

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Kurtz, James" <JKurtz@ida.org> ("Kurtz, James" <JKurtz@ida.org> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-JUN-1999 10:41:47.00

SUBJECT: 990614

TEXT:

Happy Birthday to the United States Army and Happy Flag Day to us all.

<<e19990614concat.htm>> <<s19990614concat.htm>>
- e19990614concat.htm - s19990614concat.htm===== ATTACHMENT 1
=====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2//EN">

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>CURRENT NEWS EARLY BIRD</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY BGCOLOR="WHITE">

<CENTER>

<table border="0" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0">

<tr>

<td width="100%"><big><big><big> C U R R E N
T N E W S</big></big></big>

<hr>

<big><big><big>E A R L Y B I R D<
/big></big></big></td>

</tr>

</table>

</CENTER>

<p>

<center><H1>June 14, 1999</H1></center>

<p>

<center>Use of these articles does not reflect official endorsement.</c
enter>

<center>Reproduction for private use or gain is subject to original copyright r
estrictions.</center>

<hr>

This is the single print version. Use the PRINT command in
your browser to print the entire Early Bird as one document.

(NOTE: This single file format is a long document and can use

50 or more pages of paper.)

<!-- <H3>CATEGORY</H3>

Title

(Publication)....Author

Description

<p>

Title

(Publication)....Author

Description

 -->

<H3>TOP STORIES</H3>

NATO Expands Force In Kosovo; Russians Hold Airport

(New York Times)....John Kifner

Russian soldiers occupying Pristina's airport blocked the entry of British troops Sunday in an embarrassing impasse for NATO's nascent peacekeeping effort in Kosovo.

<p>

NATO Welcomed Joyfully To Kosovo

(Washington Post)....Michael Dobbs and Molly Moore

...As NATO peacekeepers advanced deeper into the Serbian province, there were scattered reports of resistance and violence on the part of both withdrawing Serbian-led Yugoslav security forces and ethnic Albanian rebels, and of a serious confrontation between German peacekeepers and Serbian civilians in the southwestern town of Prizren.

<p>

As NATO Pours In, Fearful Serbs Pour Out

(New York Times)....Steven Erlanger

An enormous column of Serbian civilians followed their army and police out of western Kosovo Sunday, moving slowly on the narrow roads past an enormous column of Italian troops and armor moving the other way, toward Pec and Prizren.

<p>

In Liberated City, Bliss And Bitterness

(Washington Post)....John Ward Anderson and Peter Finn

It did not take long for liberation day here to turn ugly.

<p>

Kosovo Rebels Catch Peacekeepers Off Guard

(Los Angeles Times)....Richard Boudreaux

...The swift takeover of a strategic economic target shows the KLA's determination to move into the vacuum between the departing Serbs and a lumbering, 48,000-strong NATO-led force already slowed by scattered Serbian resistance and feuds with Russian peacekeepers.

<H3>PENTAGON</H3>

Lessons Learned May Be Flawed

>
(Aviation Week & Space Technology)....David A. Fulghum

Pentagon officials are worried the allies are going to learn the wrong political lessons from a victory in the conflict over Kosovo--that a hopelessly cumbersome decision-making process can win a modern war.
<p>
U.S. Seeks More Defense Technology Cooperation With Europeans

(International Herald Tribune)....Joseph Fitchett

While lauding the performance of NATO allies in Kosovo, a top Pentagon policymaker warned that European air forces would be unable to continue operating alongside U.S. warplanes in future conflicts unless they developed and procured new military electronics.
<p>
Where In The World Are Troops?

>
(European Stars And Stripes)....Associated Press

...From Western Sahara to Panama, Korea to Haiti, and now Kosovo, more than 20,000 Americans, both military and civilian, are helping to keep the peace or protect U.S. interests.

<H3>MARINE CORPS</H3>

For Marine Unit, Waiting Becomes The Reality Of Kosovo Mission

(Wall Street Journal)....Glenn Burkins

A day after the first North Atlantic Treaty Organization peacekeepers entered Kosovo, an elite Marine unit sent to spearhead U.S. operations is parked on a huge gravel-covered lot here.

<H3>AIR FORCE</H3>

Top Leaders' Retirements Spark Airmen's Protests

(Air Force Times)....Mike Glenn

...At least two senior Air Force leaders, though, get to retire as planned: General Richard E. Hawley, commander of Air Combat Command, and Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Eric W. Benken.
<p>
Aboard Advanced Radar Flight, U.S. Watches Combat Zone

(New York Times)....Edmund L. Andrews

...Though used experimentally during the Persian Gulf war, the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar Systems are still so new that the Air Force and Army have only four of them worldwide -- two of them now in the Balkans.

<H3>WHITE HOUSE</H3>

Many In Military Continue To View President Warily

(Los Angeles Times)....James Gerstenzang and Edwin Chen

...Still, for all the evidence of camaraderie between the commander in chief and his GIs, there remains an undercurrent of doubt about Clinton among military figures.

<H3>BALKANS</H3>

U.S. Might Cede Russia 'Zone Of Responsibility' In Kosovo

(Washington Post)....David Hoffman

Russia and the United States appeared to move closer today to settling their differences on a location for Russian peacekeepers in Kosovo, and Russian military leaders claimed the progress in negotiations was due to the surprise rush of Russian troops into the Serbian province.

<p>

Minimum Use Of Force, And Maximum Confusion

(New York Times)....Steven Lee Myers

It was only a matter of minutes after Sgt. 1st Class Mladen Fulir and the rest of his platoon from the 82nd Airborne Division clambered from Black Hawk helicopters when the confusion and complexity of NATO's initial days of occupation in Kosovo were cleared.

<p>

Calm And Tension Coexist In Kosovo

(Washington Post)....R. Jeffrey Smith

...As darkness fell, however, shots rang out from some of the tall buildings in the city center, and the 1,700 British soldiers in Pristina hunkered down for an uneasy night.

<p>

Ethnic Albanian Spirits, Banners Soaring

(Washington Post)....Daniel Williams

...As the tide of Serbian dominance in Kosovo recedes at a breathtaking pace, Albanian nationalist sentiments and hopes are quickly surfacing, and euphoria at NATO's arrival is giving rise to feelings that the Albanians will soon be in charge.

<p>

Clinton-Yeltsin Phone Call Fails To Solve The Puzzle

(New York Times)....Philip Shenon

President Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin failed Sunday to end the standoff between NATO troops and a small group of Russian troops in Kosovo but they agreed that NATO and Russian military commanders should meet quickly to try to resolve the issue, White House officials said Sunday.

<p>

Cohen Says Yeltsin Authorized Deployment

(New York Times)....John M. Broder

Defense Secretary William S. Cohen said Saturday that President Boris N. Yeltsin had authorized the early entry of Russian troops into Kosovo, a deployment that surprised American officials and possibly senior members of his own Government.

<p>
Key Opposition Leader Warns Against Isolati
ng Serbia

(Los Angeles Times)....David Holley

Total isolation of Serbia for as long as Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic
remains in power would be a major mistake, Zoran Djindjic, the key figure in S
erbia's democratic opposition, said Sunday.

<p>
KLA Chief Can't Promise Safety For Russian
Troops

(Wall Street Journal)....John Reed

The head of Kosovo's government in exile said the Kosovo Liberation Army can't
guarantee the safety of Russian troops in the province.

<H3>BALKANS--WAR CRIMES</H3>

In Kosovo, Signs Of Massacres And A Cover
-Up

(New York Times)....David Rohde

After weeks of unconfirmed reports from terrified refugees, the first direct e
vidence that Serb forces carried out mass killings in Kosovo -- and have tried
to cover them up -- emerged Sunday at this village, where freshly turned dirt l
ay just feet from a bullet-pocked wall.

<H3>RUSSIA</H3>

Kremlin Vs. Its Army

(New York Times)....Michael R. Gordon

The arrival of Russian troops in Pristina before dawn Saturday raises disturbi
ng questions about the Kremlin's control of the military.

<H3>ASIA</H3>

Envoy Heads To China To Ease Strain

(Washington Post)....Charles Babington

A U.S. delegation will depart for Beijing today to explain how NATO bombers de
stroyed China's embassy in Belgrade, a step the Clinton administration hopes wi
ll begin to repair U.S.-Sino relations, which were badly strained by the bombin
g and by allegations of Chinese espionage in American nuclear labs.

<p>
Indian Troops Capture Crucial Peak From
Guerrillas In Kashmir

(New York Times)....Associated Press

Indian troops captured a key mountain peak in Kashmir from guerrillas Sunday,
officers said, after an all-night battle that began as India and Pakistan ended
unsuccessful talks to end the fighting.

<p>
Boats From North Again Defy Seoul As Talks
Are Set

(International Herald Tribune)....Don Kirk

North Korean patrol boats again challenged the South Korean Navy to drive them from a buffer zone in the Yellow Sea on Sunday even as North Korea agreed to hold talks Tuesday at the truce village of Panmunjom.

<H3>MIDEAST</H3>

Saddam Calls Iraq To Arms

(European Stars And Stripes)....Associated Press

President Saddam Hussein has urged Iraqis to start military training and be ready to combat the American "enemy," the official media reported Sunday.

<H3>BUSINESS</H3>

Techway

(Washington Post)....Robert Thomason

...Alexandria company Vector Data Systems Inc. is overseeing a computer simulation system that helps U.S. pilots in the Balkans take off with that depth of knowledge.

<p>

Raytheon Gains U.S. Support In Bid To Sell Air-To-Air Missiles In Europe

(Wall Street Journal)....Anne Marie Squeo and Jeff Cole

Raytheon Co.'s bid to win a valued missile sale in Europe has won an unusual show of support from the U.S. government, complicating delicate American efforts to encourage open defense markets across the Atlantic.

<H3>BIOLOGICAL WARFARE</H3>

Government Report Says 3 Nations Hide Stocks Of Smallpox

(New York Times)....William J. Broad and Judith Miller

A secret Federal intelligence assessment completed late last year concludes that at Iraq, North Korea and Russia are probably concealing the deadly smallpox virus for military use, Government officials say.

<H3>OPINION</H3>

To Win The Peace . . .

(Wall Street Journal)....Madeleine K. Albright

There remain grounds for caution, but it appears that the conflict between Belgrade and NATO over Kosovo is finally ending.

<p>

... NATO Must Stop Russia's Power Play

(Wall Street Journal)....Zbigniew Brzezinski

...What's more, the way NATO conducted this war raises serious concerns about future conflicts.

<p>

The Wrong Way

(New York Times)....William Safire

...Was it "the right way" to promise Milosevic no ground war from the start? Turning truth on its head, he told Lehrer: "Repeatedly . . .

<p>
Legitimize The KLA

(Wall Street Journal Europe)....Jonathan Stevenson

With yesterday's start of the Serbian troop withdrawal from Kosovo and the suspension of NATO's bombing of Yugoslavia, the question of how to deal with the paramilitary Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) has become more urgent.

<p>
What Role For Russia?

(New York Times)....Anatol Lieven

...Decayed and decrepit though it is, the Russian bear blew faster than NATO when it came to sending peacekeepers into Kosovo.

<p>
A Defeat For The Accepted Wisdom

(Washington Post)....Joseph R. Biden Jr.

Slobodan Milosevic was not the only loser in Kosovo last week. The conventional wisdom took a beating too.

<p>
Dampening The Fires Of Kashmir

(Washington Post)....Teresita C. Schaffer and Howard B. Schaffer

...Clearly the Cold War assumption that nuclear-armed adversaries will avoid even conventional military engagements hasn't transplanted itself to South Asia.

<p>
Pearl Harbor's Scapegoats -- (Letter)

(Wall Street Journal)....Sen. William V. Roth Jr., Rev. Thomas J. Edwards and David S. Kimmel

...For 58 years the scapegoating of Kimmel and Short has been a blemish on our military history.

<p>
Caldera On Army Recruiting -- (Letter)

(Los Angeles Times)....Jorge Mariscal

...Or will the overwhelming majority of these Latino sons and daughters end up in combat units in the next undeclared war, from which many will never return?

<p>
Information Warfare -- (Letter)

(Washington Post)....Daniel T. Kuehl

...Justice Department spokeswoman Carole Florman's comment that no hacker incidents have compromised classified or top-secret information or systems is falsely optimistic.

<p>
U.S. Troops Already Overextended

(USA Today)....James M. Inhofe

...Placing U.S. troops in an indefinite peacekeeping mission in Kosovo, where

there is no vital American national security interest, is not.

<H3>EDITORIAL</H3>

Why U.S. Must Contribute

(USA Today)....Editorial

...Polls show that the same public that supported NATO's air war - in which more than 70% of the forces were American - is ambivalent about committing 7% of the 48,000-troop NATO peacekeeping force.

<p>
Who Dares Wins

(London Times)....Editorial

...But it was the Russians who showed the dash and daring at the weekend, sowing alarm at Nato headquarters by winning not only Pristina and the initiative but the secret admiration of scores of Nato officers, frustrated by an enforced wait on the Kosovo borders.

<p>
Kosovo And The Kremlin

(New York Times)....Editorial

Russia may no longer be a superpower, but it still has the means to bedevil the United States and NATO.

<p>
Russians In Kosovo

(Wall Street Journal Europe)....Editorial

...Russia now figures its valuable intercession ought to command a higher price.

</BODY>
</HTML>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614expands.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>New York Times

June 14, 1999

<P>NATO Expands Force In Kosovo; Russians Hold Airport</P>

<P>By John Kifner</P>

<P> PRISTINA, Yugoslavia -- Russian soldiers occupying Pristina's airport blocked the entry of British troops Sunday in an embarrassing impasse for NATO's nascent peacekeeping effort in Kosovo. </P>

<P> While President Clinton discussed the stalemate with his Russian counterpart, Boris Yeltsin, by telephone, British officers fumed in private that the place they had picked for their headquarters had, in effect, been confiscated. Commanders spent much of the day, without apparent success, searching for an alternative location. There was no triumphal news conference on the airport tarmac, as had been expected, by Gen. Wesley Clark, the NATO commander. </P>

<P> Despite the overwhelming might of seemingly endless columns of NATO soldiers and machines spreading out through the battered province, it was a somewhat faltering start to the first full day of the effort to restore peace to a land where Yugoslav forces and the conduct of war have driven more than a million ethnic Albanians from their homes. </P>

<P> Sunday, some 2,000 American soldiers were supposed to enter Kosovo. But the progress of their heavy, rumbling convoys was slow, and several hundred Marines got only as far as a refugee camp back in Macedonia. </P>

<P> British paratroopers shot a Serb policeman dead here Sunday afternoon after he fired gunshots near one of their patrols. In Prizren, to the south, German troops came under sniper fire, then killed two Serbs who tried to attack them. </P>

<P> Even as the peacekeepers began to enter Pristina, departing Serbs torched Albanian houses and the home of the imam of Pristina's oldest mosque. Albanian gunmen killed at least one Serb policeman, and there were unconfirmed reports from local Serbs that 10 Serbs had been abducted and at least six killed in Pristina suburbs and around the province. A Yugoslav police general, Obrad Stevanovic, was talking to British forces to try to get the kidnapped Serbs released, local Serbs said. </P>

<P> In a separate incident, a German journalist was shot dead south of here by unknown gunmen. A second German journalist was severely wounded and later died, the German foreign ministry said. </P>

<P> Pristina's airfield was the scene of genteel contention throughout the day, as British and other NATO officers gritted their teeth and left it to the politicians and diplomats to try to wrest the airport from the Russians and find them a niche in the peacekeeping force. </P>

<P> The Russians number only about 200, under the command of Col. Gen. Victor Zavarzin, who was promoted to that rank only Saturday. They had hastily painted a "K" on their armored vehicles over the first letter of the acronym for the U.N. Bosnian peacekeeping mission, SFOR, to match the mission here. </P>

<P> "They're doing what they're told," said Capt. Martin Gorwin, a British

commando officer at the head of a long column of armored vehicles and troops who had spent the night outside the Russian roadblock at the edge of the airport.

</P>

<P> Asked why he didn't just push through with his superior force, Gorwin replied: "I'm not going to bully my way through. I'm not going to escalate the situation." </P>

<P> The Russian presence, represented by an armored personnel carrier parked sideways across the road, created a strange situation. Yugoslav soldiers were inside the airport perimeter and were helping to man the roadblock, and loitering around the nearby village, studiously ignoring the British troops. </P>

<P> Yugoslav forces also set up roadblocks on the other side of the airport, nearer the city, where they turned back journalists, saying they were doing so on Russian orders. </P>

<P> Late in the morning, the Russians also turned back a French army convoy, which was on the way to its sector in northern Kosovo. As the officials argued, a French commander, in frustration, turned to a journalist to ask the codes for dialing Macedonia on his cell phone so he could ask his superiors for instructions. </P>

<P> "Nobody's in charge," shrugged a Yugoslav army officer standing nearby. </P>

<P> The military agreement signed last week by NATO and Yugoslav generals required the Serb-dominated army and police units to withdraw from clearly delineated parts of Kosovo over 11 days, but it never said in what order. </P>

<P> So even as some 10,000 NATO troops poured into the province over the last two days, there were still plenty of Yugoslav troops in Kosovo, intermingled with the peacekeepers. </P>

<P> In several areas around the airport, the Yugoslav forces -- and many civilians -- were packing up to leave. Most Serb men by the roadside, in uniform or not, seemed to be carrying a rifle of some kind. One stocky man wearing a black leather vest leaned in the door of a bar with crossed bandoliers of ammunition. </P>

<P> Some of the Serbs were leaving in military trucks, but others were almost a mirror image of the Albanian refugees, joining convoys of sputtering farm tractors dragging carts piled high with belongings, except that several of the Serbs perched on top were heavily armed. </P>

<P> Under the terms of the withdrawal agreement, the armed Yugoslav forces will have until Wednesday to withdraw from Zone I, which includes Pristina. </P>

<P> As they left, plumes of smoke marked torched buildings. Bursts of gunfire were heard. </P>

<P> In the village of Sofalia, near the airport, Serbs had set fire to most of the houses around 1 p.m. Sunday. British troops trying to reach the area were

re turned away at a Serb roadblock. </P>

<P> Around 10 a.m., neighbors said, Yugoslav army soldiers set fire to the house of the Hoxha, or Muslim priest, attached to the Sultan Murat mosque, the oldest in the city. A plaque on the mosque says it is a historic monument protected by the Yugoslav government. </P>

<P> On Sunday morning the downtown streets of Pristina were still filled with armed Serb police and soldiers, apparently on duty. In the Grand Hotel, gunmen with bandanas on their heads and Kalashnikov assault weapons dangling down their backs on long slings leaned on the lobby counter. </P>

<P> But gradually throughout the day, the British military presence increased on the city streets. More and more heavy Challenger tanks and Warrior fighting vehicles took up position, covering most major intersections by dusk. </P>

<P> British paratroopers began building a camp in a park atop a hill, setting up radio antennae and tents amid a swarm of ethnic Albanian children and more reserved, but equally admiring, older people. A large house nearby flew the black and red Albanian flag. </P>

<P> The paratroopers, in their distinctive maroon berets, began sending out street patrols to make their presence felt. Columns of soldiers in full gear stalked through the streets, some wheeling and walking backwards, weapons at the ready. </P>

