the IMF does not get involved in "political" questions such as the legitimacy of Russia's war against its breakaway province of Chechnya. The fund is neither equipped nor chartered to make such judgments. To the extent it deviates from its core economic mission, it can only weaken itself. That is why an IMF mission in Moscow last week could approach this question only obliquely, by asking whether Russia's war would require a fiscally unacceptable rise in military spending.

<P> In Russia's case, there are especially compelling reasons not to cut off aid. The United States will not be well served if the Russian economy spirals downward. U.S. officials rightly want to retain connections -- to stay engaged -- with Russian officials, to maintain some leverage in favor of reform, to continue a dialogue with a nuclear-armed and unstable giant.

<P> Yet there must be some behaviors that are so repugnant that they overrule all such sensible arguments, and it is hard to view Russia's brutality against the people of Chechnya in any other light. Few would oppose a Russian campaign to eliminate terrorism, the stated purpose of its military action. But Russia's violence against Chechen civilians has become so indiscriminate and massive that no one can take seriously any longer the official justifications. Just on Friday, a Russian deputy prime minister stated flatly that Chechnya's capital will be destroyed.

<P> Due to relentless bombing of cities and towns, some 200,000 residents have fled Chechnya, mostly to the neighboring province of Ingushetia. Many are subsisting on tea and bread and sleeping in unheated tents or even open fields as temperatures plunge below freezing. But these refugees are the fortunate ones. Those left behind -- mostly the elderly and infirm -- are cowering in basements, without water or electricity, short on food and in constant danger of bombardments. Red Cross convoys have been attacked. Russia has rejected efforts by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to gather information or help those at risk.

<P> Judging by the very public divisions and recriminations among officials in Moscow, Russia may not have any defined strategy in Chechnya. To the extent that the military is pursuing a plan, however, it appears to be aimed at the destruction of an entire population. U.S. ability to influence Russia now may be limited; but at a minimum, the United States should not be complicit in the crime.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115charting.htm>

</TD>

<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP

</TD>

</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Washington Post

November 14, 1999

Pg. B6

<P>Charting A Course With China

<P> The process of finding the Soviet Union, now Russia, a fair and stable place at the global strategic table has gone on for 30 years and is far from over. But the newer process of finding China such a place becomes increasingly sensitive and urgent. The quest is made so by the explosive pattern of China's ambitions and anxieties. It is bound to preoccupy Washington for an indefinite time.

<P> At the moment, the Chinese are concerned lest American missile defense plans erode their own lesser missile capability and render them strategically vulnerable. They are right to worry about an eventual nonporous American missile shield. The United States should be prepared to listen carefully to China as Washington undertakes to negotiate (with Moscow) for a certain kind of missile defense. This shield should protect Americans from the less dangerous missiles of rogue states and terrorists. It should leave Russia, with a huge residual missile force, a workable deterrent. And it should take legitimate Chinese considerations into account as well.

<P> This prickly task becomes even more difficult, however, as China flaunts its power. Which Chinese nuclear goals should be regarded as legitimate? To many Americans and Asians and others, China appears bent on challenging the United States and establishing a muscular new position across a broad swath of Asia and perhaps beyond. Beijing also appears determined to achieve Taiwan's reincorporation by intimidation -- including the eventual nuclear intimidation of the United States -- and even by forcible means. Shows of force, statements of expansive military aspirations and the unrelenting acquisition of new military technology serve these ends.

<P> A note on technology: From its longtime high-tech military-supply relationship with Israel, China is now seeking the early-warning airborne radar that could provide new advantages in its drive to absorb Taiwan. The question of whether Israel has improperly shared restricted U.S. weapons know-how has arisen. It would be shocking if a dependency like Israel was seeking profit from making China a more effective challenger of Israel's, as well as Taiwan's, leading position. The matter cries for clarity.

