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= OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

= (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

= WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

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DoD News Briefing

Tuesday, June 29, 1999 - 2:30 p.m.

Mr. Kenneth H. Bacon, ASD PA

Mr. Bacon: I don't have any statements or charts to compete with General McDuffie's, so I'll take your questions, if you have any more questions.

Q: On the anthrax vaccine. In the past officials, including yourself, have talked about how safe the vaccine is. Yet there's a document that's come to light signed by Army Secretary Caldera that talks about "unusually hazardous risks associated with the potential for adverse reaction" in some recipients of the vaccine. How do you square the two?

Mr. Bacon: First of all, the newspaper article to which you're referring makes an egregious error. It substitutes the subject of a sentence. As every newspaper person knows, if you substitute the subject of a sentence, you can change the meaning of the sentence entirely.

The newspaper article refers to a legal document that was signed by Secretary Caldera to allow the manufacturer of the vaccine, a company called Biopart -- the successor to the Michigan Biologic Products Institute -- to allow it to receive indemnification under federal law. Certain standards have to be met in order to receive indemnification, and this memo was designed to meet those standards.

We all buy insurance for things we don't anticipate will ever happen, such as fire insurance for houses or libel insurance for newspapers. This was the company seeking a type of insurance, indemnification from suits, should they arise.

The fact of the matter is that everything we know about this vaccine makes it, shows us that it's incredibly safe. There was extensive testing before the vaccination process began. Secretary Cohen ordered that a number of tests be met. Those tests were met. Since we began vaccinating members of the armed services against exposure to anthrax, almost 900,000 shots have been given. The adverse reaction rate is a minuscule .009 percent. There have been 79 adverse reactions out of nearly 900,000 shots given so far. This is a lower adverse reaction rate

than in the DPT vaccine that all our children have received and that we have all received in the course of our lives many times over. So this has turned out to be an extremely safe vaccine.

Remember, the reason Secretary Cohen decided to require vaccination against exposure to anthrax was that we believe this is a clear and present danger facing our troops today. We know that Iraq and other countries have developed and weaponized anthrax. Therefore, it is an exposure against which we are protecting the troops.

Exposure to anthrax is about 98 percent lethal. That is if you're not protected and you are exposed to anthrax, you have more than a 98 percent chance of having an adverse reaction, which is usually death. So this seemed to be a very sensible act to take, requiring vaccinations. Secretary Cohen did that. He has had three shots or four shots now. I've had three shots. My hair is growing more robust than ever. (Laughter) I sleep better. I eat better, run farther. It's been nothing but a great experience. (Laughter)

But I do urge you to compare the memorandum that Secretary of the Army Caldera signed with the article, because there is one fundamental substitution of a subject in a sentence. I think when you read the third paragraph of the memorandum -- which we'll make available for you in DDI -- and compare it to the article, you'll find it's the old "bait and switch" trick that none of you would perform, but has been performed in this case, and I think much to the disservice of a program that has been designed to protect America's soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines.

Q: What did you think about the Ocalan verdict in Turkey? And have any of the bases been put on heightened alert in the aftermath of that?

Mr. Bacon: I'm not aware that our bases are on heightened alert. They always -- of course, we practice security at the source, and local commanders have the requirement to review the security situation at all times and take appropriate reaction to it. I'm not aware that there's been any change.

The Ocalan verdict is something that was produced by Turkish courts, and I understand that there is a built-in review procedure. I don't think it would be appropriate for me to comment further on it, because my understanding is that under Turkish law there will be a review.

Q: This is, basically, about the fact that the United States has to transfer military bases in Panama as well as the canal to the Panamanian government by the end of the year. How this process is going? And where the U.S. soldiers are going to go now? They're going to be reassigned to another country? Can you elaborate a little bit?

Mr. Bacon: First of all, we, I believe, are right on schedule if not ahead of schedule for removing our military people and facilities from Panama. You are absolutely right, we made a treaty agreement in the 1970s to turn over the canal and all our military facilities in the Canal Zone to the government of Panama, and we are right on schedule for doing that.

We have closed down most of the military facilities. As you know, the headquarters of the United States Southern Command moved to Miami. They are well established in Miami. We are in the process now of replacing the airport facilities we've used in Panama with forward operating locations in the Caribbean and other places so that we can carry out our surveillance and other activities that are a part of the counter-drug program and our general security program. We're well on our way to doing that.

Q: The situation affects you politically in some way, the U.S. presence in Latin America?

Mr. Bacon: We'll retain a strong presence in Latin America. It will be more diffuse than it was when we were operating out of Panama. I want to be very clear that the forward operating locations are not bases. They are places from which our forces will be able to operate.

We have a naval presence that we maintain in the area, and of course, we have very strong, and I would say much stronger military-to-military relations with almost all countries in Latin America today than we did ten years ago. So we have constant exchanges going on with the armed forces of Latin American countries.

As you know, Secretary Cohen has been to a Defense Ministerial meeting in Cartagena, Colombia last year, late last year. He maintains strong contact with many of his colleagues in the area. Defense Minister Jorge Dominguez from Argentina was here several weeks ago. They held a joint press conference. He has traveled in the area, and I'm sure will travel again in the next year or so, so we do have strong relations with a number of Latin American countries.

He had a trip scheduled to Mexico, which he had to cancel because of Kosovo -- or postpone, I should say -- and I'm sure we'll get to Mexico at another time.

Q: The Department of State disclosed yesterday that via secret dialogue between Greece and Turkey (unintelligible) in Ankara, agreed to waive all the U.S. weapons transferred illegally to Cyprus in violation of U.S. law. According to Department of State, the weapons are already out of Cyprus.

In the Department of Defense, did you have any involvement in this process?

Mr. Bacon: I have nothing to add to what the Department of State said to that.

Q: But did you have any involvement in...

Mr. Bacon: I just don't know the answer to that question, which is why I'm not going to add to what the Department of State said.

Q: Have there been any incidents between U.S. forces and anyone else in Kosovo since the last time we met? Any shooting incidents?

Mr. Bacon: Well, yes. Since the last time we met, there have been, and I think that came out over the weekend. There was an incident on Friday and an incident, I believe, on Sunday. I checked about half an hour before coming in here if anything had happened today, and was told "no, we had no reports of incidents today."

Q: The Romanian Defense Minister awhile ago said that in his meeting with Cohen he had discussed a project to make the eastern borders of Romania militarily impassible. Can you explain what that project's all about?

Mr. Bacon: I wasn't in the meeting. He explained it during the press conference, and I would refer you to the Romanian ambassador, who was in the meeting and I'm sure would be glad to talk about it further.

Q: Is the United States going to help Romania strengthen its defenses on the eastern border?

Mr. Bacon: Jim, I've given you the only answer I can give you. I was not in the meeting. I refer you to the Romanian Embassy to elaborate on the statement made by the Romanian defense minister.

Bill?

Q: I was going to follow up the question on Panama and ask if

the United States military sees the Panamanian military and their police as being competent to take over the security of the Panama Canal? Do we have confidence in Panama?

Mr. Bacon: They have every interest in running the canal competently, efficiently, and skillfully, and I'm sure they will. The canal has been largely run by Panamanians for some time. I've visited the canal. I've seen the Panamanian staff running the canal. I'm sure that they will be able to run this.

For one thing, it is an economically important artery for Panama. A large number of ships pass through there. It's particularly important for countries like Chile and others in shipping products from the west to the east -- countries on the west coast of Latin America rely very heavily on the canal.

So I assume that Panama will run this as the economic lifeline that it is.

Q: Is there anything by way of treaty that still aligns us or makes an alliance for the United States and Panama to cooperate on the strategic protection of the treaty and Panama for that matter? Has that all gone by the boards?

Mr. Bacon: I'm not aware that there is, but I'll double check on that question with Brian Sheridan and get an answer for you. But I'm not aware that there is.

Jim?

Q: There was a report today that all the mines in Guantanamo have now been removed. Is that accurate?

Mr. Bacon: Yes.

Q: As of when?

Mr. Bacon: On our side. Now remember, there's a line, there's a border area and there were mines on both sides. I think it's very important for everybody to realize that we have removed the mines on our side of the line. I do not know what the Cubans have done on their side of the line. It would be a great disservice for me to suggest that all the mines on both sides of the line have been removed, because I don't know that. But on our side they've been removed, and they've been gone for probably four to six months.

Q: During General Zinni's visit to Pakistan last week, did he discuss any arms deals with the officials he met?

Mr. Bacon: He was going to Pakistan to talk about ways to reduce tensions between Pakistan and India, and I'm not aware that he did talk about arms deals with Pakistan.

Q: Will Secretary Cohen be meeting with President Kim Dae Jung in his trip here this week, or next week?

Mr. Bacon: I'll check on that. I haven't looked into the schedule. He had a very good meeting with him the last time he, Secretary Cohen, was in Seoul. I would not be surprised if they meet this time, but I'll find out for sure.

Chris?

Q: Do you have a price tag yet for NOBLE ANVIL and for our part of JOINT GUARDIAN? Do you think the supplemental will be enough to pay for everything through the end of the fiscal year?

Mr. Bacon: The last time I talked to our esteemed Comptroller he told me two things. One, he does not yet have final price tags -- this was the end of last week. But having said that, he believes that it's quite likely that the supplemental we have received so far will pay for

two things. One, our participation in Operation ALLIED FORCE, and the JOINT GUARDIAN participation through the end of this fiscal year. But that was his guesstimate based on what he knew so far. He did not yet have final figures, and he was working to get them. I haven't seen Comptroller Bill Lynn yet this week. I don't think he's here, as a matter of fact. So I assume that when he returns, he'll complete those calculations and will share them with Congress and with you at the appropriate time.

Q: The new estimates from OMB suggest that the federal budget surplus is going to be substantially larger than had been predicted. Is the thinking here now that given that and given the failure of the Secretary's initiative on BRAC, that there will be an attempt within the Department to substantially increase the long-term funding over the FYDP and beyond?

Mr. Bacon: What makes you think his initiative has failed?

Q: For this year, at least.

Mr. Bacon: For this year, clearly, it's been delayed. But we will be back. There's always room for efficient government, and that's what BRAC is. BRAC is a way to cut unnecessary spending and to rechannel money we don't need to spend on unused facilities into modernization, training and readiness. So we will, I'm sure, be back next year making the same reasonable case that we made this year, looking for more men and women of reason to respond to our case.

Having said that, as you know, President Clinton asked for a \$112 billion increase in the Defense budget over six years in the budget he submitted earlier this year. That is working its way through Congress. There's some indication that we'll get more money than that, more money than we requested.

Obviously, we will look at our budget needs as we prepare for next year's budget, but I think it's premature to talk about any further increases than what the President has requested so far.

Steve?

Q: One question about the anthrax. What countries besides Iraq are known to have weaponized anthrax?

Mr. Bacon: Certainly, Russia at one time had an active anthrax program. Iraq has weaponized it. We believe that North Korea has an anthrax capability. And there may be other countries as well that have anthrax capabilities.

But it only takes one country to launch anthrax against our troops to inflict heavy damage, if the troops have not been vaccinated. That's why we have adopted this program to require all members of the military to be vaccinated against anthrax exposure.

Chris? Q: On that same issue, you said the company was called BioPort, the successor company, that was seeking indemnification, whatever it's called. Anyway, is it normal for a company doing contracting to the federal government to get essentially subsidized indemnification? Or would they get just private insurance like any other company?

Mr. Bacon: Well, the Secretary of the Army has issued a statement, which I commend to your attention, on this very issue. He says that there is a provision in the law to indemnify companies against certain types of product liability risk, and that in this case it seemed a reasonable measure to take. I'm not an expert on product liability or any liability, probably, so I can't tell you how often this provision of the law is invoked by the government.

Q: Can you explain why it was a reasonable measure to take in this case?

Mr. Bacon: I think the memorandum does explain why it was a reasonable measure to take, and I commend that to your attention.

Press: Thank you very much.

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<H3>TOP STORIES</H3>

Russian Bombers Make Foray To Iceland</

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(Washington Post)....Dana Priest

Two Russian strategic bombers flew within striking distance of the United States last week as part of Moscow's largest military exercises since the end of the Cold War, astounding U.S. officials and underlining recent Western concerns about the military leadership in Moscow.

<p>

U.S. Military Considers Weapons That Destroyable Bunkers, Spare People

(Wall Street Journal)....Thomas E. Ricks

...Its mission is to produce the first truly new weapon of the post-Cold War era, a bomb whose effectiveness is to be measured by how many people it doesn't kill -- while it destroys stockpiles of horror weapons.

<p>

Numbers Were Best Available, Officials Say

(USA Today)....Steven Komarow

Many of the figures used by the Clinton administration and NATO to describe the wartime plight of Albanians in Kosovo now appear greatly exaggerated as allied forces take control of the province.

<p>

Rough Kosovo Graves Hold Loved Ones, And Evidence

(New York Times)....Ian Fisher

...And so there is a conflict of aims and interests between the tribunal and ordinary Albanians, who are putting off funerals as they wait, in great expectation, for investigators to come.

<p>

B-2s Demonstrated Combat Efficiency Over Kosovo

(Defense Daily)....David Atkinson

Northrop Grumman [NOC] B-2 bombers, alongside Boeing [BA] B-1s and B-52s, dropped almost half of all the bombs and missiles used during Operation Allied Force, Air Force officials told Congress yesterday.

<p>

2 Litton Firms Plead Guilty On Foreign Payments

(Los Angeles Times)....David Rosenzweig

Two Litton Industries subsidiaries pleaded guilty in federal court Wednesday to making hidden payments to secure nearly \$200 million worth of defense business.

s in Taiwan and Greece.

<H3>PENTAGON</H3>

After Kosovo, US Air Force And Army In A Tug Of War

(Christian Science Monitor)....James N. Thurman

...For those with a stake in the future of the United States military, what worked and what did not will have along-reaching impact on new weapons technology, allotment of billions of dollars in defense funding, and the shape of tomorrow's troops.

<p>

DOD Official Says U.S.-China Focus Should Be 'Strategic Reassurance'

(Inside The Pentagon)....Michael C. Sirak

If and when the United States and China resume formal military contact, those exchanges should focus on a three-pronged effort to build confidence, lessen tensions over strategic issues and leverage goals to promote stability in areas of critical, mutual importance, according to a senior Defense Department official.

<H3>ARMY</H3>

Major American Base Handed Over To Panama

(Washington Times)....Unattributed

The United States handed over a military base yesterday in a major step toward ending its presence in the Panama Canal, but Panama's president chided the Americans for failing to remove all unexploded ammunition from a nearby firing range.

<H3>MARINE CORPS</H3>

Legend Krulak Passes Baton To Next Marine Commandant

(Washington Times)....Jennifer Harper

Dignity and tradition were the order of the day yesterday as the Marine Corps bid farewell to one of its legends and welcomed Gen. James L. Jones, who becomes the 32nd commandant of the Corps today.

<H3>NAVY</H3>

Sea Ambassadors

(Washington Times)....John McCaslin

Speaking of U.S. interests in Kosovo, about 300 retired Navy flag officers and captains have banded together as "Sea Power Ambassadors" to raise the alarm about the precipitous decline in shipbuilding rates since the end of the Cold War

<p>

Puerto Rico Wants Navy To Clean Up, Leave

e Vieques

(Orlando Sentinel)....Ivan Roman

...Commission members said the Navy had violated the civil rights, health and peace of mind of Vieques residents, and they demanded a permanent halt to bombing and the return of all land the Navy now owns there.