<P> It was one of these patrols that on Sunday afternoon shot dead a uniformed reserve Interior Ministry policeman. A preliminary report, said Capt. Cameron Jack of the paratroopers, was that the man had opened fire on the patrol, was given a warning and then was shot dead. There was also a possibility that the man was shooting in the air, a common practice among Serbs here. After paratroopers sealed off the shooting scene, British military police and Serb police began a joint investigation.</P>


```
<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/Jun1999/e1
9990614welcomed.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

June 14, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>NATO Welcomed Joyfully To Kosovo </P>

<I><P>Some Violence Is Reported; Airport Impasse Still Unre
solved</P>

</I><P>By Michael Dobbs and Molly Moore, Washington Post Foreign Ser
vice </P>

<P> PRISTINA, Yugoslavia, June 13Encouraged by a rapid buildup of NATO peac
ekeeping forces in their war-torn homeland, ethnic Albanians across Kosovo emer
ged en masse today from 2 1/2 months in hiding to reclaim streets, cafes and vi
llage squares for themselves.</P>

<P> As NATO peacekeepers advanced deeper into the Serbian province, there w
ere scattered reports of resistance and violence on the part of both withdrawin
g Serb-led Yugoslav security forces and ethnic Albanian rebels, and of a seriou
s confrontation between German peacekeepers and Serbian civilians in the southw
estern town of Prizren.</P>

<P> A number of killings were reported throughout Kosovo, including two arm
ed Serbs shot dead by NATO troops, two German journalists slain by unidentified
snipers and several Yugoslav soldiers believed to have been killed by the Koso
vo Liberation Army -- a separatist ethnic Albanian guerrilla group.</P>

<P> But for Kosovo's ethnic Albanian majority, forced to hide in their home
s or wander the province during 11 weeks of expulsions and pillage by Yugoslav
troops and Serbian police, the overwhelming feeling was that of fear evaporatin
g. In scenes reminiscent of the liberation of Europe in World War II or of Kuwa
it in 1991, ethnic Albanians with tears in their eyes kissed and hugged NATO so
ldiers and presented them with bouquets of red roses. Here in the Kosovo capita
l, virtually a ghost town just a couple of days ago, children clambered onto ta
nks, and teenage girls posed for photographs with British paratroops.</P>

<P> "At last, we can breathe freely, without fear," said Enver Sadiknu, 37,
standing in front of a British tank that had taken a position in central Prist
ina. "We are able to go out on the streets and not be afraid of the Serbs."</P>

<P> NATO troops solidified their control in the capital, but the city's air
port remained the centerpiece of a standoff between Russian troops who seized c
ontrol of it early Saturday morning and NATO forces who had planned to make it
their operational headquarters. The Russians, who are slated eventually to beco
me part of the overall peacekeeping force, continued to deny NATO troops access
to the airport, prompting an explosion of rage from a frustrated British comman
der.</P>

<P> "What the hell are you doing here? Get on to your commanders and get ou
t of here now," Brig. Adrian Freer, commander of the 5th Airborne Brigade, roar
ed at Russian paratroops barring access to the field. His angry tone contrasted

dramatically with his remarks Saturday, when he told reporters that he was going to the airport to "make love" to the Russians.</P>

<P> With the departure of Yugoslav security forces from Kosovo generally proceeding on schedule, the row with the Russians has emerged as the most embarrassing diplomatic distraction for NATO as it attempts to establish control over Kosovo and prepare the way for the return of the more than 800,000 ethnic Albanians who were driven from the province. Some NATO officers also expressed concern about attempts by the Kosovo Liberation Army to take advantage of the Yugoslav withdrawal and seize strategic positions.</P>

<P> Lt. Col. Paul Gibson, commander of the British 1st Paratroop Battalion, said British troops had found the bodies of five Yugoslav soldiers overnight and suspect they had been killed by the KLA. "The Yugoslav army is withdrawing on schedule and is in compliance with the military-technical agreement," he said, referring to a document signed last week by NATO and Yugoslav army officers. "We are trying to make sure that the KLA doesn't harass them on the way out."</P>

<P> An woman who identified herself as a KLA member said the guerrilla force is respecting its commitment not to fire on retreating Yugoslav army units and that the five soldiers had probably been killed in a firefight. She added, however, that the guerrillas will refuse to lay down their arms until all government security forces had left the province and a disarmament order had been received from KLA leader Hashim Thaqi.</P>

<P> Other violence around the province today included a sniper attack in the village of Dulje, 25 miles south of Pristina, in which two German journalists died. In Pristina, British paratroops fatally shot a Serbian police reservist after the man fired a pistol at a NATO patrol, an alliance spokesman said. In Prizren, German troops shot and killed a man who had opened fire on them from a car; a second man in the car was critically wounded.</P>

<P> About 5,000 NATO troops have entered Kosovo since they began pouring across the province's borders Saturday morning, the vanguard of 50,000 who will ultimately be deployed here. Today, the first major U.S. Army detachment crossed into Kosovo, following several dozen Army and Marine liaison elements that traveled to Pristina Saturday with British forces. The force that entered today included a battalion of about 375 paratroops from the 82nd Airborne Division, plus nine M1-A1 tanks and four Bradley Armored Fighting Vehicles from the 1st Infantry Division. Their assignment is to secure an area around the town of Urosevac -- the western flank of what will be the American sector in southeastern Kosovo.</P>

<P> The first 1,200 of the 2,200 U.S. Marines who are gathering near the Macedonian capital, Skopje, are scheduled to enter Kosovo at daybreak Monday, according to a Pentagon official.</P>

<P> An estimated 11,000 Yugoslav troops -- about a quarter of the government troops in Kosovo -- have left the province, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright said today. She added that about 15 percent of the Yugoslav army's tanks and 35 percent of its other armored vehicles have departed.</P>

<P> In Pristina, where the Yugoslav army has until Tuesday to complete its

withdrawal, the public displays of enthusiasm for NATO among ethnic Albanians remained tempered by the continued presence of Yugoslav soldiers and Serbian police in some parts of the city. "We are joyful about NATO coming, but we are careful not to show our joy too much," said Qefsene Nischevci, 40, as she watched British paratroops take control of an area called Sunny Hill. "There will be time for that later on."

Demonstrations on the outskirts of the capital and in outlying towns -- where British armored units have established a more imposing force and the only visible Serbs were those joining civilian convoys heading north into Serbia proper -- were more spontaneously jubilant. At major highway intersections outside Pristina, crowds of laughing, cheering children decorated the gun barrels of British tanks with roses and wild flowers.

In villages where departing Yugoslav troops torched ethnic Albanian-owned houses and shops Saturday evening as NATO convoys rumbled past on a nearby highway, the mood shifted today to overwhelming confidence. In Pristina, NATO troops did not intervene when Serbs set fire to a half-dozen houses in the largely ethnic Albanian suburb of Sofali; a British officer said that his troops had arrived in Pristina too late to prevent the burnings but that "we won't let it happen again".

At Pristina's airport, the drama surrounding the Russian seizure of NATO's planned headquarters generated into farce this morning as a traffic jam built up on the narrow road leading to the field. The gridlock developed after Russian paratroops blocked a convoy of French fuel trucks from entering the airport and insisted that they turn around in the middle of a muddy field.

The French troops, who had been ordered to set up a fuel depot at the airport, were supposed to coordinate with the British but were unable to establish communications. "If you see a British officer," a French major told a reporter, "let him know that there is a French convoy stuck here."

Negotiations on the base continued between Freer, the British brigadier, and Russian Gen. Valery Rybkin. Freer told reporters that they had reached agreement in principle to divide the airport between Russian and NATO troops, with both sides having access to the single runway. But word of the agreement seemed not to have filtered down to the Russian soldiers controlling access to the field.

Speaking on the NBC News program "Face the Nation," Albright said the dispute over the airport was nothing to become "over-excited" about. "I think [the Russians] got a little bit ahead of themselves, but there are now military-to-military discussions going on," she said. "And I think it will be very important to work out an agreement in which the unity of command, which they agreed to throughout all our discussions, where that will be honored."

Staff writers Bradley Graham and Jamie Stockwell in Washington contributed to this report.

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e1
9990614pours.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
 RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>New York Times

June 14, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>As NATO Pours In, Fearful Serbs Pour Out</P>

<P>By Steven Erlanger</P>

<P> PRIZREN, Yugoslavia -- An enormous column of Serbian civilians followed their army and police out of western Kosovo Sunday, moving slowly on the narrow roads past an enormous column of Italian troops and armor moving the other way, toward Pec and Prizren. </P>

<P> NATO peacekeeping troops are finally spreading through Kosovo, but not nearly fast enough to stop the panicked flight of Serbs living near the Albanian border in the part of Kosovo known as Metohija, which means "the land of churches," where the Serbian Orthodox Church has its holiest sites. </P>

<P> Thus far, NATO is failing at its stated intention of creating a climate of security in Kosovo where all the inhabitants of this ravaged land can return to their homes and live peacefully. </P>

<P> Serb families were crammed into cars and tractors and anything that moved, piling their belongings on the roofs, sometimes wrapped in plastic to keep off the rain. Tractors pulled trailers filled with more people, some of the poorest Serbs of Kosovo, who said that the armed insurgents of the Kosovo Liberation Army were moving back into western Kosovo towns and villages. </P>

<P> "It's fine now for the Albanians," said one man named Bojan from Djakovica, whose car was stuffed with his extended family. "It's not safe for Serbs anymore. The KLA is in the town." Where will he go? "I don't know," he said. "How can I know?" </P>

<P> One little white Yugo car broke down on a hill, steam exploding from the hood. Three panicked Serbs grabbed suitcases and boxes and toys from the car to throw them into a trailer ahead of them in line, fearing that the convoy would move off without them. Left behind in the back window, as they pushed the car

r off the road, was a doll with blond hair. One old man gave the three-fingered Serb salute, normally a gesture of defiance, but a golden cross was draped through his fingers. </P>

<P> Most of the cars had license plates from Prizren, Pec and Djakovica. On the road were fresh piles of clothing that had fallen off Serb tractors, like the filthy, rotting clothes that still line some roads as a memory of the Albanian exodus. </P>

<P> As the Serbs retreated east, they passed thousands of young Albanians who never left Kosovo, who lined the road and shouted, "NATO! NATO!" and "Thank you!" at any passing military vehicle. One little boy had "NATO" written on his forehead. Another carried a banner with the insignia of the KLA. </P>

<P> The Albanians clapped and threw flowers on NATO's tanks and armored personnel carriers, as the Serbs, with more desperation than hope, had thrown flowers on the Russian tanks that moved through Pristina to occupy its airport very early Saturday morning. </P>

<P> The Serb exodus is a smaller mirror image of the exodus of nearly 1 million of Kosovo's Albanians, giving an oddly biblical feel to what remains a passionate and vengeful conflict over land. Many of the Albanians were forced to leave Kosovo, and some unknown number were killed for resisting, or for being deemed supporters or members of the KLA. Others were driven from their homes in the villages and fled to the hills, living rough for the three months of this war. </P>

<P> By sharp contrast, of course, no one is pushing out the Serbs, who are fleeing from fear. Some Serbs surely bear guilt for the ravaging of their Albanian neighbors and the burning of their homes and businesses. Some Gypsies who helped the Serbs are also fleeing, as are some Turks from Prizren, this elegant 14-century Turkish town, who also helped Serb officials and security officers rout out Albanians. </P>

<P> And it is not at all clear that any of those now fleeing will come back, although some 5,000 or so are being put up at least temporarily in and around Pristina, especially in student housing around the university, which remains shut. </P>

<P> "This is like the Germans fleeing Eastern Europe after World War II," said a senior NATO-country diplomat who has been working with humanitarian agencies. "What happened to the Germans there from 1945-47 was the greatest movement of people since the end of the war, not Kosovo. Millions of Germans, perhaps 40 million, fled and no one had any sympathy, because they were guilty. It's a little bit like that now." </P>

<P> He was sorry for the Serbs and for "the likelihood of an ethnically cleansed Kosovo," he said. "NATO was supposed to synchronize its movements with the withdrawal of the Serbs, to prevent this vacuum, and it didn't happen. While every Albanian knew they would come home one day, these Serbs know they'll never come back. I don't question that in one way, but it adds to the wave of sorrow and misery here." </P>

<P> Albanian responses are relief, happiness and some glee. In Prizren Sunday

ay, the main square was full of Albanians of all ages who had never left, but hidden in their apartments for nearly three months, sending women and old men out to try to buy bread. </P>

<P> They sang and cheered and gave flowers to the nonplussed young German soldiers of NATO's force. One young German, riding behind a machine gun on his jeep, had flowers strewn at his feet and tears pouring from his eyes. </P>

<P> When the Germans arrived in Prizren about midnight, many Albanians greeted them in their pajamas and bathrobes, said Haki Bojniku, a 20-year-old economics student. "You cannot write down the way I feel now," he said, beginning himself to cry. "I feel free now, like a person." </P>

<P> Bina, a 23-year-old Albanian, said life in the town had felt very dangerous with Serb aggression and NATO bombs. "I live in the middle of town and the Serbs didn't touch us," she said. "But we heard what they did in the villages. And here they stole everything they could find, and they always asked for money. We waited hours in lines for bread and oil, and sometimes they said, 'It is only for Serbs.' They said, 'NATO will give you bread. You wanted NATO, ask them.' " </P>

<P> And now that NATO is in Prizren? "When I saw them, I finally felt I could breathe the air," Bina said. </P>

<P> Mohammed Abdullah, 34, said he survived by helping push a neighbor in a wheelchair. "They wouldn't touch someone like that," he said. </P>

<P> Shpend Kume, 18, said he and his family also remained at home, hidden away. "They wanted the young men like me," he said. "We heard that they took the young men. We sent my grandmother out for food." </P>

<P> Asked what he felt when he saw the Serbs fleeing, he said simply: "I'm happy. The Serbs are finished here. They shot and they robbed and set houses on fire." </P>

<P> What about the innocent Serbs, and the children? "Of course children are children," said Valton, 23, breaking in. "And their mothers are maybe innocent, too. But their fathers did everything here, and they should go." </P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614liberated.htm	RETURN TO TOP
---	--

</HEAD>

<P>Washington Post

June 14, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>In Liberated City, Bliss And Bitterness </P>

<I><P>Prizren's Happy Throng Assails Lingerin Serbs</P>

</I><P>By John Ward Anderson and Peter Finn, Washington Post Foreign Service </P>

<P> PRIZREN, Yugoslavia, June 13It did not take long for liberation day here to turn ugly.</P>

<P> First there was celebrating. Early in the afternoon, thousands of residents of this once-besieged city in the heartland of Kosovo's ethnic Albanian culture rushed to embrace German troops streaming in from Albania. They threw flowers, wept, and shouted, "God bless you! God bless NATO!"</P>

<P> But soon came the venom. Some in the crowd began pelting Yugoslav army and Serbian civilian vehicles with stones, smashing windshields and menacing the occupants with clubs. Armed Yugoslav soldiers turned on the crowd, causing a panicked stampede. A man who defied the soldiers was smashed twice in the head with a rifle butt and kicked when he fell. A line of German soldiers raced between the Serbs and ethnic Albanian civilians in a standoff that ended when a German major carrying only a holstered side arm angrily approached the Serbs and batted aside the muzzles of their guns.</P>

<P> Finally came the shooting. At dusk, two Serbs in civilian clothes opened fire from a passing car on German troops near the city center. As bystanders scattered, the NATO soldiers returned fire, killing the driver of the car and seriously wounding the other assailant. A German soldier was reportedly wounded, the first NATO casualty of the peacekeeping operation.</P>

<P> By midnight, withdrawing Yugoslav forces were reportedly looting and burning buildings on Prizren's outskirts as they began their retreat.</P>

<P> "An army is being forced out and another army is coming in, and of course there are emotions like hatred in this kind of period," said Brig. Gen. Helmut Gharff, chief of operations for the German contingent.</P>

<P> The NATO occupation of Prizren began shortly after midnight Sunday, when about 100 German soldiers arrived from Macedonia to secure the city for the arrival of another 600 troops that entered this afternoon from Albania, 10 miles west of here. Early in the afternoon, after about 60 Yugoslav soldiers withdrew from the Vrbnica border crossing, an angry and exuberant crowd of ethnic Albanians gathered in the city center.

nians ransacked the post, breaking windows, stealing furniture, and setting fire to guards' uniforms outside.</P>

<P> About 500 more German troops are expected to arrive here Monday, military officials said. In all, there will be about 5,000 German troops stationed in the area of Prizren, a hillside town of brick buildings with red tile roofs, stone bridges and mosques that is considered one of the most beautiful communities in Yugoslavia. Under the terms of the peace accord, the roughly 3,000 Yugoslav troops in the area are to finish their withdrawal by Tuesday.</P>

<P> For ethnic Albanians residents, who said they had been hiding in basements and attics for months and had rarely ventured outside, the rapid arrival of NATO forces seemed like salvation. Thousands jammed the streets, hugging and kissing German soldiers, posing with them for pictures and putting flowers in their flak jackets. The people burst into a popular song: "I will give you a promise; I will give my life for Kosovo." </P>

<P> "Oh, God, you have saved us!" wept Hajrie Morina, 43. "Every night I have waited at the window for the Serbs, but tonight I can sleep because I'm free."</P>

<P> "I have been hiding inside for 78 days in fear," said Mentor Gollpani, 24. "Today, I feel like a survivor of the Titanic."</P>

<P> Drita Alliqi, 23, said that just after midnight Sunday, her family heard the rumble of tanks -- a sound they had become familiar with in the last 11 weeks as they hid in their homes, emerging only between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. each day to queue for food.</P>

<P> "The children started shouting, 'The Serbs are coming,' " she said. "But then we saw them, and we all screamed, 'Oh my God, NATO is here.' I fainted right on the street. This was a miracle."</P>

<P> But locals were quick to vent their anger against Serbs, screaming obscenities, kicking and hitting cars of Serbs that drove by and throwing stones at bus loads of Yugoslav soldiers.</P>

<P> When a Yugoslav soldier in a passing truck waved an AK-47 menacingly at jeering crowds lining the sidewalks and fired two shots in the air, he was answered -- and silenced -- by a warning burst from a KP-7 machine gun atop a German fighting vehicle. The retort met with chants of "NA-TO! NA-TO!" </P>

<P> At the edge of town, Serbian civilians carrying automatic weapons set up a makeshift road block this afternoon. German tanks, fighting vehicles and jeeps passed through repeatedly, but did not directly confront the angry civilians, some of whom spat at them as they passed.</P>

<P> In violation of NATO's military agreement with the Yugoslavs, hostile army and Interior Ministry troops also manned roadblocks within sight of German forces. Hundreds of Yugoslav troops moved along cratered roads outside Prizren and they gave the three-fingered Serb salute as they moved past German positions. They were often followed by Serbian civilians in private cars, their belongings stacked on the roofs.</P>

<P> Only a few of the hundreds of thousands of refugees from from Kosovo in Albania ventured across the border back into the Serbian province today, hitching rides from some journalists. One refugee, Shefki Batalli, 28, said he wanted to look at his family home in the southern Kosovo town of Zhur to see if his parents and siblings could return. </P>

<P> "I don't have words to express how happy I am," he said upon entering Kosovo. He was quickly dejected, however, and visibly rattled by the sight of so many Serb soldiers. And he soon began asking reporters for a ride back to Kukes. </P>

<P> "This is too frightening," he said. </P>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614catch.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
 RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Los Angeles Times

June 14, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>Kosovo Rebels Catch Peacekeepers Off Guard</P>

<I><P>Military: KLA takes over strategic Serbian coal mine. Allied troops are unprepared to deal with bold action.</P>

</I><P>By Richard Boudreaux, Times Staff Writer</P>

<P> DOBRO SELO, Yugoslavia--On Day One of NATO's peacekeeping mission in Kosovo, Dragan Radakovic stood at the edge of Serbia's largest coal mine and watched it pass from one army's control to another's with clockwork precision.</P>

<P> Serbian infantrymen who had guarded the Belacevic open pit mine during 16 months of guerrilla war pulled out at 8 a.m. Saturday. Their army's withdrawal from Kosovo was supposed to be tightly synchronized with the arrival of NATO-led troops to pacify the province.</P>

<P> Instead, the advancing foot soldiers the mine director saw in his binoculars were from the Kosovo Liberation Army. Much to his alarm, the ethnic Albanian separatists who looked all but defeated several weeks ago had returned in force to seize one of the mine's two giant pits, its administration building and four employees.</P>

<P> The swift takeover of a strategic economic target shows the KLA's determination to move into the vacuum between the departing Serbs and a lumbering, 48,000-strong NATO-led force already slowed by scattered Serbian resistance and feuds with Russian peacekeepers. About 350 guerrillas are believed to have participated in the mine takeover six miles northwest of the provincial capital, Pristina.</P>

<P> Russian and Serbian officials voiced irritation Sunday over the increasingly cocky guerrillas, saying the peacekeepers' failure to disarm them promptly could undermine the accord that ended the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's 11-week bombing assault of Yugoslavia on Thursday.</P>

<P> The mine, which produces coal to power electric generating plants feeding much of Serbia, remained under KLA control Sunday. A Canadian army reconnaissance patrol watched from a hilltop and asked by radio for instructions, but the NATO-led force--known as the Kosovo Force, or KFOR--took no action.</P>

<P> Under the peace accord, the force is occupying Kosovo to safeguard the return of hundreds of thousands of ethnic Albanians expelled in a bloody purge by President Slobodan Milosevic's Serb-led Yugoslav army and the Serbian police, which are supposed to be out of Kosovo by Sunday.</P>

<P> KFOR also is supposed to protect Serbian civilians in Kosovo--a mainly ethnic Albanian province of Serbia, Yugoslavia's dominant republic--and "demilitarize" the KLA.</P>

<P> The guerrillas, who were not party to the agreement, promised to disarm only after the last Serbian soldier leaves--a condition that NATO officials knew might cause trouble during the transition.</P>

<P> "There's lots and lots of weapons in this region. We're not going to be able to go from house to house and backyard to backyard and dig up buried rifles," U.S. Gen. Wesley K. Clark, the supreme allied commander in Europe, told reporters Sunday in Skopje, the capital of Macedonia.</P>

<P> "We can't do it for the KLA and we can't do it for the Serbs."</P>

<P> The peacekeepers were clearly unprepared to deal so suddenly with a guerrilla takeover as bold as the one near this mining town.</P>

<P> "We've heard about it, but we're still establishing ourselves in the area," said a British military officer, whose army controls the Pristina zone. "We're determined to enforce the agreement fairly and firmly, but it's a massive task and will take time."</P>

<P> The Belacevic mine, comprising two adjacent pits, has been a popular target of the guerrillas. They harassed it for two weeks last summer and kidnaped

d 10 mine workers, who never reappeared. The mine's executives, who are Serbs, say the guerrillas are trying to claim ethnic Albanian control of the enterprise in hopes that KFOR will let them keep it.</P>

<P> Radakovic said he was informed last week that the 50-man infantry unit protecting the mine would soon leave, but no one told him it would be as early as Saturday. About 20 minutes after seeing the retreating soldiers drive north, he and Miroslav Krnetic, another mine official, heard shooting.</P>

<P> "We thought it was just the Serbs celebrating as they left," Krnetic said. "Then we realized it was coming from another direction and knew something was wrong."</P>

<P> From the wooded hills to the west, the two men saw a couple of dozen guerrillas advancing toward the mine and probing its defenses with occasional bursts of automatic weapons fire. No one fired back, and 2 hours later, the entire attacking force of the KLA's 117th Brigade arrived, driving about 60 mine workers to the opposite side of one pit, which is a mile wide.</P>

<P> By 2:30 p.m., six hours after the KLA had appeared, the pit was abandoned. Its few security guards retreated under fire to protect the perimeter of the adjacent pit, which kept functioning. The driver of a food truck passing through the area was slightly wounded in the shooting.</P>

<P> Half an hour later, Zvonimir Stepic, 31, was driving nine Serbian night-shift employees to the mine in a bus from the nearby town of Kosovo Polje. Unaware of the rebel takeover, they drove to the mine's administration building and right into a KLA trap.</P>

<P> Six people escaped and told police in Kosovo Polje that the rebels were holding Stepic and the other passengers.</P>

<P> The driver's distraught father, Sivojin Stepic, said the police could do nothing. "It's up to Kosovo's new army," he said the police told him, referring to the peacekeepers.</P>

<P> Although the mine takeover was reported on Serbian radio and television Saturday, the peacekeepers knew nothing about it until Radakovic, escorting two American journalists up a hill Sunday afternoon to view the mine from a distance, ran into the Canadian army reconnaissance team.</P>

<P> For the next hour, Radakovic and his security chief knelt in the roadway with a map, briefing Lt. Chris Hunt, the Canadian unit commander, on what had happened.</P>

<P> Hunt said it was not the job of his unit, parked in four armored personnel carriers on the hill, to retake the mine.</P>

<P> "I'm going to send a report to the guys in headquarters, and they'll probably have some questions," he told the mine director. "Then they'll make a decision."</P>

<P> An hour later, the lieutenant still was waiting for instructions. He explained that the British army unit he had contacted said it did not have jurisdiction.

iction of the area around the mine. He was trying to call someone else.</P>

<P> The mine is dotted at the edges by four small ethnic Albanian villages. Their inhabitants, including ethnic Albanians who worked in the mine, fled during the Serbs' brutal purge of Kosovo after NATO started bombing. The villages remained shattered and empty until the KLA filtered back into the area from Albania in recent days.</P>

<P> After retreating toward Pristina on Saturday, the Yugoslav army lobbed artillery at one of those villages, Belacevic, and the rebels fired artillery back. The deafening exchange prevented the reporters from getting to the mine's administration building on the edge of the village.</P>

<P> The rebels were still there Sunday, using a two-way radio to taunt the Serbian executives at another office a few miles away.</P>

<P> "Go back to Serbia," one rebel told them.</P>

</P><P> Times staff writer Julie Tamaki in Skopje contributed to this report.</P></I>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614flawed.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Aviation Week & Space Technology

June 14, 1999

Pg. 205</P>

<P>Lessons Learned May Be Flawed</P>

<P>By David A. Fulghum/Washington</P>

<P> Pentagon officials are worried the allies are going to learn the wrong political lessons from a victory in the conflict over Kosovo--that a hopelessly cumbersome decision-making process can win a modern war.</P>

<P> But they also think there will be some tactical changes that will result in near-term improvements to bolster the capabilities of U.S. fighting forces .</P>

<P> "This is coalition warfare at its worst," said a senior defense official. "NATO is a long-standing political organization, and this was its first war. It was badly handled, but now there is the appearance of success. Kosovo will not be a big enough failure to get anyone's attention. There will be no impetus to change."</P>

<P> During the 1990-91 Persian Gulf war, the rules of engagement delineating what was permissible during combat were written by the commanders on the spot . By comparison, NATO had a monumental list of rules of engagement that were further complicated by 70 changes for the Kosovo air campaign alone.</P>

<P> "People can't remember more than a few of the changes," a senior defense official said. "The NATO troops had too many political masters. The system was so cumbersome that it limited the effectiveness of some of the best technology. Joint-STARS, for example, couldn't be used to direct aircraft against the targets it saw, because it took so long to get approval for a strike."</P>

<P> Despite the frustration of working with a relatively inflexible bureaucracy that hindered efficient prosecution of the war, U.S. planners are drawing lessons from the conflict that they expect to benefit warfighters.</P>

<P> Some of the early lessons from the conflict include:</P>

<P> *B-2 stealth bomber. The B-2 is likely to get some much-needed modifications. The maintainability of the radar-absorbing materials used on the exterior will be improved, as will the reliability of a key, classified tool for avoiding surface-to-air missiles. The B-2 will also be equipped with a satellite communications link to the national intelligence agencies. The agencies will then feed the bomber an up-to-date picture of the electronic battlefield so that the aircrew can conduct inflight rerouting to avoid air defense missiles. Also, to sustain B-2 operations, the U.S. must either increase crew ratios to four crews per aircraft (which are impossible to maintain during peacetime) or they must start deploying closer to the battlefield to shorten mission times.</P>

<P> *E-8 Joint-STARS. The advantage that Joint-STARS offers in being able to see moving targets on the battlefield and direct strike aircraft to attack them has been stymied by too-small crews and a cumbersome NATO targeting process. The first recommendation will be to better integrate Joint-STARS into the battlefield commanders loop so that targets can be identified and attacked in real time. Second, planners will want to put more battle managers on the aircraft so that more targets can be worked. This may involve something as radical as taking out cumbersome consoles and replacing them with more people using laptop computers. Battle managers correlate contacts with other intelligence in a process that is very labor-intensive, and program officials want extra crew who can manage more targets with greater speed and accuracy. Others say the aircraft needs wide-band data links to the ground, where an infinite number of people could provide the extra analysis.</P>

<P> *Intelligence to the cockpit. U.S. intelligence collection is better than ever, but it is still not getting through the filters fast enough to help them

e warfighter.</P>

<P> *Electronic warfare. The shooting down of the F-117 stealth fighter early in the conflict showed Pentagon planners that electronic warfare needs to be improved. Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Mike Ryan has already started a "where have we gone wrong process," said a senior defense official.</P>

<P> *Non-cooperative air defenses. What do forces specialized in air defense suppression do when the enemy doesn't emit? This tactic helped keep the Yugoslav air defenses a threat all through the conflict and forced allied aircraft to bomb from high altitude. U.S. officials call it a brilliant use of limited Yugoslav air defenses. The U.S. tactic of bombing from medium altitude will not work when aircraft are pitted against a foe with the high-altitude, long-range S A-10.</P>

<P> *Combat search and rescue. Officials say the Air Force CSAR program doesn't work. They have the wrong helicopters and not enough tankers. Special Operations Command took over the job, which kept them from their primary mission.</P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614seeks.htm	RETURN TO TOP
--	--

</HEAD>

<P>International Herald Tribune

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>U.S. Seeks More Defense Technology Cooperation With Europeans</P>

<P>By Joseph Fitchett, International Herald Tribune</P>

<P> PARIS - While lauding the performance of NATO allies in Kosovo, a top Pentagon policymaker warned that European air forces would be unable to continue operating alongside U.S. warplanes in future conflicts unless they developed and procured new military electronics.</P>

<P> Anticipating that his message might be interpreted simply as pressure o

n Europe to buy more from U.S. manufacturers, the official said that the Clinton administration wanted to help the European defense industries get a significant share of the U.S. market by dismantling barriers that have kept out foreign companies.

"You can't compete in the United States as a company unless you are in the United States, and we have realized that we can't afford to compete any longer on a U.S.-only basis," Deputy Defense Secretary John Hamre said in an interview before the Paris Air Show.

But unless allied nations opened up quickly to trans-Atlantic ventures at this crucial technological juncture, he warned, Europe could suffer asphyxiating effects from being confined to its too-small single market and shut out of the U.S. market, the only one large enough to sustain defense modernization. The Pentagon spends \$60 billion a year on developing and buying new weaponry and will soon increase its modernization budget to \$75 billion - compared with the barely \$20 billion Europe spends on procurement.

"What I hear in Europe is talk about consolidating companies to save money, but lower costs will not get more war-fighting capabilities," Mr. Hamre said.

An urgent practical step, he said, would be dialogue between Washington and the main allied capitals about simpler rules for access to each others' markets - a trans-Atlantic equivalent to the document currently circulating among the six European countries with significant arms industries: Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Sweden.

Specifically, Mr. Hamre said, there was a need for a clear system on safeguarding U.S. defense industrial secrets in European companies. "We worry about a kind of homogenizing trend in the European Union, where security tends to be downgraded in the name of commercial freedom and the lowest common denominator," he said.

Mr. Hamre's proposal seemed likely to be greeted with skepticism in Europe, according to U.S. and European industry sources, because the outlook for trans-Atlantic cooperation in this area has rarely appeared worse. The major U.S. companies, notably Boeing Co. and Lockheed Martin Corp., have struggled to digest their new dimensions as victors in megamergers three years ago.

Signs of renewed energy in cross-border mergers emerged this weekend as Daimler-Benz Aerospace, or Dasa, the German-based defense arm of DaimlerChrysler AG, agreed to buy Spain's aircraft manufacturer, Construcciones Aeronauticas SA, or Casa, making the Germans the largest single owner in Airbus Industrie, the consortium whose other two partners are Matra Aerospatiale SA of France and British Aerospace PLC.

This weekend, Dasa's head, Manfred Bischoff, flew to the United States amid speculation that he was seeking closer ties with Northrop Grumman Corp., whose merger with Lockheed Martin was blocked last year on the grounds that it would inhibit competition.

Subsequently, hints of openness to international teaming have started coming from Mr. Hamre, a widely respected defense professional in Washington. He

has taken a key role in this area for the Clinton administration, which has failed unevenly in trying to change the buy-America instincts of the armed services, Congress and wider public opinion.

Mr. Hamre warned that amid a U.S. backlash against China for alleged theft of technology, the Pentagon was resisting what he called incipient "paranoia" in the United States about doing sensitive defense business with foreigners.

The Clinton administration was intent on educating the public on the need for globalization even in defense businesses, Mr. Hamre said. He said that a simplified system of regulatory controls on military technology sales would be forthcoming within six months.

As evidence of this new commitment to foreign investment, he cited recent Pentagon approval of the Daimler-Chrysler merger. And he said that the Pentagon had been favorably disposed last year when his office was queried by British Aerospace and by Plessey, the defense arm of General Electric Co. of Britain, about mergers with then-unnamed U.S. companies.

He was stunned at the ultimate outcome last December: the U.S. companies were ignored as the two British companies merged to become a quasi-monopoly in Britain's defense industry. Mr. Hamre famously denounced the deal as a step that would slow the pace of cross-border European mergers and also create momentum for pan-European consolidation producing a single giant to compete with the United States.

"Now is the time - before consolidation - to reach out to each other," Mr. Hamre said. The prevailing European approach would reduce competition in each European country and could end trans-Atlantic competition because of political protectionism, he warned. And a European giant would risk being frozen out of the U.S. market, he said.

Mr. Hamre envisions two trans-Atlantic megaconsortiums competing for contracts in both the United States and Europe. As a first step in that direction, the Pentagon has tried to dent the quasi-monopoly in Britain by offering U.S.-British joint development of a sensitive new radar for Astor, a Northrup Grumman smaller version of the giant J-Stars plane that in Kosovo detected small moving ground targets.

The potential crisis for the alliance in the widening trans-Atlantic technology gap, Mr. Hamre said, was clear in Kosovo, where allied governments joined the air war whole-heartedly, but found their air forces inadequate to conduct high-level bombing raids at night.

France, the exception, accounted for 14 percent of all the allied strikes at ground targets, French officials have disclosed.

Precision-guided munitions were another near-monopoly of U.S. warplanes. Only France and Britain also had laser-guided bombs. Even these comparatively advanced European allies remain ill-equipped for what U.S. planners call the revolution in military affairs.

Europeans seem stuck, another U.S. official said recently, in "already

obsolete aircraft like the Eurofighter that are really job programs, not modernization for realistic contingencies." </P>

<P> Sounding less confrontational, Mr. Hamre said that "we have had higher walls than any in Fortress Europe, but now it's clear that U.S. protectionism could leave us with a hot-house industry that we can't afford."</P>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614where.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
 RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>European Stars And Stripes

June 14, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>Where In The World Are Troops?</P>

<I><P>Just about everywhere, and experts fear results</P>

</I><P> WASHINGTON (AP) U.S. forces are heading into an area marked by death, destruction and repression and a fragile hope for peace. Their destination: East Timor, where 33 Americans are joining a U.N. mission to ensure calm before a summer vote on independence.</P>

<P> From Western Sahara to Panama, Korea to Haiti, and now Kosovo, more than 200,000 Americans, both military and civilian, are helping to keep the peace or protect U.S. interests. The Balkans mission in which 7,000 Americans are expected to participate in a NATO-led security force of 50,000 has received all the attention of late. That mission is but a small part of a much larger U.S. effort worldwide.</P>

<P> The biggest and longest-standing U.S. military commitments are in Western Europe and East Asia, with roughly 100,000 each. About 70,000 U.S. troops are in Germany, 40,000 in Japan and 37,000 in South Korea. Up to 25,000 U.S. troops are in Saudi Arabia or on ships nearby. They help protect the kingdom from neighboring adversaries and enforce a no-fly zone over southern Iraq. A separate Turkish-based, U.S.-led operation enforces a no-fly zone over northern Iraq.</P>

P>

<P> Richard Haass of the Brookings Institution worries that the recent emphasis on humanitarian missions overseas could detract from security priorities, including Korea and the Persian Gulf.</P>