<P> China's economic growth has doubtless prompted some part of its strategic ambition. But Taiwan remains the key consideration. A China confident that time is on its side in peacefully regaining Taiwan will inevitably incline to gr

eater strategic cooperation with the United States. A China anxious about Taiwan's peaceful absorption -- as it now plainly is -- will become more assertive in its military and strategic reach.

<P> The United States can help: by acting in good sense and good faith both to respect its Taiwan political pledges to China as well as its defense pledge to Taiwan, and by acting to protect its security interests diligently without crowding China gratuitously on missile defense and other issues. Finally, however, China's acceptance as a strategic partner by the United States and Asia depends upon the Chinese themselves.

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115europes.htm	RETURN TO TOP
---	--

</HEAD>

<P>Chicago Tribune

November 14, 1999

<P>Europe's Long Overdue Call To Arms

<P> The century drawing to a close saw two world wars and a Cold War ignited in Europe, and American leadership and involvement were crucial in each--both in the winning of the wars and in preserving the peace after the second.

<P> Yet French President Jacques Chirac, in deploring recently the U.S. Senate's defeat of a global treaty to ban nuclear testing, trumpeted the need for "responsible involvement" by America in global affairs.

<P> "I wish the United States would once more take on all its responsibilities on the international scene, and as soon as possible," Chirac huffed earlier this month. "But the world is a fragile place. It won't wait."

<P> Chirac got that last part right. The world won't wait, but it is Europe, not America, that has been lagging in its responsibilities. Chirac's comments ring especially hollow in view of the fact that America committed the lion's share of the military might employed in NATO'S recent 78-day war over Kosovo. Americans are still waiting for Europe to get its act together and do more to shoulder a fair share of the burden for defense in its own backyard.

<P> The U.S. can hardly be said to have shirked its obligations in Europe, which is still our most vital strategic partnership. Today, thousands of U.S. peacekeepers are helping patrol Bosnia and Kosovo--on open-ended missions that deeply trouble many Americans at home--and tens of thousands of U.S. troops have been based all over Europe since the end of World War II. The U.S. provided two-thirds of the planes for the war with Yugoslavia, as well as the bulk of the precision-guided munitions dropped there.

<P> One crucial lesson of Kosovo is that it's high time, and only fair, that the European Union move more decisively towards establishing its own defense identity. In that sense, it's a positive development that Chirac would take the opportunity provided by the defeat of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to underscore Europe's intention to move forward with a more independent foreign and security policy.

<P> To be fair, Chirac and British Prime Minister Tony Blair have long been in the forefront of European efforts to do this. The EU voted in Cologne last June to create, by the end of next year, a collective army with its own staff, headquarters and fighting forces. Javier Solana of Spain recently stepped down as NATO's secretary general to take over as the EU's first coordinator for foreign and security policy.

<P> Solana and his successor at NATO, George Robertson, have spoken out wisely, however, on the need for the EU to make sure its efforts don't duplicate NATO's force structures, but rather complement them. Indeed, American anxieties are already running high about this. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright underscored the argument against wasteful duplication while in Chicago last week.

<P> The U.S. expects NATO allies to proceed with their commitments to modernize and streamline the forces they commit to NATO. The EU must separately develop its own airlift and air-refueling capabilities, produce more precision-guided weapons and develop a single voice and command structure.

<P> Those are the security responsibilities Chirac ought to be focusing on, for Europe's benefit and America's.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s19991115say.htm>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>
</HEAD>

<P>Los Angeles Times

November 12, 1999

<P>Say Yes To Panama Invitation

<P> Panama is ready to celebrate the transfer of the Panama Canal next month, but it's having trouble getting the U.S. guest of honor to come to the party. President Clinton has yet to reply to a personal invitation from President Mireya Moscoso. Vice President Al Gore, the designated representative at many overseas functions, pleads other commitments. From Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has come only silence.

<P> One administration official candidly concedes that "simple politics are holding this up for who knows how long." No one, it seems, cares to be involved politically with the hand-over of territory that, as the original 1903 treaty stated, was to remain in U.S. hands in perpetuity. This is rude and craven behavior. The canal's future was resolved more than 20 years ago. The nearly century-long U.S. association with the canal demands that this country be represented, at a high level, when sovereignty passes to Panama.