<H3>AIR FORCE</H3>

US Airmen Bought Portuguese Babies

(London Times)....Giles Tremlett

American airmen from a Nato base on the Azores have allegedly bought babies from Portuguese peasants with cash, food and clothing.

<H3>NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVE</H3>

Soldier's Widow's Suit Dismissed

(Washington Post)....Steve Vogel

The Maryland National Guard cannot be sued for its role in an accident involving an Army major who was run over by a military truck and who died during the two hours it took to get him to a trauma center, a Montgomery County Circuit Court judge ruled yesterday.

<H3>WHITE HOUSE</H3>

Berger Defends Handling Of Espionage Allegations Before Hill Panel

(Washington Post)....Walter Pincus

National security adviser Samuel R. "Sandy" Berger made an unusual two-hour, closed-door appearance before members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence yesterday to answer questions about his handling of allegations of Chinese espionage at the nation's nuclear weapons laboratory.

<p>

White House To Loosen Curbs On Export Of Computers To China, Other Nations

(Wall Street Journal)....Bob Davis and Helene Cooper

President Clinton plans to substantially liberalize exports of computers to China and other politically sensitive countries as early as Thursday, but not as much as the industry would like.

<H3>CONGRESS</H3>

Aid Bill Listing Yugoslavia As Terrorist Passes

(New York Times)....Tim Weiner

The Senate Wednesday night overwhelmingly passed a \$12.7 billion foreign aid bill that designates Yugoslavia a terrorist state.

<H3>NATO</H3>

NATO Chief: U.S. Outgunned Allies In Kosovo

(Omaha World-Herald)....Associated Press

...Italian Adm. Guido Venturoni assessed the lessons of the Kosovo conflict in his first press conference since assuming his new role as NATO's chief military officer.

<p>

Conflict Exposed Nato's Military Flaws

(London Times)....Charles Bremner

...The Italian admiral said that Nato had come "surprisingly close to our limit" in its ability to deploy forces for operations at short notice.

<H3>BALKANS</H3>

NATO And Moscow Differ Over Where Russian Forces Will Be Stationed

(New York Times)....Craig R. Whitney

Despite an agreement reached in Helsinki almost two weeks ago, Russia and NATO are still arguing about exactly where Russian peacekeepers should go in Kosovo and whose orders they should follow, alliance officials said Wednesday

<p>

Jockeying For Control Of Kosovo

(Christian Science Monitor)....Lucian Kim

...But the KLA is only part of an emerging struggle over who will govern Kosovo. Members of a provincial government in exile also consider themselves the rightful heirs to power. And amid this fray, the United Nations is poised to set up a civilian administration to restore stability.

<p>

Refugee Rage Fuels Reprisal Attacks In Kosovo

(Washington Post)....Karl Vick

...Retaliatory beatings, killings and arson continue at a pace that is driving apart even those who want to live together.

<p>

Seeking Shelter

(European Stars And Stripes)....Cory Lancaster

More than 100 Serbs terrorized by ethnic Albanians burning homes, looting and murdering have encamped in front of a U.S. Army compound in Urosevac, refusing to leave without an armed escort to Serbia.

<p>

Amid Rising Opposition, Milosevic's Party Reaches Out To Foes

(Philadelphia Inquirer)....Jovana Gec, Associated Press

President Slobodan Milosevic's government asked a few opposition parties yesterday to join it in rebuilding Yugoslavia - an apparent bid to exploit divisions within their ranks and sideline those seeking his resignation.

<p>

U.N.-Led Meeting On Rebuilding Kosovo Resolves Little

(Washington Post)....Thomas W. Lippman

A meeting of 18 foreign ministers and international relief officials today sought to launch the United Nations-led effort to administer and rebuild Kosovo, but found itself divided on key issues, including whether some reconstruction aid should be directed to Serbia.

<p>

Ethnic Violence In Kosovo Is Beginning To Recede

(Wall Street Journal)....Daniel Pearl

...Officers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's KFOR stabilization force say they believe they have Serb and Albanian paramilitaries largely under control but are having trouble containing professional criminals who appear to have moved into Kosovo.

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

F.B.I. Finishes Examining Sites

(New York Times)....New York Times

A team of FBI agents sent to Kosovo last week to investigate possible war crimes has completed its examinations at two burial sites, concluding that many of the victims died of gunshot wounds to the head, law enforcement officials said Wednesday.

<H3>ASIA</H3>

U.S. Fears Arms Race On Korean Peninsula

(New York Times)....David E. Sanger and Eric Schmitt

The Clinton administration is increasingly worried that South Korea may be pushing ahead with several missile projects that could further fuel an arms race on the Korean peninsula, just as North Korea appears to be preparing another launch of a long-range missile.

<p>

N. Korea Might Test Missile With Long-Range Capability

(Washington Times)....Bill Gertz

A senior Pentagon official yesterday confirmed that North Korea is preparing to test fire a new long-range missile that if carried out would have serious consequences for stability in northeast Asia.

<p>

N. Korea Deploys 10 Ballistic Missiles

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

Japan's foreign minister has warned lawmakers that North Korea has deployed more than 10 Rodong ballistic missiles with a range of up to 800 miles, a newspaper reported Wednesday.

<p>

Koreas: New Ship Incursion

(New York Times)....Associated Press

Nine North Korean fishing boats sailed into contested waters in the Yellow Sea, the first intrusion since North and South Korean warships clashed there two weeks ago.

weeks ago, South Korean military officials said.

<p>
India Claims Gains; U.S. Leans On Pakistan

(Washington Post)....Unattributed

India said yesterday that its military had consolidated key gains against infiltrators holed up in Kashmir's snowy heights, as New Delhi and Islamabad played down informal diplomacy aimed at defusing tensions.

<H3>CYBER WARFARE</H3>

When Terrorists Turn To The Internet

(Christian Science Monitor)....Tom Regan

...Cyber-terrorism allows terrorists both foreign and domestic - to inflict damage with no harm to themselves and little chance of being caught.

<H3>BUSINESS</H3>

Anthrax Vaccine Firm In Trouble

(Washington Post)....Bradley Graham

The only U.S. company that produces anthrax vaccine has run into serious financial trouble, imperiling a Pentagon program launched recently to immunize all U.S. troops against the deadly germ warfare agent.

<H3>OPINION</H3>

Onus On A Blood-Stained Society

(Washington Post)....Jim Hoagland

...As individuals they may be guiltless. But the attempted murder of Kosovo was carried out willingly by Serbs as a national act.

<p>
Stop The Exodus

(New York Times)....Aleksa Djilas

...While they fought Serbian nationalism with more than 1,000 combat aircraft, however, they use mostly words against Albanian extremists.

<p>
We Will Fight Our Country's Battles -- (Letter)

(Wall Street Journal)....Gen. C.C. Krulak

I was dismayed by the conclusions drawn by Andrew Krepinevich in his June 11 editorial-page commentary, "Two Cheers for Air Power," and even more shocked by Lt. Col. Fritz Mehrkens's June 17 response to that piece ("We Need Light Tanks and a Floating Division," Letters to the Editor).

<H3>EDITORIAL</H3>

Captive In Serbia

(Washington Post)....Editorial

...Many Kosovars, particularly men, are being held captive inside Serbia.

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<P>Washington Post

July 1, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>Russian Bombers Make Foray To Iceland </P>

<P>By Dana Priest, Washington Post Staff Writer </P>

<P> Two Russian strategic bombers flew within striking distance of the United States last week as part of Moscow's largest military exercises since the end of the Cold War, astounding U.S. officials and underlining recent Western concerns about the military leadership in Moscow. </P>

<P> The TU-95 Bear bombers were intercepted by four U.S. F-15 fighters and a P-3 patrol plane near Iceland early Friday morning and escorted in a clockwise flight around the island, U.S. officials said. </P>

<P> Norway, which like Iceland is a NATO member, also scrambled jets to meet two other TU-140 Blackjack bombers that flew down the Norwegian coastline, but Russian reports said the interceptors failed to reach the bombers before they turned back. </P>

<P> U.S. officials said the flights formed part of extensive exercises by the Russian armed forces last week. Though Russian bombers often probed Western defenses during the Cold War, officials said no such activity had been recorded in a decade and the appearance of the Russian long-range bombers over Iceland and Norway surprised NATO. </P>

<P> The move was the latest in a pattern of perplexing Russian military act

ions in recent weeks that have prompted concern in Washington and elsewhere about President Boris Yeltsin's control over his government and armed forces. Two weeks ago, 200 Russian troops suddenly occupied the Pristina airport in Kosovo as part of a larger scheme to insert 1,000 troops into the province without the prior consent of NATO's leadership. The ensuing standoff was resolved only after days of tortuous negotiations over a role for the Russian troops in the NATO-led peacekeeping force. </P>

<P> White House officials said last night that the United States considers the Iceland incident a military matter and has not formally raised it with Russian officials. "We are aware of the incident, we are looking into it," said a National Security Council spokesman who asked not to be named. "We have not raised the issue with the Russians." </P>

<P> Other officials and outside experts said the incidents could reflect fears within the Russian military leadership about NATO's larger intentions in the wake of its victory over Serbia, a traditional Russian ally, in the recent 78-day conflict in Kosovo. They could also be a way for Moscow's poorly funded military to raise popular support and increase its budget, officials said. </P>

<P> "They want to show us they aren't afraid, that they too have missiles and that they consider" NATO's out-of-theater actions "their main military threat," said Stephen J. Blank, a Russian expert at the U.S. Army War College who returned from a trip to Moscow 10 days ago. </P>

<P> The bomber flights occurred five days into what Russia said was a previously scheduled exercise, West '99, that involved up to 50,000 troops from five military districts and three naval fleets. The exercise involved more than 30 ships, four submarines including the nuclear-powered Kirov as well as Russian air force and navy aircraft capable of launching air-to-air and air-to-ground cruise missiles. </P>

<P> U.S. defense officials noted that it was the largest Russian military exercise since Russia restructured its forces at the end of the Cold War. It was also the first since then to include what one intelligence report called "Soviet-style war-fighting doctrine." </P>

<P> Until the wee hours of Friday morning, it had been 11 years since any U.S. pilot had eyeballed a Bear or a Blackjack in friendly airspace. </P>

<P> But just after midnight, two Bears and two Blackjacks from the Donbass Red Banner 22nd heavy bomber division took off from Engels Air Base east of Moscow and headed across the central Norwegian Sea. When they got about halfway across, the Blackjacks, long-range naval strike aircraft, split off from the Bears and flew along the Norwegian coastline. </P>

<P> The Bears, which are turboprop-propelled bombers, flew to within 60 miles of the Icelandic coastline, where they were joined by two F-15s from the 85th Operations Squadron, flown by the Louisiana Air National Guard and part of NATO's Keflavik-based Iceland Defense Force. Halfway around a circuit of Iceland, the pair of F-15s broke off and were replaced by a fresh pair from the same unit, defense officials said. </P>

<P> Russian news agencies reported that the planes were on a 15-hour flight

that took them across the North Pole. Col. Alexander Drobyshevsky was quoted by the ITAR-Tass news agency as saying the planes fired cruise missiles and hit targets in southern Russia. U.S. defense officials said the planes were not armed with active missiles. </P>

<P> Russian officials said the exercise was not a reaction to NATO's activities in Kosovo, which Russia opposed. In a published interview on Saturday, Col. Gen. Anatoly Kornukov, commander of the Russian air force, said the exercises were planned beforehand: "nothing more, nothing less." </P>

<P> "It is time we gauged the real state of affairs in the army and navy and their combat and mobilization capacities," he said. </P>

<P> The exercise, according to Russian news agency reports, drew NATO aircraft and ships into the region. A Norwegian reconnaissance ship, the Marjata, "turned up so close to Russian fighting ships taking part in the exercise that it had to be driven out of the dangerous area," a Russian newspaper reported on Friday. </P>

<P> An "Orion-class aircraft flew almost directly above the masts of the nuclear heavy missile cruiser Petr Velikiy and other combat ships of the Northern Fleet, while an American nuclear submarine took a position in the immediate vicinity of a target practice range," the paper reported. </P>

<P> Neither U.S. defense nor administration officials could comment on the accuracy of those reports last night. </P>

<P> <I>Correspondent David Hoffman in Moscow contributed to this report.</P>
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<P>Wall Street Journal

July 1, 1999

U.S. Military Considers Weapons That Disable Bunkers, Spare People

By Thomas E. Ricks, Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. -- Could the U.S. bomb an enemy's chemical and biological weapons without killing everyone for miles around?

Not yet. But for the past four years, in a secure underground bunker here on Kirtland Air Force Base, a band of 11 engineers, scientists and researchers has been working to answer that question "yes." Its mission is to produce the first truly new weapon of the post-Cold War era, a bomb whose effectiveness is to be measured by how many people it doesn't kill -- while it destroys stockpiles of horror weapons.

"We're trying to move beyond just blowing the c--- out of stuff," summarizes Donald Erdmann, the chief "concepts collector" for the project, which has been conducted almost entirely in secrecy. The Air Force permitted a peek partly "to advertise to a future aggressor" that the U.S. is developing ways to counter biological and chemical weapons, says Maj. Gen. Thomas Neary.

Controlled Explosions

The glimpse gleaned from interviews with team members reveals just how daunting a challenge it is to make a weapon that can destroy another weapon without killing many people -- and without causing unexpected side effects. The project is set to end this fall as the team recommends specific weapons, whose development would be top secret.

The team seeks a weapon for a world in which America's most likely adversary isn't a superpower like the Soviet Union with 20,000 nuclear warheads but "rogue states," or even terrorists, brewing small amounts of lethal chemical or biological weapons. These new enemies require different approaches.

If the Cold War between the superpowers had ever turned hot, the Air Force had planned simply to blast Soviet arsenals of chemical and biological weapons with nuclear weapons. Civilian bystanders -- if any were left -- weren't a concern. Now, as the U.S. faces such weapons in more limited conflicts, the survival of civilians is a priority. Indeed, this weapon proposes to accomplish the opposite of the so-called neutron bomb, which was designed to kill people but leave buildings and infrastructure intact.

Surprisingly little is known about the effects of heat, blast and radiation on chemical and biological weapons. "Most of the studies by the Army and others had focused on how much of the stuff it takes to kill humans, not on how much it takes to kill the stuff," says nuclear engineer Mike Martinez, who leads the project, officially called Agent Defeat Weapon Concept Exploration.