<P> "If we are going to do the Kosovos of the world, we've got to make sure we've got sufficient capacity to handle the priorities," said Haass, a former national security official in the Bush administration. "That will require some increased resources."</P>

<P> The American presence abroad often has a come-and-go quality. Ending the NATO airstrikes against Yugoslavia should lead to a quick reassignment of the 37,000 U.S. forces assigned to that mission, along with the many thousands from other NATO countries. As the American peacekeepers go to Kosovo, the 587 in neighboring Macedonia are being phased out now that there is less concern about Serbian-induced instability in that country.</P>

<P> When international peacekeepers went into Bosnia in 1995 after a bloody civil war, the force included 20,000 Americans. Now, there are 5,900 U.S. troops in Bosnia.</P>

<P> The U.S. military presence in Panama is listed at under 4,000 and declining; by year's end, they all must be gone, under the terms of the Panama Canal treaties. Up to 450 U.S. troops in Haiti are building roads, wells and other civic action projects. But there is a strong move in Congress to bring them home by the end of the year. In eastern Cuba, about 1,000 troops at the American naval base carry out training exercises and, on occasion, provide shelter for refugees.</P>

<P> Not far away, U.S. military personnel ply the waters of the Caribbean in search of U.S.-bound narcotics-laden boats. They also fly AWACs and P-3 planes over the Andes, hoping to track drug deliveries. The United States, seeking to avert more fighting between Peru and Ecuador, has contributed 21 armed forces personnel to the region as part of a multinational effort.</P>

<P> American servicemen are in some of the most remote areas in the world: 15 serve as part of a U.N. mission in Western Sahara, an Arizona-size desert south of Morocco that features sheep, goats and camels and not many people. The issue there is independence for the territory vs. ties with Morocco.</P>

<P> About 900 U.S. troops in the Sinai Desert enforce a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. Americans normally provide only nominal participation at best in U.N. peacekeeping operations. In East Timor, 30 U.S. civilian police officers and three military liaison officers will form part of a U.N. mission assigned to ensure calm as the territory prepares for an Aug. 8 referendum. The choice is between independence and continued links with Indonesia.</P>

<P> Of 15 such U.N. operations, including the one in East Timor, Americans participate in only six with 256 personnel assigned, the bulk of them civilian police. That represents less than 2 percent of the 12,132 U.N. peacekeepers worldwide compared with the 25 percent U.S. contribution to cover the costs of these operations; six countries provide more troops to the operations, led by Poland, Bangladesh and India.</P>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e1
9990614marine.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Wall Street Journal

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>For Marine Unit, Waiting Becomes The Reality Of Kosovo Missi
on</P>

<P>By Glenn Burkins, Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal</P>

<P> BLACE, Macedonia -- A day after the first North Atlantic Treaty Organiz
ation peacekeepers entered Kosovo, an elite Marine unit sent to spearhead U.S.
operations is parked on a huge gravel-covered lot here.</P>

<P> Blame it on traffic. Officials said the 1,400 troops had to wait just s
outh of the Kosovo border because military vehicles from other alliance nations
were clogging the Serb province's narrow roads, bridges and tunnels. For the M
arines, it was just the latest delay: For days, they sat on Navy ships just off
the coast of Greece waiting for NATO leaders to iron out details of the peace
accord with Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic.</P>

<P> Part of the wait might reflect the peacekeeping pecking order: After le
ading the air campaign, the U.S. military's role has been scaled back. Meanwhil
e, Britain, Italy, France and Germany were reported to have sent in thousands o
f troops, while the U.S. remained the only major NATO country without a signifi
cant presence within Kosovo.</P>

<P> For a brief time Sunday, it appeared the Marines would get their chance
to enter Kosovo. After working all night to prepare for an early-morning entry
, the mission was again scrubbed. The plan is to try again Monday.</P>

<P> Col. Kenneth Glueck, commander of the 26th Marine expeditionary unit, s
hrugged off the delays. "The worst thing that happened is that we had a good dr
ill," he said, referring to the numerous times his troops had packed up their t
ents only to wait some more.</P>

<P> Col. Glueck said his bigger concern is what the Marines might face once inside Kosovo. "I'm not overly concerned," he insisted. "But we have to be prepared for just about anything," including land mines and unpredictable behavior from the Kosovo Liberation Army, which is under NATO orders to demilitarize.</P>

<P> Cpl. James Breen, 21 years old, of Bullhead City, Ariz., said he was frustrated by the false starts, but realized they are out of his control. "You get used to this after a while," he said. "Marines learn to work hard and be flexible."</P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614top.htm	RETURN TO TOP
---	---

<P>Air Force Times

June 21, 1999

Pg. 8</P>

<P>Top Leaders' Retirements Spark Airmen's Protests</P>

<P>By Mike Glenn, Times staff writer</P>

<P> SAN ANTONIO -- The post-military plans of an estimated 6,000 airmen came to a screeching halt when President Clinton authorized a personnel stop-loss action to support operations in the Balkans.</P>

<P> At least two senior Air Force leaders, though, get to retire as planned: Gen. Richard E. Hawley, commander of Air Combat Command, and Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Eric W. Benken.</P>

<P> And that doesn't set well with a lot of regular Air Force folks.</P>

<P> "Those are the people who are making the policy of stop loss and they are getting out," said Senior Airman Wesley Barnhart, a security forces member at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla. "Maybe it's better that they leave. They were part

of the problem to begin with."

Hawley, a fighter pilot who has led the command since April 1996, is scheduled to retire July 1. Pending Senate approval, he will be replaced by Gen. Ralph E. Eberhart, the Air Force vice chief of staff.

Hawley was among the first senior leaders to acknowledge and try to address widespread morale problems, and is widely acknowledged for his efforts to reduce operations and personnel tempo. But his retirement comes at a bad time, in the eyes of many.

"Is this a Do as I say, not as I do' Air Force? I prefer Lead by example," Maj. Phillip T. Durocher of Charleston Air Force Base, S.C., wrote in an e-mail message to Air Force Times.

A spokesman at Air Combat Command headquarters at Langley Air Force Base, Va., said Hawley is not granting interviews.

Pentagon officials declined to be interviewed on how they are managing the retirement of the service's most senior officers in light of the stop-loss measure. In a prepared statement, they referred to a "fundamental difference" in the manner in which general officers complete their military service.

"No general officer is allowed to retire from service without careful review by the secretary of the Air Force and the chief of staff of the Air Force, and these retirements are planned well in advance. General officers represent a small percentage of the total Air Force and the way we manage the retention and attrition of the skills associated with these ranks is different from how we manage, for example, a group of about 300 fighter pilots," the statement said. "Actually, our processes clearly demonstrate that Air Force general officers face stop loss every day, every year by virtue of their position."

An 'operational issue'

Officials have maintained that stop loss is based not on general personnel needs but on the requirement to keep enough members in specific career fields to support NATO's air war in the Balkans. There was no immediate word on how the peace plan in Kosovo would affect stop loss.

"If you look at the career paths that are impacted, it's pretty obvious that it's an operational issue," said Benken, who is scheduled to retire July 30 at Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, D.C. "This is not something that the Air Force took lightly at all. It's contrary to our philosophy to do anything to impact somebody's life in a negative way."

Benkens replacement as the Air Force's senior enlisted member has already been announced. He is Chief Master Sergeant Frederick J. "Jim" Finch, the command chief master sergeant for Air Combat Command.

Benken, who began his career 30 years ago in what is now known as information management, said he originally planned to stay in the job through the expected four-year term of Gen. Ronald R. Fogleman, the former chief of staff who appointed him.

<P> "Circumstances changed, and Gen. [Michael E.] Ryan came on board," Benken said. "If I stayed with him through his entire term, it would mean five years on the job. And that is way too long in the position for my family and especially for the force."</P>

<P> Stop loss affects airmen in 85 specific career fields. Benken's specialty -- 9C000 -- is not on the list.</P>

<P> "If my career field was deemed essential, I'd be the first one down there to stay and support the operation," he said.</P>

<P> But Senior Master Sgt. William J. McCarthy said Benken still should stay in uniform long enough to see his enlisted charges through stop loss.</P>

<P>Message is confusing</P>

<P> "It's a confusing message. I just don't think our leadership at the top understand that there are words that are said and actions that are done," said McCarthy, operations superintendent for the 726th Air Control Squadron at Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho. "We've got some folks in leadership who truly have no idea how bad things are."</P>

<P> Master Sgt. Mike Crews, a tanker boom operator now with the 463rd Air Force Control Squadron at Charleston, said Benken is setting a bad example. </P>

<P> "If enlisted guys are going to have to tough this thing out, the senior enlisted person in the Air Force should also be accountable. It doesn't seem fair," Crews said. "We're all in this thing together." </P>

<P> Senior Airman Sean Baxter, a computer operator at Cheyenne Mountain Air Station, Colo., was scheduled to begin his terminal leave on June 21 and begin a new job in early July. Baxter said his plans have been put on hold, and like others in his situation, he blames the leaders at the top.</P>

<P> "It seems like the higher you go up, the less they care about the lower people," said Baxter. "They didn't even give me 30 days notice that they were doing this."</P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614aboard.htm
RETURN TO TOP

</HEAD>

<P>New York Times

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>Aboard Advanced Radar Flight, U.S. Watches Combat Zone</P>

<P>By Edmund L. Andrews</P>

<P> ABOARD THE JSTARS SURVEILLANCE PLANE OVER ALBANIA -- Almost as soon as their battery of radar screens locked onto Kosovo shortly after dawn on Saturday, it was obvious to everybody here that the Yugoslav forces were on the run. </P>

<P> The monitors told the story in Technicolor: a stream of magenta and yellow dots -- representing vehicles ranging from tractors and trucks to tanks -- inched along Highway 17 and Highway 11 through the Kosovo capital, Pristina, and north toward the province's border with the rest of Serbia, the main republic in Yugoslavia. </P>

<P> Both roads are NATO-approved retreat routes for the Yugoslav forces, but they had been almost empty just on Thursday. </P>

<P> On Saturday, as NATO troops moved into Kosovo for the first time, the team of Air Force and Army technicians watched the minute-by-minute progress of convoys that stretched as far as 20 miles. </P>

<P> "This is like day and night," said Indy, one of this flight's two senior directors, who like other crew members would identify himself only by his nickname. He studied some of the 18 computer screens on this rebuilt Boeing 707. "If we had seen this the last time, we would have sent aircraft in immediately. It would have been a turkey shoot." </P>

<P> This aging airplane carries the U.S. Air Force's newest and most advanced system for watching enemy troops from the air. The system has assumed a key role in picking targets and monitoring the peace agreement. </P>

<P> There are clear limits to how much can actually be seen from this distance. The radar system tries to distinguish between tanks and ordinary trucks, but its guesses are often incorrect. </P>

<P> The men and women in this plane are miles from the combat zone, generally out of range of missile attacks and protected by a shield of fighter jets. Yet as they crouched before their screens in the darkened fuselage, they followed the humblest movement on the ground with an almost haunting degree of intimacy. </P>

<P> They scrutinized a small caravan of trucks that had wandered off the main highway. They zoomed in on the areas where Serbian forces are allowed to congregate before leaving. They watched as NATO vehicles moved north from neighboring Macedonia. </P>

<P> "This is information warfare," said Kujo, the flight's other senior director. "The key to success for troops on the ground has always been the ability to look over the next hill, and this takes it to a new level." </P>

<P> Though used experimentally during the Persian Gulf war, the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar Systems are still so new that the Air Force and Army have only four of them worldwide -- two of them now in the Balkans. </P>

<P> Unlike its better-known predecessor, the Airborne Warning and Control System, or AWACS, this system was designed to scrutinize events on the ground over a wide geographic area. </P>

<P> The radar aboard this plane, housed in a canoe-shaped hull on the bottom of the fuselage, can see all of Kosovo in one view. It can also zoom in on scores of small patches simultaneously, serving up images demanded by the on-board technicians as well as requests from commanders at the Combined Air Operations Center in Vicenza, Italy. </P>

<P> The Jstar planes fly some of the longest missions of any aircraft used in the Balkans. A typical flight lasts more than 17 hours, and the longest mission so far lasted 21 hours. All flights require two midair refuelings as well as backup pilots and crew members. Takeoff is usually before dawn from Rhein-Main Air Force Base in Frankfurt, Germany. Given the preparation beforehand and the debriefings afterward, crew members routinely work 24 hours straight. </P>

<P> Once in position, they transmit not only images but analytical reports all day long. Ken, a burly technician sitting next to the senior leader, banged out hourly reports describing scores of activities along all the Serbs' approved "egress routes." </P>

<P> In the very rear of the plane, a small group of Army technicians ran their searches on behalf of ground forces in Macedonia. Specially equipped Humvees allow Army units to receive the full stream of Jstar images and radar mapping and to convey information requests to the plane. </P>

<P> Though the dramatic movements back toward northern Yugoslavia were Saturday's big news, much of the effort here was to spot unusual or quirky behavior that might be a tipoff to unexpected problems. </P>

<P> That was why Indy had locked the system onto a curious parade of trucks, nine big ones and six small ones, that were traveling well wide of the authorized road between Prizren and Pristina. </P>

<P> Though heading parallel to the approved road, it was wandering suspiciously. Indy instructed the system to take a close look every few seconds. </P>

<P> "It's easy to watch the main roads," said Indy. "But really good surveillance, I think, comes from looking for things that don't seem quite right." </P>

<P> Like many weapons in this war, the Jstar missions embody a curious blend of extremely advanced technology mounted on almost shockingly old equipment. </P>

<P> To save money, the Pentagon decided to build the Jstars surveillance system into 35-year-old Boeing 707s. This one, Kujo said, had been a cargo plane for the Australian airline Qantas. </P>

<P> Air Force officials say this decision made good sense, because the 707s remain reliable workhorses. </P>

<P> The system, including the plane, cost about \$250 million, officials said, but one commander on the ground said, "Buy a radar and get the plane for free." </P>

<P> But the creakiness of this plane became apparent. Fumes, probably from the plane's overloaded air-conditioning system, required the entire crew to strap on oxygen masks twice on Saturday. To solve the problem, the aircraft commander shut off all extra electricity for the last hour of the flight. </P>

<P> "The real heroes in this are the maintenance guys," a crew member said. </P>

<P> Despite the headaches, the Jstar has become immensely popular with NATO commanders and even with fighter pilots who were once dubious about accepting guidance from it. </P>

<P> "When the war started, people didn't know quite what to do with us," said Indy. "But after they started getting our flow of data, they wanted more and more sorties. The biggest problem now is that we can't fill all the demand." </P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614many.htm	RETURN TO TOP
--	---

</HEAD>

<P>Los Angeles Times

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>Many In Military Continue To View President Warily</P>

<I><P>Services: As Clinton praises Air Force crews for work

on Kosovo campaign, an undercurrent of doubt persists.</P>

</I><P>By James Gerstenzang and Edwin Chen, Times Staff Writers</P>

<P> WHITEMAN AIR FORCE BASE, Mo.--President Clinton, who has never quite shed the label of draft dodger among many of the troops he commands, on Friday climbed into the snug cockpit of the nation's most ferocious warplane, the B-2 Stealth bomber. He liked it so much he spent 10 minutes there.</P>

<P> The president also basked in the cheers of crews that have dispatched B-2s to Yugoslavia, worked a line of military personnel and families, and cooed over their babies.</P>

<P> Still, for all the evidence of camaraderie between the commander in chief and his GIs, there remains an undercurrent of doubt about Clinton among military figures.</P>

<P> There has been success in the Balkans, a pay-raise proposal for the troops and a turnaround in declining Pentagon budget requests. But 6 1/2 years after he took office, to some warriors and civilian allies he is still the baby-boomer-Yale-and-Oxford president who generated controversy over gays in the military and whose initial staff included senior aides openly scornful of the armed services.</P>

<P> The picture of Clinton and the military is complicated, more gray than black and white.</P>

<P> Whiteman Air Force Base, about 75 miles southeast of Kansas City, is home to the 509th Bomb Wing. Clinton found a friendly and appreciative, though not emotional and gushing, crowd of about 2,000 flag-waving airmen, officers and families.</P>

<P> At the base, Clinton saluted the Air Force personnel "for a job well done" in the Yugoslav campaign.</P>

<P> Thanks in part to their work, he said, Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic agreed to a plan allowing refugees to return to Kosovo province with security and self-government. Serbian forces are on their way out of Kosovo, and an international security force is on its way in.</P>

<P> "Mr. Milosevic accepted these conditions for one reason--you made him do it," the president told the applauding troops. "He ran out of room, and he ran out of time."</P>

<P> The reception here reflects what military and civilian observers--many themselves skeptical of Clinton at the beginning--portray as a maturing and learning process.</P>

<P> It has worked both ways: Clinton has learned about the role of the military in conducting foreign policy, and the military has learned to accept his leadership.</P>

<P> On the one hand, military personnel appreciate his readiness to listen

n to the generals, and to salute the troops each Memorial Day and Veterans Day at Arlington National Cemetery, as well as the financial commitments he has made. On the other, they complain about the crushing pressures that increased operations have put on airmen and sailors, Marines and soldiers, and question whether he yet knows the best ways to use military force.</P>

<P> "I'm glad he's strengthened the military somewhat," Sgt. 1st Class Gary Courtney of the Air National Guard said as he waited for Clinton in a sweltering hangar with his 7-year-old son and 4-year-old daughter. "The benefits are better than five, six years ago."</P>

<P> But one participant in national security policymaking over the past 20 years questioned whether the president's maturation has made a significant dent in the skeptical view many officers still hold of him.</P>

<P> "There is too much already--not just the scandals, but the wars with the Congress" over military spending--that convinces them that Clinton might not thoroughly understand their mission and their sacrifice, he said.</P>

<P> Many in the senior leadership believe that air power in the Balkan war should have been applied more quickly and forcefully to change the Serbs' minds and halt the "ethnic cleansing" of Kosovo Albanians, one senior Air Force officer said.</P>

<P> "There isn't a great deal of respect for the leadership," the officer said.</P>

<P> While the administration complained about how the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with 18 other members, tied America's hands, many uniformed leaders believe that the U.S. can sway the others if it uses its influence, the officer said.</P>

<P> But the larger concern, the officer said, is the way the administration's many deployments around the world have stretched U.S. forces thin, straining family lives and driving many personnel from the services.</P>

<P> The number of men and women wearing the uniforms of the Pentagon's four branches has dropped 40% since the end of the Cold War, said retired Army Col. Doug Coffey, while the number of missions they have conducted has increased 300%. And a budget that topped \$265 billion 14 years ago is just now reaching that level again.</P>

<P> Richard J. Dunn, a recently retired Army colonel, said he believes that the anti-Clinton feelings that predominated early in the president's first term "have pretty much run their course."</P>

<P> Although he said he is "not a Clinton fan," Dunn said he believes the military appreciates that Clinton has generally "heeded its advice and been pretty supportive."</P>

<P> Dunn, who was an Army engineer in Vietnam, said he thinks that Clinton has shown proper interest in the troops in touring bases and that the forces have found him charming, even "charismatic."</P>

<P> "I think he's done OK by the military," he said.</P>

<P> <I>Gerstenzang reported from Washington and Chen from Whiteman. Times staff writer Paul Richter in Washington also contributed to this report. </P>></I>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614cede.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Washington Post

June 14, 1999

Pg. 16</P>

<P>U.S. Might Cede Russia 'Zone Of Responsibility' In Kosovo</P>>

<P>By David Hoffman, Washington Post Foreign Service </P>

<P> MOSCOW, June 13Russia and the United States appeared to move closer today to settling their differences on a location for Russian peacekeepers in Kosovo, and Russian military leaders claimed the progress in negotiations was due to the surprise rush of Russian troops into the Serbian province.</P>

<P> Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott completed another round of talks with Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov, which was followed by an hour-long phone call between President Boris Yeltsin and President Clinton in which they discussed Kosovo peacekeeping arrangements. They agreed to talk again Monday and to meet next week in Germany.</P>

<P> Before entering his final meeting this morning, Talbott told reporters that the United States might agree to give the Russians a "zone of responsibility" in Kosovo. Under the agreement that ended NATO's 11-week war on Yugoslavia, Kosovo was divided into five sectors to be controlled by U.S., British, French, German and Italian troops, and the Russians have been demanding one of their own sector.</P>

<P> "There will be parts of Kosovo where Russian participation will be important and manifest," Talbott told reporters, but he stopped short of saying there would be a separate Russian area. There also were no signs of progress on the sticky issue of command and control of peacekeepers. NATO has insisted on a unified command of the operation; Russia has refused to put its troops under NATO command.</P>

<P> Talbott, referring to the Russians' surprise dash into Pristina early Saturday morning, said Russia once again promised not to deploy further troops until there is an agreement. "I don't expect any more surprise steps from the Russian side," Talbott said. Russia has another 1,000 paratroops at three airports ready to join peacekeeping operations.</P>

<P> The possibility of a compromise over the Russian peacekeeping role was swiftly hailed by military chiefs here as a dividend from the foray into Kosovo by approximately 200 troops, which stunned NATO. The troops, while not a large contingent, are holding the Pristina airport.</P>

<P> A high-ranking General Staff officer told Interfax news agency today that "the actions of the battalion created conditions for more constructive negotiations" with Talbott. </P>

<P> But once the troops went in to Kosovo and set up at the Pristina airport -- breaking promises to the West by Ivanov that they would not enter Kosovo before NATO -- the dynamic of the talks changed, he said. "After the dash, the situation at the talks became simpler."</P>

<P> Sergei Prikhodko, Yeltsin's deputy chief of staff for foreign policy, told reporters that "definite progress" was made in the talks.</P>

<P> In Washington, administration spokesman David Leavy called Yeltsin's and Clinton's talk today "quite constructive." He said that "in addition to the political discussion being held by Deputy Secretary Talbott, the two leaders agree that the military-to-military channel was the appropriate forum to work out the details of Russia's participation in KFOR," the Kosovo peacekeeping force.</P>

<P> Asked if Clinton asked Yeltsin to explain Friday night's unexpected dash to Pristina, Leavy said: "Clearly there is political confusion in Moscow." He declined to elaborate.</P>

<P> One administration official said Yeltsin suggested he wasn't directly responsible for the foray. The official said Yeltsin told Clinton that "it was up to the [Russian] generals to decide the timing" of their entry into Kosovo. </P>

<P> In Skopje, Macedonia, NATO's supreme commander, U.S. Army Gen. Wesley K. Clark, called the Russian move "bizarre" but said it was not hindering the alliance, the Reuters news agency reported. "This is a political problem at this point . . . and I think it needs to have time to be addressed and resolved in political chambers," he said.</P>

<P> Yeltsin and Clinton agreed to meet next Sunday in Cologne, Germany, during the meeting of the Group of Seven industrial democracies plus Russia.</P>

<P> <I>Staff writer Charles Babington in Washington contributed to this report.</P></I>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614minimum.htm	RETURN TO TOP
---	---

</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>New York Times

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>Minimum Use Of Force, And Maximum Confusion</P>

<P>By Steven Lee Myers</P>

<P> UROSEVAC, Yugoslavia -- It was only a matter of minutes after Sgt. 1st Class Mladen Fulir and the rest of his platoon from the 82nd Airborne Division clambered from Black Hawk helicopters when the confusion and complexity of NATO's initial days of occupation in Kosovo were cleared. </P>

<P> Setting up a checkpoint on the road east of here, the Americans first encountered a convoy of Yugoslavian military trucks, escorted by a Russian armored vehicle. </P>

<P> Fulir let it pass, but he stopped a bus full of armed Serb soldiers that came later, ordering them to hand over their weapons or turn around. </P>

<P> "I gave them the choice," said Fulir, a Croatian-born paratrooper still fluent in Serbo-Croatian. And so they left, as did another truck with three Serb soldiers that arrived at the rural crossroads soon after. </P>

<P> "I won't give you my gun," one of the Serbs said teasingly as he climbed back into the driver's seat, "because you won't give it back." </P>

<P> On the second day of NATO's operation in Kosovo, U.S. ground troops began to enter the province in force on Sunday, but their progress was far from swift and their control over what will ultimately become the American sector in southeast Kosovo was anything but ironclad. </P>

<P> By day's end, there were supposed to be nearly 2,000 soldiers and marines in Kosovo, but the heavy, rumbling convoys left their bases in Macedonia late and bogged down on the road to Kosovo. </P>

<P> Several hundred marines from the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit made it only as far as the Stankovec 2 refugee camp north of Macedonia's capital, Skopje, before receiving orders to stay at a British base there for the night. </P>

<P> Commanders attributed the delays to traffic and the logistical challenge of moving troops from several NATO allies along the narrow road that winds its way through the mountainous border with Kosovo, though German and Dutch forces continued to cross on Sunday night. </P>

<P> Plenty of Yugoslav troops, still in Kosovo, intermingled with the peacekeepers in convoys large and small, with soldiers waving Serbian flags along with AK-47s. </P>

<P> "They almost seem happy," said Sgt. 1st Class John D. Tucker, a platoon leader of a pair of Bradley armored combat vehicles making its way to the checkpoint, which for now remains the core of the American-controlled sector. </P>

<P> U.S. and NATO officials here say the Yugoslav forces have, so far, cooperated with the operation and kept their pledges to withdraw. By Sunday evening the U.S. troops in Kosovo had encountered no significant resistance. </P>

<P> Each American going into Kosovo carries a blue card spelling out the "rules of engagement" for whenever troops encounter soldiers or civilians. The rules say they should use minimum force, only when NATO forces are directly threatened. </P>

<P> But in a province racked by warfare and ethnic hostilities and full of weapons, NATO commanders are afraid encounters like those at the checkpoint could quickly turn violent. </P>

<P> "It's important we get in there and look formidable and professional for the community," Lt. Col. Bruce Gandy, the commander of ground forces for the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit, told officers preparing to send a force of 2,000 marines into Kosovo early Sunday. "If we do that, I think it has a capacity to dissuade any hostile action." </P>

<P> The Americans will ultimately control a sector from Urosevac through Novo Brdo, taking over from French forces who arrived on the first day. In the beginning the sector will be divided between Army and marines. </P>

<P> The U.S. forces began pouring across the border in Kosovo at midday Sunday, led by the 82nd Airborne and tanks and other armored vehicles from the 1st Armored Division. As they drove north, they passed towns ravaged by President Slobodan Milosevic's campaign against Kosovo's Albanian majority, including Kacanik, Gabcica and Urosevac. </P>

<P> Dozens of minefields laid by the Serbs were marked off with yellow tape and warning signs. Along the road, there were also men wearing uniforms of the

Kosovo Liberation Army, as well as clusters of refugees walking home, but otherwise the towns were deserted. </P>

<P> The scene surprised Lt. Charles Hitchcock, commander of an M1-A1 Abrams tank. "I didn't think everybody had left," he said.</P>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614calm.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Washington Post

June 14, 1999

Pg. 15</P>

<P>Calm And Tension Coexist In Kosovo </P>

<I><P>Opposing Forces Live in Close Proximity</P>

</I><P>By R. Jeffrey Smith, Washington Post Foreign Service </P>

<P> PRISTINA, Yugoslavia, June 13 On one side of a major traffic circle in this provincial capital this evening stood a Yugoslav armored personnel carrier surrounded by laughing and joking Serbian civilians. On the opposite side, more than a dozen British light tanks and trucks were surrounded by curious ethnic Albanian youths.</P>

<P> No one appeared uneasy, and for a few minutes it seemed impossible that Yugoslavia and Britain could have been on opposite sides of the 2 1/2-month war that ended last week. As darkness fell, however, shots rang out from some of the tall buildings in the city center, and the 1,700 British soldiers in Pristina hunkered down for an uneasy night.</P>

<P> On Day 2 of the deployment of NATO forces inside war-torn Kosovo, the separatist province was filled with a surreal mix of tension and peace as government security forces prepared to withdraw and NATO peacekeepers arrived in increasing numbers. Yugoslav troops casually carried their guns past NATO tanks; NATO police directed traffic a few miles from Yugoslav army checkpoints; Serbian

civilians gestured angrily at arriving NATO troops; NATO tanks trained their cannons on Yugoslav gun emplacements.</P>

<P> In the annals of war, the presence of two bitter and heavily armed foes on the same territory at the same time is almost unknown. But here in Kosovo, it seems to be working reasonably well. Violence has flared in a few spots: German NATO troops came under fire in the tense western city of Prizren and killed one Serb. British paratroops here shot a Serbian police reservist to death. But in large measure, victor and vanquished have not run afoul of each other -- although the mood seesaws between cooperation and confrontation.</P>

<P> On Saturday afternoon, for example, the first few hundred NATO troops had made it to the center of Pristina. But they were withdrawn after dusk when top NATO commanders decided, as one soldier put it, "It was just too soon to be there . . . that we needed more time to let things settle." Scattered gunfire erupted throughout the night.</P>

<P> This afternoon, several British Challenger tanks at a base established in Pristina's bus station by the King's Royal Hussars Battle Group had trained their 120mm cannons on a Yugoslav light tank stationed on a ridge to the west of the city. The tank, in turn, had trained its cannon on them. "We are just itching to let them have it," said one British officer with the group.</P>

<P> Capt. John E. Carey-Hughes, a commander of the unit, said he was struck by how many vastly different encounters his men have had with people in Kosovo. "On the one hand, you've got children handing me flowers; on the other, you've got [Yugoslav army troops] coming to the bus station, waiting for a chance to go north with their guns in their hands. It's surreal."</P>

<P> When 1,700 NATO troops arrived at the southern edge of Pristina today, they had to compete for space on a major highway with dozens of red tractors driven by Serbs who said they were fleeing the Kosovo cities of Suva Reka and Prizren for fear of reprisals from ethnic Albanians. "There is no police and army around anymore. There are terrorists around," said one Serb named Marko, who declined to give his last name.</P>

<P> Another fleeing Serb, Stanislav Miskovic, said he had concluded that NATO troops would not be dispersed rapidly enough to protect his family in the village of Ljubisht. "Before NATO arrives, our heads will go," he said.</P>

<P> According to NATO's estimate, roughly 10,000 Yugoslav troops have left Kosovo, a province of Serbia, the dominant republic of Yugoslavia. The remaining 30,000 are supposed to withdraw in phases by next Sunday, although many NATO officials say the pullout is going more slowly than it should and express skepticism that the deadlines will be met.</P>

<P> At least a fifth of the planned NATO force of about 50,000 peacekeepers had entered Kosovo by midday today, and their presence became obvious not only in the capital but in scores of towns in the southern region of the province.</P>

<P> In Kosovo's Drenica region, west of Pristina, most Serbian Interior Ministry police have already departed, while Yugoslav army troops are just beginning to pack up. Several who declined to give their names said they were happy to

go after more than a month of military duty in Kosovo during NATO airstrikes. "The politicians [in Belgrade] did this," said one soldier. "It happened in Croatia and Bosnia, and even back then it was the politicians' fault."

Many Yugoslav troops in Drenica waved amicably at passing vehicles from lawn chairs situated beneath overhanging trees or in front of burned-out buildings. But heavily armed members of the White Eagles militia unit associated with radical Serbian nationalist Vojislav Seselj instructed several reporters to go to the nearest police station and warned that they could be shot at any time by "terrorists."

A bedroll and a mattress sat in the middle of the road north of Glogovac, evidently left during a hasty departure. A half-dozen nearby sniper nests were vacant. Plumes of smoke rose from several homes in the area, and a red sedan was ablaze outside a building south of the city that was occupied by a handful of Interior Ministry police. As its windshield melted from the heat, they tidied up a garage that had recently been a sandbagged bunker.

"Nothing is very defined" about the withdrawal, said a soldier named Miroslav, who was turning cars away from the entrance to the Pristina airport on instructions -- he said -- of the Russian airborne troops who deployed there today. "We have 11 days to get out," he reasoned. "When we get our orders, we'll withdraw, and I'll go to Serbia" proper.

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614ethnic.htm	RETURN TO TOP
--	--

</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Washington Post

June 14, 1999

Pg. 15</P>

<P>Ethnic Albanian Spirits, Banners Soaring </P>

<I><P>As Serbian Power Ebbs, Kosovo Residents Hoist Trappings of Nationalist Pride</P>

</I><P>By Daniel Williams, Washington Post Foreign Service </P>

<P> PRISTINA, Yugoslavia, June 13 In Vranovac, a hilly Pristina neighborhood that has shivered in fear for almost three months, ethnic Albanian residents did the unthinkable today.</P>

<P> They unfurled a red Albanian flag, symbol of the nation that borders Kosovo to the west -- and of the separatist aspirations of Kosovo's ethnic Albanian majority. They taunted Yugoslav soldiers and police in the street. And they screamed "never come back!" at hundreds of Serbian civilians fleeing Kosovo in fear.</P>

<P> The outpouring was one of several signals of the dramatic change in Kosovo -- a province of Serbia, Yugoslavia's dominant republic -- as NATO troops began to take up positions as peacekeepers and Yugoslav and Serbian forces started to withdraw. As the tide of Serbian dominance in Kosovo recedes at a breathtaking pace, Albanian nationalist sentiments and hopes are quickly surfacing, and euphoria at NATO's arrival is giving rise to feelings that the Albanians will soon be in charge.</P>

<P> If the demonstration in Vranovac was an accurate gauge, the rebel Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) stands to cash in on NATO's presence. People expect the separatist rebel force, which has been largely scattered while fighting Yugoslav troops and Serbian police during NATO's 11-week air war, to reemerge.</P>

<P> The 1,500 revelers here linked NATO and the KLA in their chants. They sang a KLA theme song that proclaims, "Kosovo is ours. Dead or alive, we will support it." All the while, they placed roses and other flowers on the chassis of a British tank parked at the entrance to Vranovac.</P>

<P> No more than four days ago, any of these gestures would have been impossible. The Belgrade government stripped Kosovo's Albanians of their autonomy a decade ago, and the Serbian minority has dominated life in this province ever since. After the struggle between the two ethnic groups came to a head with the NATO air campaign and the Serbs' forced expulsion and killing of ethnic Albanians, the only nationalist chanting here was done by Serbs. Except for brief trips to the market, ethnic Albanians generally stayed off the streets. Talking to police, even to clear up the uncertainties about whether to stay or flee to exile, was taboo. Mention of the KLA was dangerous.</P>

<P> Even as recently as the pre-dawn hours Saturday, Pristina's Serbs swarmed to greet Russian troops as Slavic saviors. There was not an Albanian in sight, and the flag being unfurled was Serbia's.</P>

<P> Now, the tide is turning -- and Albanians sense it. "For the first time, we can get out of our homes freely," said Diana Dacani, a homemaker from Pristina's Dragodan neighborhood who had come to Vranovac to witness the deployment of British peacekeepers.</P>

<P> "We don't have to keep our feelings to ourselves. We never want to do that again," she said. "It's true that some of these feelings will not be very nice. From my balcony, I still see houses being set on fire all over the valley. So how are people to feel?"</P>

<P> On the street, an amazing scene unfolded. A tractor carrying four soldiers armed with AK-47 assault rifles rolled down the hill. The crowd surged forward. Everyone made the two-fingered victory sign, which also expresses Albanian nationalism here. Obscene expressions streamed from the mouths of little boys. Women hooted.</P>

<P> Then trucks and sedans bearing Serbian refugees from the western Kosovo city of Prizren drove up. The crowd jeered and gestured at them to move on. A forest of insulting, one-fingered gestures sprouted on both sides of the road.</P>

<P> "A lot of the Serbs did bad things. Certainly, the police and paramilitary people cannot come back," said Amer Mustafa, who once worked here for human rights observers from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. "I feel bad for these refugees, but we did not drive them out. They are leaving on their own."</P>

<P> Serbs are rapidly growing more and more uncomfortable. Soldiers discuss among themselves perceived dangers from the KLA. At the Grand Hotel, a shabby structure teeming with foreign journalists, ethnic Albanian translators who arrived with reporters from Macedonia spread rumors of threats to Serbian translators working with journalists. Serbs whose cars bore license plates from Serbian towns stripped them off. And caravans of frightened Serbian refugees headed north in a constant stream.</P>

<P> Mustafa said that the KLA had not returned to Pristina, where it had carried out a campaign of bombing and attacks on police in the months leading up to NATO's airstrikes. "That's a decision that will be made on a high level. The KLA will not create difficulties for different nationalities. They will only come to protect the people," he said.</P>

<P> But KLA guerrillas already may be in Pristina. Early this morning, gunmen shot and killed a policeman, two soldiers and a civilian in a car near Vranovac, according to Yugoslav officials. There was a telling detail in the announcement that pointed to the shifting balance of power here: The usual roundup of ethnic Albanian suspects did not take place.</P>