<P> The 51-mile waterway linking the Atlantic and Pacific and the 550-squ

are-mile Canal Zone that abuts it are no longer of compelling strategic and commercial importance. The oceans are now crossed by giant supertankers and huge cargo carriers that are too big to transit the canal. The Canal Zone military bases long maintained by the United States are far less vital now that air and sea power can be rapidly deployed. A fortified canal is no longer essential to U.S. or hemispheric defense.

<P> In 1977 President Jimmy Carter signed two treaties negotiated with Panama. The first abrogated the pact that gave the United States the right to build and govern the canal and its environs. The second, providing for the canal's permanent neutrality, gave the United States and Panama, either together or--significantly--unilaterally, the right to defend the canal after 2000.

<P> The building of the Panama Canal, begun by the French in the late 19th century but completed by the United States, was an epic engineering feat. But politically and strategically, possession of the canal has become an anachronism. The Clinton administration should stop worrying about possible political fallout and do the right thing. When Panama asserts its sovereignty over the canal next month, a high-level U.S. official should be there to graciously congratulate the Panamanians and to mark the passing of an era.


```
<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><B><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115pentagon.htm</FONT></B>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT><A HREF=#TOP><FONT FACE=Arial SIZE=-1>
    <B>RETURN TO TOP</B></FONT></A>
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>
```

<P>Charleston (SC) Post and Courier

November 12, 1999

<P>Pentagon Finally Faces Reality

<P> News that two of 10 army divisions are not ready to fight, while shocking, signals a welcome return of candor to the Pentagon, which has been guilty of pretending that the military's many peacekeeping duties have had no significant impact on preparedness.

<P> The recent C-4 classification of the 1st Infantry Division in Germany and the 10th Mountain Division at Ft. Drum, N.Y. - meaning they are not ready for combat - is a direct result of orders to the Pentagon from Congress seeking a better measure of the nation's war readiness, The Washington Post reported.

<P> "We've finally, I think, made some headway ... in getting better reporting that more accurately reflects the condition of the forces," Rep. Herbert H. Bateman, R-Va., chairman of the House Armed Service subcommittee on readiness, told the Post.

<P> In the past, the two divisions have been given a higher readiness rating even though half of their personnel are involved in peacekeeping duties in the Balkans, The Associated Press reported. The new rating reflects this reality.

<P> Army Chief of Staff Gen. Eric Shinseki says this does not mean that the Army is not prepared to fight two major wars at the same time, the presidentially approved standard measure of needs. It is just that it would face a higher-than-usual risk of failure, he told reporters.

<P> That risk should not be acceptable. It is the direct result of six years of Clinton defense budgets, combined with the high level of demand for peacekeeping deployments placed on the Army by this administration. The Army, in Gen. Shinseki's view, does not have enough people to be all that it is asked to be. "There is a personnel shortfall that we've been wrestling with," he told reporters Wednesday in confirming reports of the new readiness assessment.

<P> Until now the official position has been to keep a stiff upper lip and try to make do. Combat units have been listed as being at full strength even though most are manned only at 85 percent, Shinseki has acknowledged.

<P> This week he announced plans to fill all 10 active-duty divisions to 100 percent strength. Unless Congress and the president move quickly to alleviate the Army's chronic under-strength status by raising the number of personnel it is allowed to have, it is anyone's guess how he will be able to do so.

<P> Only when the costs of peacekeeping and other temporary military assignments, and their effects on readiness, are honestly faced will it be possible to have a meaningful, and long overdue, discussion on defense needs. Wednesday's bad news about the Army is a first step in the right direction.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115heel.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Los Angeles Times

November 11, 1999

Pg. B10

<P>A Brutal Heel On Chechnya

<P> Islamic militants from Chechnya do pose a security problem for Russia; they have carried out multiple kidnappings and armed intrusions into neighboring Dagestan and stand accused of murderous bombings inside Russia. But Moscow's military revenge is unjustifiably murderous, claiming the lives of hundreds of civilians and driving huge numbers of the Chechen people out of their homes. The assault on Chechnya violates a number of Russia's treaty obligations. The international community, especially Russia's partners in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), should hold Moscow accountable.