Plumbing for Ideas

<P> In late 1995, Mr. Martinez and his colleagues began casting about the "X-Files"-like world of secret-weapons researchers for ideas, putting out an all-points bulletin to scientists, Energy Department engineers and Air Force weapons designers. Within weeks, proposals began pouring in. By mid-1996, the team had 58. Many sounded like science fiction: lasers aboard unmanned "drone" aircraft and high-frequency vibration bombs. But even the most outlandish ideas should be examined, Mr. Martinez ordered.</P>

<P> An early front-runner, from the Energy Department's Sandia National Laboratories at Kirtland, was a proposal for a bomb that would shoot quick-setting foam out its back as it hit. The foam was supposed to prevent deadly clouds of chemical gas and hot biological agents from being "vented" into the atmosphere through the entry hole.</P>

<P> But the concept stumbled on the physics of foams; they wouldn't expand fast enough to plug the hole before lethal bugs or gases were exploded through it. The team also noted that most laboratories and weapons bunkers have other holes -- doors, windows and air shafts through which the poisons could escape.</P>

<P> A related proposal called for bombing bunkers with supersticky foam that would seal their doors and prevent enemies from getting to the weapons. The U. S. military already uses such foam to slow down would-be intruders at nuclear-weapons depots. The foam idea was tossed out because the Martinez team agreed no determined foe could be kept out for long by foam, no matter how sticky.</P>

<P> Some chemical solutions offered hope. One, which Pentagon officials identified as liquid ozone, promised to neutralize almost every known biological and chemical weapon. But Mr. Erdmann shelved the idea because ozone has a very short shelf life, presenting a logistical nightmare.</P>

<P> Another idea called for using "super-bleach," a highly concentrated version of the common household cleanser. It is murder on biological agents and promised some lesser effect on chemical weapons. But Mr. Erdmann found it unwieldy -- "bugs-to-bleach" ratio of as much as 1-to-1 would be needed, requiring a squadron of huge C-5 cargo jets to get the "super-bleach" to the target. Another worry was that battlefield dust would absorb an indeterminable amount of the bleach bomb, allowing some of the biological agents -- and a tiny amount can be lethal -- to survive and kill unsuspecting bystanders or American troops.</P>

<P> After review, only eight of the original 58 ideas had been discarded as totally farfetched. The remainder were put to three more tests: Was the cost prohibitive? What sort of military intelligence would have to be gathered to use the weapon and measure its effectiveness? Would the idea work against a wide enough array of chemical and biological agents?</P>

<P>Limits of Theory</P>

<P> Cost ruled out one of the team's favorite ideas, "Ace," for "Array of Conventional Explosives." Suggested by an Energy Department laboratory, it was designed to bury weapons stored deep underground.</P>

<P> Most potential adversaries hide their weapons of mass destruction in caves or underground bunkers. The Ace idea was to hit such targets with a ring of

20 or more deep-penetrating bombs carrying warheads that would explode simultaneously. This barrage would mimic the "ground shock" effects of a nuclear device, creating a localized earthquake that would collapse the entryways and tunnels of an underground weapons stockpile.</P>

<P> But analysis determined Ace would be difficult and expensive. To bury a target, everything would have to go right, which rarely happens in war. And execution would require dozens of munitions delivered by at least four B-2 "Stealth" bombers that cost \$2.2 billion apiece.</P>

<P> The intelligence analysis saw another basic flaw: If the information on a given target was wrong -- say, if the Air Force's bombs were programmed to blow off at 100 feet below the surface but the chemical and biological weapons were actually stored at a shallower depth -- then a raid could blow off under the weapons. This would "spew them all over the countryside" with potentially a huge loss of life, concludes Mr. Martinez.</P>

<P> If explosives are the answer, the next problem is the impact on civilians nearby. What effect would a given weapon have on the weapons targeted -- would it kill half the anthrax, or 99% of it, or all of it? And, what effect would any leftovers, no matter how little, have on bystanders?</P>

<P> The team spent the bulk of its budget developing elaborate computer models showing how much of the agent would be destroyed, how much released into the atmosphere over how great an area for how long and how lethal that remainder would be. The system was dubbed "VIPER" for "Venting from Internal Pressure due to Energetic Reactions." Though not all the reactions technically involved energy, the name stuck, says project engineer Gilbert Garcia, because "it sounds cool."</P>

<P> The answers came encrusted in uncertainties. If you kill 80% of a smallpox stockpile, say, and singe the rest, how long will the surviving bugs live, and how nasty will those weakened bugs be? To the team this was the "nines" issue. "How many 'nines' [of an agent] do you need to kill?" asks Mr. Martinez. "Ninety-nine percent? 99.9? or 99.999? Because with some of them, a very small amount can still be lethal to humans."</P>

<P> By July 1997 the team had winnowed the original 58 ideas to 28. They subjected these to rigorous tests for effectiveness. </P>

<P>Hot Prospects</P>

<P> One that had held promise was a flying ultraviolet laser that called for a two-pronged approach: Use a conventional bomb to blast a biological agent into the air, then quickly burn that cloud of viruses or spores with an airborne laser carried by a drone aircraft.</P>

<P> But the simulated laser worked better against viruses than against spores. Worse, some parts of the cloud obscured other parts, making it impossible to burn all the agent before it began to blow away. Computer models indicated that the battleground haze and smoke would exacerbate this "masking" problem. The idea was shelved as not viable for now.</P>

<P> After a third round of cuts, the surviving ideas were combined into eight

ht considered viable, affordable and effective -- six were new technologies, two were new ways to use existing technology.</P>

<P> These eight survivors, thought to be workable, are now being tested in boardroom "war game" simulations of attacks against four real-world targets in Iraq, North Korea and elsewhere. The games' purpose is to inject realism -- how would you actually do it? And, especially, what would happen if things went wrong?</P>

<P> But when proposals begin to look feasible, "they move into the black world," says Mr. Martinez, declining to answer further questions. Behind him on a shelf in the vault are 40 fat reports on the project, each marked in red "Classified."</P>

<P> Still, the logic of the team's work points to two likely possibilities. A high-tech idea the team calls "the Buck Rogers solution" involves "emitters" -- a broad category covering everything from low-level radiation to extremely low-frequency vibrators that can break down the bonds of hazardous chemicals into harmless substances. Feasibility and expense are concerns, but this sort of solution is likely to be the long-term goal.</P>

<P> In the interim, the team probably will propose what they call "the Fred Flintstone solution," an allusion to the old TV cartoon. It calls for a one-two punch -- an incendiary bomb loaded with solid rocket fuel to hit a target and burn as much material as possible, followed a few minutes later by a heavy penetrating bomb to go off well under the weapons bunker, collapsing it on itself and burying whatever remains.</P>

<P> But even this quick-and-dirty solution is "harder to do than you think," warns Mr. Martinez. Experts worry that the flash from a single bomb may last only a few seconds -- not long enough to kill biological agents or disassociate chemical bonds. Defense Department experts say that a "heat spike" of at least 2000 degrees for one to two minutes is needed to do that. Since the U.S. doesn't have a bomb now that can maintain that sort of "sustained burn," the idea is to do it with two -- which means pilots would need to get two bombs to the same place near the same time.</P>

<P> And partial success could make gathering postbombing intelligence hard: If only one bomb worked, the target would look the same from the air -- a blackened, twisted mess -- but most of the anthrax, say, might have survived. To tell whether the necessary heat spike had been generated, the team may propose a third step -- having a drone aircraft circle and measure the postattack temperature.</P>

<P> The final step in the project will be to anticipate moves an adversary might make to defeat the new U.S. weapon. If it became clear that a U.S. attack depended on, say, boiling off an enemy's chemicals or biological agents, the adversary could parry by surrounding its weapons with thousands of gallons of water to absorb much of the heat. Similarly, the "Fred Flintstone" approach of fire and rubble might encourage adversaries to store weapons in the open air, where it is harder to sustain high temperatures. Yet open-air sites would be easier to hit with cluster bombs and other weapons -- one reason the U.S. wants to keep adversaries guessing.</P>

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<P>USA Today

July 1, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>Numbers Were Best Available, Officials Say</P>

<P>By Steven Komarow, USA Today</P>

<P> Many of the figures used by the Clinton administration and NATO to describe the wartime plight of Albanians in Kosovo now appear greatly exaggerated as allied forces take control of the province.</P>

<P> "Yes, there were atrocities. But no, they don't measure up to the advance billing," says House intelligence chairman Porter Goss, R-Fla.</P>

<P> Instead of 100,000 ethnic Albanian men feared murdered by rampaging Serbs, officials now estimate that about 10,000 were killed.</P>

<P> 600,000 ethnic Albanians were not "trapped within Kosovo itself lacking shelter, short of food, afraid to go home or buried in mass graves dug by their executioners" as President Clinton told a veterans group in May. Though thousands hid in Kosovo, they are healthy.</P>

<P> Kosovo's livestock, wheat and other crops are growing, not slaughtered wholesale or torched as widely reported.</P>

<P> Kenneth Bacon, spokesman for Defense Secretary William Cohen, says the best estimates available were used.</P>

<P> He says Cohen was right to compare Serb leader Slobodan Milosevic to a World War II Nazi. His forces burned houses and made 800,000 Albanians flee for their lives, he says.</P>

<P> And if other war crimes turn out less than expected, "I don't think you can say killing 100,000 is 10 times more morally repugnant than killing 10,000," Bacon says.</P>

<P> Then why exaggerate? "In order to justify this thing, they needed to tap that memory of the Holocaust," says Andrew Bacevich, professor of International Relations at Boston University.</P>

<P> Meanwhile, food and medical aid programs in Kosovo are taking a back seat while the United Nations rushes to assemble a police force.</P>

<P> The "missing men" -- young Albanians who were believed killed -- are home with no jobs. NATO forces are struggling to keep them from seeking retribution .</P>

<P> The changing numbers in the province raises questions. Goss, who opposed the bombing campaign, says the administration deliberately emphasized the most dire reports. "There is a credibility question with President Clinton and his administration on these matters," he says.</P>

<P> Mike Hammer, spokesman for the National Security Council, says there was no effort to mislead. The administration found that "as you go through a campaign like this, there is a great deal of uncertainty."</P>

<P> Even lower numbers justify action, he says. "We needed to move because of the campaign of ethnic cleansing that could not be allowed to stand."</P>

<P> Paul Risley of the U.N. tribunal that indicted Milosevic says the portrayal of Kosovo as a wasteland shows the lack of good information during the war. "This was a trip-up of the Western media and the Western governments."</P>

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<P>New York Times

July 1, 1999

Rough Kosovo Graves Hold Loved Ones, And Evidence

By Ian Fisher

BELA CRKVA, Kosovo -- The body of Haxhi Gegollaj's son is not really buried. Rocks and dirt are piled up over his body at a spot a hard, 45-minute hike up a ridge outside the town of Lubizhde. His black jacket pokes out from under the stones. That is how Gegollaj knows that Nexhat, 22 years old when he died, is there.

"This is my son," he said.

Gegollaj would like to bury him properly. Thousands of survivors of the massacres in Kosovo, people killed by Serbian forces, want to do the same. But nearly all are waiting for the international war crimes tribunal to come, exhume the dead, however shabbily buried, and bear witness to what Albanians call the Serbs' crimes.

"They must come here," Gegollaj, 63, said. "It is very important."

The reality, though, is that investigators from the tribunal, which has indicted the Yugoslav President, Slobodan Milosevic, on charges of war crimes in Kosovo, will do a thorough investigation of only a handful of sites. There are simply too many graves, tribunal officials say.

And so there is a conflict of aims and interests between the tribunal and ordinary Albanians, who are putting off funerals as they wait, in great expectation, for investigators to come. The Albanians want a record -- photographs, autopsies, hard numbers of the dead -- and their new politicians are angling to get it from the tribunal, based in The Hague.

"If The Hague doesn't do the job, it will lose all credibility," said Masar Shala, a former spokesman for the Kosovo Liberation Army, now the minister of information for civilian authorities in southern Kosovo. "They must go to every grave so they can have a record of the Serbs' crimes in Kosovo. If this doesn't happen, it will be a gift to the criminals."

But the tribunal sees its job as a more focused one: to collect evidence to convict Milosevic, should a trial ever happen, as well as four associates also indicted by the tribunal and anyone else indicted in the future. Tribunal officials say they do not have enough investigators to go to every site, especially when new graves are being reported almost daily.

"There really is a historical need for a final reckoning of the atrocities that occurred in Kosovo in so short a time," said Paul Risley, a spokesman for the tribunal. "But the resources of the tribunal must be focused on those investigations that can lead to the indictment and arrest of specific individuals that we hope to bring to justice."

The tribunal is concentrating on the seven massacre sites in the indictment against Milosevic. Investigators have gathered hundreds of names of victims

s -- as well as witnesses -- from interviews in refugee camps in Albania and Macedonia. </P>

<P> There are currently five teams of forensic experts investigating the sites, dressed in masks and white coveralls, digging up bodies, collecting bullet casings and clothing and taking photographs. Hague officials say that while the investigation has begun with the sites in the indictment, they are broadening their scope in the field -- which they say is likely to result in more indictments soon. </P>

<P> For example, the team from the Federal Bureau of Investigation collected evidence first at two sites listed in the indictment, but then moved on to four additional sites before returning home. </P>

<P> It is awful work. </P>

<P> "We're having a hard time here," one British investigator said today here in Bela Crkva, in southwestern Kosovo, as he walked away from a mass grave where villagers say they buried 39 men. This is one of the sites in the indictment, which alleges that 77 people were killed in a massacre here by Serbian forces on March 25, the day after the NATO air strikes began. </P>

<P> The work has been thorough: A team of a dozen or so workers has been digging out the bodies over the last two days, unwrapping them and photographing them at the graveside. Relatives are helping dig and have brought along photographs of the dead to help in preliminary identification. </P>

<P> "It's very moving, I can tell you," said David Pryor, a ballistics expert on the team. "The emotion is something I have never experienced before." </P>

<P> On Tuesday evening, investigators brought 20 of the bodies to a farmers' warehouse here. </P>

<P> Wednesday families waited outside, covering their mouths and noses because of the stench, for the official identification. </P>

<P> "I cannot go in there," said Shaqir Gashi, 69, whose son, Fadil, 45, lay in one of the plastic tarps inside the warehouse. "I am his father and I cannot see him like that. They killed innocent people." </P>

<P> But he kissed his fingers at the mention of the Hague investigators, saying there was some consolation that his son's death might lead to a trial. </P>

<P> "When we saw them, our hearts got this big," he said, spreading his arms wide. "Our hearts were like a mountain." </P>

<P> There was much less certainty, however, on Tuesday afternoon on the mountainside in Lubizhde, where Gegollaj and other Kosovo Albanians returning home climbed up to find the graves of the 14 men they say were killed on April 12, at 8:30 A.M. </P>

<P> Several dozen Kosovo Albanians, many of them women and children, were h

iding there in the hills when about six Serbian paramilitaries found them and shot the men, demanding to know where they were hiding their weapons, villagers said. </P>

<P> Villagers have found only 11 of the graves, meager as they are. Feet stick up out of the shallow holes, and it is possible to see what many of them were wearing when they died. </P>

<P> Gegollaj said he led some German NATO soldiers to the site about a week ago. </P>

<P> "We said, 'We want to dig up the bodies. You should be here, along with the tribunal,' " Gegollaj said. </P>

<P> The soldiers told them not to touch anything and that they would return, he said. </P>

<P> The question, though, is whether they will and, if so, when. The tribunal has not yet announced which additional sites it is investigating. </P>

<P> Meantime, families are gathering for funerals, a few growing impatient and exhuming bodies on their own. </P>

<P> Jim Landale, another spokesman for The Hague, said the tribunal is trying to keep as many sites as possible undisturbed. This can lead to some horrifying discoveries. Today, a partial skeleton still lay near the highway in Velika Krusha, the skull inside a shed a few feet away. Villagers have not touched it, but that will not last all around Kosovo. </P>

<P> "Obviously we can't expect the population of Kosovo to wait unreasonably long periods of time for the tribunal to show up so they can give their dead a proper burial," Landale said. </P>

<P> He said the tribunal is exploring options for the sites they do not investigate, such as sending teams to photograph corpses and take names as bodies are exhumed. </P>

<P> But the survivors are insistent. Today in the village of Celine, not far from Bela Crkva, Berhan Ahasan, 60, spied a tall foreigner with a mustache walking toward eight graves on a hillside -- among the 88 people villagers say were killed there. </P>

<P> The man, whose name tag identified him as Keith Martin, though he would not identify himself further, turned out to be with the tribunal, and Ahasan wanted to know when the investigation would begin. </P>