```
<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/Jun1999/e1
9990614phone.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

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>Clinton-Yeltsin Phone Call Fails To Solve The Puzzle</P>

<P>By Philip Shenon</P>

<P> WASHINGTON -- President Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin failed Sunday to end the standoff between NATO troops and a small group of Russian troops in Kosovo but they agreed that NATO and Russian military commanders should meet quickly to try to resolve the issue, White House officials said Sunday . </P>

<P> After an hourlong telephone conversation, the two leaders decided that commanders should find a solution "military to military and general to general," said Mike Hammer, a spokesman for the National Security Council. He described the tone of the conversation as "constructive" and said Clinton and Yeltsin were scheduled to speak again on Monday. </P>

<P> But while the American and Russian political leaders are apparently expecting their military commanders to hammer out a deal, NATO's chief military commander, Gen. Wesley Clark, said Sunday that the negotiations are in fact "a political problem first and foremost" and that "'this is not the kind of issue that military commanders on the ground or their troops are going to be able to resolve.'" </P>

<P> "I'm just telling you at this point it is really sort of a nonmilitary issue," he said of the early arrival of about 200 Russian troops in Kosovo last week, speaking on the CBS News program "Face the Nation." </P>

<P> "The solution is not here. The solution is wherever this problem originated -- Moscow perhaps. But it is not here," Clark said. </P>

<P> Despite what appeared to be an obvious contradiction between Sunday's statements from the White House and those from Clark, Hammer, the National Security Council spokesman, said that in fact there was no difference in their views . </P>

<P> While military commanders might work out the details of how to end the standoff between NATO and the Russians, he said, "ultimately the practical arrangements would have to be blessed at the political level in Moscow and NATO." </P>

<P> Senior Clinton administration officials and uniformed military leaders continued to play down the potential threat posed by Russia's decision to send a small but determined group of soldiers into Kosovo without warning before NATO troops arrived in the Serbian province. </P>

<P> "I don't think that we should get overexcited about what is going on," Secretary of State Madeleine Albright said on NBC's "Meet the Press." "They want to be part of the KFOR force," she said, referring to the NATO-led peacekeeping

ng operation in Kosovo. "We want them to be part of it. I think they got a little bit ahead of themselves." </P>

<P> She noted that 10,000 to 15,000 troops under NATO commanders are heading into Kosovo. "The Russian component is about 200, so I think we don't want to overestimate all of this," she said. "It is being handled in the proper channels." </P>

<P> Albright said the movement of the Russian troops into Kosovo, a violation of assurances made repeatedly to NATO and to the United States, reflected "some political confusion" in Moscow. </P>

<P> She said it was her "conviction" that Yeltsin "is in control, but I think that what happened here was that he said he wanted Russian forces to be a part of the peacekeeping operation. This was his plan, and I think that the military kind of got a step ahead." </P>

<P> Administration officials said that a resolution of the standoff would probably involve placing about 2,000 Russian troops in a zone of operations with in one of the five NATO sectors in Kosovo: American, British, French, German and Italian. </P>

<P> Under one proposal, the Russians would not answer directly to NATO but instead to military commanders of a non-NATO country that is friendly to the alliance, such as Finland, who would in turn answer to NATO. </P>

<P> The plan would allow the Russians to turn down NATO orders to carry out missions but would require the Russians not to intervene when NATO forces carry out the same orders in the Russian zone. </P>

<P> Albright said that it would be impossible to give the Russians their own sector, as Moscow has demanded, "because one of the things we want to avoid and will avoid is a partition of Kosovo, and that would contribute to it." </P>

<P> NATO officials fear that if the Russians fully control a region of Kosovo, it could become a de facto Serb state within Kosovo, given the close cultural and political ties between Russians and the Serbs. </P>

<P> "I think culturally, historically, they still side with the Serbs," Defense Secretary William Cohen said of the Russians on CNN's "Late Edition." </P>

<P> "And we have to be very careful. We have to make sure that this agreement stands. And it cannot stand if there is going to be a posture struck by the Russians that they are there to defend the Serb population against the Kosovars." </P>

<P> "Their participation, though welcomed, has to be under the aegis of the authority of the NATO command structure," he added. "There can be no separate command structure. So we are working through those details." </P>

<P> Cohen said that the NATO deployment was going "according to plan -- actually slightly ahead of plan." The Russian troops at the Pristina airport were

"no impediment," he said. Clark said there had been "no plans at this point to make any substantial use of that facility anyway." </P>

<P> While several hundred American troops have already begun moving into Kosovo, Gen. Henry H. Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Sunday that the deployment of the full American contingent of nearly 7,000 troops would probably not be completed until midsummer. </P>

<P> Also appearing on CNN, he said troops of the 1st Infantry Division, who are now stationed in Germany, would begin to arrive "within about 30 days and then complete that probably within about the 45- to 60-day time frame." </P>

<P> Neither he nor Cohen would provide any timetable for the departure of American troops from Kosovo, a deployment that many diplomats and military officials feel could last for years, given the ethnic hatreds that have shattered Kosovo. </P>

<P> "I don't think anyone can predict how long," Cohen said. "It's going to be some time. We shouldn't have any short time frame. It's going to take time. It's going to take money. But we went into this conflict with the purpose of achieving a just result, and we are going to have to stay the course." </P>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614cohen.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>
</HEAD>

<P>New York Times

June 13, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>Cohen Says Yeltsin Authorized Deployment</P>

<P>By John M. Broder</P>

<P> WASHINGTON -- Defense Secretary William S. Cohen said Saturday that President Boris N. Yeltsin had authorized the early entry of Russian troops into Kosovo, a deployment that surprised American officials and possibly senior member

s of his own Government. </P>

<P> At a Pentagon briefing Saturday, Cohen declined to characterize the presence of Russian troops in Pristina, Kosovo's capital, as a mistake, a term widely used in the last 24 hours by various Administration, NATO and Moscow officials as they played down a Russian move that stole the spotlight from NATO's entry into Kosovo. </P>

<P> Cohen also rejected the possibility that the Russian deployment was a case of crossed signals between Moscow and military commanders in the Balkans, and he insisted that the Russian troops would have to come under NATO command. </P>

<P> "It's unclear whether it's a mistake or not," Cohen said of the continuing presence of Russian forces at the airport in Pristina. "It certainly was a precipitous action leading to some confusion. It was surprising to the Foreign Minister, who had indicated privately to Secretary Albright and others that there would be no action taken going into Pristina last evening." He was referring to the Russian Foreign Minister, Igor S. Ivanov, and Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright. </P>

<P> Asked whether it was his understanding that Yeltsin had sent a signal to the Russian officers that they could enter Kosovo, he replied, "All I can judge by is his public statements that he authorized the military to move when it was in their judgment the right time to move." </P>

<P> Cohen said Yeltsin had apparently given orders to his commanders in Bosnia to prepare to move into Kosovo to take part in the unfolding international peacekeeping operation there, even though their specific role had not yet been agreed upon in talks between American and Russian officials. </P>

<P> Yeltsin left it to his generals to decide when and where to deploy their troops, Cohen said. They did so late Friday evening, to the surprise and consternation of NATO officials who were planning to move their own troops into Kosovo. </P>

<P> "I don't know what the motivation was," Cohen said. "It may have been simply over-anxiousness on the part of military commanders. It may have been some confusion in terms of what the direction was." </P>

<P> To try to sort out the muddle, Vice President Al Gore spoke by telephone for an hour Saturday morning with Sergei V. Stepashin, the Russian Prime Minister, according to an aide to Gore. The aide said both sides had agreed not to disclose details of the conversation. </P>

<P> President Clinton is scheduled to speak to Yeltsin on Sunday, White House officials said. In addition to a commencement speech he was giving at the University of Chicago today, the President alluded to the need for cooperation, saying, "We look forward to working with Russia and others who may not have agreed with our military campaign but do agree with the proposition that all the people of that tiny land -- Serb and Albanian alike -- should be able to live in peace and freedom." </P>

<P> Still, the presence of the Russian troops continued to bedevil the star

t of the mission. </P>

<P> American and Russian diplomats and generals were meeting today in Moscow and in Macedonia to try to clarify Russia's role in the peacekeeping force. Moscow has so far balked at putting its troops under direct NATO command, but allied officials insist there will be no exclusive Russian sector and no independent Russian military command. </P>

<P> "I think they will work out an acceptable arrangement whereby we can have our strict requirements met," Cohen said, "namely that we have a unified command structure, that there is not a separate sector as such that is only Russian, as has been requested, that there must be NATO forces throughout the region and NATO in every sector. And they will be under a unified command." </P>

<P> The province has been divided into five zones, with the United States, France, Britain, Germany and Italy each controlling one sector. </P>

<P> A senior Administration official said Moscow appeared to be sending simultaneous and ambiguous signals to NATO, to the restive Russian Parliament and to the Serbian people. </P>

<P> He said the uncertainty about Moscow's motives has cast at least a temporary pall over the entry of American and European troops into the shattered Yugoslav province. </P>

<P> "I don't think our military people are all that worked up about it," the official said. "They don't like the idea they were lied to by the Russians. But on the other hand, there's a lot going on in the Russian Government, so who the hell knows what they're up to." </P>

<P> Meanwhile, Administration officials said that security surrounding the Russian force's deployment was good enough on Friday to prevent American intelligence agencies from intercepting any communications ordering the troops into Kosovo. </P>

<P> American officials say they are not sure whether the order moving the troops was issued by Russian senior commanders at the last minute because they have no intercepts to study. It is possible, they said, that the Russian order was issued earlier to avoid interception by the United States. </P>

<P> Administration officials say they do not believe that all the Russian troops that are planned for deployment to Kosovo will come from the contingent in Bosnia, but officials interviewed Saturday morning could not say how many Russian troops are expected. </P>

<P> The confusion over the timing and location of the deployment of Russian troops in Kosovo arose from the unexpectedly abrupt end of the NATO air war and the vague terms under which the conflict ended. NATO and the Russians had not yet agreed on Moscow's role in the peacekeeping operation or on the complex issues of command and control of forces in Kosovo. </P>

<P> Moscow might have been trying to settle some of those questions pre-emptively by sending its troops to Pristina, an Administration official said. </P>

<P> "We don't know ultimately where the Russians will be," a senior official here said. "All the sectors will have participation by a number of countries."
</P>

<P> But this official emphasized that wherever the Russian forces are stationed, they will be under NATO command, even if the alliance has to devise some sort of fig leaf to disguise the fact that Russian troops are reporting to a NATO officer. </P>

<P> "There will be a unified command structure, I can assure you," the official said. </P>

<P> Another senior Administration aide said the sense in Washington Saturday was that the perplexing Russian move was at worst a temporary hurdle at the outset of a long military and relief operation. </P>

<P> Moscow never approved of the NATO bombing of Serbia, a historical ally of Russia, and might feel the need to assert its independence from the alliance for domestic political reasons and to signal its sympathy to the Serbian populace, this official said. </P>

<P> "It's not clear whether this is a stunt or something serious," the official said. "But we're trying not to get distracted by something that in the long run won't be important. We hope it's just a blip." </P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614key.htm
RETURN TO TOP

</HEAD>

<P>Los Angeles Times

June 14, 1999

Pg. 4</P>

<P>Key Opposition Leader Warns Against Isolating Serbia</P>

<P>By David Holley, Times Staff Writer</P>

<P> PODGORICA, Yugoslavia--Total isolation of Serbia for as long as Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic remains in power would be a major mistake, Zoran Djindjic, the key figure in Serbia's democratic opposition, said Sunday.</P>

<P> "I know it is said that until Milosevic is gone, there will be no help for Yugoslavia," Djindjic said in an interview here in Montenegro, Serbia's junior partner in the Yugoslav federation and his base of operations in recent weeks.</P>

<P> "But I believe the international community must make a distinction between Milosevic's government and the cities and people of Yugoslavia," Djindjic said. "If they try to say, 'OK, we will isolate the country and make a fire under the country, and in a few months we'll have a political explosion in this country because of the isolation'--I don't believe it's true."</P>

<P> The effect of such a harsh postwar strategy by NATO would be "the criminalization of society [while] Milosevic and his structure will stay," Djindjic said.</P>

<P> In response to a looming "humanitarian disaster" threatened by the destruction of urban infrastructure during NATO's bombing campaign, Djindjic's Democratic Party--the largest party in Serbia fully committed to democracy--will seek direct international assistance for Serbian cities, he said. At the same time, it plans to launch a massive petition campaign calling on Milosevic to resign so that international aid will flow more freely.</P>

<P> Some of the most heavily damaged cities are in opposition hands, Djindjic noted.</P>

<P> "We'll try first with Nis, Cacak and Novi Sad, and see how we can manage this," he said. "We must see that the support is free from corruption."</P>

<P> Reconstruction of facilities such as the power plants needed to provide heat to homes and apartments during the coming winter is of particular importance, he said. His party will also seek help in rebuilding bridges in Novi Sad and restoring electric power in Nis.</P>

<P> Djindjic expressed no optimism that Milosevic would resign as a result of a petition campaign, but he indicated that it would be the first step in a political process.</P>

<P> "We will make a petition directed to Milosevic saying, 'Your position as head of our country is a hindrance to getting financial support . . . and if you remain in power, it will be a disaster for our country,'" he said.</P>

<P> "We will see how the people on the street react and how Milosevic reacts," Djindjic said. "We will start with the 20 largest cities, which have 60% of the population. The second step must be demanding early elections . . . maybe with strikes, with rallies."</P>

<P> Djindjic expressed hope of collecting "a million signatures with ID numbers--not only anonymous signatures, but with addresses and telephone numbers."</P>

<P> He added, however, that under repressive laws established after the launch of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization bombing, organizing such activities "is very high-risk--they can bring people to jail for even two years."</P>

<P> Djindjic is scheduled to travel to Vienna on Wednesday to begin a multi-nation European tour aimed in part at promoting his party's proposal for direct Western aid to Serbian cities.</P>

<P> The trip will take him on to Hungary, Germany, Liechtenstein and France, and probably also Romania, Bulgaria and Britain.</P>

<P> "It will be very bad for us if our neighbors agree to total isolation of Serbia," he said. "Of course, we must isolate Milosevic--that is without question--but we must help the people. If we isolate all of them, it will be like during the war: There will be solidarity, they are all under attack."</P>

<P> Relying on isolation and sanctions does not bring down dictators, he stressed, "not in Iraq, not in Cuba, not in Libya, not in Serbia."</P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614kla.htm	RETURN TO TOP
--	--

</HEAD>

<P>Wall Street Journal

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>KLA Chief Can't Promise Safety For Russian Troops </P>

<P>By John Reed, Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal</P>

<P> VIENNA -- The head of Kosovo's government in exile said the Kosovo Liberation Army can't guarantee the safety of Russian troops in the province.</P>

<P> The troops' unexpectedly swift entry into Kosovo this weekend is "a provocation for the Kosovar Albanians and an act against the territorial integrity of Kosovo," said Hashim Thaqi, the KLA's leader and head of Kosovo's self-proclaimed provisional government. "Therefore we can give no guarantee for the Russian

troops."

Mr. Thaqi said the KLA will work with the international community to help defuse the situation. But another KLA official added that the guerrilla army's leadership can't control the actions of all of its fighters in the field.

"We can't guarantee that some of our fighters in certain regions won't attack them," said Sabri Kicmari, the KLA's diplomatic representative in Vienna, where Mr. Thaqi held talks this weekend with Austrian, U.S., and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe officials.

Volatile Situation

The remarks add a further note of uncertainty to an already volatile situation on the ground in Kosovo. Even before at least 200 Russian troops entered the province early Saturday, Western military and political officials were already worried that the KLA, which claims it has 20,000 fighters under arms, might take advantage of Yugoslav forces' withdrawal to attack Serb soldiers, police and civilians.

Mr. Thaqi said the KLA had no interest in acts of revenge, and that its leadership had ordered fighters not to attack Serb troops during their withdrawal from Kosovo. "But," he added, "if they provoke us, we will fight back."

North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other Western officials have proposed that the KLA be disarmed and transformed into a police or civil defense force following last week's agreement to end the bombing campaign. In one provision of the failed attempt at a Serb-Albanian peace accord in March in Rambouillet, France called for KLA fighters to turn in all guns of larger gauge than the Kalashnikov guns that most of the rebels use.

Mr. Thaqi confirmed that the KLA is discussing with NATO plans to turn itself from an "army of liberation into a defense force." He wouldn't say, however, when this might happen.

Other Options

Many analysts believe that with independence -- the KLA's main goal in taking up arms against Yugoslav forces last year -- still out of reach, the KLA will postpone disarming, or secretly stockpile weapons in Kosovo or neighboring Albania. "The peacekeeping forces are there to enforce union with Serbia, and the KLA is still for independence," said William Hopkinson, head of international security programs at the Royal Institute for International Affairs in London.

Tensions between the Russian troops and other members of the NATO force in Kosovo, known as KFOR, further complicate the picture. KLA leaders and some Western military analysts worry that the Russians, to whom Serbs in Pristina gave a heroes' welcome, will side with Serb civilians in fighting with ethnic Albanians or, at worst, partition off a mini-Serb protectorate within the province.

Mr. Thaqi described the Russian troops' entry as an "attack on the political process that has begun in Kosovo," and called for their immediate withdrawal

. He added that the KLA had evidence that some members of the force that arrived in Kosovo on Saturday were involved in Serb-led attacks against ethnic Albanian civilians this spring.

Some Kosovar refugees have reported that Russian-speaking mercenaries took part in lootings, expulsions and other crimes against Albanian civilians after the launch of NATO's bombing campaign in late March. These reports haven't been independently confirmed, nor has any connection with the Russian troops now in Kosovo.

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614signs.htm	RETURN TO TOP
--	--

</HEAD>

<P>New York Times

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>In Kosovo, Signs Of Massacres And A Cover-Up</P>

<P>By David Rohde</P>

HALLAC, Yugoslavia -- After weeks of unconfirmed reports from terrified refugees, the first direct evidence that Serb forces carried out mass killings in Kosovo -- and have tried to cover them up -- emerged Sunday at this village, where freshly turned dirt lay just feet from a bullet-pocked wall.

A month ago, Albanian refugees who fled the village reported that Serb paramilitaries had killed 46 people during a two-day rampage in mid-April here and in a nearby hamlet, called Ribar.

The signs of recent digging here, along with 26 new graves in the local cemetery at Ribar, may mean that a mass grave was excavated and the bodies reburied. Two dozen burned houses in the area also stand as evidence of some form of attack.

Benjamin Ward, an investigator with Human Rights Watch who has been collecting witness accounts of the attacks in the area, said the graves support accounts he has heard of the rampage.

<P> "It represents one of the first direct confirmations of witness statements describing the killings of civilians," he said. "Now we have the first evidence confirming that it has happened." </P>

<P> Residents of Hallac said that in recent weeks local police exhumed a mass grave holding 20 men, carried out autopsies on the victims and then ordered local villagers to rebury the bodies in individual graves in the local cemetery. </P>

<P> In nearby Ribar, the victims were exhumed from individual graves, examined and then reburied. </P>

<P> Reburying bodies in individual graves and producing autopsies giving an explanation for the killings could make it more difficult to prove in court that people were executed instead of killed in fighting. </P>

<P> Villagers also said that in the days prior to the arrival of NATO forces in Kosovo, Yugoslav officials transferred as many as 1,500 Albanian prisoners from the prison in the nearby town of Lipljan to a Serb jail outside Kosovo. Ejup Pajazi, a 56-year-old taxi driver released from the jail Saturday, said he was told the prisoners were taken to a jail in the city of Nis in southern Serbia. </P>

<P> Pajazi's allegation could not be confirmed, but no large group of prisoners from Lipljan has entered Macedonia in recent days. </P>

<P> Former prisoners released into Macedonia last week said they were rounded up after NATO airstrikes began, accused of having ties to the Kosovo Liberation Army and charged with "terrorist" activities. Severe beatings to force confessions were a daily occurrence, the former prisoners said. </P>

<P> In Hallac and Ribar, the evidence of killing was strikingly different. In Hallac, a 10-by-30-foot swathe of freshly turned earth in an empty lot near the village center was by far the most dramatic evidence. Two men's shoes and what appeared to be a torn shirt lay on the surface of the dark soil. </P>

<P> Villagers, who gave accounts mirroring those given by refugees last month, said the Hallac killings occurred on April 19th. A dozen Serb paramilitaries shot dead 11 men in the vacant lot, they said, including a 23-year-old father of two who was shot in the face after he repeatedly asked to be released. </P>

<P> Nine other men were killed in their homes, the villagers said. Hafize Gashi, 19, gave a painstaking tour of the killing ground around her home. Her father, she said, was killed in the garden, her uncle beside the well, her other uncle in front of his adjacent home, and her 26-year-old cousin and a 70-year-old uncle inside her home. The paramilitaries then set the bodies on fire, she said. </P>

<P> Standing in the charred remains of the family's living room, she pointed out what appeared to be a charred human knee joint lying on the floor. "We tried to gather all of the bones for burial," she said. </P>

<P> The paramilitaries forced local gypsies to bury all 20 corpses, villagers said. Police from Lipljan then arrived on May 2 and ordered the graves exhumed. Blaming the killings on paramilitaries they could not control, the police said the victims should be buried properly. But they then barred the villagers from burying all twenty victims together in the graveyard, the villagers said. On Sunday, twenty freshly made graves could be seen in the community cemetery. </P>

<P> Just a mile up the road in the village of Ribar, 26 freshly made graves could be seen in the community cemetery. The victims there included men, women, children and the elderly, according to the grave markers. The village's oldest and youngest victims died together, residents said, when paramilitaries shot a 7-year-old girl and her 73-year-old grandfather as they ran across a field to escape. </P>

<P> Villagers' accounts of the attack, which they said occurred on April 18th, a day before the Hallac attack, mirrored those given by refugees who fled into Macedonia last month. Shemsije Vishesella, a 38-year-old widow still wearing a bandage from where a bullet shattered her jaw, led two reporters on a tour of the gutted house where her two sons and husband were killed. </P>

<P> Standing in the living room, seemingly in a daze, she described how the family had been going through its morning routine when shots rang out outside, signaling the arrival of the paramilitaries. "My husband said, 'Don't be afraid,' " she said. "He said, 'They are coming but don't be afraid.' " </P>

<P> The paramilitaries kicked the door in and hustled her husband and 17- and 14-year-old sons outside. She was led outside and found each of them lying face down on the ground. As she demonstrated where each one lay that morning, she stroked the grass as if she were stroking their hair. </P>

<P> Ordered by the paramilitaries to leave, she hid behind a fence, peered into the yard and was spotted. When the bullet hit her jaw, she passed out. The paramilitaries then shot her husband and sons dead, she said, as they lay beneath apple and cherry trees in the family garden. </P>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614kremlin.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>New York Times

June 12, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>Kremlin Vs. Its Army</P>