<P> A rash of terrorist bombings in and around Moscow last summer in which some 300 people were killed drew international sympathy. Then, six weeks ago, the world watched silently as the Russian military, cheered by the population, pounced on Chechnya. But the indiscriminate bombing of Chechen villages has turned into an ethnic cleansing, and the world should no longer remain silent.

<P> Russian Prime Minister Vladimir V. Putin, while acknowledging that the conflict with Chechnya cannot be resolved militarily, has turned down Chechen P resident Aslan Maskhadov's appeal to negotiate. Russian generals, humiliated in the 1994-96 war with Chechnya, have no interest in negotiating.

<P> Putin has acknowledged that the concentration of Russian armaments in t he northern Caucasus is a violation of the treaty on conventional forces in Eur ope, which limits the armor that Russia can deploy near its borders. The bombin g of civilian targets also violates the OSCE code of conduct, which Moscow sign ed in 1994, binding it to seek a negotiated solution to internal and external a rmed conflict and take "due care" to avoid injury to civilians. The Clinton Whi te House, in a belated but welcome expression of ire, Monday accused Moscow of not meeting the Geneva conventions.

<P> Pressure against Russia's policy will not come from within. The war is popular so far, and media coverage gives little indication of the extent of suf fering it is causing.

<P> Demands for Russia to stop the attacks and negotiate must come from the outside, particularly the OSCE, which Moscow respects and considers a potentia l replacement for NATO in Europe. The crisis in Chechnya should top the agenda for the OSCE summit Nov. 18 and 19 in Istanbul, Turkey. The 54 OSCE members, th e United States among them, must make it clear to Moscow that Chechen terrorism , actual or alleged, does not justify the torment of the entire Chechen people.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>

<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Nov1999/s1
9991115pull.htm

</TD>

<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>

RETURN TO TOP

</TD>

</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Hartford Courant

November 10, 1999

Pg. 18

<P>Pull Navy Out Of Vieques Now

<P> Common sense would dictate that the military should never practice live bombing runs near residential areas. One missed target could kill civilians.

<P> But concern for the safety of 10,000 inhabitants has been a low priority in the U.S. Navy's use of the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, as an aerial bombing target for more than 50 years.

<P> A recommendation by a Pentagon panel last month that the bombing continue for five more years underscores the lack of concern.

<P> President Clinton assembled the panel in May after two stray bombs killed a civilian security guard and sparked an outcry among Puerto Ricans. Calls for the Navy to leave the island intensified and became universal in the commonwealth. Mr. Clinton ordered the four-member group to advise him on whether an evacuation is possible.

<P> In its report, the panel acknowledged that the Navy invited the crisis by failing to address long-standing safety, environmental and health grievances by the people of Vieques. But it suggested a five-year phaseout on the grounds that quickly finding an uninhabited bombing site as well-suited as Vieques for maintaining combat readiness would be difficult. That's hard to believe.

<P> Military convenience is not a valid argument for continuing to put civilian lives at risk. Mr. Clinton should end the bombing sooner than five years and tell the Navy to make do with a less convenient site, if necessary, until the ideal one comes along.

<P> The use of Vieques for target practice has been controversial from the day it began. The Navy occupied more than two-thirds of the land and moved the inhabitants to the remaining area. In addition to the constant threat of a disaster, chemical deposits from the bombing have been linked by government health officials in Puerto Rico to a high incidence of cancer. The bombing also destroyed the island's sugar, fishing and tourism industries, resulting in an unemployment rate of 25 percent.

<P> But repeated requests for safeguards and limits on live-fire training fell on deaf ears until this spring's fatal accident. The Navy should have found another place a long time ago to test its weapons and train soldiers.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====