<P> Martin said that the tribunal would investigate the graves. "Please do not disturb anything at this time," he said. </P>

<P> "We must treat this as a crime scene," he added. "We will handle everything with all possible dignity." </P>

<P> Ahasan asked, "But when?" </P>

<P> "I have a team that should be here this afternoon," Martin said. </P>

<P> "People have come from different countries, from around Europe," Ahasan said. "They are here just for the funerals." </P>

<P> Martin sounded sympathetic. "We are working as fast as we possibly can," he said. </P>

<P> Ahasan did not seem satisfied. </P>

<P> "We are waiting for you," he said.</P>

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<P>Defense Daily

July 1, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>B-2s Demonstrated Combat Efficiency Over Kosovo</P>

<P>By David Atkinson</P>

<P> Northrop Grumman [NOC] B-2 bombers, alongside Boeing [BA] B-1s and B-52s, dropped almost half of all the bombs and missiles used during Operation Allied Force, Air Force officials told Congress yesterday.</P>

<P> "With bombers as a key element, the NATO air armada destroyed 80 percent of the Yugoslavian fixed-wing Air Force, reduced oil refining capability to zero and destroyed 40 percent of the Yugoslavian Army's fuel while reducing Serbian ability to produce ammunition by 40 percent," Lt. Gen. Marvin Esmond, deputy chief of staff for Air and Space Operations, told members of the House Armed Services Committee (HASC) panel on military procurement.</P>

<P> Esmond said that out of more than 23,000 bombs and missiles fired during the conflict in 34,300 sorties, the bomber force--21 aircraft (six B-2s, five

B-1s, and 10 B-52s) out of a total of more than 700--dropped 11,000 bombs.</P>

<P> Those numbers would appear to add up to an order of magnitude advantage for the bombers over tactical aircraft deployed in the theater. The Air Forces original plans for 132 B-2s were scaled back under the Bush administration, finally settling on the current 21, because of fears that the tremendous cost of the aircraft would consume funds for new tactical aircraft such as the Lockheed Martin [LMT] F-22.</P>

<P> The B-2s, launched into combat for the first time, destroyed 11 percent of the targets hit in one percent of the sorties, said Esmond and Brig. Gen. Leroy Barnidge, commander of the 509th Bomb Wing.</P>

<P> The 509th flies all of the B-2s out of Whiteman AFB, Mo. Asked if the performance of the bombers in Kosovo would lead the Air Force to reevaluate its bomber modernization plans, Esmond said Kosovo would have an impact on any reevaluation.</P>

<P> "I think we will continue to reevaluate all of these options based on what we've learned in Kosovo. One of the things we need to look at is what is the right mix of penetrating [like the stealthy B-2] versus stand-off weapons [like the cruise-missile-firing B-52]," Esmond said.</P>

<P> Despite the hefty loads lifted by the bomber fleet during the conflict, the B-2 was never left to demonstrate its ability to penetrate strong air defenses by itself without strong jamming support. Over Kosovo, that was a luxury the Air Force could afford, Esmond said.</P>

<P> "We felt we needed to afford all our aircrews as much protection as we could provide. While it [jamming support] was in the theater and available, we felt it was only prudent to provide that to the crews," Esmond said in response to Rep. Norman Sisisky (D-Va.) demand to know whether the B-2s had to have jamming support to operate. "We can always bound the question with the environment in which we are going to put the aircraft. We always think we it is prudent to put as much of a buffer in terms of ECM [electronic countermeasures] between the aircraft as possible."</P>

<P> Esmond said the B-2 did not have to have Northrop Grumman EA-6B jammers flying with them to be effective, but that the extra support was a benefit of the large-scale nature of the conflict.</P>

<P> The General Accounting Office recently reported that the defensive electronic warfare systems of the B-2 had fallen short of operational requirements, and that the Air Force had abandoned efforts to provide the full capability (Defense Daily, June 23).</P>

<P> The B-2 has been seized upon by airpower advocates as a key system for future development. The Air Force is currently under fire for its plan to upgrade the entire bomber fleet, which will see no substantive improvements in the B-2 until 2015 (Defense Daily, June 29).</P>

<P> Long-range airpower proponents are calling for a new program to either upgrade the B-2 sooner or begin development of a follow-on bomber system. S

ome members of the committee, including Chairman Duncan Hunter (R-Calif.), asked Esmond and Barnidge if the service had enough B-2s or if more should be built .</P>

<P> "We would take more B-2s if we were issued them, of course," Esmond said. </P>

<P> But they were careful not to advocate buying more.</P>

<P> "I had all the B-2s I needed to do Kosovo," Barnidge said. &q uot;There is a balance needed to do any air campaign. The number we will have is 21. I can run a lot of sorties over the target [with those]. You can always run me out of airplanes [by raising the sortie rate]. Im happy with where we are . The aircraft was intended to hit targets in lethal areas. I would not like to think that we would use it as an everyday truck."</P>

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<P>Los Angeles Times

July 1, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>2 Litton Firms Plead Guilty On Foreign Payments</P>

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

<P> Two Litton Industries subsidiaries pleaded guilty in federal court Wednesday to making hidden payments to secure nearly \$200 million worth of defense business in Taiwan and Greece.</P>

<P> Litton Applied Technology Division and Litton Systems Canada Ltd. agreed to pay \$18.5 million in fines, restitution and investigative costs under terms of a plea agreement negotiated with the U.S. attorney's office.</P>

<P> The two units of Woodland Hills-based Litton admitted altering their re

cords to conceal more than \$16 million paid to "consultants" who helped them win the defense contracts with Greece and Taiwan.</P>

<P> Under the federal Corrupt Practices Act, U.S. companies paying bribes to win foreign contracts can be barred from doing business with the federal government.</P>

<P> The Litton auxiliaries were not charged under that law, however. A government source said the evidence gathered in the eight-year probe did not justify so serious a charge.</P>

<P> Both subsidiaries pleaded guilty to conspiracy, and Litton Systems Canada entered guilty pleas to additional charges of mail fraud and filing a false statement with the government, all felonies.</P>

<P> U.S. Atty. Alejandro N. Mayorkas said the prosecution of Litton "demonstrates that no company is too big or too powerful to escape responsibility for defrauding the United States." He said he hoped it would send a message to any other corporate offenders.</P>

<P> Litton said in a statement that it had "meritorious defenses" to the government charges, but decided it was in the company's best interest to plead guilty and "put the matter behind us."</P>

<P> A criminal complaint said Litton Applied Technology and Litton Systems Canada paid a former Taiwanese air force major, Richard M. Hei, to use his influence to get them contracts.</P>

<P> Assistant U.S. Attys. Patricia A. Beaman and Patricia W. Davis said Hei helped Litton Systems Canada win two contracts worth about \$40 million and enabled Litton Applied Technology to obtain a contract worth \$7.2 million.</P>

<P> For his efforts, Hei was paid more than \$4.3 million in commissions, the prosecutors said.</P>

<P> The two Litton units, assisted by Litton Systems International, an indicted conspirator, concealed the money paid to Hei in Taiwan, according to the criminal complaint.</P>

<P> In doing so, they violated U.S. laws that require defense contractors to disclose commissions that are promised or paid in connection with military sales.</P>

<P> They also broke a Taiwanese law that requires U.S. defense companies to certify that no commissions were paid to win contracts in that nation.</P>

<P> According to the plea agreement, the Litton subsidiaries funneled the payments to Hei through a variety of subterfuges, including phony purchase orders and retainer agreements. They also admitted falsifying their own accounting ledgers.</P>

<P> In the case of Greece, Litton Applied Technology, based in San Jose, acknowledged paying more than \$12 million to four Greek agents for their help in securing a \$150-million contract to provide a radar system for Greek fighter pl

anes.</P>

<P> Litton won the contract in 1993 against stiff competition from Marconi Defense Systems Ltd., a unit of General Electric P.L.C. of Britain, according to press reports at the time.</P>

<P> The commissions were paid through another Litton division, Litton Applied Technology International, which disguised them on its books as "other direct costs," according to prosecutors.</P>

<P> When a U.S. Defense Department contract audit team began an audit of Litton Applied Technology International in 1997, company accountants altered their books, placing the commissions under an account titled "outside computer services."</P>

<P> Litton Applied Technology International, also named as an unindicted conspirator, misrepresented the nature of the commissions in preparing its income tax returns, according to the government.</P>

<P> In Washington, a Greek Embassy spokesman said prosecutors in Greece have begun a preliminary investigation to see if any Greek laws were broken.</P>

<P> Under terms of the plea agreement, the Litton subsidiaries will pay \$16.5 million in criminal fines, \$1.3 million to cover part of the investigation costs and \$737,000 as restitution to Taiwan.</P>

<P> The case was the product of an investigation by the Internal Revenue Service, the FBI, the Customs Service, the Defense Criminal Investigative Service and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service.</P>

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<P>Christian Science Monitor

July 1, 1999

Pg. 2</P>

<P>After Kosovo, US Air Force And Army In A Tug Of War</P>

<I><P>Few see major shift in Pentagon spending, but importance of air power grows. </P>

</I><P>By James N. Thurman, Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor</P>

<P> WASHINGTON -- To some, Kosovo is proof that war can be won with concentrated bombing alone.</P>

<P> To others, the lessons from NATO's air campaign are not that clear.</P>

<P> But the analysis and interpretation of the 11-week campaign waged against Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic represents more than a strategic debate between armchair generals.</P>

<P> For those with a stake in the future of the United States military, what worked and what did not will have along-reaching impact on new weapons technology, allotment of billions of dollars in defense funding, and the shape of tomorrow's troops.</P>

<P> "The standard debate is going to be, for the first time ever we won on air power alone," predicts Ivan Eland, director of defense policy studies at the Cato Institute in Washington. "But I think you do have to have ground forces. We had a lot of trouble with weather and terrain."</P>

<P> Even fundamental military tactics are being reexamined, such as the so-called "Powell Doctrine," the application of immediate, overwhelming force that proved effective in the Gulf War.</P>

<P> The gradual escalation applied in Kosovo was deemed successful, but risky.</P>

<P> "You run the risk in the gradual approach to the enemy building up resistance," says David Tretler, a professor of national security policy at the National War College near Washington.</P>

<P> A classic strategy for the weaker side is to conduct a protracted war that the stronger side is not willing to bear.</P>

<P> "In this case, though, it seems we were," says Dr. Tretler.</P>

<P> But the focus of the post-Kosovo evaluation is on the Air Force's performance, instead of the Army's. Both in terms of current structure and budget, it is seen as the most likely to be transformed, analysts say.</P>

<P> "Military organizations don't often get real feedback on how effective they are, since we aren't fighting wars all the time," says Andrew Krepinevich, executive director at the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments in Washington. </P>

<P> "There are these long periods where you don't know how something is going to perform in combat," he adds.</P>

<P> What does work, military planners say, are reconnaissance drones, long-range bombers, and newer, satellite-guided munitions upgraded from the Gulf War.</P>

<P> "Precision ordnance was very successful," says retired Air Force Gen. Perry Smith who believes the success achieved through air power is historic.</P>

<P> "[In Kosovo], you only had about 33,000 total sorties. [In the Gulf War], we had 110,000 sorties," General Smith says. "The point is, if you use precision, you don't have to go back and back and back."</P>

<P> Other factors that contributed to success from the air include territory size and Balkan geography. While Iraq is roughly the size of California, Kosovo and Yugoslavia are roughly the size of Ohio. The smaller area concentrated the devastation of the bombing campaign.</P>

<P> Given the Air Force's ability to project American might from the air, it is beginning to wage a second, equally aggressive campaign for future funding, as seen yesterday before the House Armed Services Committee. It will make a strong case that it has become the principal military force.</P>

<P> Nevertheless, analysts say it's unlikely the Defense Department will do any major restructuring of its budget and unlikelier still that the Pentagon will vary from dividing its assets into thirds for the Air Force, Army, and Navy-Marines.</P>

<P> "But we could be at a moment in time where folks perceive such a fundamental shift that they are willing to break that formula," Tretler says.</P>

<P> The Army is frustrated with the perception that it was incapable of timely and effective deployment in Kosovo, especially in its handling of the AH-64 Apache helicopters.</P>

<P> Some bemoan the fact that analysis doesn't take into account the presence of the Kosovo Liberation Army needed to draw Serb forces into position for NATO attack. Ground troops were needed, they say, even if they weren't US troops.</P>

<P> "People who control the purse strings might get a misperception of the Army's contribution to this effort," says an Army official. "We were ready to go on the ground. That option was taken off the table for political reasons. It had nothing to do with readiness."</P>

<P> The most likely legacy of Kosovo could be an acceleration of the Army's "strike force" concept. The force is a rapidly deployable ground force capable of dropping infantry, heavy armor, and Apache backup into hot spots.</P>

<P> "[Kosovo] illustrated the need for a lighter, more lethal force. And the lessons will be applied to the structure and training and equipment of the strike force," says the Army official.</P>

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<P>Inside The Pentagon

July 1, 1999

Pg. 16</P>

<P>DOD Official Says U.S.-China Focus Should Be 'Strategic Reas
surance'</P>

<P> If and when the United States and China resume formal milita
ry contact, those exchanges should focus on a three-pronged effort to build con
fidence, lessen tensions over strategic issues and leverage goals to promote st
ability in areas of critical, mutual importance, according to a senior Defense
Department official.</P>

<P> At the same time, the United States must always be careful to pursue th
e military dialogue in the context of its overarching China policy and avoid an
y action that could run counter to that, the official said.</P>

<P> Currently, the United States has virtually no contact with the Chinese
military as a result of the U.S. bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade in
May, Kurt Campbell, deputy assistant secretary of defense for Asian and Pacific
affairs, told reporters June 30. "We have some lower-level discussions, but re
ally there is no engagement at all," he stated. And, for the time being, Campbe
ll does not "expect any breakthroughs" in that regard.</P>

<P> The attack destroyed the compound and killed three Chinese nationals an
d wounded over 20. Initial indications after the bombing were that the Chinese
would break off military contact for one month. However, almost two months have
passed, Campbell said, and there are currently no visits or exchanges planned.
</P>

<P> Lower-level Chinese military officials, Campbell said, indicate they are anxious to resume dialogue, but military engagement activities will have to wait until progress has been made in diplomatic, political and economic areas. </P>

<P> The resumption of military contact will ultimately be a political decision for the Chinese, Campbell said. The Chinese military, he said, is "waiting for the higher-level authority and a sense from Beijing what the road ahead is." </P>

<P> Deputy Secretary of State Thomas Pickering led a U.S. delegation to Beijing earlier this month and formally presented a U.S. explanation to the Chinese government on June 17. </P>

<P> The Chinese have publicly rejected the U.S. position, calling some aspects of it "unconvincing." China has demanded more detailed information as well as punitive measures against soldiers and officials directly involved. </P>

<P> Campbell said that, to the Chinese, the idea the United States can display such technical wizardry with its precision weaponry and at the same time exhibit such bureaucratic incompetence is difficult to understand and believe. </P>

<P> From a U.S. perspective, the military-to-military contact must proceed in sync with the overall U.S.-Chinese relationship, Campbell said. "One of the keys . . . is that it cannot be out in front of the overall relationship. If anything it is going to lag slightly behind," Campbell said. </P>

<P> The United States has made it clear it wishes to pursue dialogue, but at the same time must remain careful in its approach, Campbell said. "It is very important that we do not overreach," he said. "We have to indicate that we are desirous of dialogue with China, not as a favor, but as a matter of strategic interests. But not be such an ardent suitor that we fall over ourselves. We made it clear what our preferences are for resumption. We articulated why it is in the national interests on both sides. . . . It is up to them also to decide when to come back and have dialogue." </P>

<P> Pentagon officials must also work at home to better articulate the value of military contact, and the rationale behind it, to Congress. The Defense Department, he said, must "be very careful to avoid situations that can be seen as inappropriate in a larger context of a relationship that is in the midst of some significant change." </P>

<P> The fact, for example, that China is modernizing its nuclear deterrent -- a force Campbell called extremely small compared to the United States' arsenal -- should come as no surprise, Campbell said. What is disconcerting to the United States and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, he noted, is that there has been a concerted effort to establish dialogue with the Chinese on its nuclear positions, goals and ambitions, but those efforts have "not borne fruit." </P>

<P> "It is important for our Chinese friends to understand that military developments, military changes in their forces raise questions," said Campbell, who spoke at an event sponsored by the Defense Writers Group. The Chinese, he said,

id, ask questions -- appropriate questions -- about U.S. military developments in the region. "They should also understand how important it is for them to be a bit more transparent."