<P>By Michael R. Gordon</P>

<P> MOSCOW, Saturday -- The arrival of Russian troops in Pristina before dawn Saturday raises disturbing questions about the Kremlin's control of the military. </P>

<P> After the troops moved into Yugoslavia on Friday, Foreign Minister Igor S. Ivanov assured the Clinton Administration that the force would not enter Kosovo until Russia had reached an understanding with NATO. </P>

<P> Just hours later, however, Ivanov was reading a statement at dawn on the Cable News Network that said that the Kosovo deployment was a colossal mistake and announcing that the troops would be immediately withdrawn. </P>

<P> Since the end of the cold war, Russian troops have been bedraggled, dispirited but obedient. They have done what the Kremlin has told them, despite their poor pay, declining status in Russian society and resentment of NATO expansion into central Europe. </P>

<P> But after the NATO air raids against Yugoslavia, senior Russian military officials increasingly seem to have had their own foreign policy. </P>

<P> Alarm was generated Saturday when a senior Defense Ministry official, Col. Gen. Leonid Ivashov, publicly warned that Moscow might unilaterally send troops to Kosovo if NATO did not drop its insistence that it command all the forces there. </P>

<P> General Ivashov raised eyebrows this month when he denounced as a sellout the settlement supported by the special Russian envoy in the Balkans crisis, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin. </P>

<P> With Moscow a battleground of intrigue, several possibilities could explain what occurred on Friday, none particularly reassuring. Top military officials may have simply ignored their civilian counterparts and urged on the troops in a mad rush to beat the NATO forces to Pristina. </P>

<P> Or the military system of command and control may be so frayed that Moscow found it impossible to stop the forces before they had entered Kosovo, after the initial deployment orders had been given. </P>

<P> The most pressing questions concerned the role of President Boris N. Yeltsin, the ultimate commander of the military: Would he back Ivanov and hold Russian military leaders to account or has his authority dissipated to the point where the military is free to challenge the civilian leaders? </P>

<P> Disturbingly, Yeltsin's top spokesman, Dmitri Yakushkin, was initially unaware that the troops had left Bosnia for Yugoslavia when he was asked about it earlier. The controls on Russian nuclear forces is generally considered to be strict. But the movement Saturday is bound to generate searching questions about the checks on the military in that area, too. </P>

<P> The small-scale crisis began without warning when 175 Russian soldiers left their posts in Bosnia and drove into Serbia. The troops had painted "KFOR" on their vehicles, the initials for the security force designated for Kosovo, indicating that they intended to take up positions there. </P>

<P> The movement prompted fears among NATO leaders that the Kremlin was preparing to seize its own sector in Kosovo. </P>

<P> Even after Ivanov had assured Washington -- wrongly, as it turned out -- that the troops would not enter Kosovo, American concern about a potential political and, perhaps even military, confrontation with the Russians was so great that Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, en route to Brussels by plane, was instructed to turn around in midflight and return to Moscow. </P>

<P> The column from Bosnia was not NATO's sole worry. An additional Russian 1,000 paratroopers were on alert, waiting to be flown to Yugoslavia, the Defense Ministry said. </P>

<P> An American official said Washington had anticipated additional troops would be sent to Yugoslavia, because Hungary had granted a Russian request for overflight rights for its troop-transport planes. The official added that the United States had received conflicting reports that a Russian IL-76 transport might have landed in Belgrade. </P>

<P> It was the abruptness of the troop movements and the fact that they moved after a deadlock about the role of Russian forces in Kosovo that alarmed NATO. </P>

<P> The allies have insisted that all the troops in Kosovo have to be under a unified command led by a NATO general. Russia, however, has adamantly refused to put its troops under NATO control and has insisted that it be given a sector of its own to control. </P>

<P> Although NATO insists that the Russians have never been under any illusion about its demand, the issue was dealt with indirectly in the resolution that the United Nations Security Council adopted this week. An annex to the resolution refers to the need for "unified command and control," but does not say explicitly that NATO has to lead the force. </P>

<P> After generals from United States Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Russian Defense Ministry had failed to agree in talks here Saturday on a solution on the question of command, the chief Russian negotiator issued a blunt warning. </P>

<P> "If this agreement is not reached," the negotiator, General Ivashov, said, "Russia has the same right as NATO. We shall announce a sector that will be agreed with the Yugoslav side and which will meet our interests." </P>

<P> Coupled with reports of Russian troop movements that statement set off alarm bells at the NATO military headquarters in Belgium and at the Skopje, Macedonia, headquarters for the allied forces. </P>

<P> NATO military leaders worried that the Russians might simply drive into Kosovo, claim a sector in the northern and heavily Serb part of the province and, in the words of one ranking allied official, "create facts on the ground." </P>

<P> The alliance vehemently opposes establishing a Russian sector, fearing that Kosovo Albanians would be afraid to return there. That problem could create a de facto partition, with Kosovars in some areas and Serbs in others, an arrangement that NATO has said it would never allow. </P>

<P> Worried that NATO might have won its war with Yugoslavia only to lose control of the peace, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, who was visiting Macedonia, made an urgent telephone call to her counterpart, Ivanov on Friday. </P>

<P> Essentially repudiating General Ivashov, the Foreign minister, Ivanov, assured Ms. Albright that Russian troops would not enter Kosovo without an understanding with NATO. Russia, Ivanov added, was simply doing what NATO has been doing, assembling forces outside Kosovo in anticipation that they would soon be deployed. </P>

<P> "The Foreign Minister said he understands that there was to be a unified command," Ms. Albright said. "He also said this was a preliminary step, so that if and when they become part of the international security presence today they will be in a position to deploy." </P>

<P> Despite Ivanov's twin assurances -- first to prevent the deployment and, now, to reverse it -- Russia remains deeply unhappy over the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia and how the alliance is managing the peace. He said on Friday that Moscow would never agree to a command arrangement in which its troops were "subordinated" to NATO officers. </P>

<P> One fear, another Russian official said on Friday night, is that NATO forces would enter Kosovo and spread out through the province. By the time that a solution for the command problem might be found, the Russia forces would be superfluous. </P>

<P> "There are concerns that if NATO enters Kosovo first there might be no place left for other forces," the official said. "We will be begging for some place to go." </P>

<P> Saturday was not the first time that the Russia military appears to have chartered its own foreign policy on Kosovo. After Chernomyrdin had returned from his mission to Belgrade with President Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, General Ivashov criticized the accord as a sellout. </P>

<P> Yeltsin intervened to support a settlement. General Ivashov, however, not only kept his position, but he also led the Russian delegation in the talks Saturday. </P>

<P> Russian politics aside, Saturday's developments undercut efforts to rebuild trust between the two sides following NATO's 78-day bombing campaign, the most divisive event in Russia's relations with the West since the end of the Cold War. </P>

<P> A lifelong student of Russian politics, Talbott was one of the architects of the strategy to include Moscow in a Balkan settlement and restore American-Russian relations. But tonight Talbott's erudition was challenged by the bewildering intrigue and pandemonium of Russian politics.</P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614heads.htm	RETURN TO TOP
---	--

</HEAD>

<P>Washington Post

June 14, 1999

Pg. 13</P>

<P>Envoy Heads To China To Ease Strain </P>

<I><P>Pickering Will Explain Embassy Bombing as 'Tragic Accident'</P>

</I><P>By Charles Babington, Washington Post Staff Writer </P>

<P> A U.S. delegation will depart for Beijing today to explain how NATO bombers destroyed China's embassy in Belgrade, a step the Clinton administration hopes will begin to repair U.S.-Sino relations, which were badly strained by the bombing and by allegations of Chinese espionage in American nuclear labs.</P>

<P> Undersecretary of State Thomas Pickering will head the U.S. mission, which is largely a diplomatic formality. Within hours of the May 7 bombing, NATO officials said it was an accident caused by the use of outdated maps of Belgrade that showed the Chinese Embassy at a previous address. The B-2 bomber pilots thought they were hitting a Yugoslav military target, NATO officials said. </P>

<P> President Clinton has apologized several times for the bombing, which killed three Chinese journalists.</P>

<P> Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright said on NBC's "Meet the Press" that Pickering will say the bombing was a "tragic accident" and make clear that "we consider our relationship with China an important one, one that needs to get beyond this."</P>

<P> Pickering's trip may say more about Chinese than U.S. willingness to improve diplomatic relations. Pickering has been prepared for weeks to bring a formal report on the bombing to Beijing, but Chinese officials refused to invite him for their own political reasons, Clinton administration officials said.</P>

<P> The embassy bombing generated sympathy for the Beijing government in China and elsewhere, turning attention away from the espionage controversy and the 10th anniversary earlier this month of China's bloody crackdown on a democracy movement in Tiananmen Square. Chinese leaders wanted to keep the distraction alive by avoiding closure on the embassy tragedy until the anniversary passed, U.S. sources said.</P>

<P> "The Chinese had said, 'No, we're not ready, let's wait until after Tiananmen,' " an administration official said.</P>

<P> Asked how seriously U.S. security has been damaged by Chinese espionage in nuclear weapons labs, Albright said, "I think it's clearly a serious issue. " However, she said, "the kind of missiles and all the equipment that we have is so far superior to anything anybody else has that I personally . . . believe we have everything we need to be secure."</P>

<P> Controversy over the embassy bombing and espionage charges sidetracked China's drive to join the World Trade Organization. China's bid is backed by many western corporations that want to expand trade there, but China has not made the monetary and political reforms that the United States and other western nations are demanding.</P>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614capture.htm

</TD>

<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP

</TD>

</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>New York Times

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>Indian Troops Capture Crucial Peak From Guerrillas In Kashmir</P>

<P>By The Associated Press </P>

<P> DRAS, India -- Indian troops captured a key mountain peak in Kashmir from guerrillas Sunday, officers said, after an all-night battle that began as India and Pakistan ended unsuccessful talks to end the fighting. </P>

<P> Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan called his Indian counterpart Sunday in an effort to prevent South Asia from "descending into chaos and conflagration," the Pakistani Foreign Ministry said in a statement. </P>

<P> But there was no indication the telephone call helped resolve the escalating conflict in Kashmir, which is claimed by both of the neighboring nuclear powers. </P>

<P> Talks on Saturday in New Delhi between the two countries' Foreign Ministers left both sides trading accusations about who was to blame for the latest fighting. Foreign Minister Sartaj Aziz of Pakistan said afterward that he believed that there would be additional talks soon and that he did not believe the conflict would escalate. </P>

<P> India blames Pakistan for the monthlong strife, accusing Islamabad of sending hundreds of soldiers and mercenaries over the cease-fire line that divides the Himalayan territory. </P>

<P> Pakistan denies the accusation, saying guerrillas inside India's territory are indigenous "freedom fighters." </P>

<P> Sunday, Indian troops captured the summit of Tololing Peak, near a cease-fire line with Pakistan and overlooking Indian's northern highway, after artillery pounded the snowy mountaintop for nearly 10 hours. </P>

<P> That capture and what officers said was the anticipated seizure of a nearby peak would help secure a vulnerable stretch of Indian highway that has been under constant bombardment from artillery units inside of Pakistan. </P>

<P> "Our ground forces have physically occupied Tololing," said an Indian Army major at the front. </P>

<P> India asserts that Islamabad-backed guerrillas have crossed into Indian territory partly to scout Indian supply routes and help guide the Pakistani shelling. </P>

<P> Both sides have engaged in fierce artillery barrages across the cease-fire line. </P>

<P> The Pakistani police said Sunday that Indian troops had rained mortar shells on border villages in the Samani sector of Pakistani-controlled Kashmir over the weekend, killing three people and wounding one. </P>

<P> India's Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, went to the front Sunday for the first time since fighting began, visiting the Kargil area of Indian-controlled Kashmir. </P>

<P> The location of his hourlong visit was changed at the last minute when artillery shells fired from Pakistan hit a nearby village. </P>

<P> "We wanted friendship with Pakistan, but we got enmity," Vajpayee said addressing local residents at a helipad in the village of Baroo. "Our territory has been captured, our land shelled and our people rendered homeless." </P>

<P> "We won't let Pakistan impose its design on our country," the news agency Press Trust of India quoted him as saying. "We want peace, but at the same time keep ourselves prepared for war." </P>

<P> Vajpayee heard complaints from residents about a shortage of medicine and food. </P>

<P> He promised that nearly 50,000 people who fled their villages because of shelling would be provided free food, clothes and compensation for their losses. </P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614defy.htm
RETURN TO TOP

</HEAD>

<P>International Herald Tribune

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>Boats From North Again Defy Seoul As Talks Are Set </P>

<P>By Don Kirk, International Herald Tribune</P>

<P> SEOUL - North Korean patrol boats again challenged the South Korean Nav

y to drive them from a buffer zone in the Yellow Sea on Sunday even as North Korea agreed to hold talks Tuesday at the truce village of Panmunjom.</P>

<P> The United Nations Command welcomed the North's decision to negotiate an end to the weeklong confrontation, but South Korean officials feared the North would turn the meeting into a forum for hurling invective against the South.</P>

<P> "North Korea has said that South Korea violated their territorial waters," said Brigadier General Cha Yung Ku, spokesman for the South Korean Defense Ministry. "At the Tuesday meeting, they can say what they have already said."</P>

<P> North Korea showed its resolve not to back down by repeatedly sending groups of three to six patrol boats on Sunday south of what South Korea calls the "northern limit line," which extends into the Yellow Sea west of the demilitarized zone that divides the Korean Peninsula.</P>

<P> A reinforced South Korean flotilla, including destroyers and frigates, refrained from attempting to ram the North Korean boats, as South Korean patrol boats did four times Friday, but pursued them back and forth across the buffer zone south of the northern limit line.</P>

<P> North Korea has denied the existence of the line, established unilaterally by the United Nations Command after the Korean War, and have insisted they have a right to enter the buffer zone, an area that ranges from 2 to 14 kilometers (1.2 to 8.6 miles) wide.</P>

<P> Despite the unlikelihood of reaching an understanding on the buffer zone issue, the fact that the North has agreed to come to the table at Panmunjom will probably decrease tensions. Twice last week North Korea refused requests for negotiations.</P>

<P> Colonel Carl Kropf, spokesman for the United Nations Command, which is led by U.S. officers, said a North Korean and an American general would face each other across a table in a one-room, one-story building that straddles the demarcation line.</P>

<P> Calling the North's decision "a positive step," Colonel Kropf said it was "in everyone's interest to reduce tension at this time."</P>

<P> The prospect of talks came as a relief to President Kim Dae Jung of South Korea, at pains to defend his so-called sunshine policy of reconciliation with the North in the face of escalating tensions. Mr. Kim, visiting the island of Cheju, off the southwestern coast, reiterated his desire to pursue his policy but said his government was determined "to defend our sovereignty and territory."</P>

<P> The North's challenge in the Yellow Sea occurs as tensions appeared to be easing. South Koreans and North Koreans are to meet June 21 in Beijing for the first direct talks between representatives of the two governments in more than a year.</P>

<P> At the top of the agenda will be a South Korean proposal for meetings o

f members of about 200 families separated by the Korean War.</P>

<P> South Korean officials said they believed the North's defiance in the disputed waters was a show of strength before the talks.</P>

<P> Despite the tension, South Korean officials said they did not believe the North and the South would start shooting at each other.</P>

<P> "We declare we don't use fire," said General Cha. "They will be very careful also. They know what firing means."</P>

<P> But the risk of a sudden escalation was clear. "If they open fire, you must be prepared to return fire immediately," Admiral Lee Soo Yong, the navy chief of staff, told troops.</P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614saddam.htm	RETURN TO TOP
--	--

</HEAD>

<P>European Stars And Stripes

June 14, 1999

Pg. 2</P>

<P>Saddam Calls Iraq To Arms</P>

<I><P>Accuses Arab neighbors of aiding U.S. cause</P>

</I><P> BAGHDAD, Iraq (AP) President Saddam Hussein has urged Iraqis to start military training and be ready to combat the American "enemy," the official media reported Sunday.</P>

<P> Addressing his top military commanders, Saddam also scoffed at his Arab neighbors for providing U.S. troops in the Persian Gulf with military bases and facilities.</P>

<P> "We have no other option but to train the men and to continue training," Saddam was quoted by the ruling Baath Party newspaper Al-Thawra.</P>

>

<P> "This is not only to prepare people for combat to defend their country, but also to give them impetus to face difficulties," Saddam was quoted as saying.</P>

<P> Al-Thawra said Saddam predicted that the Americans will be defeated in the event of a confrontation with Iraq. "We are nearing the day in which the enemy will announce by itself that it has no alternative but to leave" the region, Saddam said.</P>

<P> Neither Al-Thwara nor the other Iraqi media, which also carried Saddams speech, says why the president recalled the army commanders or give details about the meeting. Iraqs official media reported last week that Saddam had a series of meetings with senior army and Baath party officials. The activities appear to be in reaction to recent reports of unrest in several parts of Iraq.</P>

<P> The United States, which has made toppling Saddam a major objective, has said that it wants to see a new government established in Iraq and has vowed it will help bring it about.</P>