As a result of the current tension in the aftermath of the bombing, any military contact between the parties in the near term will likely be limited to "track two" meetings, in which officials communicate on a semi-formal basis between academics or think-tank specialists. "Track two is going to bear a very large burden for the next several months as that becomes the primary focus for learning what the Chinese views are," Campbell said.

If and when the two countries resume official military-to-military dialogue, Campbell said the exchanges should focus on three areas. First, a dialogue of "strategic reassurance" is needed in which both parties restate the principles of their strategic and military positions. The United States, for example, could reiterate that "the forward deployment of substantial numbers of U.S. forces [in the Asia Pacific region] is not aimed at China," Campbell said.

Second, the parties should pursue confidence-building measures such as the existing U.S.-China military maritime agreement to prevent unintended or accidental problems from getting out of hand. Such measures are especially important, Campbell said, during periods "exactly like what we have right now in which there is remarkably little dialogue."

Third, the parties should discuss areas of "critical, mutual, overlapping interests" such as North Korea and the Asian subcontinent (India and Pakistan). Both parties, Campbell said, have an interest in working publicly and behind the scenes to promote peace and stability in these areas. For example, he noted, both the United States and China want to maintain a Korean peninsula free of weapons of mass destruction and at peace. The incentive for this dialogue is not to do favors for each other, but should stem from the "hard, cold, strategic logic that these are issues that profoundly affect the peace and stability in Asia," Campbell said.

U.S.-Chinese military dialogue and other exchanges are also important because of their contribution to overall stability in the Asia-Pacific region. Asian countries feel most comfortable when U.S.-China dialogue is characterized by a degree of "comedy" and commitment -- a balanced relationship that is not overly agreeable, but not overly antagonistic, either, Campbell said.

Should the rift in U.S.-China relations continue, it could detrimentally affect U.S. security goals and objectives for the entire region, Campbell said. "What I worry about is if this process continues for a significant period of time, if we cannot reengage China, others in Asia may start to retrench," Campbell said.

"China has got to be part of a larger Asian strategy," he added.

Military-to-military contact will remain the most vulnerable and delicate part of the U.S.-China relationship, Campbell said. "It is the easiest way for either country to either signal displeasure or unhappiness," he stated.

<I><P> -- Michael C. Sirak</P></I>

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<P>Washington Times

July 1, 1999

Pg. 15</P>

<P>Major American Base Handed Over To Panama</P>

<P> FORT SHERMAN, Panama --The United States handed over a military base yesterday in a major step toward ending its presence in the Panama Canal, but Panama's president chided the Americans for failing to remove all unloaded ammunition from a nearby firing range.</P>

<P> Entering the final stages of its century-old military role in the canal, the United States officially turned over to Panama its base at Fort Sherman, at the Caribbean entrance to the canal, to Panama.</P>

<P> U.S. Ambassador Simon Ferro presented Panamanian President Ernesto Perez Balladares with an oversized key, and the American flag was lowered for the last time.</P>

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<P>Washington Times

July 1, 1999</P>

<P>Legend Krulak Passes Baton To Next Marine Commandant</P>

<P>By Jennifer Harper, The Washington Times</P>

<P> Dignity and tradition were the order of the day yesterday as the Marine Corps bid farewell to one of its legends and welcomed Gen. James L. Jones, who becomes the 32nd commandant of the Corps today.</P>

<P> With the smoke and thud of 21 guns ringing in his ears, Gen. Charles C. Krulak stepped down as commandant.</P>

<P> His voice broke only once at the conclusion of remarks that moved many in the audience close to tears. He quoted the admonition of his father, Lt. Gen . Victor "Brute" Krulak, a hero of World War II and the Korean War.</P>

<P> "We exist today . . . we flourish today . . . not because of what we know we are, or what we know we can do, but because of what our country believes we are and believes what we can do," the elder Krulak said on a previous occasion. ". . .Should the people ever lose that conviction . . . as a result of our failure to meet their high, almost spiritual, standards, the Marine Corps will quickly disappear."</P>

<P> "But we will not disappear," the son said firmly to a crowd that included 41 congressmen and a legion of military brass, on hand for the change of command at the Marine Barracks at Eighth and I streets NW in Washington.</P>

<P> Choking back a tear, he said as he left the parade ground: "Semper fidelis."</P>

<P> The ceremony was a family reunion of sorts for many in the audience. Generals -- three deep at times -- greeted one another like old buddies, hands clasped in the unmistakable grip of those who have a history together. Congressmen drew orbits of admirers. Military wives in spotless suits never flinched as the ceremonial guns fired the final salute.</P>

<P> Secretary of the Navy Richard Danzig, who last week stirred congressional and Navy ire when he warned the Navy not to become a "a white-male preserve," contributed the only off-key note.</P>

<P> Speaking off the cuff, grinning in his praise for Gen. Krulak and his wife, Zandra, who received a civilian medal of her own for her work on behalf of Marine Corps families, the Navy secretary asked how anyone could not love an organization that has leaders like the Krulaks. He then noted that Mrs. Krulak had married the Corps along with marrying her husband.</P>

<P> "It is the only menage a trois that the Marine Corps approves of," he said, getting a mixed reaction of shock, nervous bemusement -- and anger.</P>

<P> Rep. Steve Buyer, Indiana Republican and chairman of the House Armed Services subcommittee on personnel, called the sexual allusion "insulting."</P>

<P> "A change of command is a ceremony steeped in dignity and tradition and reverence," Mr. Buyer said. "The secretary's attempt at humor failed and was insulting."</P>

<P> But the soggy afternoon was nevertheless as upbeat as the flag fluttering high above the parade ground. The general, who has steadfastly stood up for Marine tradition and core values in his 35-year career, called the Corps a "precious, precious institution."</P>

<P> "God blessed me with the opportunity to lead Marines in war and peace," he said. "I've seen them at their happiest. And I've seen them at their worst. I've had them die in my lap."</P>

<P> Gen. Krulak, 57, commanded a platoon and two rifle companies in Vietnam, where he won the Purple Heart, and served in the Persian Gulf war.</P>

<P> Yesterday's ceremony was a rite of passage, punctuated by the precision of the Marine Drum and Bugle Corps, which played loud enough to drown the police sirens on nearby Pennsylvania Avenue and almost loud enough to overwhelm the roar of the occasional jetliner climbing out of Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport.</P>

<P> The snap of several hundred rifle butts on concrete brought a smile to the face of every officer in the audience as two columns of impeccable young Marines went through their paces.</P>

<P> "General Krulak did not just see the future," Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen told the crowd, before pinning a medal on the bemedaled Krulak chest. "He seized the future."</P>

<P> The crowd remained motionless during the actual transfer of command, when both generals stood side by side, and the red Corps flag was passed between them. On another standard, the Corps' battle ribbons -- commemorating sacrifice on the nation's battlefields from the Revolution through Gettysburg, Antietam, Belleau Wood, Guadalcanal, Tarawa, the Chosin Reservoir, Khe Sanh and the Gulf war -- fluttered in an occasional burst of breeze on the overcast afternoon.</P>

<P> "We have not lost touch with the American people," Gen. Krulak said as one legacy ended and another began. "We are in touch with the qualities America holds dear: honor, courage, commitment. That is what this nation was founded upon. We will not let this go, not for a hundred years. Not for 500 years."</P>

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<P>Washington Times

July 1, 1999</P>

<U><P>Inside The Beltway</P>

</U><P>Sea Ambassadors</P>

<P>By John McCaslin</P>

<P> Speaking of U.S. interests in Kosovo, about 300 retired Navy flag officers and captains have banded together as "Sea Power Ambassadors" to raise the alarm about the precipitous decline in shipbuilding rates since the end of the Cold War.</P>

<P> Shipbuilding, they note, has fallen to its lowest rate since 1939. The Navy's mission rate, at the same time, has climbed sharply --from police-type actions like Haiti, to enforcing the no-fly zones in Iraq, to supporting the action in Kosovo.</P>

<P> Now, the retired Navy "ambassadors" are fanning out, speaking at any venue that will have them. They are driving home these points:</P>

<P> 1) Ships are wearing out;</P>

<P> 2) Ships not only cost a lot of money, they take years to build;</P>

<P> 3) A few years from now the United States is going to be in real trouble in the size and capabilities of its naval fleet.</P>

<P> The Sea Power Ambassadors initiative is backed by the Navy League and the American Shipbuilders Association, and has the blessing (in writing) of the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations and Charles C. Krulak, the former Marine Corps commandant.</P>

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<P>Orlando Sentinel

July 1, 1999</P>

<P>Puerto Rico Wants Navy To Clean Up, Leave Vieques</P>

<P>By Ivan Roman, San Juan Bureau </P>

<P> SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico -- Pointing to pictures of landscape scarred by a
lmost 60 years of bombing and military training, the Special Commission on Vieq
ues on Wednesday blasted the U.S. Navy.</P>

<P> Commission members said the Navy had violated the civil rights, health
and peace of mind of Vieques residents, and they demanded a permanent halt to b
ombing and the return of all land the Navy now owns there.</P>

<P> Bracing himself for what may be a tough fight, Gov. Pedro Rossello adop
ted the commission's recommendations as Puerto Rico's public policy on Vieques.
He ordered a "working" group to coordinate efforts in Washington, D.C., to get
the Navy out, get it to clean up after itself, and rehabilitate land that has
been damaged.</P>

<P> "I have never seen such consensus, such unanimity and clarity in the vo
ice of the people here," Rossello said after the commission -- which represente
d various political ideologies -- presented its conclusions. "I personally am c
onfident and have faith that the president will take a position that is consist
ent with what is being stated here."</P>

<P> But as the political action and public pressure continue, Rossello said
he will keep handy drafts of an injunction to stop the bombing and a class-act
ion lawsuit to force a \$2 billion cleanup.</P>

<P> "If we don't get the answers we want, we can always take other action,"
he said.</P>

<P> Vieques residents who have fought for the Navy to leave consider the report vindication.</P>

<P> "Now, more than ever, we'll keep fighting and not let our guard down," said Alba Encarnacion, head of a Komite Reclamo Viequense, which targets the Navy and local government in a push to improve the quality of life in Vieques. "But we're happy because it's justice for us. We've been at this for 60 years, and today they said we were right."</P>

<P> Rossello's endorsement of the 300-page report gives an official push to the wave of protest among political, civic and religious sectors calling for a stop to the bombings and for the Navy to leave this island-municipality off Puerto Rico's southeastern coast.</P>

<P> They were brought together by the death of security guard David Sanes Rodriguez, killed by wayward bombs that hit an observation post during target practice on April 19. The Navy has owned three-fourths of the 52-square-mile island since 1941, forcing its 9,300 residents to live sandwiched between restricted grounds.</P>

<P> Protesters have built five makeshift camps on restricted Navy grounds, some around bombed out tanks on hillsides, others by thousands of scattered bullets and bombs on a beach. They have built a chapel at one, a wooden house at another. The Puerto Rican government has been lobbying Congress and the White House since the accident.</P>

<P> The governor formed the nine-member commission, with representation from all major political parties and some civic and religious sectors, to study the exercises and the Navy's presence. Its report will go to the presidential panel established to review alternatives to the exercises, which is to report to President Clinton in August. Some activists don't trust that panel because it is weighted toward the military.</P>

<P> During its 45 days of hearings and investigation, commission members said flying over the Vieques bombing range was particularly eye opening.</P>

<P> "There's the saying that you can't see the forest for the trees. On that trip, we saw that we had lost the forest," said Rep. Anibal Acevedo Vila, a commission member representing the opposition Popular Democratic Party.</P>

<P> Among other things, the commission's report concluded the Navy's activities violate human and constitutional rights; affect quality of life; destroy the environment, natural resources and archaeological sites; strangle the economy; affect endangered species; and block development of the fishing and tourism industries.</P>

<P> Official figures put Vieques' unemployment rate at 24 percent and the per-capita income at \$2,997, lower than the \$4,177 per-capita income on the main island of Puerto Rico. Seventy-three percent of the people in Vieques live below the poverty level compared with 59 percent on the main island.</P>

<P> "Whoever says there is no other place to conduct these exercises, besides defying logic, also belies the historical record," said Secretary of State N

orma Burgos, who headed the commission, referring to similar arguments made during successful struggles to end live bombing exercises on islands in Hawaii and near San Diego.</P>

<P> Capt. James K. Stark, commanding officer at U.S. Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, said in a statement that he could not say much about the details contained in the commission's report, but that the Navy had cooperated fully.</P>

<P> However, it was clear from the commission's report and Burgos' statements that most members felt the Navy could not be trusted.</P>

<P> The recommendations include coming up with a plan on how to use the land if it's returned, improve transportation to and from the island, and conduct epidemiological studies to determine whether the island's health problems are linked to the bombing exercises. Vieques already has a higher rate of cancer than Puerto Rico's main island, and activists allege it's caused by the toxic materials stored and shot onto Vieques' land, beaches and water.</P>

<P> The report offers a boost to the thousands of protesters expected to turn out Sunday in front of the U.S. Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, a base on the eastern part of the island of which the Vieques training grounds and munition storage facilities are apart. The march is titled "All United for Vieques."</P>

<P> Some commission members weren't placing all the blame on the Navy. They criticized the Puerto Rican government's decades-long lack of action.</P>

<P> "It should never happen again in our history that we wait 60 years to collectively vindicate the rights of the people of Vieques," said Rep. Victor Garcia San Inocencio, a commission member representing the Puerto Rican Independence Party.</P>

<P> Burgos, New Progressive Party vice president, agreed.</P>

<P> "In one way or another we are all responsible for what's happened there," she said. "The least we can do is see this through now. We should all ask that our 9,000 brothers and sisters in Vieques forgive us for their suffering."</P>

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<P>London Times

July 1, 1999</P>

<P>US Airmen Bought Portuguese Babies</P>

<P> Madrid: American airmen from a Nato base on the Azores have allegedly bought babies from Portuguese peasants with cash, food and clothing (Giles Tremlett writes). </P>

<P> The office of Portugal's Attorney-General has begun an investigation in to the baby trade on the island of Terceira, 850 miles west of Lisbon, which was disclosed by a state television programme. </P>

<P> One of the mothers interviewed, Ana Paula Gomes, said that she had given several of her children to an American pilot from the Nato base at nearby Lajes. "I did it in exchange for clothing and the payment of debts on the rent of our house," she said. </P>

<P> A local lawyer said that the practice was so common on the island that parents told badly behaved children that they would be "sold to the Americans". A Portuguese newspaper has tracked down one child, sold by her alcoholic father in 1965 to an American family now living in Virginia. </P>

<P> The trade was organised through intermediaries and was well known at the hospital in Angra do Heroismo. The new parents simply registered newborn babies as their own. Local registrars did not demand proof of parenthood.</P>

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<P>Washington Post

July 1, 1999

Soldier's Widow's Suit Dismissed

By Steve Vogel, Washington Post Staff Writer

The Maryland National Guard cannot be sued for its role in an accident involving an Army major who was run over by a military truck and who died during the two hours it took to get him to a trauma center, a Montgomery County Circuit Court judge ruled yesterday.

The state government is protected by legal doctrines that grant it immunity from accusations of negligence against the National Guard, Judge DeLawrence Beard ruled in dismissing a \$6 million lawsuit brought by the widow of Maj. Andrew Burris.

Burris was run over by a 2 1/2-ton Army truck driven without lights by a member of the Maryland National Guard during a night training exercise in Florida in June 1997. Because of a series of errors by members of the Maryland and Florida guards and other military units, it took two hours to get Burris to a trauma center. By then, he had gone into cardiac arrest and was pronounced dead shortly afterward.

An appeal of the decision is likely. "The fight's not over yet," Burris's widow, Karen, 38, of McLean, said outside the courtroom after the hearing. "It's just beginning. Andy never gave up easily on anything, either."

The state claimed immunity based on several legal doctrines, including the Feres Doctrine, which bars suits based upon matters incident to military service.

"The courts are not equipped to second-guess professional military decision-makers," Assistant Attorney General Laura McWeeney, representing the Guard, argued in court yesterday. "While there are victims here, more is at stake than an individual tragedy."

McWeeney also said that the two Maryland guardsmen operating the truck were on a federal payroll at the time of their accident and should not be considered state employees.

But Burris's attorney argued that responsibility for the accident rested at the highest level of the Maryland National Guard. "The drivers were not the only ones negligent," said Timothy Hyland. "There was systematic, widespread negligence."

Hyland blamed the leadership of the Guard for failing to properly equip and train its soldiers, including failing to instruct them on using night vision goggles and ensuring that they had a viable medical evacuation plan.

Lt. Col. Richard Parker, a representative of the Maryland Guard's judge advocate general, denied that the Guard was negligent. "We never conceded that the soldiers acted negligently, but this ruling precludes" the case going for

ward in court, he said.</P>

<P> In a statement, Maj. Gen. James Fretterd, adjutant general of Maryland, called Burris's death "a tragic accident" and said the Maryland Guard has "always tried to minimize the risk to soldiers and will continue to do so."</P>

<P> The Feres Doctrine stems from a 1947 fire at an Army barracks in New York in which a soldier died. His widow sued the government, but the Supreme Court dismissed the case in 1950, ruling that members of the armed services may not sue the government for death or injury resulting from activities "incident to service."</P>

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<P>Washington Post

July 1, 1999

Pg. 18</P>

<P>Berger Defends Handling Of Espionage Allegations Before Hill Panel</P>

<P>By Walter Pincus, Washington Post Staff Writer </P>

<P> National security adviser Samuel R. "Sandy" Berger made an unusual two-hour, closed-door appearance before members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence yesterday to answer questions about his handling of allegations of Chinese espionage at the nation's nuclear weapons laboratory.</P>

<P> "He told his story with no visible impairment to his position," said one source familiar with the meeting. Presidential advisers such as Berger normally do not testify before committees.</P>

<P> Committee Chairman Richard C. Shelby (R-Ala.) had no comment on the meeting, a spokesman said. Shelby was among several members of Congress who had said that Berger should resign because of his failure to warn President Clinton i

n April 1996, after receiving his first Energy Department intelligence briefing on the alleged espionage.</P>

<P> At one point in the session, Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) appealed for a bipartisan effort to bolster security and operation of the nuclear laboratories "for the nation's good," one source said. Republican senators and Energy Secretary Bill Richardson are at odds over how to reorganize the nuclear weapons research and production complex. The senators support a plan, also backed by a presidential panel headed by former senator Warren B. Rudman (R-N.H.), to make the complex a semi-autonomous agency inside Energy. Richardson wants to create a new undersecretary to run the complex directly but not make it "a new fiefdom."</P>

<P> Berger told the senators he stands by Richardson's efforts to reach a compromise.</P>

<P> Meanwhile, administration and congressional sources said a new FBI investigation was underway into possible economic espionage by a contractor at one of the Energy Department's civilian laboratories. Although the sources would not identify the lab, the report illustrates the need for a department-wide counterintelligence effort rather than one primarily within the nuclear weapons complex, according to Energy officials.</P>

<P> The case, initially uncovered by an Energy Department internal audit, stemmed from questionable "irregular" expenditures by a contractor that led to suspicions that proprietary government information was being used for the contractor's private business, according to sources.</P>

<P> "On a scale of one to 10, this is a one," an Energy official said yesterday. But, he added, "it shows that this is an area that needs further exploration." </P>

<P> Rep. F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R-Wis.), chairman of the House Science Committee, which has authority over Energy's non-weapons laboratories, has asked for a briefing on the matter. He has been exploring whether all the department's research facilities should be contained within the semi-autonomous entity being proposed by Senate Republicans for the weapons complex only.</P>

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<P>Wall Street Journal

July 1, 1999</P>

<P>White House To Loosen Curbs On Export Of Computers To China,
Other Nations</P>

<P>By Bob Davis and Helene Cooper, Staff Reporters of The Wall Street Journal</P>

<P> WASHINGTON -- President Clinton plans to substantially liberalize exports of computers to China and other politically sensitive countries as early as Thursday, but not as much as the industry would like.</P>

<P> The U.S. requires companies to obtain licenses before shipping high-speed computers to dozens of nations, including China, Russia, India and Pakistan; national-security officials worry that these countries will put the technology to military use. But the speed of computers is increasing so rapidly that the requirements, last set in January 1996, are outdated.</P>

<P> Big computer companies have been lobbying hard to get the government to establish a system that would avoid regularly returning to Washington to ask the government to lift standards as they become obsolete. But the administration's flexibility is limited by concern that any easing will be seen as helping China despite the political furor over Beijing's alleged espionage of U.S. nuclear secrets.</P>

<P> The government ranks computer speed by how many millions of theoretical operations per second, known as MTOPS, they can perform. Currently, the government requires special licenses for the export of computers with more than 2,000 MTOPS to institutions with connections to the militaries of the restricted countries.</P>

<P> The administration expects to boost that number to about 6,300 MTOPS. Administration officials also expect to increase the MTOPS limit for commercial sales to the restricted countries to about 12,300 MTOPS from 7,000.</P>

<P> When the standards were last changed, the fastest Pentium computer chip on the market had a ranking of 233 MTOPS, so companies needed a license to ship computers with 10 of these processors.</P>

<P> But speeds of Pentiums have increased so rapidly that a machine with two of the processors would surpass the 2,000 MTOPS limit; indeed, a Pentium expected on the market early next year will have a ranking of 1,750 MTOPS. Therefore, under the new standards, systems with four of the new Pentiums would need an export license.</P>

<P> "The need for change is immediate and real," Rhett Dawson, president of Information Technology Industry Council, a computer trade association, told a Senate committee two weeks ago. "Failure to update the current thresholds will result in a loss of competitiveness for U.S. computer companies as they lose im

portant markets to foreign competition."</P>

<P> While the computer industry is likely to applaud the easing of the restrictions, high-tech executives were hoping for more. They wanted an export limit of 12,300 MTOPS for customers with military links. More broadly, the executives want the government to figure out a system that doesn't need to be updated every few years as computer speeds accelerate.</P>

<P> Under the export-control law, Congress has six months to reject the administration's proposals. Although the administration clearly anticipates rough going on Capitol Hill, it received a political boost last month when 79 lawmakers wrote a letter to President Clinton urging him to loosen the export controls. The lawmakers included such opponents of Beijing as House Majority Whip Tom DeLay, the Texas Republican, and House Minority Whip David Bonior, Democrat of Michigan. "We are concerned that failure to update those controls as soon as possible will lead to a decline in U.S. technological leadership and competitiveness," the letter said.</P>

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<P>New York Times

July 1, 1999</P>

<P>Aid Bill Listing Yugoslavia As Terrorist Passes</P>

<P>By Tim Weiner</P>

<P> WASHINGTON -- The Senate Wednesday night overwhelmingly passed a \$12.7 billion foreign aid bill that designates Yugoslavia a terrorist state. </P>

<P> The measure also acknowledges American support for one of the world's most notorious intelligence services, in Peru. </P>

<P> The vote was 97 to 2. The bill eliminates \$1.9 billion from President Clinton's request for foreign operations, cutting money for counterterrorism, peacekeeping operations, carrying out Mideast peace accords and stopping the spread

ad of nuclear weapons. </P>

<P> The White House called it grossly inadequate and threatened a veto. </P>
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<P> The provision to declare Yugoslavia a terrorist state would bar American aid there and let Kosovars sue President Slobodan Milosevic for damages in American courts. The bill includes \$20 million for training and equipping a Kosovo security force that its authors say could include members of the separatist Kosovo Liberation Army. </P>

<P> The White House opposes giving guns or money to the rebel army, because NATO is trying to disarm the force. The Administration also objected to designating Yugoslavia as a terrorist nation, a traditional State Department role. </P>
>

<P> Senator Mitch McConnell, a Kentucky Republican who is chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, said he saw no difference between Yugoslavia and nations officially designated as state sponsors of terrorism like Iraq and Libya. </P>

<P> "Frankly," McConnell said, "I am hard pressed to understand the difference between thugs' blowing up a village with car bombs and thugs' shelling and burning a village to the ground." </P>

<P> Each year, the foreign aid bill seeks to use dollar diplomacy to compel political change in allies and enemies alike. Congress cannot make foreign policy, but it uses the power of the purse and the force of law to shape it. </P>

<P> In a striking passage, another chapter of the bill criticized "U.S. support for the Peruvian National Intelligence Service," known by its Spanish acronym, SIN. The United States has not openly acknowledged a liaison with SIN. </P>
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<P> The executive director of the Americas division of Human Rights Watch, José Miquel Vivanco, called the admission shocking. </P>

<P> The service has a reputation as an instrument of violent right-wing repression and, despite its ostensible role as a counternarcotics force, as an institution corrupted by cocaine. </P>

<P> "It's really indefensible for us to be supporting a corrupt and repressive organization like the Peruvian intelligence service," said Elliott Abrams, who as Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America in the Reagan Administration defended ties to right-wing forces. "The Congress ought to cut off this relationship now, before more damage is done to Peruvian democracy and to the reputation of the United States. You cannot fight drug trafficking by supporting a corrupt and repressive organization that is destroying the bases for a democratic Peru." </P>

<P> The bill also provides \$50 million for training foreign troops, although it warned against abuses by Indonesian forces schooled under that program. </P>
>

<P> On a 55-to-43 vote, the Senate set aside an amendment to lift the ban on travel to Cuba by Americans. Many Republicans and some Democrats forcefully opposed the amendment, citing longstanding loathing for President Fidel Castro of Cuba and his policies. </P>

<P> "Give no quarter to the oppressive Government," said Senator Bob Graham, Democrat of Florida. </P>

<P> A sponsor of the amendment, Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont, the ranking Democrat on the subcommittee, said the rationale for the ban was long gone. "Let's have the courage to admit the cold war's over," Leahy said. </P>

<P> In many aspects, the bill provides less money, with more restrictions, than the White House wanted. For example, it threatens to cut economic aid to Moscow if Russian troops interfere with NATO's operations in Kosovo. </P>

<P> The measure allots \$1.92 billion in military aid and \$960 million in economic aid to Israel, \$1.3 billion in military aid and \$735 million in economic aid to Egypt and \$150 million in economic aid for Jordan. But it eliminated \$350 million that the Administration had sought to help put into effect the peace accords that Israel and the Palestinians signed last year. </P>

<P> The legislation includes \$150 million in aid to Kosovo, \$85 million for Albania, \$60 million for Romania, \$55 million for Macedonia, \$45 million for Bulgaria and \$35 million for Montenegro. </P>

<P> It would spend \$220 million on the Peace Corps, \$20 million less than the White House sought, and \$175 million for antiterrorism programs, a cut of more than \$30 million. </P>

<P> It would provide \$610 million for the Red Cross and the United Nations to help refugees, with \$60 million for those settling in Israel. It listed \$10 million for Iraqi opposition groups and \$6.5 million to support democracy advocates in Burma. </P>

<P> The House has not acted on its version of the bill.</P>


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<P>Omaha World-Herald

July 1, 1999</P>

<P>NATO Chief: U.S. Outgunned Allies In Kosovo </P>

<P> Brussels, Belgium (AP) - U.S. military dominance in Kosovo shows NATO is a two-tier alliance, with comparatively feeble European forces relying on Americans to fight their battles, the chairman of NATO's military committee said Wednesday.</P>

<P> Italian Adm. Guido Venturoni assessed the lessons of the Kosovo conflict in his first press conference since assuming his new role as NATO's chief military officer.</P>

<P> "The first is that the United States not only provided approximately 70 percent of the air assets for NATO's air campaign, it also provided the lion's share of the sophisticated aircraft and weaponry," he told reporters. "Indeed, without the United States' assets, the alliance could never have mounted an impressive air campaign such as this."</P>

<P> U.S. warplanes flew 2,300 missions in 11 weeks of airstrikes. U.S. Navy ships fired 450 Tomahawk cruise missiles, and U.S. Air Force B-52 bombers dropped 90 cruise missiles.</P>

<P> "Once again, the American national contribution to alliance efforts was absolutely instrumental to achieve NATO's overall success," Venturoni said.</P>

<P> "Or put another way, unless there exists a real European resolve to acquire the necessary resources," a pan-European military force to address crises "will remain nothing more than a noble concept."</P>

<P> Venturoni said he did not foresee Europe, with its economies lagging behind the United States, and its public hoping for a peace dividend from the end of the Cold War, rising to the challenge soon.</P>

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<P>London Times

July 1, 1999</P>

<P>Conflict Exposed Nato's Military Flaws</P>

<P>By Charles Bremner In Brussels</P>

<P> The Kosovo war stretched Nato close to its limits and exposed the alliance's dependence on the United States and the need for better intelligence, its senior military officer said yesterday. </P>

<P> Admiral Guido Venturoni, the new chief of Nato's military committee, said that these were the main lessons from a conflict that also gave the lie to claims that the campaign could not be won from the air alone. </P>

<P> Without giving new figures, he also dismissed claims that Nato had destroyed only a handful of Serb tanks in Kosovo. The figure of 13 tanks cited in Western reports only referred to those that the Serbs reported to Nato when they pulled their troops out, he said. </P>

<P> Nato was still assessing the damage, but Admiral Venturoni stuck to the claim that the alliance had put about 30 per cent of heavy Serb armour out of action. </P>

<P> He also said that Nato now estimated Yugoslav Army and special police forces in the province to have been 47,000 and not the 70,000 or 80,000 claimed by military sources in Kosovo. During the campaign, Nato estimated 40,000. </P>

<P> The Italian admiral said that Nato had come "surprisingly close to our limit" in its ability to deploy forces for operations at short notice. "What if another crisis had developed elsewhere? Undoubtedly we must reinforce the alliance's force structure," he said. </P>

<P> The need to rely on the United States for 70 per cent of the aircraft as well as intelligence exposed Europe's serious lack of military capability, he said. "Unless there exists a real European resolve to acquire the necessary resources, the European defence and security identity will remain nothing more than a noble concept." </P>