<P> The Clinton administration said it will provide material and training for the Iraqi opposition, but no military help for now. Last year, the U.S. Congress endorsed a plan to provide \$95 million to Iraqi opposition groups and \$2 million for anti-Saddam radio broadcasts into Iraq.</P>


```
<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/Jun1999/e1
9990614techway.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

June 14, 1999

Pg. F5</P>

<P>Techway </P>

<I><P>For Top Guns, the 'Topscene'; An Alexandria Firm's 3-

D Flight Simulator Has Helped Pilots in the Balkans

By Robert Thomason, Washington Post Staff Writer

When military pilots prepare for a mission, they want to know the look and location of every house and ridge line in the target zone. Alexandria company Vector Data Systems Inc. is overseeing a computer simulation system that helps U.S. pilots in the Balkans take off with that depth of knowledge.

It's a computer with a joystick that looks much like what you'd use in a computer game. What's different is the processing power and the software driving the system. Drawing on satellite images, maps and other data, it creates a believable 3-D rendition of specific places, which pilots then "fly" through to get familiarized.

Vector Data engineer Jim Cummins, fresh back from Albania, ran the "Top scene" system through its paces in his Alexandria office recently, gripping the joystick in front of a computerized image of hills and valleys not unlike those facing military pilots flying in Kosovo and Albania.

With simple turns and twists of his wrist, he surveyed the image before his imaginary cockpit, examining obstacles as he navigated a flight path and made mental notes of landmarks. Stopping and hovering over the scene, he impressed upon his mind how the land rose and fell as he made his way to the target marked by a small white circle.

"I'm seeing a 3-D image here, instead of a flat map," he said of the plain and the rising and sometimes craggy hills on his screen. "You will remember it better if you see it in 3-D."

For years, the military has used computer simulators to train rookie pilots and hone the skills of experienced ones. The systems let pilots "fire" weapons and pitch or sway to mimic the sensations of real flights. Topscene is different. It's intended not so much to train a soldier's reflexes for combat as to permit a methodical planning of entering into harm's way in a particular place.

Cummins has been at Albania's Rinas airfield, where he helped crews of Apache attack helicopters perform the same tasks. As the pilots awaited orders (which never came) to fly into Kosovo to smash the tanks of Serbia's war machine, they practiced runs on Topscene that simulated real places across the border.

Robert Mace, one of Cummins's colleagues at Vector Data, was in Italy recently, where he helped U.S. pilots preview missions they were to fly into Kosovo.

He said that in one case pilots looking at a two-dimensional navigation chart picked out geographic features as landmarks, hoping the landmarks would help them zero in on their target. But when they previewed the mission with Topscene, those features were not readily visible from the point of view of the cockpit.

The system enabled them to substitute new landmarks that they would be

able to see as they flew in to drop their bombs.</P>

<P> Although a ceasefire has come to Kosovo, the same technology will now support the international peacekeeping force going into Kosovo, said Mark Darder of Vector Data.</P>

<P> Topscene, which stands for Tactical Operation Preview Scene, employs Silicon Graphics R10000 processors and runs segments of multi-gigabyte geographical data through them to produce a moving, real-time image of any part of the world that has been surveyed digitally.</P>

<P> The core of the information is a database that holds measurements of the elevation above sea level at specific points in a region. Extra details, like the varying textures of forests or deserts, can be added. In cityscapes, buildings can be made to appear to scale.</P>

<P> It's not only pilots that use the system. Vector Data has constructed the interior of buildings for Army Special Forces exercises.</P>

<P> "They started building the Topscene database for the Balkans in Bosnia," Cummins said, "and as the crisis grew, they added Kosovo and Serbia." It now extends from the Adriatic Sea through Bosnia and to the Hungarian border and takes up 18 gigabytes of computer storage space, Cummins said.</P>

<P> Improved depictions of that mountainous terrain have been added. Cummins said power lines from hydroelectric dams are prevalent throughout Albania, and a special overlay of imagery was programmed into Topscene to alert helicopter pilots to the locations of these hazards to flying.</P>

<P> Topscene was developed by Loral Corp. in the 1980s. Through a series of mergers, Lockheed Martin acquired the contract to produce the system, and now makes it through its Vought Systems division. Vector Data has a contract to support use of the system. It has assigned seven people from its South Washington Street headquarters in Alexandria to install, maintain and troubleshoot the equipment and software for the Army. Vector Data operators say it takes only about 15 minutes to learn to use the system.</P>

<P> Operationally deployed in 1990, Topscene made its wartime debut during the Persian Gulf War when it was dispatched to the gulf aboard the aircraft carrier USS Theodore Roosevelt. Now the system, which comes as a package for about a half-million dollars, is standard gear in the ready rooms of the Navy's carrier fleet.</P>

<P> A toned-down, \$100,000-plus version has worked its way into units of other services, like the Apache helicopters stationed in Albania.</P>

<P> Topscene is similar to PowerScene, a scene visualization package developed by Cambridge Research Associates in McLean. At Dayton, Ohio, in 1995, Gen. Wesley K. Clark used PowerScene to show Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic routes that Bosnian Serbs could use after a proposed peace settlement. The session was credited with a diplomatic breakthrough ending the Bosnian civil war.</P>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e1
9990614airtoair.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
 RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Wall Street Journal

June 14, 1999 </P>

<P>Raytheon Gains U.S. Support In Bid To Sell Air-To-Air Missil
es In Europe</P>

<P>By Anne Marie Squeo and Jeff Cole, Staff Reporters of The Wall St
reet Journal</P>

<P> PARIS -- Raytheon Co.'s bid to win a valued missile sale in Europe has w
on an unusual show of support from the U.S. government, complicating delicate A
merican efforts to encourage open defense markets across the Atlantic.</P>

<P> Raytheon, a defense-electronics and weapons company in Lexington, Mass.,
is hoping to win a \$1.5 billion contract to provide a beefed-up version of its
Amraam air-to-air missiles for Europe's next-generation fighter jet, the Eurof
ighter. Raytheon executives argue that the missile's proven ability makes it th
e better choice over the all-new weapon proposed by a European competitor.</P>

<P> The U.S. company's rival for the contract, the French-British missile-ma
king venture Matra BAe Dynamics, contends a U.S. firm shouldn't be part of an o
therwise completely European effort to build fighter jets that are intended to
rival U.S. planes. The Europeans say publicly their planned "Meteor" missile pr
ovides "an entirely European solution."</P>

<P> Europeans also say that choosing Raytheon's weapon also would give the U
.S. government too much authority over who gets to buy the plane and its missil
e system, based on security concerns.</P>

<P> In an April 1 advisory opinion intended to allay the European fears, the
State Department said it has "no objections in principle" to Europe's export o
f the Raytheon product to any of 22 countries now approved to buy the Amraam. T
he department also said any other sales would be decided on a case-by-case basi
s. The stance echoed sentiments expressed in a letter last year by U.S. Defense
Secretary William Cohen to United Kingdom Defense Minister George Robertson.</

P>

<P> While U.S.-European scraps over weapons sales have cropped up at times in the last decades, the quickening pace of defense consolidation and privatization in Europe makes the U.S. intervention more controversial.</P>

<P> The U.S. government is concerned that the accelerating consolidation within Western Europe's defense industry is adding momentum to creation of a "Fortress Europe" that would slam the doors shut on U.S. arms makers. European officials contend that the U.S. is merely extending its decades-old view that their nations are merely a market for U.S. systems, and that their defense companies should be subcontractors.</P>

<P> After years of debate and political entanglements, Europe's consolidation of its aerospace segment has been moving more quickly in the last few years.</P>

<P> With consolidation among the biggest defense companies in the U.S. having drawn to a close, defense contractors there are aggressively pursuing international sales.</P>

<P> Competing against a unified European powerhouse would be a disaster, some U.S. industry officials say. Norman Augustine, former chairman of Lockheed Martin Corp. and a board member of the defense company, said U.S. companies "are going to fare very badly" if they must compete against a truly united Europe.</P>

<P> John Hamre, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, recently warned aerospace executives gathered in Washington that "if barriers go up in Europe and barriers stay up in the United States, we're all going to be hurt."</P>

<P> Both sides are taking their case to the industry this week at the Paris Air Show. "We have a missile, and they don't," said Raytheon Chief Executive Daniel Burnham.</P>

<P> U.K. officials said the Meteor design is developed enough to be tested against Raytheon's entrant, and Europeans want complete freedom to export the plane and its armaments. "It becomes less attractive if we can't," said Sir Robert Walmsley, chief of defense procurement in the U.K.</P>

<P> A winner is expected to be chosen later this year.</P>

<P> Separately, Raytheon said Executive Jet Inc. ordered 50 of its new midsize business jets and took options to buy 50 more in a transaction valued at \$2 billion, including support work. The contract, the largest in Raytheon Aircraft's history, calls for Executive Jet to buy the Hawker Horizon, a \$15 million aircraft still being developed. Executive Jet is a unit of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., Omaha, Neb.</P>

<P> The first planes are to be delivered by 2002 and will be used as part of Executive Jet's business of selling time shares on these aircraft to business executives and companies that choose not to buy their own planes. </P>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e1
9990614government.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>New York Times

June 13, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>Government Report Says 3 Nations Hide Stocks Of Smallpox</P>

<P>By William J. Broad and Judith Miller</P>

<P> A secret Federal intelligence assessment completed late last year concludes that Iraq, North Korea and Russia are probably concealing the deadly smallpox virus for military use, Government officials say. </P>

<P> The assessment, the officials say, is based on evidence that includes disclosures by a senior Soviet defector, blood samples from North Korean soldiers that show smallpox vaccinations and the fairly recent manufacture of smallpox vaccine by Iraq. </P>

<P> The officials say the warning was an important factor in President Clinton's recent decision to reverse course and forgo destruction of American stocks of the virus. </P>

<P> Besides the United States, only Russia retains openly declared stocks of the virus now, nearly 20 years after the disease was declared to be eradicated. The intelligence assessment concludes that Russia is most likely hiding additional stocks of the virus at military sites. </P>

<P> Although the United States has about 56,000 troops stationed near Iraq and North Korea and is periodically bombing Iraq, the officials say there appears to be no imminent military threat involving the virus. </P>

<P> The steps to turn a microbe into a biological weapon are many, they say, and the Government sees no signs of smallpox arms or planned attacks by the suspect countries. </P>

<P> The virus that causes smallpox is known as variola. One of history's great killers, it ravaged the globe, killing millions and crippling many survivors. Victims had high fever, nausea and a pronounced rash that left many survivors with permanently pocked skin. The disease was highly contagious and quick to attack anyone without immunity. </P>

<P> The United States unilaterally renounced germ warfare in 1969 and lobbied for a 1972 international treaty banning such arms that more than 100 nations, including the Soviet Union, signed. </P>

<P> Iraq and North Korea have repeatedly denied that they have ongoing programs to develop germ weapons. Both signed the 1972 treaty. And Mikhail A. Shurgalin, a spokesman at the Russian Embassy in Washington, denied that Russia maintained secret military stocks of smallpox. "We always observe our international commitments," he said, "including those relating to bacteriological weapons." </P>

<P> The American warning was based on an analysis of years of accumulated data, say the officials, and was prompted by a White House review of whether American stocks of the smallpox virus should be destroyed by the end of this month, as a panel of the World Health Organization recommended in 1996. The United States had previously sided with many other nations in urging that destruction. </P>

<P> The new assessment, officials said, helped persuade a team of Presidential advisers to urge Clinton unanimously to delay the virus's destruction, a reversal the White House announced on April 22. </P>

<P> A senior Defense Department official familiar with the assessment said destroying the virus at the two official repositories, in Russia and the United States, and declaring it abolished globally would be "perpetrating a fraud." </P>

<P> Another deciding factor in Clinton's decision, officials said, was a report by the National Academy of Sciences concluding that keeping the virus would speed the development of new anti-viral treatments. </P>

<P> In recent years, American experts have clashed bitterly over whether the virus exists outside the two official repositories, with intelligence experts tending to argue that it does. Covert stocks would undermine the global plan to exterminate the microbe, and the very existence of hidden stockpiles would be a signal that the countries holding them are interested in the development of germ weapons for war or terrorism. </P>

<P> New Vaccine Program May Be Accelerated </P>

<P> The American military stopped routinely vaccinating troops against smallpox in the late 1980's and would be hard-pressed to resume. The nation's civilian store of smallpox vaccine has quality-control problems, experts say, and the process that was used to manufacture it would not meet modern standards. </P>

<P> The Pentagon has a program under way to develop a new vaccine, but its

testing and development are usually projected to take until 2005 at the earliest. The Defense Department official said the new intelligence assessment and the President's reversal could end up accelerating the Pentagon's program. </P>

<P> Clinton's decision has been seen as likely to give the declared stocks of the virus a new lease on life. Officially, however, possible destruction has simply been put off while the world health authorities research and debate the new arguments for keeping the stocks. They have given themselves until June 2002 to do so. Russia has long opposed the virus's destruction.</P>

<P> Outside of the lab, variola thrives only in the human body. After the world health authorities declared humans free of smallpox in 1980, plans were made to destroy laboratory stocks. The cause of the ancient pestilence was to be the world's first species made extinct by design rather than accident. </P>

<P> Today, declared stocks exist only in guarded freezers at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta and the Russian State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology (known as Vector) near Novosibirsk, in Siberia. </P>

<P> The officials who discussed the new intelligence warning refused to divulge it in its entirety. But in a series of interviews, they disclosed some details and pointed out supporting evidence scattered among declassified intelligence reports. </P>

<P> Considerable weight, they said, was given to the disclosures by a Soviet defector, Ken Alibek. Alibek came to the United States in 1992, after serving as a top official in the Soviet Union's illicit germ warfare program, now known to have been the world's largest and most advanced. The Russian President, Boris N. Yeltsin, ordered it to end in 1992. </P>

<P> In secret debriefings, Alibek said that Russia had grown vast quantities of the smallpox virus for war and that as Russian scientists sought new ways to support themselves when the Soviet system collapsed, samples of the virus might have been sold or hidden. </P>

<P> A May 1994 report by the Defense Intelligence Agency, citing an unidentified source whose credibility has been questioned by some experts, echoed Alibek's worry. It said some of the Russian smallpox had been sent to Iraq and North Korea, naming no other nations. The transfers, it said, apparently occurred in the late 1980's and early 1990's.</P>

<P> "There is concern that the virus was transferred," a top intelligence expert said in an interview. </P>

<P> Provocative Details From an Iraqi Soldier </P>

<P> Iraq is well known to have worked hard at using germs in unconventional arms, which could most easily be spread by some form of spraying. But the United Nations, which investigated Iraq after the Persian Gulf war in 1991, never listed smallpox as a focus of Iraq's biological weapons programs. </P>

<P> An Iraqi soldier told the allied authorities during the Gulf war that he had been immunized against smallpox as a warfare safeguard around 1985 or 198

6 during the Iraq-Iran conflict, which ended in 1988. </P>

<P> The soldier, a Defense Intelligence Agency report said, told of having seen "smallpox casualties" and "acne-type skin inflammations, eating into body tissue." Just who suffered the casualties was unclear, as was whether the soldier could diagnose smallpox accurately. </P>

<P> The officials who discussed the warning said the soldier's claims were supported by widespread evidence of immunizations in blood taken from Iraqi prisoners during the gulf war, although some experts said such immunity could come from routine vaccinations years earlier. </P>

<P> Evidence for the warning also came from the United Nations, which shared its findings about Baghdad's weapons programs with Washington. In interviews, United Nations arms inspectors said they discovered that the Iraqis were making the smallpox vaccine as late as 1989, a decade after the disease had been eradicated and long after the United States had stopped doing so. </P>

<P> Another discovery prompted even stronger suspicions that Iraq was working on smallpox weapons, experts said. In the mid-1990's, inspectors found a special apparatus, a freeze-drier, labeled "smallpox" at the maintenance shop of the State Establishment for Medical Appliances Marketing, an arm of the Ministry of Health, which was involved in germ warfare. </P>

<P> Freeze-driers, experts said, have applications in both vaccine production and preparing germs for dissemination in war. </P>

<P> Finally, suspicions about Iraq increased further when a senior Iraqi virologist involved in making germ weapons, Hazem Ali, told arms inspectors that Iraq was working on camel pox, which causes fever and skin rash in camels but which rarely infects humans. An inspector said Baghdad's germ scientists were suspected of using the disease as a less deadly surrogate for smallpox to perform research and refine production methods. </P>

<P> A Central Intelligence Agency report echoed that, saying in May 1996 that camel pox "could possibly serve as a research model for smallpox." </P>

<P> In contrast to Iraq, North Korea has long been publicly accused of keeping secret stocks of smallpox. </P>

<P> Russia made the charge forcibly in the early 1990's when its Foreign Intelligence Service, the successor to the Soviet Union's K.G.B., wrote a report on the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Among other things, the report said North Korea, a former ally, was working on smallpox weapons. </P>

<P> The Senate Committee on Government Affairs, headed by John Glenn, then a Republican Senator from Ohio, obtained a copy of the Russian report, had it translated and made it public in February 1993. At an open hearing, a Central Intelligence Agency expert said he believed that the report was "not a bad summary," but he declined to address specifics. </P>

<P> Hints of Data From North Korea </P>

<P> Adding new clues about North Korea, Federal officials said in inter

views that they had inferred from the meetings with intelligence officials that key parts of the warning were bolstered by disclosures from a North Korean defector. </P>

<P> They also said that recent blood samples from North Korean soldiers showed evidence of immunizations, and that other information indicates some vaccinations were fresh. </P>

<P> "The vaccinations are as close to a smoking gun as you can come," the Defense Department official said. </P>

<P> Senior intelligence analysts presented their warning to the Presidential advisory team early this year in oral and written form, the Defense Department official said, helping persuade them, in combination with the Academy report, that it was prudent for the United States to forgo smallpox destruction. </P>

<P> But other officials said some members of the advisory team debating the virus destruction had doubts about some of the data, especially blood evidence about vaccinations. </P>

<P> The strongest suspicions of secret smallpox work described in the intelligence warning, they said, surround Russia's military labs, which, unlike Vector, remain closed to outsiders. But the officials would not give further details. </P>

<P> That finding is politically sensitive because the Clinton Administration is helping former Russian germ warriors find civilian work, despite Republican assertions that such aid can foster secret military strides. Backers of the Clinton approach say it provides the best window into all Russian germ work, both civilian and military. </P>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614win.htm

</TD>

<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>

RETURN TO TOP

</TD>

</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Wall Street Journal

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>To Win The Peace . . .</P>

<P>By Madeleine K. Albright</P>

<P> There remain grounds for caution, but it appears that the conflict between Belgrade and NATO over Kosovo is finally ending. Serb forces are leaving. An international security force, with NATO at its core, has started to deploy. Arrangements are being made and procedures put in place that will allow Kosovo's refugees and displaced to return to their homes. Preparations are under way for an international civil authority to provide essential services and promote the development of self-government for the people of Kosovo. We are actively consulting with Kosovar Albanian leaders in order to ensure a reconstruction effort that is as orderly and responsive as possible, given the very difficult circumstances.</P>

<P>Strong Leadership</P>

<P> None of this would have been possible if not for the strong leadership and unity demonstrated by President Clinton and other NATO leaders. The alliance succeeded through a determined and superbly executed military campaign and by adhering to several basic principles.</P>

<P> First, before resorting to force, NATO went the extra mile to find a peaceful resolution. When hostilities broke out, it was obvious to any unbiased observer that Slobodan Milosevic was responsible.</P>

<P> Second, the alliance formulated clear goals and stuck to them. These included the withdrawal of all Serb forces, the deployment of a credible international force, the return of refugees and the establishment of a democratic government for Kosovo. The objectives were ambitious and important enough to justify NATO's military campaign. But they also were limited enough to be achievable and to secure broad international support. </P>

<P> Third, the alliance stayed together. For more than 11 weeks, NATO held firm in its resolve against Mr. Milosevic despite setbacks and notwithstanding a loud chorus of critics, carpers and prophets of doom.</P>

<P> Fourth, the alliance backed its force with diplomacy. We took seriously Russia's concern, which we shared, about the impacts of a prolonged confrontation on the future of the region. And we joined with others in helping the front line states cope with the flood of refugees fleeing Mr. Milosevic's terror. These steps helped produce an end to the fighting and will ease recovery over time from the political and social consequences of the conflict. </P>

<P> Most important, the alliance succeeded because its cause was right.</P>

<P> Beyond all the questions of tactics and politics was a fundamental question of justice. Would the world's greatest alliance stand by and watch an entire ethnic community expelled from its home in NATO's front yard? The answer had to be no.</P>

<P> Earlier this century, our predecessors confronted not only Hitler, but

Nazism; not only Stalin, but communism. In recent weeks, we confronted not only Slobodan Milosevic, but ethnic cleansing. Mr. Milosevic has initiated four conflicts this decade. To re-establish stability, he had to be opposed. To serve justice, he and his henchmen had to be indicted. To ensure future peace, his policies must be condemned when and wherever they appear.</P>

<P> We emerge from this conflict neither satisfied nor complacent, but rather determined. There are far too many dead, traumatized and abused people for any other emotion. Added evidence of the extent of Mr. Milosevic's crimes may come to light in Kosovo's new dawn. And as we have learned in Bosnia, when conflict ends, the even more difficult job of winning the peace begins.</P>

<P> In Kosovo, the task of return and reconstruction will be substantial and long-term. Any effort by Mr. Milosevic to evade his obligations must be stopped cold. Refugees, anxious to go home, will be cautioned to wait until land mines are marked and supplies for their shelter and sustenance are in place. The security force must protect all Kosovars, ethnic Albanian and Serb alike. The Kosovo Liberation Army must keep its pledge to demilitarize. The international community -- with Europe in the lead -- must plant the seeds of economic renewal. We must persist until a secure, united and democratic Kosovo replaces the sad and ravaged area of today.</P>

<P> Even as we work to rebuild Kosovo, we and our allies are thinking more broadly about the future of the region. With the European Union playing a big role, we are launching a strategy for the stabilization of all Southeast Europe. Our purpose is to do for the Balkans what the Marshall Plan did for Europe's West 50 years ago, and what the West has done in helping Central Europe to democratize in this decade. </P>

<P> Our intent is to move ahead on all fronts to assist the nations of Southeast Europe in their efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, reform their economies, promote the rule of law and integrate themselves into the mainstream of the Euro-Atlantic community. The door to participation in this strategy will be open to every nation in the region that is willing to walk through it, including Serbia, when it has leaders who are democratic, law-abiding and desirous of living in peace.</P>

<P> The crisis in Kosovo should cause a re-examination of the paradigms of the past. As the world has changed, so have the roles of key institutions such as the EU, NATO and the United Nations. And so have American interests. In today's world of deadly and mobile dangers, gross violations of human rights are everyone's business. </P>

<P> As for the use of force, Kosovo tells us only what we should have already known. Yes, in confronting evil and otherwise protecting our interests, force is sometimes required. No, as before Kosovo, it is not wise to formulate assumptions based on any single experience about exactly when and how force should be applied. In coping with future crisis, the accumulated wisdom of the past will have to be weighed against factors unique to that place and time. This is why foreign policy is more art than science, and how chief executives earn their pay.</P>

<P>Diplomacy and Force</P>

<P> NATO's leaders used diplomacy backed by the threat of force in trying to render conflict in Kosovo unnecessary. They used diplomacy in support of force to ensure that allied goals would be achieved. Finally, they used diplomacy to help to bring the need for force to an end.</P>

<P> Our responsibility now is not to sift through the debris of past arguments, but rather to get on with the jobs of reviving Kosovo, stabilizing the Balkans, and building -- at the end of this troubled century -- a Europe without walls, fully at peace and wholly free.</P>

<P> <I>Albright is secretary of state.</P></I>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614stop.htm	RETURN TO TOP
---	--

</TD>
</TR></TABLE>
</HEAD>

<P>Wall Street Journal

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>... NATO Must Stop Russia's Power Play</P>

<P>By Zbigniew Brzezinski </P>

<P> Slobodan Milosevic's somewhat conditional but hardly face-saving surrender is undeniably a success for NATO and for the U.S. Failure to prevail would have been a disaster, disrupting the alliance and globally discrediting America. But victory has already had an unwelcome complication: Russian troops occupying the airport in the Kosovar capital of Pristina. What's more, the way NATO conducted this war raises serious concerns about future conflicts.</P>

<P> The Clinton administration deserves credit for having done several things right. It recognized that force had to be used to compel Mr. Milosevic to terms. It persevered in the effort, and was very successful in keeping the NATO coalition together. It did not succumb to Russian entreaties to stop the bombing.</P>

<P> Writing on this page on May 24, I argued that the two issues defining either success or failure were whether all armed Serbs would have to leave Kosov

o, and whether all of Kosovo would be placed under de facto NATO control. That now seems likely, unless the administration caves in to Russian-Serbian collusion in establishing a separate zone for the Russians.

It is also important to note that there are strong hints in the United Nations mandate that Serbia's sovereignty over Kosovo may be not only nominal but eventually terminal. The document refers more than once not only to "autonomy" but also to "self-government" for the Kosovars, noting that KFOR (the U.N.'s name for the predominantly NATO force) would be responsible for "facilitating a political process designed to determine Kosovo's future status, taking into account the Rambouillet accords."

At the same time, the militarily indecisive and morally compromising manner in which the 80-day bombing campaign was conducted leaves a residue of longer-term concerns, beyond Kosovo itself, that will have to be seriously addressed. Foremost among them are Russia's role in the crisis, the world's perception of the American way of war, and NATO's combat command procedures. The Kosovo crisis raises concerns regarding each.

Russia's conduct does not deserve the high praise that the Clinton administration has showered on the Yeltsin leadership. Perhaps some of the praise was tactical, designed to isolate Mr. Milosevic. The fact remains, however, that Russia's conduct was malicious and much of it involved deliberate collusion with the Belgrade sponsor of ethnic cleansing. The sudden deployment of Russian troops into Serbia had to be coordinated by Moscow and Belgrade, and its obvious aim was to force a partition of Kosovo, on Mr. Milosevic's behalf. That means that Russia's role in the Group of Eight discussions regarding Kosovo has been duplicitous. To obscure all of that and to reward Russia with a major role in Kosovo is to fuel further Russian ambitions. The bottom line is that Russia's good behavior should be rewarded; its hostile conduct should neither be propitiated nor be cost-free.

Boris Yeltsin's power play in Pristina, therefore, must not be allowed to stand. There are many nonviolent ways of isolating the Russian troop contingent at the airport and of preventing their resupply by air--such as simply floating balloons around the airport so that no unilaterally arriving Russian aircraft transports can land. Failure to apply pressure decisively will mean that Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Yeltsin will have succeeded in de facto partition.

The second major issue growing out of Kosovo is that the American way of war smacks to much of the world as a new technological racism. The high-tech standoff war was waged as if its underlying premise was that the life of even one American serviceman was not worth risking in order to save the lives of thousands of Kosovars. Just consider how the public would feel if some policemen, reacting to thugs throwing children into a swift river, confined themselves to merely arresting the thugs, on the grounds that any attempt at rescue might risk a policeman's life. Gloating over the ultimate "score" of 5,000 Serbs killed to zero Americans simply reinforces the global perception of a troubling moral standard.

This new way of war may also set a dubious and even dangerous standard for the future. The definition of success in warfare should not be determined by the avoidance of any casualties. If the stakes, both political and moral, are imperative enough to warrant the use of force, then necessary force should be

used to achieve the ends. A war fought at no political risk and at no human cost may prove to have set a paralyzing precedent for any future American president.

Finally, some serious thought will have to be given to whether NATO's governing mechanisms, which require political unanimity in setting war aims, are conducive to a truly effective war-fighting command. The awkward experience of the unnecessarily prolonged bombing campaign underlines the urgent need to review and revise NATO's decision-making procedures. A clearer distinction will have to be drawn between the requirements for basic unanimity in committing NATO to action, and the need for a military command authority endowed with the discretion to execute that commitment by military means. The Normandy landings never could have been carried out under the procedures NATO followed in Kosovo.

The outcome of the conflict demonstrates that NATO is Europe's only effective security system and that the American-European connection remains central to Europe's stability. That makes it all the more important that the Kosovo experience be assessed in a constructively critical fashion.

Mr. Brzezinski was a national security adviser in the Carter administration.

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614wrong.htm	RETURN TO TOP
---	---

New York Times

June 14, 1999

<u>Essay / By William Safire</u>

<u>The Wrong Way</u>

Many of my readers are, in S. J. Perelman's phrase, "afflicted with total recall."

They remember that one week ago, under the heading "Lessons of Kosovo,"

the lead sentence in this space was "In Kosovo, the Western world is doing the right thing in the wrong way." My conclusion: "Civilization is more civilized for having intervened to do the right thing. Next time we are more likely to do it the right way." Emphasis was added in the subhead: "Right thing, wrong way."

With that nicely balanced opinion off my chest, I settled back to watch the President of the U.S. address the nation. One of my Bernese mountain dogs, Emily -- a hundred pounds of wriggling love -- was at my side.

(Emily is no ordinary bitch. Last month, she was Chairbitch of the Washington Humane Society's annual "Bark Ball," and impressed 500 black-tied owners and their 200 canine companions with her incredible response to a complex command. When I said "Sit!" Emily actually sat, to the cheers and excited yapping of the audience.)

There was President Clinton on the tube from the Oval Office. Over one shoulder was the Robert Berks bust of Lincoln, over the other the Jo Davidson bust of F.D.R., both castings evoking memories of great wartime presidents. Behind him was an array of 400 medallions presented to him by members of the armed forces, proof that the defense establishment is devoted to him.

On this serious occasion, Clinton's demeanor was formal and his tone suitably solemn. I was part of the vast American public listening to our elected leader -- until he came to the last line:

"In Kosovo," he concluded, "we did the right thing. We did it the right way. . . ."

"He's talking to me, personally," I said to Emily. "He disagrees with what I wrote were the lessons of Kosovo, and he is sticking it in my ear in front of the whole world."

Emily put a large paw on my arm and gave me a look that said: "There's nobody there. All that flickering light on the screen is not accompanied by a human scent. You only imagine somebody is talking directly to you, but my nose assures me nobody is there."

She's ordinarily sensible, but in this case she's mistaken.

Maybe the President does not deign to read op-ed pages, but his speechwriters surely do, and this was Clinton's most direct engagement of my position since he threatened to punch me in the nose for calling his wife a congenial lawyer, or whatever.

Pleased with his ringing refutation of my judgment, the proud possessor of 400 military medallions repeated it to Jim Lehrer in a PBS "Newshour" interview the next day: "I'm confident that I did the right thing in the right way."

Thus has the President found his phrase to reject any error. Was it "the right way" to promise Milosevic no ground war from the start? Turning truth on its head, he told Lehrer: "Repeatedly . . ."

<P> I said I thought we ought to be planning for ground forces." There goes that old compulsion to prevaricate when it's not necessary. </P>

<P> Was bombing at little risk from three miles up the best way to save innocent Kosovars being killed on the ground? That lesson was slyly twisted by Clinton into "the suggestion that our moral position would have been improved if only a few Americans had died." Low blows do not get any lower -- even as he suggests that his critics "lighten up." </P>

<P> Was it "the right way" to trust Russia, NATO's opponent, to be NATO's negotiator? Because Clinton naïvely believed Yeltsin, the airfield of Kosovo's capital -- our designated command center of the occupation -- was pre-emptively seized by pro-Serbian Russian troops as if opening a Templehof. (Now we learn that one quick-stepping company of the Red Army might have taken Paris during the cold war before musclebound NATO could ever get its gear in gear.) </P>

<P> This stonewalling leaves me trying to explain to Emily that the man on the screen is personally taking me on because he refuses to admit he was fallible on anything. </P>

<P> She continues to insist that nobody is there and she may be right.</P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614legitimize.htm	RETURN TO TOP
--	---

</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Wall Street Journal Europe

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>Legitimize The KLA</P>

<P>By Jonathan Stevenson, a Belfast-based American writer who has written extensively about paramilitary organizations.</P>

<P> With yesterday's start of the Serbian troop withdrawal from Kosovo and the suspension of NATO's bombing of Yugoslavia, the question of how to deal with

h the paramilitary Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) has become more urgent. No soon er had the troops begun filing out of the shattered province than a KLA spokesm an said the group would not disarm, as called for in a peace agreement signed W ednesday by NATO and Yugoslavia. And it would be naive to expect the paramilita ry outfit that has led the ethnic Albanian Kosovars' fight for independence to accept disarmament quietly.</P>

<P> Indeed, given the peculiarities of the situation in Kosovo and despite Serb demands that the KLA be disbanded, the process should involve not the disa rmament of the KLA, but rather its legitimization.</P>

<P> Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman Nebojsa Vujovic insisted yesterday on both demilitarizing and disarming the KLA, but the group's refusal to do eit her, though politically inconvenient from the standpoint of the U.N. and NATO, is understandable. KLA guerrillas tried their hardest to shield Kosovo's Albani an population from the Serbs' ethnic cleansing when the Albanians had no other military protectors. After NATO intervened, the KLA continued to provide tactic al assistance. Among ethnic Albanians, the KLA's status is roughly analogous to that of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) among Northern Irish Catho lics in the early 1970s: The guerrillas are considered not only heroes but savi ors.</P>

<P> Despite the political settlement of the Northern Irish "troubles," the IRA still doggedly refuses to hand in any of its weapons. Disarming the KLA see ms even less feasible.</P>

<P> Consider these comparisons: The IRA encountered nothing that approached ethnic cleansing, and both sides in the Northern Irish "troubles" showed relat ive self-restraint (causing only 3,500 deaths over more than 25 years). The KLA has had to battle true ethnic cleansing in a conflict that has claimed thousan ds of Albanians in the course of two years. The IRA is also supported by only a small minority of Catholics, who are themselves a provincial minority. The KLA , on the other hand, enjoys the support of a sizable Kosovar majority. The IRA, lastly, has observed a cease-fire with the British forces, and tolerates Briti sh sovereignty for now, while the KLA wants independence and will not be comfor table with the "substantial autonomy" now contemplated for Kosovo, under which Yugoslavia would remain sovereign. In short, the IRA has less reason to hoard w eapons, less public support and less political dissatisfaction than the KLA. Ye t, the IRA still declines to hand in its weapons. It follows that nobody should expect the KLA to do so.</P>

<P> The primary danger is pushing the KLA into refusing all cooperation wit h the peacekeeping force, going further underground, and ripening into a group bent on symbolic resistance rather than political stability. To avoid this, the U.N. and NATO must take care not to alienate the KLA. In fact, a completely di sintegrated KLA seems inadvisable as well as unfeasible. The 50,000-strong mult inational peacekeeping force presently slated for deployment in Kosovo cannot s tay in-country forever. While the U.N. and NATO presumably have extended an ind efinite military guarantee to the predominantly ethnic Albanian Kosovars, after the peacekeeping force has quit Kosovo the guarantee will function only as a l ast resort. A permanent force will be needed to ensure ongoing, day-to-day secu rity in the province. Deploying a smaller residual contingent of NATO and Russi an soldiers is problematic. The American experience in Somalia demonstrates tha t foreign troops give rise to a volatile mix of dependence and resentment among

native populations.</P>

<P> An indigenous force in Kosovo would be preferable, and the KLA (now with an estimated strength of 17,000) is the obvious kernel of such a contingent.</P>

<P> There are, of course, significant obstacles to implementing this idea. First, "liberation" forces have a tendency to become as totalitarian as their oppressors in their operational practices, and certainly many members of the KLA have revenge on their minds. Second, the KLA may have even less honorable agendas. Lucre from the drug trade, for example, appears to have become an end in itself as well as a means of financing weapons purchases for some of the Kosovar guerrillas. Third, the KLA is not now politically cohesive. The loyalties of Kosovar rebels are divided among several contentious factions. Finally, Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic will balk at any attempt to keep the KLA intact.</P>

<P> On the other hand, as the historian Noel Malcolm has noted, the KLA's left-wing radicalism has been overrated, and the group represents a cross-section of Kosovo's population. The KLA is, therefore, an appropriate political building block. NATO has now assumed the burden of defending ethnic Albanian Kosovars. The alliance, with help from other interested parties, can meet that burden only by stabilizing the province and then forging a political dispensation that includes, as proposed, a substantial measure of provincial autonomy. In furtherance of the latter goal, the KLA could be transformed into a professional security force that would eventually assume primary responsibility for public safety in the province.</P>

<P> Milosevic, of course, has been adamant that the KLA be disbanded. Thus, the challenge to the U.N., NATO and Russia is to reorient the KLA in a manner that Milosevic or a future Serbian president will accept. If the Serbs do indeed withdraw, numerous refugees are repatriated, and Serb atrocities come to light during the multinational force's occupation of Kosovo, this task should be easier.</P>

<P> Although such developments might galvanize KLA pressure for independence to some extent, it is likely that their greater short-term effect would be politically to inhibit the world community's capacity to emasculate the group. This could force Milosevic himself to soften his demand for the group's disarmament. In that case there may be political room for the U.N. and NATO to propose that the KLA be converted into a legitimate security force, which in turn would quiet the KLA's more radical voices. Until that opportune moment arrives, Milosevic should not be permitted to co-opt the U.N. and NATO into hastily moving to dissolve the KLA.</P>

<P> In any event, the KLA would still have to agree to give an accounting of all of its armaments, perhaps by registering them with some form of independent oversight committee. Such registration would constitute the administrative basis for commencing the training and supervision of the KLA. By whom? Here's one possibility: a team composed jointly of military professionals from NATO and Russia. It's doubtful the Russians would accept, so an alternative might be a private military contractor like Alexandria, Virginia-based MPRI, which is training the Croatian and Bosnian Muslim armies.</P>

<P> Legitimizing the KLA in this manner would help accomplish two key objectives. First, it would build the long-term confidence of returning ethnic Albanians that their homeland will be safe. Second, and perhaps most important, a civilized KLA would provide a popular political foundation for self-government that would ultimately permit NATO and Russia to withdraw their troops from a stable Kosovo.</P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614role.htm	RETURN TO TOP
--	---

</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>New York Times

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>What Role For Russia?</P>

<P>By Anatol Lieven </P>

<P> Winston Churchill liked to tell the story of the man who tried to give the powder to the bear, and all the elaborate preparations he made to do so -- "but the bear blew first." Decayed and decrepit though it is, the Russian bear blew faster than NATO when it came to sending peacekeepers into Kosovo. It taught us a lesson about speed and surprise -- and if it is true that NATO's advance into Kosovo was delayed to prepare for photo opportunities, then it was a lesson we badly needed. </P>

<P> The Russian position on the ground is of course extremely weak. Unless Bulgaria gives permission for Russian overflights, it will be virtually impossible to reinforce the Russian forces in Kosovo, though they will doubtless be supplied by the Serbs. It is therefore in NATO's power to blockade the Russians and force them out. </P>

<P> But this would be a mistake. Even if NATO is forced to agree to a separate Russian zone, leading to de facto partition of Kosovo, it will not be a severe blow to NATO policy. It might even help long-term reconciliation in the Balkans -- which cannot be achieved without the Serbs. </P>

<P> It is still unclear how large the Russian presence will be. It is entirely

ely possible that the Yeltsin Government will back down in the face of a mixture of bribes and pressure from the West and abandon its hopes for a separate zone in the Serb-inhabited areas of northern Kosovo. </P>

<P> If, however, the Russians do establish such a sector, with or without NATO agreement, then NATO governments will have to decide how to live with this. Quite frankly, I have always assumed that, whatever Western leaders are saying, a NATO occupation of the whole of Kosovo would sooner or later lead to the formal independence of the whole of Kosovo and the flight of its Serbian minority. With about 90 percent of Kosovo's population Albanian, and the vast majority of these people in favor of independence, democracy alone would dictate this. </P>

<P> Apart from anything else, NATO will sooner or later have to start devolving power to local elected representatives. It is simply implausible after everything that they have suffered that such Albanian leaders -- whether K.L.A. or other -- will agree to live permanently as part of a Serb-dominated federation. </P>

<P> The alternative to NATO's acceptance of independence would therefore be an indefinite NATO occupation in order to preserve an increasingly empty pretense of Yugoslav sovereignty and in order to prevent elected Albanian representatives from exercising real power. </P>

<P> Of course, any NATO withdrawal and acquiescence in Kosovo independence would be accompanied by assurances of protection and rights for the Kosovo Serbs -- which in the view of the Serbs would in the end be worth very little. That is why the Serbs of Pristina have fled by the thousands ahead of the NATO advance. </P>

<P> A separate Russian presence would, however, greatly complicate this otherwise rather smooth process. Russia will insist that NATO genuinely disarm the Kosovo Liberation Army, and the K.L.A. has no desire to disarm, whatever it says. It will insist that Kosovo remain legally part of Yugoslavia and will be able to call on support from both the United Nations Security Council and NATO's own repeated official statements. </P>

<P> From NATO's point of view, there are only two benefits from a Russian presence. It will strengthen the otherwise thin pretense that this is truly a U.N.-mandated operation; and especially if deployed along the Serbian border, it may discourage terrorist and partisan attacks (whether freelance or Belgrade-sponsored) on NATO troops. Such attacks could otherwise be a real possibility, especially in circumstances of deep poverty and political upheaval in Serbia. </P>

<P> On the other hand, Russian soldiers could themselves become targets of attack by the K.L.A., and might even participate themselves in attacks on Albanian civilians. It is hardly surprising that NATO governments and commanders view a separate Russian presence with such profound misgiving. </P>

<P> Sooner or later, if Yugoslav sovereignty over Kosovo proves untenable, Russia is likely to back a move from Belgrade for partition, leaving the Serb-inhabited areas and as many of the Serb historic sites as possible in Serbia and giving the bulk of Kosovo independence. </P>

<P> Western leaders have vehemently rejected this possibility, but partly at least because it has been seen as giving at least a partial victory to the evil Slobodan Milosevic. If, however, Mr. Milosevic can be removed from power -- and pray that he can -- then a compromise along these lines with a future, more civilized Serbian government might appear a great deal more acceptable. It would also mark a historic compromise with the Serbian nation, and indeed with Russia. </P>

<P> Such compromises, of course, will be unnecessary if NATO can simply control the situation in Kosovo indefinitely and dictate its own terms to all parties. But the alliance has received one lesson in recent days that it is a good deal less in control than it had thought, and it will probably receive many more such lessons in the weeks and months ahead. </P>

<I><P> Anatol Lieven of the International Institute of Strategic Studies is the author, most recently, of "Ukraine and Russia: A Fraternal Rivalry." </P></I>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614defeat.htm	RETURN TO TOP
---	--

</HEAD>

<P>Washington Post

June 13, 1999

Pg. B7</P>

<P>A Defeat For The Accepted Wisdom</P>

<P>By Joseph R. Biden Jr.</P>

<P> Slobodan Milosevic was not the only loser in Kosovo last week. The conventional wisdom took a beating too.</P>

<P> For 11 weeks, the Clinton administration and its supporters in Congress took it on the chin on Kosovo. The smart thinking in Washington and in the foreign policy community was that Clinton had erred in seeking to defeat Milosevic

with half a war. Airstrikes alone would never work, the pundits said. Ground troops would be the only way to save Kosovo, the armchair generals warned. Even many who supported the president thought he would ultimately fail.</P>

<P> What if he had followed the advice of those who recommended running roughshod over our NATO allies in prosecuting the war? What if President Clinton had listened to the conventional wisdom?</P>

<P> If he had heeded the calls to keep negotiating with Milosevic after the failure at Rambouillet, the talks would still be stalemated. Had he listened to the critics who urged him to stop the bombing sooner, Milosevic would have used a pause to inflict further punishment on the Kosovars. Had he followed the advice of those who recommended running roughshod over our allies, NATO would have fractured and failed. </P>

<P> In short, had we listened to those who said negotiate, partition, cut a deal, stop the bombing, we would not be where we are today. The Serbian forces would still be in Kosovo, and NATO would be in tatters. </P>

<P> It's not surprising that the critics were wrong. Trying to predict the course of a military campaign in the opening days is like judging the outcome of a football game based on the score at the end of the first quarter. It happened during the Gulf War in 1991 -- I was among the many who failed to predict the overwhelming victory. </P>

<P> But the outcome in Kosovo should not have been a surprise. This was a European problem, and this time the Europeans faced up to it. It is true that the United States led and supplied most of the firepower. But make no mistake: We were acting as part of NATO, and we could not have acted alone.</P>

<P> Despite the skepticism in the United States about the war, there was solid consensus in Europe. Even Russia, an ally of the Serbs in past days, and Greece, a NATO member but also a friendly neighbor of Serbia, supported the basic aims of the NATO effort, if not all of the means. Milosevic was isolated from the beginning, more isolated than Saddam Hussein during the Persian Gulf War. </P>

<P> Milosevic could not stand up indefinitely to the overwhelming force of NATO. He hung on for 11 weeks not because he had a chance at winning militarily but because he hoped NATO would lose its nerve or turn its eyes away from the slaughter, as it did in Bosnia in the early 1990s. He did not reckon on a NATO whose resolve has been rejuvenated, not weakened, by the end of the Cold War and an expanded membership. </P>

<P> Had President Clinton not stayed the course, our geopolitical posture from North Korea to Iraq would have suffered significantly. Our credibility as a superpower would have been sorely damaged. </P>

<P> But because the president did stay the course, and because our military men and women performed superbly, we achieved victory. The world has seen that the American people and a united NATO have the will to respond to crisis and the means to defend our interests and our values.</P>

<P> <I>The writer is a Democratic senator from Delaware.</P></I>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e1
9990614dampening.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>
</HEAD>

<P>Washington Post

June 14, 1999

Pg. 21</P>

<P>Dampening The Fires Of Kashmir</P>

<P>By Teresita C. Schaffer and Howard B. Schaffer</P>

<P> The recent fighting in Kashmir has been the most intense between India and Pakistan in 30 years. Clearly the Cold War assumption that nuclear-armed adversaries will avoid even conventional military engagements hasn't transplanted itself to South Asia.</P>

<P> Both sides express confidence that they can keep things from escalating. The risks of miscalculation are unacceptably high, however -- for them and for the world. The time has come to settle the source of the problem by fixing the disputed Himalayan borders.</P>

<P> In the current confrontation, there is good evidence that Pakistan supported the infiltration of heavily armed fighters into the remote and sparsely populated area just north of the Srinagar-Leh road. It apparently hoped to focus the attention of the world on Kashmir and to force movement toward the plebiscite directed by the U.N. resolutions of 50 years ago. Even those sympathetic to Pakistan and its position on Kashmir, however, will have no patience for flirting with nuclear disaster.</P>

<P> India's determination to evict these fighters is understandable. The terrain limits its choice of military options, but the risk inherent in the use of combat aircraft so close to the line of control between the two countries underlines the basic danger.</P>

<P> Both unofficial and official quarters in New Delhi stress that Pakistan

must respect the line of control. This was a key provision in the 1972 Simla agreement, which concluded the last war between India and Pakistan and has governed their relations since. It is a good starting point. Both sides have agreed to the line -- despite recent Pakistani statements casting doubt on it -- and separating potential combatants is surely the first step toward a less dangerous region. The U.S. government and other international actors have endorsed this as a basic principle, and it needs to be the central point in the hoped-for dialogue between the two foreign ministers.</P>

<P> But India and Pakistan -- and their friends -- need to take this principle one step further. Unresolved border issues involve not only India and Pakistan but China. The disputes date back at least to Indian and Pakistani independence, although the territory controlled by each of these countries basically has been stable since 1965. All three countries have nuclear weapons, and all are politically attached to their full territorial claims. The chances of peaceful territorial adjustments are therefore nil, and the dangers of territorial adjustment by war too horrible to contemplate.</P>

<P> The answer is a freeze. This means turning the India-Pakistan line of control and the current India-China line of actual control into recognized international borders and giving final recognition to the China-Pakistan border settlement that India disputes.</P>

<P> Each of the three countries would gain clear sovereignty over some territory that is now disputed, and each would lose the right to some territory it now claims. But recognized borders and a strong international consensus that they must be respected ultimately would benefit the countries far more in reduced risk and could be the beginning of more constructive relationships.</P>

<P> This settlement would not resolve the Kashmir problem. The 10-year insurgency in the Indian-administered Valley of Kashmir arose because of years of alienation of Kashmiris from India, brought on by political manipulation and misgovernment. The Kashmiris need to accept the settlement to provide the needed stability. For this to happen, the Indian government would have to allow the development of a popular representative political process in Kashmir. This in turn would require expanded internal autonomy, which might also be extended to other parts of India.</P>

<P> Negotiating this package would be difficult for all parties, perhaps most of all for Pakistan, which would have to accept as final the loss of the Valley of Kashmir, the last prize from the partition of 50 years ago. China traditionally has taken a detached view of South Asia and could be reluctant to change its border claims because of trouble stirred up by two lesser powers, as it regards India and Pakistan. </P>

<P> In India, all political parties formally have rejected dropping territorial claims against either Pakistan or China. Autonomy for Kashmir, while privately accepted by many, is a hot-button issue for the Hindu nationalist government. Decisions of this magnitude probably cannot be seriously discussed until after the current election campaign.</P>

<P> The international community should encourage the parties to move promptly toward such a far-reaching settlement, hard as it may be for them to give up their position. If the past month is any guide, the dangers of allowing the pr

esent situation to drift are unacceptable.</P>

<P> <I>Teresita C. Schaffer is director of the South Asia Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. Howard B. Schaffer is director of studies at Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy. Both are retired U.S. ambassadors with long experience in South Asia.</P></I>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT><http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614pearl.htm>
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Wall Street Journal

June 11, 1999

Pg. 19</P>

<P>Pearl Harbor's Scapegoats</P>

<P>I am not persuaded by Stephen Ambrose's spirited criticism of the Senate's decision to restore the reputations of Pearl Harbor commanders Adm. Husband E. Kimmel and Gen. Walter C. Short ("Remember Pearl Harbor, Forget Accountability," editorial page, May 27).</P>

<P>Mr. Ambrose repeats the dereliction of duty charge made by the Roberts Commission's hastily prepared and highly publicized report delivered to President Franklin Roosevelt just weeks after the Dec. 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor. However, Kimmel and Short were exonerated of that charge by numerous official investigations, including a 1944 Naval Court of Inquiry and the 1944 Army Pearl Harbor Board--which were kept secret during the war to protect both intelligence secrets and public confidence in the chain of command--and a 1946 Joint Congressional Committee investigation. These and other reports found failures on the part of the superiors of Kimmel and Short that contributed significantly, if not predominantly, to the disaster at Pearl Harbor.</P>

<P>Mr. Ambrose is right to assert that "you've got to hold someone responsible for a massive failure." To be sure, accountability is the most critical link of our nation's military chain of command. But blindly placing blame is not the way to sustain and strengthen this crucial link. It may be a source of short-ter

m political relief, but it is a dangerous threat to the integrity of any chain of command and our nation's unparalleled military honor. The historical evidence does not support Mr. Ambrose's characterization of Kimmel and Short as incompetent fools. Nor do I share his perception of today's young people as being less responsible.

For 58 years the scapegoating of Kimmel and Short has been a blemish on our military history. I am proud the Senate corrected this profound injustice. By ensuring that Adm. Kimmel and Gen. Short are treated with the fairness, dignity and honor they deserve, we are ensuring that justice and fairness fully permeate the memory and lessons learned from the catastrophe at Pearl Harbor.

Sen. William V. Roth Jr. (R., Del.), Washington

My grandfather, a Lt. (j.g.) intelligence officer on the staff of Capt. L.H. Mayfield of the 14th Naval District at Pearl Harbor, was fired in December 1941 for persisting in his conviction to his commanding officer that the Japanese were about to attack Pearl Harbor. On Dec. 5, 1941, he was placed aboard the S.S. Lurline and forced to resign his commission for going outside of channels in reporting his convictions to the intelligence officer of the 11th Naval District at San Diego. His reason for doing so was his belief that senior officers in Hawaii were not taking seriously enough the evidence of a pending attack by the Japanese.

My grandfather was also ordered to keep silent about what he knew, this order coming with a threat of imprisonment. In exchange for his silence the Navy arranged for a job for him with the San Diego Police Department. He died young, still broken, 13 years later. Unlike Kimmel and Short, my grandfather felt accountable and personally responsible until the day he died for the success of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

To the Senate I ask: What rank and benefits do you wish to restore to my grandfather? What years are you going to restore to him, and to all who lost their lives due in part to the shortsightedness of Kimmel and Short?

The Rev. Thomas J. Edwards, Lt., U.S. Naval Reserve, Pasadena, Calif.

I agree that lack of responsibility has become a major problem in our society; however, Mr. Ambrose picked an inappropriate example to make this point in the form of the decision to restore the rank of Adm. Kimmel. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor remains one of the saddest days in our history, one in which more than 2,400 American servicemen lost their lives and 16 major U.S. naval ships were destroyed. As a result, the dedicated and successful life of one survivor, Adm. Kimmel, was effectively destroyed as well, as attention naturally turned to him and Gen. Walter Short in the rush to fix blame for the tragedy. Kimmel spent the rest of his life attempting to clear his name, something he was not able to achieve before his death in 1968.

Many of us naturally rebel against anything that smells of revisionist history

ry. Historians, as guardians of our past, have the grave and difficult responsibility to prevent obfuscation of the truth. In so doing, above all, facts must be sought out and treated as sacrosanct. Facts cannot be altered, ignored or otherwise abused; this often is the difference between honoring history and glorifying it. Facts drive the truth, and truth is a force of nature, not a concept or a principle. We would do better to "remember facts, forget emotions." One should review, in general, just a few of the many facts we do know supporting the Senate's decision to reinstate Admiral Kimmel: (i) Kimmel requested that the Pacific Fleet be moved out of Pearl Harbor; (ii) Washington did not supply Kimmel and Short with the resources to mount a sustained air patrol protecting Pearl Harbor, and (iii) senior military and government officials repeatedly neglected to pass on vital intelligence information to Kimmel and Short, including specific information on an impending attack at Pearl Harbor. There is much more that could be, and has been, written on this subject, and as Mr. Ambrose is no doubt aware, numerous historians, politicians and other citizens have confirmed and supplemented these facts in much greater detail and depth.

In seeking out the truth regarding Adm. Kimmel's role at Pearl Harbor, many perceive a direct assault on the character and motives of President Roosevelt and naturally rise to defend a popular, charismatic and emotional leader. The larger issue of Roosevelt's campaign to involve the United States in the war certainly has a place in the Pearl Harbor debate, but should nevertheless not alter the rightful exoneration of Adm. Kimmel based on the facts of his own individual involvement, as the Senate has just done.

David S. Kimmel, Rye, N.Y.

(The author is a distant relative of Adm. Husband Kimmel)

Editor's Note: The op-ed referred to appeared in the Current News Early Bird, May 27, 1999.

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614caldera.htm	RETURN TO TOP
--	--

</HEAD>

<P>Los Angeles Times

June 12, 1999</P>

<P>Caldera On Army Recruiting </P>

<P> Re "Army Has Plenty to Offer Youth of U.S.," Commentary, June 4: Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera calls military service "the best training and education experience in the world." Is he suggesting that young Latinos and Latinas ought to choose the Marine Corps over Harvard, Stanford or UCLA? The military's primary mission is not education or even job training. It is military interventions, which since World War II have not been defensive actions but controversial adventures in the service of geopolitical and corporate interests.</P>

<P> Will Caldera ensure that the new recruits receive high-tech training that is transferable to civilian life? Or will the overwhelming majority of these Latino sons and daughters end up in combat units in the next undeclared war, from which many will never return?</P>

<P> What Caldera's column unwittingly reveals is that what the Pentagon calls a volunteer army is in fact a thinly disguised economic draft. Those communities deprived of a decent education, cut out of California's elite universities and high-tech future, are being tracked into military service, law enforcement and the prison-industrial complex (either as inmates or guards).</P>

<P> As a Chicano Vietnam veteran and educator, I challenge Caldera to concern himself less with meeting his recruiting quotas and more with getting young Latinos into higher education, where they will learn the most precious obligation of citizenship in a democracy--critical thinking.</P>

<P>Jorge Mariscal, Associate Professor, UC San Diego, La Jolla</P>

<P>Editor's Note: The op-ed referred to appeared in the <I>Current News Early Bird</I>, June 4, 1999.</P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614information.htm
RETURN TO TOP

</HEAD>

<P>Washington Post

June 14, 1999

Pg. 20</P>

<P>Information Warfare</P>

<P> The June 2 news story "Hackers Spur Pentagon to Bolster Its Security" contained a statement that requires elaboration.</P>

<P> Justice Department spokeswoman Carole Florman's comment that no hacker incidents have compromised classified or top-secret information or systems is falsely optimistic. Classified or top-secret information is the tip of a large iceberg, the overwhelming bulk of which is unclassified information.</P>

<P> The Department of Defense sends, stores and receives enormous amounts of such unclassified information daily -- personnel or medical records, logistics shipments, flight plans, geographic data, etc. -- and without it cannot move forces or go to war. Deployed forces depend on information that travels over commercially owned and operated communications networks, and the information in these networks is accessible and vulnerable. A lengthy and growing list of reports, studies, exercises and real-world events has demonstrated this problem. </P>

<P> While the future "American Way of War" outlined in the strategic plan Joint Vision 2010 is utterly dependent on attaining and maintaining information superiority, we often don't consider the critical nature of unclassified information in this process. Ms. Florman is correct to play down the importance of digital defacement of Web sites -- the cyberspace equivalent of drawing mustaches on posters -- but I'm confident that if another nation-state wishes to do us harm via cyberspace, it is not going to bother about Web sites but will instead focus on those systems that can strategically weaken us militarily, economically or socially.</P>

<P>Daniel T. Kuehl, Burke

<I>The writer is professor of information warfare at the National Defense University.</P>

</I><P>Editor's Note: The article referred to appeared in the <I>Current News Early Bird</I>, June 2, 1999.</P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614overextended.htm
RETURN TO TOP

</HEAD>

<P>USA Today

June 14, 1999</P>

<U><P>Opposing View</P>

</U><P>U.S. Troops Already Overextended</P>

<P>By James M. Inhofe</P>

<P> Stopping a war we should never have started is good policy. Placing U.S. troops in an indefinite peacekeeping mission in Kosovo, where there is no vital American national security interest, is not. </P>

<P> The European powers can and should take the prime responsibility for this mission. Our underfunded and overextended U.S. military has a more important job to do. It must get itself ready to meet America's minimum expectations for national defense: to be fully capable to defend our vital security interests on two regional fronts almost simultaneously. </P>

<P> Anyone who thinks we can adequately meet this challenge today - and take on a costly open-ended operation in Kosovo, on top of those we already have in places such as Bosnia, Iraq and Haiti - is kidding himself. Our military is in the midst of the most serious readiness crisis since the "hollow force" days of the late 1970s. The past six years of inadequate budgets coupled with unprecedented numbers of nonvital contingency deployments have put us at almost half the force strength we had during the Persian Gulf War.</P>

<P> How many Americans realize this? How many supporters of the Kosovo peacekeeping operation will back the kind of defense budgets that it will necessitate? </P>

<P> The limited Kosovo air campaign has put severe additional strains on our already-overstretched personnel and equipment. An unlimited and costly Kosovo ground operation threatens to do more of the same, degrading our military at a time when other more serious threats are looming in places such as Iraq and North Korea. </P>

<P> American leadership in the world is not a function of how many military interventions we undertake within the auspices of NATO or the United Nations. It is more a function of how prudent and justified those missions are in terms of our ability always to be prepared adequately to defend America's vital security interests.</P>

<P> Kosovo is not in America's vital security interest. It is in Europe's. We paid for the air war. Europe should carry the peacekeeping load. The U.S. military should return to its proper mission - defending America. </P>

<P> <I>U.S. Sen. James M. Inhofe, R-Okla., is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Readiness.</P></I>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=LEFT>http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614contribute.htm
</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>USA Today

June 14, 1999</P>

<U><P>Our View</P>

</U><P>Why U.S. Must Contribute </P>

<P> The first of 7,000 American peacekeepers crossed into Kosovo on Sunday to the cheers of ethnic Albanians. But at home, not everyone is as happy.</P>

<P> Polls show that the same public that supported NATO's air war - in which more than 70% of the forces were American - is ambivalent about committing 7% of the 48,000-troop NATO peacekeeping force. Not coincidentally, some Republicans in the House have drafted a measure that would, after September, cut off military funds for the operation.</P>

<P> Whether viewed as the product of isolationist sentiment or political opportunism, the measure is irresponsible.</P>

<P> On a human level, it breaks faith with the deported Kosovars whom weeks of bombing were intended to help. On a policy level, it undercuts U.S. leadership in NATO.</P>

<P> The Republicans' premise is that protecting the Kosovars is not worth the risk to U.S. troops. But while those risks are real - snipers, land mines, rogue militants - they also are manageable. In the Bosnia operation, which prompted similar concerns, not a single U.S. soldier has died in four years of peacekeeping. The Kosovo force will be heavily armed and under NATO command.</P>

<P> Secondly, the 7,000-soldier commitment is modest - less than a third of

the total U.S. troops sent to Bosnia after the Dayton Accords. Thirdly, there's reason to expect that the administration will in time draw down even those numbers. That, again, was the pattern in Bosnia, where fewer than 6,000 U.S. troops are still on duty.</P>

<P> The best argument against peacekeeping is one the Pentagon has made in general terms - that extensive commitment to nonfighting missions could leave the military overextended should a crisis arise.</P>

<P> In the past decade, the military has conducted three times the number of significant deployments it conducted during 40 years of superpower standoff.</P>

<P> With up to 10,000 troops policing Iraq's no-fly zones and 35,000 guarding a Korean truce that's almost 50 years old, the commitments do raise the question of how much police work the Pentagon can manage.</P>

<P> But that threat is not immediate, and outside the Balkans, the USA's 500 peacekeepers in Haiti and 900 policing the Sinai Desert under the Israel-Egypt Camp David Accords add up to a modest burden.</P>

<P> With 200,000 fewer troops stationed in Europe now than during the Cold War and with no security crises of Soviet-level alarm, the U.S., as leader of NATO, can afford to handle a share of the Kosovo peacekeeping duties.</P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614dares.htm
RETURN TO TOP

</HEAD>

<P>London Times

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>Who Dares Wins </P>

<I><P>Being there is the best way to underpin any claim</P>

</I><P> It is, famously, the SAS motto. But it was the Russians

who showed the dash and daring at the weekend, sowing alarm at Nato headquarters by winning not only Pristina and the initiative but the secret admiration of scores of Nato officers, frustrated by an enforced wait on the Kosovo borders. There was consternation in Washington, where image-makers were prematurely blurring the distinction between Hollywood and reality; there was exultation in Moscow where President Yeltsin at a stroke unleashed all the old memories of the race to Berlin and beat the West at the propaganda game. </P>

<P> The Russian dash to Pristina has been a huge complication and embarrassment for Nato and the United Nations. It has taken a weekend of hotline calls, anguished diplomacy, airport stand-offs and military confrontation to wring from Moscow the assurance that there will be no more surprises and no further deployment without Nato agreement. </P>

<P> President Yeltsin has, nevertheless, made his point. The sick old man of the Kremlin has shown, once again, his canny ability to spring a surprise and wrong-foot his rivals at home. Abroad he has reminded those who want to diminish Russia's role that nothing so reinforces a claim to territorial control as being there. The weekend flurry has ended with Russia gaining a promise that it will have a so far unspecified area of military control, and agreement by Moscow that there should be no de facto partition of Kosovo. There is much to play for before all the potential damage from this fiasco is removed. </P>

<P> The Russian coup de théâtre has served as a reminder that dithering loses to derring-do. This may have been a media-dominated war; but to halt an advance to allow the cameras to catch up is a grotesque irresponsibility. The Russian Army is spartan and ill-equipped; but it still has some of the spirit that places winning above comforts, determination above caution. </P>

<P> Other commanders have shown that initiative is the best weapon. The Israelis have exploited this again and again: the bombing of Iraq's nuclear installation in 1981 was politically dangerous, logistically impossible yet strategically triumphant. The daring at Entebbe became the stuff of military textbooks and Hollywood epics. The Six Day War was one of the fastest victories of history. Other armies have learnt from such tactics - most notably the Egyptians in 1973. The Turks descended on Cyprus a year later with a determination that changed the Eastern Mediterranean. </P>

<P> The British yomp through the wilderness won back the Falklands, just as the Japanese infiltration through the jungle led to the fall of Singapore or Lawrence's desert trek to the capture of Aqaba. Luckily, the Russians are not at war with Nato. Their Bosnia brigade acted irresponsibly and defiantly; but who does not secretly admire its pluck? </P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614thekremlin.htm	RETURN TO TOP
---	--

</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>New York Times

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>Kosovo And The Kremlin</P>