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<P>New York Times

July 1, 1999</P>

<P>NATO And Moscow Differ Over Where Russian Forces Will Be Stationed</P>

<P>By Craig R. Whitney</P>

<P> BRUSSELS -- Despite an agreement reached in Helsinki almost two weeks ago, Russia and NATO are still arguing about exactly where Russian peacekeepers should go in Kosovo and whose orders they should follow, alliance officials said Wednesday. </P>

<P> Russian military negotiators led by Vice Adm. Valentin Kuznetsov have been trying to work out the details in talks with the allied military command in Belgium but have insisted on letting their troops take orders only from Russian officers, not NATO ones, allied officials said. </P>

<P> And they said the Russians wanted to station troops in the Italian as well as the French, American and German sectors of Kosovo. </P>

<P> The Russian officers were also said to be asking for a Russian role in the political oversight of operations by the 3,600 Russian peacekeepers who are expected to go to Kosovo. </P>

<P> NATO wants to keep political control of all peacekeeping operations in Kosovo in the hands of the North Atlantic Council, made up of the allies' 19 permanent representatives in Brussels. </P>

<P> But diplomats say Russia wants its troops to be under the supervision of the consultative Permanent Joint Council that the allies set up with President Boris N. Yeltsin's approval in December 1996 to establish a NATO relationship with Moscow. </P>

<P> General arrangements for Russia's role in the peacekeeping operation -- alongside more than 50,000 NATO-led troops from countries as far away as Argentina and Morocco -- were worked out by the Russian and American defense and foreign ministers in Helsinki, Finland, on June 18. </P>

<P> But the translation of the Helsinki agreement into detailed military terms is still not finished, diplomats and military officers here said. </P>

<P> "The Russians want their own chain of command up and down the line," on

e official said, "and they also want to be able to operate in the Italian sector." </P>

<P> Russian and NATO civilian and military officials here have worked out three operational areas for the Russians, one in the northeastern top of the American sector, north of Gnjilane, one in the German sector, near Malisevo, and one just above that Russian area in the southern tip of the French sector, near Lausa. </P>

<P> The Russian area in the German zone borders on the Italian sector in western Kosovo, and the allies say the Russians want to be able to operate in the Italian sector as well. "We have said no to that," one allied official said Wednesday afternoon. </P>

<P> The Helsinki agreement spelled out ways for Russian peacekeepers to operate with American, French, and German troops, and it said Russians would also take care of ground operations at the Pristina airport, the heart of the British sector, where the NATO peacekeeping commander, Lieut. Gen. Sir Michael Jackson of Britain, has his headquarters. </P>

<P> There are about 400 Russian soldiers in Pristina now, allied officers said, but the arrival of more than 3,000 more has been delayed by disagreements about where they would be stationed and how closely they should follow NATO orders. </P>

<P> About 23,500 allied peacekeepers have arrived so far, one allied ambassador said today, but with the international civilian authorities, including the police, not yet in Kosovo in any numbers, the peacekeepers are more or less on their own in deciding how to deal with civilian crimes and violence in their sectors. </P>

<P> The Helsinki agreement said Russian peacekeepers would have their own commander, Col. Gen. Viktor M. Zavarzin, recently promoted to a rank equivalent to General Jackson's, and liaison officers with French, German and American commanders all the way up the allied chain of command. </P>

<P> Formally, the allies recognized that the Russian peacekeepers would not serve under NATO command. But except for some leeway not to carry out allied directives on things like apprehending suspects accused of committing war crimes, diplomats here said, the Russians were expected to follow allied military operational guidelines. </P>

<P> But Admiral Kuznetsov, one NATO official said, appears to be trying to get permission for Russian peacekeepers to go by their own rules in Kosovo, not NATO's. </P>

<P> Russians here said another problem was that NATO wanted a corridor separating the Russian areas in the French and German sectors. One allied official said that was because the corridor was in the Italian sector. </P>

<P> The chairman of NATO's military committee, Adm. Guido Venturoni of Italy, the alliance's senior officer, said Wednesday afternoon, "Only minor problems are left." </P>

<P> He also said Admiral Kuznetsov and his delegation had broken off the talks for further consultations in Moscow and were not expected back at the military command in Mons, Belgium, until next week. </P>

<P> But a spokesman for the command said the delegation was still there Wednesday afternoon. </P>

<P> Clinton Administration officials in Washington expressed irritation Wednesday with the Russian demands but said they were not unduly concerned. </P>

<P> "The Russians are trying to reopen some things we thought were worked out, and the talks are going on," said one senior American official. "But it has n't reached the highest levels here, which tells you something." </P>

<P> A White House spokesman, P. J. Crowley, said, "We expect those discussions to continue into next week, and we expect to work out all the arrangements necessary for the Russian deployment to begin soon." </P>

<P> Two Administration officials did express concern that the Russians would be patrolling a zone in the German-controlled sector near Malisevo, a stronghold for the Kosovar Albanian rebel forces. </P>

<P> "This is not a good place for the Russians to be," one of the officials said.</P>

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<P>Christian Science Monitor

July 1, 1999

<P>Jockeying For Control Of Kosovo</P>

<I><P>Big postwar players - guerrillas, government in exile lay claim to power in province.</P>

</I><P>By Lucian Kim, Special to The Christian Science Monitor</P>

<P> PREKAZ, YUGOSLAVIA -- The guerrilla commander stands in the ruins of the house of Adem Jashari, an early member of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA).</P>

<P> It was here that Serbian special forces began their crackdown on ethnic Albanian fighters in the spring of 1998, killing more than 20 members of the Jashari clan.</P>

<P> "In this room the KLA first met," says Commander Shaban Shala. "From here many heroes have emerged."</P>

<P> In the Balkans, a region with more than its share of myths and martyrs, the newest heroes are KLA fighters. With the withdrawal of Serbian forces and the deployment of KFOR peacekeepers, the disbanded army is riding a wave of euphoria and transforming itself into a political force. </P>

<P> But the KLA is only part of an emerging struggle over who will govern Kosovo. Members of a provincial government in exile also consider themselves the rightful heirs to power. And amid this fray, the United Nations is poised to set up a civilian administration to restore stability.</P>

<P> At the helm of the KLA is Hashim Thaci, a young commander whose nom de guerre is "the Snake." Virtually unknown before the failed peace talks in Rambouillet, France, last spring, Mr. Thaci has risen fast.</P>

<P> Last week President Clinton phoned Thaci to congratulate him on the agreement he had signed pledging demilitarization of the KLA. In the power vacuum following the collapse of the Serbian state structures in Kosovo, Thaci has become the de facto head of the Kosovar government.</P>

<P>A second claim to power</P>

<P> What clouds Thaci's exact status, however, is the existence of a se

cond Kosovar "shadow" government. Run from German exile for the past eight years, the government of Bujar Bukoshi of the Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) still considers itself legitimate. Yet the LDK leadership is becoming marginalized and internally divided.</P>

<P> "It's easy to forget what our political movement achieved," says Mr. Bukoshi, who last week returned to Kosovo from Germany, where he had practiced medicine. In the 10 years since Serbia lifted Kosovo's autonomy, he says, the LDK's policy of nonviolent resistance helped internationalize the plight</P>

<P>of ethnic Albanians.</P>

<P> "For me this power struggle is counterproductive," says Bukoshi, who now lives near the center of Pristina, the Kosovar capital, yet who often seems second in line behind Thaci for meetings and negotiations with KFOR. "As long as my government is not dissolved by the correct procedures, I feel bound to carry out my mandate."</P>

<P> That mandate is getting thinner by the day, as the man who appointed Bukoshi, Kosovar "shadow" president Ibrahim Rugova, frustrates his followers by inexplicably delaying his return to Pristina from exile in Rome. Thaci's government does not recognize Mr. Rugova as president.</P>

<P> Yet some Kosovars do. When Serbia revoked Kosovo's autonomy in 1989, dissolving the provincial government, ethnic Albanians formed an "assembly in exile." That body declared Kosovo a republic, backing the move with a referendum that passed overwhelmingly and ushered in Rugova, an owlish professor of literature, as president in 1992. The only candidate put forward, he was reelected last year.</P>

<P>Why Rugova lost support</P>

<P> Despite that mandate, Rugova's credibility among Kosovar Albanians dropped considerably during NATO air strikes when he appeared on television with Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic, before leaving the country. In the meantime, the KLA was gaining widespread popular support for its dedicated though futile war against well-equipped Serbian forces.</P>

<P> The government in exile increasingly began to appear aloof and passive in comparison to the guerrillas.</P>

<P> "To me, Rugova is politically dead," says Ajri Begu, a Kosovar Albanian

writer and political commentator once active in the LDK. Because of their sacrifices, the ethnic Albanian fighters now have the moral authority to take power , Mr. Begu says. "But the KLA has to change its image from good fighters to good politicians."

One problem for all Kosovar politicians is the lack of access to indigenous media. Ethnic Albanian journalists were kicked out of their jobs at Radio TV Pristina in the early 1990s. And when NATO air strikes began, Albanian-language newspapers were forced to shut down. The Pristina daily, Koha Ditore, started printing out of Macedonia.

Another hat in the ring?

Its editor, Veton Surroi, has appeared as a favorite to play a leading role in Kosovo. Urbane and fluent in English, Mr. Surroi is not aligned with any political party and participated in the Kosovars' Rambouillet delegation as an independent member.

Surroi also remained in Pristina during the worst days of the Serbian rampage.

"I don't see the ambitions of Surroi," says Begu, a close friend. "He has no party behind him. I can't see how he can be elected."

Elections in Kosovo are still a long way off, and in the interim, the UN will run the civil administration here. With the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe, the world body will help build democratic institutions and organize elections.

Kosovars appear mainly to want a leader to call their own. When NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana visited Pristina last week, a small group of ethnic Albanians gathered in front of the building where he was meeting with various political leaders.

As Thaci emerged from the office, the crowd chanted his name. But when the LDK representative appeared on the same steps a few minutes later, the same people started chanting "Rugova, Rugova" with the same ardor.

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<P>Washington Post

July 1, 1999

Pg. 21</P>

<P>Refugee Rage Fuels Reprisal Attacks In Kosovo</P>

<P>By Karl Vick, Washington Post Foreign Service </P>

<P> PRISTINA, Yugoslavia, June 30He was walking barefoot down the middle of the fast lane leading out of Kosovo's capital at midday, blood dripping off his nose from a fresh gash between his eyes. Zvonim Tanaskovic was coming from the Pristina apartment where he said he had just been beaten by ethnic Albanians, and he was heading for sanctuary -- the Serbian village just ahead.</P>

<P> "I have to, I have to run away," he said. "Look at what they've done to me. I'm innocent. I didn't do anything. Go to my flat, search for weapons. Every apartment, Serb and Albanian, will [vouch for me]."</P>

<P> So it goes across Kosovo since NATO peacekeeping troops replaced Serbian security forces here two weeks ago, opening the way for thousands of expelled -- and angry -- ethnic Albanians to return home. Retaliatory beatings, killings and arson continue at a pace that is driving apart even those who want to live together.</P>

<P> The peacekeepers have orders to prevent such attacks and protect Serbs and ethnic Albanians alike. But commanders cite the outrage of many returning Kosovo Albanians after what Serbs did to them during the war and argue they do not yet have enough troops to monitor the entire province.</P>

<P> Here in the Kosovo capital, where British troops patrol aggressively and the peacekeeping operation has its headquarters, 12 houses were torched overnight -- most belonging to Gypsies accused of aiding Serbs in their repression of ethnic Albanians. In the western city of Pec, where Italian troops are a good deal less aggressive, dusk is a mixture of fading light and billowing smoke rising from a half-dozen Serbian-owned homes.</P>

<P> "If Italians are in Kosovo for six months, there won't be a building standing," joked an Italian soldier. He would not give his name.</P>

<P> The checkered enforcement of order is aggravated by the sheer numbers of

f ethnic Albanian refugees returning to burned-out homes, slaughtered livestock and worse carried out by Belgrade government forces during the 2 1/2-month war. An estimated 477,000 refugees -- slightly more than half the number who fled -- have returned thus far.</P>

<P> "It's getting better," said U.S. Army First Sgt. Woodrow Pemberton of the 82nd Airborne Division, which patrols a section of eastern Kosovo. "But more and more people are coming home and finding their homes destroyed, and they go out and do the same." </P>

<P> The Belgrade government, which is not eager to admit failure in Kosovo, says 50,000 Serbs have left the province since the war. "I'm sure it's more," said U.N. refugee official Ron Redmond, who suggested the total could be up to half the 200,000 Serbs who lived in the province before the war -- along with 1.6 million ethnic Albanians.</P>

<P> About 5,000 Serbs in the central Kosovo town of Orohovac appealed to NATO and relief agencies Tuesday to provide them with safe passage out. The Serbs, who had gathered in the town from other areas, reported being shot at and threatened by ethnic Albanians and said a dozen of their number had disappeared between June 15 and 21. Today, the entrances to Orohovac were guarded by a pair of Dutch NATO tanks.</P>

<P> In the village of Poterci Ulet, between Pristina and the western city of Pec, a newly built Serbian Orthodox Church was blown up Tuesday night. This afternoon, an Italian bomb-disposal unit entered the church and removed more than 20 pounds of plastic explosive that had failed to detonate. "Someone tried to make it fall down," declared Italian Army Lt. Amadeo Nelli, who said the building may have to be condemned.</P>

<P> The church, St. Trojica's, was blessed last year by Bishop Artemije, who on Monday warned that the Kosovo Serbs would move toward creation of self-defense units unless NATO peacekeepers protect them and their holy places. St. Trojica's stands beside the burned-out ethnic Albanian village of Drenovac, where a Roman Catholic church was destroyed by Serbs.</P>

<P> The ugly trend brought U.N. human rights chief Mary Robinson to Pristina today, where she expressed concern that Kosovo will end up as home to only ethnic Albanians. "If the Serb population drops too dramatically, then it will drop altogether and that, I think, can happen village by village," Robinson told reporters.</P>

<P> Kosovo's population includes several thousand Serbs who settled here after being expelled from Croatia's Krajina region, where they had created a virtual autonomous state before it was crushed by Croatian troops in the mid-1990s. The plight of the Krajina Serbs has been a rallying cry in Serbia, Yugoslavia's dominant republic, where the complaint is often voiced that foreigners pay no mind when Serbs are victims.</P>

<P> But the U.N. refugee agency says it does pay attention. Redmond said his office is preparing to provide special treatment for the Krajina Serbs, including resettlement in third countries -- such as Romania and possibly even back in Croatia.</P>

<P> "This is the second time they face being violently uprooted," Redmond said. "The refugee cycle in the Balkans must be stopped."</P>

<P> <I>Correspondent Peter Finn contributed to this report.</P></I>

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<P>European Stars And Stripes

July 1, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>Seeking Shelter</P>

<I><P>Fearful Serbs wont leave Army compound</P>

</I><P>By Cory Lancaster, Staff Writer</P>

<P> UROSEVAC, Kosovo More than 100 Serbs terrorized by ethnic Albanians burning homes, looting and murdering have encamped in front of a U.S. Army compound in Urosevac, refusing to leave without an armed escort to Serbia.</P>

<P> The 110 Serbs are among the last remnants of a Serbian population that once numbered about 6,000 in this city of 60,000 inside the U.S. sector of Kosovo.</P>

<P> About 4,500 Serbs fled immediately after the war, and an additional 350 left a few days later amid escalating revenge attacks by Albanians and the Kosovo Liberation Army.</P>

<P> Dozens of Serbian homes have been set ablaze in the past two weeks, five Serbs were murdered and bands of young Albanian thugs have looted Serbian homes, said Army Capt. Tom Mundell with the 82nd Airborne Divisions civil affairs office.</P>

<P> Fearing more violence, Serbs began moving seven days ago into the parki

ng lot of the old city hall, which serves as a compound for the 82nd Airborne Division from Fort Bragg, N.C. The Serbs and their belongings are stacked on one side of the parking lot, making the area look like a makeshift refugee camp.