<P> Russia may no longer be a superpower, but it still has the means to bedevil the United States and NATO. It took the unexpected movement of only 200 or so heavily armed Russian troops into Kosovo over the weekend to disrupt NATO peacekeeping operations and to remind everyone that Moscow can thoroughly complicate the postwar scene in Yugoslavia. There should be no place in Kosovo for freelance Russian forces, but Moscow can play an important peacekeeping role if it will work in cooperation with NATO. The White House and the Kremlin urgently need to devise a way to make that coordination possible. To that end, Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin talked by phone for an hour yesterday and plan to speak again today. </P>

<P> A small contingent of Russian soldiers and tanks parked at the airport outside Pristina, the capital of Kosovo, may not seem like a serious impediment to the 50,000 NATO peacekeepers now starting to fan out across the province. For the most part, the arrival of British, French, German, American and Italian troops has gone well, though there have been several violent confrontations with retreating Serbian units. </P>

<P> But the Russians, with the help of Serbian soldiers, peacefully blocked the British from taking control of the airport, which is needed for the delivery of military and relief supplies. More important, their presence serves as an emphatic statement by Moscow that it intends to assert its influence in Kosovo, whether NATO likes it or not, and is in no mood to take orders from the alliance. </P>

<P> To some extent, the Russian move may have been designed to counter intense criticism at home about the Kremlin's help in negotiating an end to the war mostly on NATO terms. Many Russians believe Moscow betrayed its Slavic allies in Belgrade, and some top military commanders have made little secret of their contempt for the Russian diplomacy. It was unnerving on Friday night to find the Russians troops rolling into Kosovo just hours after Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov assured Washington no such step would be taken. </P>

<P> But Washington should not buy Mr. Ivanov's explanation that the move was a mistake, and should be wary of speculation that President Boris Yeltsin is so politically weakened that the generals are dictating policy. The Russian military, however diminished it may be by budget cuts and sinking morale, remains a professional institution with a clear chain of command and a strong tradition of civilian control. It seems more likely that President Yeltsin quietly appro

ved the march into Kosovo and did not bother to tell Mr. Ivanov. That impression was reinforced by the promotion on Saturday of the Russian commander in Kosovo. </P>

<P> As a practical matter, there is not much NATO can do to evict the Russians or to prevent reinforcements from arriving. Escalating military tensions with Moscow would serve no one's interest. That means the problem must be resolved by Mr. Clinton and Mr. Yeltsin and their aides. </P>

<P> Washington is right to insist on a unified command for peacekeeping forces in Kosovo. The risk of chaos and accidental confrontation is too great if Russian troops roam freely about Kosovo. Nor should Russia be given exclusive control over a separate sector of the province. That could be tantamount to partition, a step that should be avoided and certainly not taken by fiat. </P>

<P> But NATO should recognize that the Russian military, at this sensitive moment, cannot be seen as taking direct orders from the alliance. Some kind of face-saving procedure must be developed that gives Russian forces considerable latitude within the peacekeeping operation. That might involve giving them responsibility for some portion of territory within one or more of the five allied sectors. The war in Yugoslavia is over, but the events of the weekend show how hard it will be to produce an enduring peace. Securing the cooperation of Russia is essential to everything else.</P>

http://ebird.dtic.mil/Jun1999/e19990614russiansin.htm	RETURN TO TOP
--	---

</TR></TABLE>

</HEAD>

<P>Wall Street Journal Europe

June 14, 1999</P>

<P>Russians In Kosovo</P>

<P> With Milosevic's forces in Kosovo reportedly packing their rucksacks, the negotiations have shifted ground to Moscow. Russia now figures its valuable intercession ought to command a higher price.</P>

<P> Moscow is considering sending up to 10,000 troops for the proposed inte

national peacekeeping force of 50,000. That's more than the 7,000 the Clinton administration has committed so far but less than the 13,000 Britain has pledged. Yesterday Defense Minister Igor Sergeyev gave a preliminary order authorizing the deployment and said an airborne brigade of 2,500 was making preparations. The outstanding question is under whose command they will serve.</P>

<P> Both the Clinton administration and the Blair government have repeatedly insisted there be a single, unified command under NATO. "We feel very strongly, and I think that our Russian colleagues agree, that unity of command is very important, and unity of command means that all of Kosovo will be under one command arrangement," Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott said yesterday.</P>

<P> Russia, however, says the full command structure still has to be negotiated. Russia's generals, who have led the public opposition to the NATO bombing, are insisting that Russian troops will serve under Russian command, preferably in their own sector within Kosovo. The most vocal of the top brass is General Leonid Ivashov, who accompanied Viktor Chernomyrdin to Serbia and represented Russia's Defense Ministry at the peace talks. President Yeltsin is no doubt wary of antagonizing the military, especially so close to national elections. Neither Mr. Yeltsin nor the government have rebuffed General Ivashov publicly, despite statements that contradict government policy.</P>

<P> Bosnia is the precedent to keep in mind here. Thirteen hundred Russian peacekeepers are serving there with NATO and other SFOR forces (though they have been known to claim that they serve under Russian commanders). This is working out well enough, with the only real problem being reining in soldiers who want to exercise their entrepreneurial talents on the black market.</P>

<P> Mr. Talbott might ask Prime Minister Stepashin how he plans to pay for 10,000 Russian peacekeepers in Kosovo while he is desperately seeking to avoid default on external debt and, in this election year, trying to come up with the money to pay pensioners and salaries. Pavel Felgengauer, defense columnist for the Russian daily Sevodnya, estimates that to equip and maintain 10,000 men for one year with heavy armaments in war-torn Kosovo will cost up to \$1 billion. That's hardly a bill Russia could afford right now. Does Russia expect NATO or the U.N.--or the IMF--to pick up the tab?</P>

<P> If the Russians want to pitch in Kosovo, under NATO terms, there's no reason to say no. But the key ought to be that NATO sets the terms and runs the command, as in Bosnia. Any dilution of that principle risks the effective partitioning of Kosovo and gives Milosevic a dangerous foot in the door in Kosovo.</P>

<TABLE BGCOLOR="#FF9900" WIDTH=100% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
<TR><TD ALIGN=RIGHT>
RETURN TO TOP
</TD>
</TR></TABLE>

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a non-responsive email attachment.

This attachment was not printed because its content does not relate to the request made under the Freedom of Information Act.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: JR Dreier <jrdreier@gte.net> (JR Dreier <jrdreier@gte.net> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-JUN-1999 06:35:40.00

SUBJECT: JRmail for 15JUN

TO: JRmail <jrmail@gte.net> (JRmail <jrmail@gte.net> [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Note: (JCS SP99 participants) I uploaded the TDP as plaintext (html) on GCCS yesterday.

- 1) NIMA-in-a-box
- 2) Coronet Oak
- 3) Puhek
- 3) WIRE
- 4) Roton
- 5) Spaceguard
- 6) ISDC
- 7) Sea Launch
- 8) JSCOPE
- 9) Eagle Vision
- 10) UAV
- 11) Milstar

- 1) NIMA-in-a-box

With his F-16 down and the enemy all around, a pilot found himself down on the ground in northwest Kosovo sometime between one and three in the morning in early May. Meanwhile, a search-and-rescue helicopter team flew low through the night sky to pluck him from behind Serbian lines. Power lines were among other unknown objects in the helicopter's flight path that could spell disaster.

But the Airborne Command and Control Center troops aboard the EC-130E flying nearby pulled up a detailed map on their laptop computer screen and notified the search-and-rescue team of the danger. Because of one little box, the entire process of rescuing the pilot, from the time he hit the ground to the time he was lifted up into the air by helicopter, took only 90 minutes.

Thus came the debut of the National Imagery and Mapping Agency in a box. With detailed maps that show individual buildings, fields and streams, NIMA-in-a-box dramatically decreases the time it takes for image analysts on ABCCC aircraft to talk pilots to targets or guide rescuers to a downed pilot.

NIMA, the Washington-based geographic authority for the Department of

Defense, developed the system this spring. NIMA squeezed its maps into 12 to 36 gigabytes on a laptop computer, and then sent the laptop to Aviano Air Base, Italy, on a trial basis. This new system affects everything in Operation Allied Force that has to do with maps, from targeting and intelligence gathering to bomb dropping.

NIMA-in-a-box had been on the ABCCC aircraft for only two days that night in early May when the F-16 went down. The computer system quickly demonstrated its potential, playing a crucial role in the pilot's rescue. As a result, the number of laptop computers with NIMA imagery has increased from one to 16 in a matter of weeks.

The way ABCCC used to do its job was to take a handful of maps on board, try to find the right map once given the coordinates of the target, and then try to translate that marker over the radio to the pilot flying in. But now, all of that information and more is easily accessible on a laptop computer, with all the maps stretching from Aviano to Greece available to ABCCC controllers, and maps of the entire world available on laptops on the ground.

The number of NIMAs in a box include seven at Aviano; four at the Combined Air Operations Center at Vicenza, Italy; three more at San Vito AB, Italy, where the search-and-rescue unit is based; and one with the A-10 squadron at Gioia del Colle AB, Italy. There's also one at Tirana, Albania.

2) Coronet Oak

When Air Force Reserve Command C-130 airlift units deploy for Coronet Oak duty, they can expect the usual subtropical climate, but a different destination -- 1,000 miles northeast of Panama. Reserve and Air National Guard units have launched Coronet Oak flights from Howard Air Force Base, Panama, since 1977 when they took on the full-time mission. In May, the rotational mission moved to Muniz Air National Guard Base, Puerto Rico, to comply with the Panama Canal Treaty of 1979. The treaty mandates the permanent withdrawal of U.S. forces from Panama and return of full control of the canal to Panama by the end of 1999.

The 913th Airlift Wing, from Willow Grove Air Reserve Station, Pa., was the first Reserve outfit to launch missions from the new location, which shares the runway with San Juan's Luis Munoz Marin International Airport. Under the Coronet Oak banner, Reserve aircrews provide U.S. Southern Command with logistics and contingency support throughout Central and South America. They support theater mobility, counter-drug efforts, embassy support, search and rescue services, and disaster relief operations.

3) Puhek

Even though investigators have found "no common hardware or software

thread in six recent launch vehicle accidents," the Air Force ICBM and Space Launch Division chief says the failures dictate that the entire process of hurling military and commercial hardware into space should be completely reviewed.

Col. James Puhek has spent most of his life around launch pads and the space program. He recalls the development of the old Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile program that sent early payloads of machines and men into the final frontier.

"Using these 'Legacy systems,' including Atlas, Titan and Delta rockets, America has tried over the years to make access to space a routine event," the colonel said. "However, these systems were designed with 1960's technology, had a different mission than today and a lot more program oversight.

"Maybe we've gone a bit too far as a nation by treating space access as routine and fully operational with systems not designed to meet today's higher standards," Puhek said. "I don't know the answer, but we're finally looking at such possibilities now, as we should."

On May 19, President Clinton ordered the Defense Department, Central Intelligence Agency and National Aeronautical and Space Administration to conduct an investigation into the series of launch failures and provide a report to the White House within 90 days. But even before the order was issued, an assortment of Air Force investigations had already begun.

"Because the six incidents were so close in time, it has caused us to scope up and take a bigger look into the whole picture," Puhek said. "Lockheed Martin and Boeing have also started their own investigations, so you've got a lot of people working on the problem at the same time."

Of the six launch failures, three were run by the government and three by the commercial industry. Although there does not appear to be a common cause for the failures, the president's commission will examine whether there is in fact a common problem.

As the broad-area investigation continues, the separate investigation of the Titan IV failure in August has been completed with corrective actions already implemented. Two more investigations from the other launch accidents are also nearing completion.

"The investigation into the failure of the Titan IV that launched an early warning satellite April 9 is making excellent progress. They have their eye on pretty specific causes for failure, and I think they'll have it wrapped up in a couple of months, easily," said Col. Mike Dunn, Space and Missile Systems Center launch programs director at Los Angeles Air Force Base, Calif.

He also said the investigation of the most recent Titan IV failure April 30 should be completed in July. The national investigation ordered by the White House, according to Dunn, can then take advantage of these and other findings from both the military and contractors to determine what went wrong and why.

While both officers point out that the accidents in the last two launches using Titan rockets appear to have straightforward causes identified, Puhek said it is good that the Washington-directed investigation is taking place to look at the entire launch picture.

Dunn emphasized that space launch itself is still a risky business, especially with fewer dollars to spend.

"While a host of engineers work very, very hard to mitigate risks and provide mission success, it's an ongoing challenge," he said. "We've tried to do things in a tight fiscal environment because we had to. By and large, it's been very successful, but I think we've added additional risks to the programs in some cases.

Compared to the elaborate and expensive safety and backup systems in place during the '60s and '70s, Puhek said, "some budget cuts may have affected our margin for mission success."

Cost controls often translate into personnel cutbacks. Puhek said, "During such consolidations it is critical that we maintain the right level of government and industry expertise to continue space programs in the future."

The colonel pointed out that with about 25 launches scheduled for fiscal 2000, the answers to myriad questions need to be found quickly to implement proper solutions. He admitted that the use of launch vehicles designed in the 1960s with present-day control technologies, safety measures and launch procedures can further complicate getting the right answers to those questions.

There's a lot at stake, according to Puhek.

"America risks not only its upper hand in military space communications and technologies but also the lucrative business as the world's premier commercial space launch provider."

3) WIRE

A brief power glitch in a minor electronic component is believed to be the cause of the failure of a \$80-million NASA science satellite, investigators reported Friday, June 4. A board of investigation at Utah State University (USU), where the instrument for the Wide-Field Infrared Explorer (WIRE) satellite was built, concluded that a power surge in a \$2,000 integrated circuit led to the failure of the mission in March.

Engineers at USU's Space Dynamics Laboratory (SDL) found that the telescope experienced a power surge lasting just 1/40th of a second when it was first turned on. The surge was powerful enough, however, to prematurely blow the explosive bolts on a sunshade used to protect the cryostat, a container of solid hydrogen that cools WIRE's instruments.

With the sunshade gone, the solid hydrogen began to sublime and vent out of the spacecraft, spinning the spacecraft up. By the time spacecraft engineers were able to bring WIRE's attitude back under control all the hydrogen had been lost, effectively ending WIRE's planned scientific mission.

The USU report is not the final word on the failure of the WIRE mission, which was to perform observations at long infrared wavelengths of everything from nearby asteroids to distant galaxies. A NASA report is expected later this year.

While the loss of the hydrogen prevented the spacecraft from carrying out its scientific mission, the rest of the spacecraft is now working well, engineers report. WIRE is now being used to study ways to control and maneuver satellites.

4) Roton

The first prototype of Rotary Rocket's Roton reusable launch vehicle (RLV) has yet to make its first flight test as ground tests continue, three months after its rollout, the company reported this week. When the Roton Atmospheric Test Vehicle (ATV) was rolled out to the public in a ceremony March 1, plans called for the first low-level atmospheric flight tests within several weeks. However, according to a May 31 Rotary Rocket press release, the company did not begin full ground testing of the ATV until early May.

Those ground tests, which verified the ATV's rotors and other vehicle systems, led to an "all-up" ground test on May 22, with a two-person crew in the ATV performing a limited test of the vehicle, which was tied down to prevent it from taking off. That test ended prematurely when a sensor in the rotor failed.

Company engineers are now making unspecified inspections and checks to the ATV before performing another tie-down test. A series of tie-down tests, which will conclude with a full-throttle test of the rotor, will precede an actual flight test.

The ATV is designed to test the low-level, low-speed flight characteristics of the Roton RLV. The ATV lacks the rocket engines that will be used to propel the Roton into orbit, but does have the rotor system, including small rocket thrusters on the tips of the rotors, that will be used to land the vehicle like a helicopter.

5) Spaceguard

Astronomers involved in the search for near-Earth objects (NEOs) stressed the need at an Italian conference last week for greater funding and international cooperation to improve their searches. Scientists attending the International Monitoring Programs for Asteroid and Comet Threat

(IMPACT) conference in Torino, Italy, representing a large fraction of the NEO science community, worked on a number of recommendations to pass on to the International Astronomical Union.

Key among the recommendations generated by scientists was the need for greater cooperation among the various national research programs to look for NEOs. Participants called for the creation of national "Spaceguard" centers that would work together with the international Spaceguard Foundation to coordinate searches and follow-up efforts.

Such cooperation is seen as necessary as the number of NEO search programs grows. However, even with all the new programs, it is uncertain whether they will be able to reach Spaceguard's goal of detecting 90 percent of all NEO's more than 1 km (0.6 mi.) in diameter in the next ten years. In addition, follow-up observing programs, as well as efforts to observe smaller objects, will require more and larger telescopes.

Participants also made recommendations on the best way to communicate reports of potentially hazardous objects, including the use of a "hazard scale" to more effectively describe the risk of impact by an NEO. The specifics of those recommendations will be finalized later this summer.

Conference members also called on more efforts devoted to follow-up searches and compositional studies of asteroids to determine their true nature (although such studies will require the use of large telescopes) as well as new search programs based in the Southern Hemisphere. The final recommendations from the IMPACT conference will be passed on to the IAU and published in July or August.

6) ISDC

Participants at the 1999 International Space Development Conference (ISDC) last month had an opportunity to both honor the past of space exploration and get a glimpse at what the future of space exploration and development holds. Several hundred space enthusiasts attended the 1999 ISDC, held May 27-31 in Houston.

While some focused on the past and present of space exploration, one track of the conference was devoted to plans for commercial development of space, including some relatively unconventional paths to space development.

Given the lack of low-cost access to space currently, it might seem premature to consider developing space hotels. However, Greg Bennett of the Budget hotel chain said that's precisely what his company is currently planning.

Although the conventional notion of commercial space involves the development of spacecraft or launch vehicles, Charles Chafer of Encounter 2001 discussed that there may be far easier ways to make money and involve a larger portion of the market. Encounter 2001 is developing a spacecraft to be launched in late 2001 that will carry the records of up

to 4.5 million people, who will pay \$50 each to fly a personal message and a sample of their DNA into interstellar space. The company also recently completed a project called the Cosmic Call, where people paid \$15 each to transmit a brief personal message to four Sun-like stars 51 to 71 light-years from Earth. 45,000 messages were sent in this transmission, with two more planned in early 2000 and 2001. The company is ahead of projections on sales for its Millennial Voyage spacecraft, and has signed a contract with AeroAstro to build the spacecraft. Chafer said the company is willing to work with NASA to fly scientific payloads on the spacecraft, which will launch as a secondary payload on an Ariane 5.

Cities may have a role in promoting commercial space, noted Rob Todd, a Houston city council member whose district includes the Johnson Space Center. A city the size of Houston has over \$1 billion in pension funds to invest, some of which can be used to support local aerospace startups.

States are also playing a role in the scramble to propose spaceports for VentureStar and other reusable launch vehicles, according to former Apollo astronaut Walt Cunningham, who leads the Texas Aerospace Commission. He said that 18-20 states have submitted proposals for spaceports, but "some make more sense than others." In Texas alone, there have been 13 proposals submitted, although those have been self-selected down to three, one in Pecos County in west Texas and two in eastern Texas. Both Kistler and Space Access have expressed an interest in these sites, in addition to Lockheed Martin's VentureStar.

7) Sea Launch

Sea Launch, DirecTV and Hughes Space and Communications announced that DirecTV will be the first Sea Launch commercial customer. Sea Launch will use an ocean-based commercial launch service to propel the DirecTV 1-R satellite into orbit later this summer.

DirecTV reported that the 1-R, an HS 601HP model satellite, will deliver 30 percent more capacity than its predecessor, the HS 601. The new satellite will join the DBS-2 and DBS-3 satellites at the 101 degrees West longitude orbital slot.

It was also reported that the Spanish telecommunications giant Telefonica is negotiating the sale of a stake of 18 to 28 percent of its digital satellite television service to DirecTV. DirecTV already has a 6.9 percent stake in Telefonica's Via Digital service. Telefonica has stated that it wants to scale back its 68.6 percent interest to around 40 percent.

8) JSCOPE

The Army Space Command is trying to sell the rest of the military on a new system that would allow front-line soldiers to feed live video, enemy

locations and other messages back to commanders. The program, called Joint Space-based Common Operational Picture Enhancement, or JSCOPE for short, on display this week to active-duty military, civilian Army workers and defense contractors.

To show it off, a few Humvees were driven between Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center and the southwest side of town, beaming back live pictures and other information to a recreational trailer behind it. Foot soldiers, outfitted with high-powered binoculars, satellite phones and hand-held computers to send back information, also participated in the demonstration.

Both systems, in the vehicles and on soldiers' backs, are designed to use satellites 400 miles above Earth or drone airplanes. For this test, a civilian plane flew over the Springs, relaying information.

The next step is to turn over the computers, satellite phones, antennas and other equipment to soldiers for field testing. If all goes well, it will likely still be years before the equipment is used in real combat. The Army also needs to decide if it can afford the technology. The communication systems in vehicles cost more than \$500,000 apiece. Officials hope to bring down the price dramatically using commercial companies. The hand-held equipment costs about \$13,000 per soldier. Space Command officials said the new equipment is no more costly than replacing radios and other devices. And if the Army wants to stay ahead, it needs to invest.

9) Eagle Vision

NIMA intends to award, on a sole source basis, an Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity contract for commercial imagery and satellite data from SPOT Image Corporation in Reston, VA. Commercial Imagery includes all items in the SPOT commercial catalog. Satellite data includes direct satellite-to-ground downlink of "SPOT SATELLITE DATA" to a Deployable Downlinking Ground Station (DDL) currently known as Eagle Vision. Digital SPOT data is available in panchromatic and multispectral imagery processed from various levels, such as radiometric correction and geometric corrections. The above digital data includes various levels of licensing, such as Single user; DoD-Title 50; and Third party-Coalition Forces. The Deployable Downlinking Ground Station (DDL) is able to receive and process data in support of U.S. military requirements. The SPOT satellites are owned by the French space agency, the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES). All activities involving United States remote sensing customers are the responsibility of SPOT Image Corporation (SICORP), Reston, VA. The proposed contract is for a one (1) year period, with four (4) one-year option periods.

10) UAV

Northrop Grumman announced it has received three contracts for its radar

and airspace management systems. The deals were unveiled on the opening day of the 43rd Paris Air Show.

The first contract, from the U.S. Army's Communications and Electronics Command, is for 34 radar systems worth \$38.2 million. The so-called tactical endurance synthetic aperture radar (TESAR) is for unmanned aerial vehicles, which can produce photograph-type imagery through cloud cover, fog and other weather conditions. The system was deployed in Bosnia in 1996 for peacekeeping is currently in service with NATO forces in Kosovo. This agreement brings the total number of production TESAR systems on order to 60 units, including spares, for a current contract value of \$72 million. Deliveries of TESAR systems to the Army are continuing ahead of schedule, and -- as a result of this latest contract award -- are now expected to run through November 2001.

TESAR, which has the military designation AN/ZPQ-1, is a high-performance, lightweight, low-cost surveillance radar with an associated ground station. The system provides continuous imagery for the Predator's 40-hour mission over all terrain types and in adverse weather conditions. The Predator is operated by the U.S. Air Force. TESAR is capable of operating in both Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) and Moving Target Indication (MTI) modes. High reliability, modular design and comprehensive built-in diagnostic capability enable simplified maintenance and support. A total of 26 TESAR systems and associated ground station equipment have been delivered to the Army by Northrop Grumman since 1996.

At the same time, the Los Angeles-based company said in a statement it has been handed a contract by the Polish Air Traffic Agency to upgrade its airspace management system. The terms of the contract weren't disclosed.

Northrop also was handed a deal to supply a monopulse secondary surveillance radar to Tunisia's Office de L'Aviation Civile et des Aeroports that is intended to expand radar coverage and flight safety in southern Tunisian airspace. Again, no financial terms were released. The new radar complements an existing Northrop Grumman airspace management system and airport surveillance radar at Tunis. The new system, Northrop said, is expected to be operational early next year.

11) Milstar

Beating the production schedule by six months, GenCorp Aerojet recently delivered the third and final set of Reaction Control Thrust Modules (RCTMs) to Lockheed Martin Missiles & Space for the Air Force Milstar program. Aerojet's RCTMs provide the attitude control for the Milstar satellite - a joint-service satellite communications system providing secure, jam resistant worldwide communications to meet essential wartime requirements for high-priority military users.

Each thruster provides five pounds of thrust to maintain orbit control and establish the required satellite attitude for sustained communication

between Earth and other Milstar satellites. Aerojet designs, develops and qualifies the RCTMs at its site in Sacramento, Calif.

Aerojet has delivered 49 RCTMs for use on three Milstar satellites (16 per satellite) to be launched beginning in 2000. The set of RCTMs that was delivered will be installed on the final satellite scheduled for a 2002 launch.

The multi-satellite Milstar constellation links command authorities with a wide variety of resources including ships, submarines, aircraft and ground stations. Milstar is the most advanced military communications satellite system to date and represents the future of the U.S. communications capability. The operational Milstar satellite constellation will be composed of six satellites positioned around the Earth in geosynchronous orbits plus a polar adjunct system. Each satellite weighs approximately 10,000 pounds and has a design life of 10 years.

Cheers, JR

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Norm Paulhus <otterx@erols.com> (Norm Paulhus <otterx@erols.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JUN-1999 21:45:51.00

SUBJECT: CGF FORWARD: PANAMA CANAL VESSEL PRIORITIES AFFECT NEW CARISSA SALVAGE

TO: CGFNETWORK <otterx@erols.com> (CGFNETWORK <otterx@erols.com> [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The following item is provided for your personal use as background information. It may include copyrighted material, so please treat it with the discretion you would use with any press clip. Please do not repost it on any site or bulletin board intended for access by the general public. Also, please be aware that the views expressed may not necessarily coincide with the positions of USCG, its management, or yours truly.

The [Portland, Oregon] Oregonian
Saturday, June 12, 1999

New Carissa's salvage effort now
stretches to Panama Canal

By Brent Hunsberger of The Oregonian staff

State officials overseeing salvage of the New Carissa again find themselves charting a new course -- this time all the way to the Panama Canal.

The directors of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and the Division of State Lands have asked the Panama Canal Commission to allow "prompt transit" of three vessels that will be used to remove the ship's stern section from the beach near Coos Bay.

The vessels -- a 2,300-ton derrick barge, a 7,000-horsepower tug and a crew boat -- are approaching the canal midway through their 5,700-mile journey from Newark, N.J.

Salvage officials hope they arrive by July 5 so the stern can be removed before mid-October, when North Pacific storms could jeopardize the operation.

The state officials wrote to the canal's acting marine director in Balboa, Panama, at the request of the vessels' owner, Donjon Marine Co. Inc. of Hillsdale, N.J.

Trouble is, their request might not go much further than the

beached freighter they want removed.

Canal officials allow ships to pass between oceans on a first-come, first-served basis, spokeswoman Myrna Iglesias said.

Vessel agents can book space beforehand, for a fee. Depending on the vessel's size, the fee averages \$15,000, one official said.

Ships often pass through the canal 24 hours after they arrive. But they can experience delays of several days and stack up in a line of more than 100 -- particularly when the canal is under repair, as it is now, Iglesias said.

Last week, workers began a 14-day maintenance project. The work will reduce the canal's transit capacity by at least 10 percent, officials estimated. Delays are possible, even with Oregon's letters, they said.

The New Carissa beached Feb. 4 near Coos Bay and later leaked an estimated 70,000 gallons of oil. The spill presented challenges state and federal officials had never faced.

Their response included the first attempt in the lower 48 states to burn oil aboard a ship, which split the New Carissa apart. The 440-foot bow section eventually was towed to sea and sunk.

The legacy of the stubborn Japanese-owned, British-insured wood chip carrier has spread throughout the world -- even to Panama.

"We were just saying we hadn't seen the Carissa through here in a while," joked a Panama Canal pilot who declined to give his name.

This week, workers with Fred Devine Diving & Salvage of Portland, Donjon's partner in the project, continued to cut away the 200-foot stern's superstructure. Crews have removed more than 183 tons of metal and 20 tons of nonhazardous material such as tile, paneling and fiberglass, said Mick Leitz, president of Fred Devine Diving. Leitz expects to finish removing the 400-ton superstructure by Tuesday.

On Friday, two workers cleaning debris on the stern were rushed by helicopter to Bay Area Hospital in Coos Bay when a torch ignited insulation, burning both men.

The workers were treated for minor burns to their arms and faces and released late Friday afternoon.

Once Donjon's vessels arrive, crews will cut off the ship's No. 6 cargo hold at the engine room bulkhead. They will

separate and remove the engine room and try to refloat the remaining shell of the stern.

Among the options are towing it to a port for salvage or out to sea, where it would be sunk. If the stern can't be refloated, it would have to be cut up and removed in pieces.

You can reach Brent Hunsberger at 503-221-8359 or by e-mail at brenthunsberger@news.oregonian.com.

Copyright 1999, Oregon Live (r)

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Dummies Daily <dummiesdaily@dummiesdaily.com> (Dummies Daily
<dummiesdaily@dummiesdaily.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:23-JUN-1999 18:35:41.00

SUBJECT: Internet Search Tips [THE VOYEUR'S SEARCH ENGINE - 06/23/99]

TO: ddsearch@listproc.pcworld.com (ddsearch@listproc.pcworld.com [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

DUMMIES DAILY(tm) Searching the Web

June 23rd, 1999

TODAY'S SPONSOR:WEBSTAKES

Win One Free Year of Calling in the "Mind Your Business" Sweepstakes!
Own a small or home-based business? Enter the Mind Your Business
Sweepstakes, and you could win 1 FREE Year of Calling (\$3,500 value)
from Delta Three, a PC-to-Phone Headset and more. Hurry, ends July 20!
<http://www.pcworld.com/r/dd/1%2C2061%2Cdd-webstks-dds%2C00.html>

TIP: THE VOYEUR'S SEARCH ENGINE

June 23rd, 1999

Well, we're not actually talking about voyeurs in an X-rated sense.
Instead, WebCam Central helps you find Web cams covering a range of
topics, many of them educational. You can watch elephants in Africa,
riders in a taxi cab, or even the ships passing through the Panama
Canal. You can browse sites by category (including bridges, animals,
beaches, universities, and dozens more) or location (from Antarctica
to Yugoslavia).

<http://www.camcentral.com>

Dummies Career Central(tm)

Need a new job? Jump-start your career or land your dream job with
help from our career center. Search thousands of high-tech job
listings and get loads of expert advice for successful job searching.
<http://www.pcworld.com/r/dd/1%2C2061%2Cdd-careers%2C00.html>

MAKE LIFE EASIER on both ends of the leash with free daily Dog Training tips from TipWorld. Understand your dog's abilities and characteristics to eliminate bad behavior so you're a best friend to man's best friend.

<http://www.pcworld.com/r/tw/1%2C2061%2Ctw-dogs%2C00.html>

PC World Magazine plus a Free Gift!

Try a RISK-FREE Issue! Get a FREE Windows 98 Mousepad!

<http://www.pcworld.com/r/tw/1%2C2061%2Ctw-pcws513%2C00.html>

FREESHOP.COM

Find the best prices at FreeShop...As in FREE mags & great deals!

<http://www.pcworld.com/r/ss/1%2C2061%2Ccss-freeshop-0430%2C00.html>

OUTPOST.COM

Shop computer superstore Outpost.com for an incredible selection of top-brand computers, software, accessories and more, with FREE overnight U.S. shipping. Click for the latest deals

<http://www.pcworld.com/r/ss/1%2C2061%2Ccss-outpost-0623%2C00.html>

NEOPLANET

NeoPlanet(tm) has created the best surfing experience on the Web, period! With "skins" that change the browser look and feel instantly. Fast, free, simple download!

<http://www.pcworld.com/r/ad/1%2C2061%2Cad-neoplanet0623%2C00.html>

Dummies Daily may contain links to sites on the Internet which are owned and operated by third parties. IDG Books Worldwide, Inc. and PC World Communications, Inc., are not responsible for the availability of, or the content located on or through, any such third-party site.

SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES

Want to cancel a subscription, have your newsletters delivered to a new address, or have it delivered in a different e-mail format (HTML or TEXT)? Do it all at <http://www.dummiesdaily.com/cgi-bin/edit.cgi>

Dummies Daily occasionally likes to inform our users of special deals, new products, and other third party product and service offers that we believe our users will find interesting. If you did not indicate this preference when you first subscribed to Dummies Daily and would like

to have your name excluded from these mailings, check the appropriate box at <http://www.dummiesdaily.com/cgi-bin/edit.cgi>

This newsletter is one of many e-services available from TipWorld.

FileWorld <http://www.fileworld.com>
MyWorldMail: Free E-Mail <http://www.myworldmail.com>
Shop TipWorld <http://www.worldshopper.com>
TipWorld Merchandise <http://www.tipworldgear.com>
HTML Workshop <http://workshop.dummiesdaily.com>
PC World Online: News, Reviews, How-To <http://www.pcworld.com>
Games.Net: The IDG Games Network <http://www.games.net>
WebShopper <http://www.webshopper.com>

TipWorld is part of IDG.net, the IDG Online Network.
IT All Starts Here: <http://www.idg.net>

Copyright(c) 1999 IDG Books Worldwide, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
Reproduction in whole or in part in any form or medium without express written permission of IDG Books Worldwide, Inc., is prohibited.
TipWorld is a registered trademark of International Data Group, Inc.
Dummies Daily is a trademark of IDG Books Worldwide, Inc. All trademarks used on TipWorld are the property of their respective owners.