The Army has pleaded with the Serbs to return to their homes. The 82nd Airborne has increased patrols throughout the city, reducing the amount of looting and arson in the past few days, Army officials said. Mundell, who serves as the city's de facto mayor, believes the Serbs are safe from further violence.

"You go out there and talk to them, and it's an irrational fear, Mundell said. "It's a siege mentality."

In fact, the group won't budge. Several said Wednesday they want more U.S. soldiers brought into town to ensure their safety, or they want the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to bus them to Serbia under armed military escort.

"This town is ours, but we are not wanted," said one Serbian woman, an economics teacher at the local high school, who would not give her name for fear she and her family would be attacked.

"It would be better to bomb us for another month, another year, than to be tortured now like this. Our lives are in big danger."

The Serbs cannot remain indefinitely in the parking lot, Mundell said. There aren't bathrooms for them. The families said they are using a wooded lot beside the Army compound. Soldiers gave them some food a few days ago, but neither the Army nor UNHCR wants to start feeding them every day in fear they won't leave. "I'm not building a refugee camp," Mundell added.

UNHCR officials have met with the Serbs but aren't sure how to solve the problem. So far, Serbs fleeing Kosovo have traveled on their own and haven't needed transportation from relief agencies.

"No one has an agreement to bus these (Serb) people to the border," said Goran Rosen, a UNHCR field officer in Urosevac.

"Imagine we take them to the border and no one wants them."

Possibly, the group could be driven to a nearby Serbian-dominated town. Many Serbs are fleeing Albanian-dominated towns and moving to the safety of Serbian ones. But that suggestion wasn't welcomed by the Serbs in the parking lot. They say NATO and UNHCR should help them, just like they helped Albanians.

"The U.N. doesn't want to give us food and water. They don't want to give us anything at all," said the Serbian woman's daughter. "If every Serbian people go out of Kosovo because we are not safe, they wouldn't have done their job."

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<P>Philadelphia Inquirer

July 1, 1999</P>

<P>Amid Rising Opposition, Milosevic's Party Reaches Out To Foes
</P>

<I><P>The Yugoslav leader is seeking allies in rebuilding the
country. Meanwhile, rights remain a U.N. concern. </P>

</I><P>By Jovana Gec, Associated Press</P>

<P> BELGRADE, Yugoslavia - President Slobodan Milosevic's government asked
a few opposition parties yesterday to join it in rebuilding Yugoslavia - an apparent
bid to exploit divisions within their ranks and sideline those seeking his
resignation. </P>

<P> The United Nations' top human-rights official, meanwhile, visited Kosovo
as the bodies of 119 massacre victims were discovered near the southwestern city
of Prizren. Mary Robinson said she was more worried about human-rights abuses
now "than I was before." </P>

<P> Yugoslavia's prime minister, Momir Bulatovic, invited all political parties
represented in the national parliament to a meeting today to discuss how to
cooperate in rebuilding the country after the devastating 78-day NATO bombing
campaign. </P>

<P> The invitation was issued one day after 10,000 people rallied in the central
Serbian city of Cacak, demanding that Milosevic resign. The rally, staged
by the opposition Alliance for Change, was the first such protest since the
allied bombings ended. </P>

<P> Parties in the Alliance, however, are not represented in parliament and
were not invited to the meeting. </P>

<P> Major parties on the invitation list included the ultranationalist Serbian

ian Radical Party, the moderate Serbian Renewal Movement, and reformists in Yugoslavia's smaller republic of Montenegro. </P>

<P> The Montenegro reformists - the Democratic Party of Socialists - immediately rejected the offer. </P>

<P> Although supportive of democracy, the head of the Serbian Renewal Movement, Vuk Draskovic, has refused to join the Alliance. By extending an invitation to Draskovic's party but not to other pro-democracy groups, Milosevic appeared to be trying to split his opponents. </P>

<P> Divisions based mostly on personal rivalries prevented the opposition from ousting Milosevic during three months of protests in Belgrade in 1996 and 1997. </P>

<P> In announcing the meeting, Bulatovic cited the need to "renew economic and other ties with the world" and create an "open market economy" - the goals of Draskovic's group. </P>

<P> Draskovic, fired April 28 as deputy prime minister for hinting that Milosevic was ready to cave in to NATO demands, has demanded reforms and reconciliation with the West as the condition for cooperation with Milosevic's ruling Socialists. </P>

<P> The leader of the Serbian Radical Party, Vojislav Seselj, has criticized the peace deal and the presence of NATO troops in Kosovo. Yesterday, however, Seselj said Milosevic's resignation would lead to chaos. </P>

<P> An alliance with Draskovic and Seselj would strengthen Milosevic at a time of widespread public discontent following the Kosovo bombing campaign and the effective loss of the southern Serb province of Kosovo. </P>

<P> In Kosovo, new evidence emerged of the horrors of the Serb crackdown on the province's ethnic Albanian majority. </P>

<P> The spokesman for NATO's German contingent, Lt. Col. Dietmar Jeserich, said troops found the bodies of 78 massacre victims yesterday in a village 9 miles northwest of Prizren. Jeserich said the bodies were discovered in Celine. </P>

<P> Later, however, a NATO official speaking on condition of anonymity said peacekeepers had found 119 bodies at the site. </P>

<P> In Pristina, Robinson, a former Irish president, warned that ethnic hatreds remained high despite the presence of peacekeepers. "This is the worst time, the most volatile time," Robinson said after visiting the site of a mass killing at Matigan. </P>

<P> Four Serb civilians were killed and 19 were missing over the last 24 hours near the southern Kosovo town of Orahovac, 38 miles south of Pristina, the independent news agency Fonet reported yesterday. It quoted a Serb Orthodox priest who blamed ethnic Albanians for the massacre. Thousands of Kosovo Serbs, often under the escort of NATO peacekeepers, have fled the province since ethnic Albanians began returning to Kosovo. </P>

<P> U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan brought together key international figures in New York yesterday to plan for a new civil administration in Kosovo.</P>

<P> "What we must do today is make sure having won the war, we are now in a position to build the peace," British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook said. </P>

<P> The United States insisted that postwar aid to Milosevic's Yugoslavia be tightly restricted, but France, Russia, China and the United Nations urged a more liberal approach. </P>

<P> Eighteen foreign ministers and other officials formally launched a multibillion-dollar reconstruction effort for Kosovo. Britain volunteered \$1 million for an Annan-run trust fund. The United States, with \$1.3 billion in assistance contained in pending legislation, made no additional commitment.</P>

<P> Establishing an interim police force of 3,000 was accorded high priority. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright said that 450 American civilian police officers would be sent to Kosovo, 100 of them by July 15.</P>

<P> Eventually, there will be a local police force, with members of the Kosovo Liberation Army eligible after some so-far undefined screening process. </P>

<P> No deadline was set for concluding the transformation from Serb rule in the largely ethnic Albanian province. Several participants spoke of a year's time, and an American diplomat told reporters that "there was a general feeling this is a race against time." </P>

<P> Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy of Canada said he wanted to be sure the KLA guerrillas did not "usurp authority" in Kosovo. "They are part of the solution, but they cannot be the whole solution," he said.</P>

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<P>Washington Post

July 1, 1999

Pg. 24</P>

<P>U.N.-Led Meeting On Rebuilding Kosovo Resolves Little</P>

<P>By Thomas W. Lippman, Washington Post Staff Writer </P>

<P> UNITED NATIONS, June 30A meeting of 18 foreign ministers and international relief officials today sought to launch the United Nations-led effort to administer and rebuild Kosovo, but found itself divided on key issues, including whether some reconstruction aid should be directed to Serbia.</P>

<P> The four-hour gathering led by U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan here dramatized the unprecedented scope of the U.N. commitment in the battered province. Big questions -- including the cost of rebuilding Kosovo, the time it would take, and how to handle the rebel Kosovo Liberation Army -- went unanswered. And so did smaller questions, such as what currency Kosovo will use, who will run the schools and courts, and who will be in charge of the U.N. civilian administration.</P>

<P> Annan, U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and other representatives of the Group of 8 industrial countries, Security Council members and several international organizations said after the meeting that they were encouraged by pledges of support, including the commitment of 1,900 international police by U.N. members to keep order in the province.</P>

<P> But the officials said they also recognized that the United Nations has assumed unprecedented responsibilities as the de facto sovereign power in Kosovo. Not even in Somalia -- where many analysts thought the U.N. developed a permanent distaste for "nation building" during an ill-fated intervention in the early 1990s -- did the United Nations take on such a broad range of government tasks.</P>

<P> "There clearly is a huge challenge ahead of us," Albright said. "The military part of the campaign was only the beginning of what is a very long-term and difficult proposition."</P>

<P> "The water, the power, the sewage, the schools, the hospitals, [the U.N. civilian administration] is going to have to do everything," another U.S. official said.</P>

<P> Despite statements affirming their unanimity of purpose, it was apparent that the ministers encountered difficulty in deciding on specific issues they now face as governors of a territory.</P>

<P> Even the basic question of whether to arm the U.N.-sponsored police force produced disagreement. U.S. and Canadian officials said the police will have to be armed because Kosovo remains violent and dangerous, but Annan said some countries will not contribute to the force if members carry weapons.</P>

<P> Albright said the United States will contribute 450 officers to the planned 3,100-member international police force. Annan appealed to those who made

the pledges to send the participants "as urgently as possible."

Canadian Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy and U.N. officials stressed the urgency not only of establishing the interim civilian administration, but of moving ahead with political arrangements for Kosovo self-government. They said those moves were needed to prevent the development of a vacuum that could be filled by the Kosovo rebel army.

"It has to start right now," Axworthy said. "Political authority cannot be usurped by one group."

The desire to prevent the Kosovo Liberation Army from seizing exclusive political control will be reflected in the composition of a 1,000-member Kosovar police force to be recruited and trained over the coming year. Individual members of the KLA will be allowed to apply for positions on the force, a senior U.S. official said, but they will have to compete with other applicants and sever their ties to the rebel army.

A senior U.S. official said the time guidelines set down in the abortive Rambouillet peace agreement last winter, calling for province-wide elections in a year and municipal elections even earlier than that, are "realistic." Annan, however, said the mission "is going to take a while" -- perhaps as long as 10 years.

Annan said he wants to ensure that the "humanitarian needs" of the people of Serbia are attended to as well, but there he encountered some resistance. The United States, Britain and Germany restated their opposition to any reconstruction aid to Serbia so long as Slobodan Milosevic is its leader, participants said. They accepted the principle of humanitarian assistance, one senior official said, but wanted it narrowly defined so as not to benefit Milosevic.

Annan said he hopes to choose a full-time civilian administrator for Kosovo by the end of the week. The candidates are French cabinet minister Bernard Kouchner, Dutch minister Jan Pronk, British politician Paddy Ashdown and European Union commissioner Emma Bonino.

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<P>Wall Street Journal

July 1, 1999

Pg. 14</P>

<P>Ethnic Violence In Kosovo Is Beginning To Recede</P>

<I><P>NATO Sees Control Of Paramilitaries</P>

</I><P>By Daniel Pearl, Staff Reporter<I> </I>of The Wall Street Journal</P>

<P> PRISTINA, Kosovo -- Ethnic violence in Kosovo is starting to recede, leaving a tense mixture of lawlessness, segregation and some hints of normal life .</P>

<P> Officers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's KFOR stabilization force say they believe they have Serb and Albanian paramilitaries largely under control but are having trouble containing professional criminals who appear to have moved into Kosovo.</P>

<P> The law-and-order vacuum is likely to drag on through the summer. Yesterday in New York, the United Nations secretary-general and 18 nations undertook to revamp judicial and civil rule in Kosovo. Secretary-General Kofi Annan brought together international figures to plan for a new civil administration. But the U.N. is still putting together its plans for a police force, three weeks after the bombing in Kosovo ended and Serb forces began their withdrawal. "By September, there should be the beginning of a visible police force in Kosovo," U.N. special representative Sergio Vieira de Mello said in Kosovo.</P>

<P> Meanwhile, the KFOR peacekeeping troops are acting more like a civilian police force. German soldiers attached to KFOR started imposing a midnight-to-5 a.m. curfew Monday night. Italian and Dutch troops have made arson arrests in the past two days in an attempt to stop the retaliatory burning of houses abandoned by Serbs who fled Kosovo.</P>

<P> "It's getting better step by step," says 41-year-old Fadil Gashi, watching the all-Albanian Pristina soccer team scrimmage Tuesday in the city's stadium for the first time since 1991, when an all-Serb team took over.</P>

<P> It isn't clear how permanent is the relative calm in Kosovo, where reprisal murders continued yesterday, British peacekeepers reported, but apparently at a slower pace than in previous days. In Pristina, Kosovo's largest city, automatic gunfire can still be heard occasionally at night, but military police are now receiving more complaints about car thefts than anything else.</P>

<P> Food stores and pharmacies are starting to reopen, but fears of looting continue to deter other retailers. As a smoky fire burned in a high-rise apartment building last night, neighbors were divided over whether the fire was started by Serb-haters or by thieves rummaging through the garage.</P>

<P> In the countryside west of Pristina, where some of the worst home destr

uction and massacres took place, farmers were returning to the fields this week, if only to prepare them for next year's planting. Some villagers say they will move to the city if they don't find shelter. That could exacerbate a housing crunch that has already provoked ethnic battles for control of apartments, even though 300,000 refugees still haven't returned to Kosovo.</P>

<P> In Mitrovica, site of a two-week standoff between Serbs and Albanians on opposite sides of the city's bridge, French forces said they were able to get eight Albanian workers back to work yesterday morning in a Serb-held hospital. Two homes could be seen burning later in the day.</P>

<P> Prizren, an ethnically mixed market city near the Albanian border, quickly came back to life after the NATO bombing of Serbia ended, with everything from wedding dresses to cucumbers on display. But across cobblestone streets from cafes blasting music, the few Serbs who haven't fled town are holed up in an Orthodox church, guarded by German soldiers.</P>

<P> Lt. Patrick Weigang, deputy commander of the German forces, says thefts --of cars, apartments, even apartment doors--have proved overwhelming; soldiers stopped arresting nonviolent criminals in the area after making 70 arrests in the first few days of the mission, he said. Suspecting professional criminals from Albania, German soldiers have stopped letting people through their checkpoints without passports, he says. But "we're not good at being policemen," he concedes.</P>

<P> In the meantime, Kosovo officials are trying to plug gaps in the system while a civil society is built. At a U.S.-run communications center in Kosovo, two Serbian operators and two Albanian operators take telephone complaints--911 for Albanian speakers, 912 for Serbian speakers. Yesterday, a makeshift legal system was hatched, as the U.N. swore in an ethnically mixed team of nine judges to begin hearing cases of people arrested in the first three weeks of the KFOR mission.</P>

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<P>New York Times

July 1, 1999</P>

<P>F.B.I. Finishes Examining Sites</P>

<P>By The New York Times</P>

<P> WASHINGTON -- A team of FBI agents sent to Kosovo last week to investigate possible war crimes has completed its examinations at two burial sites, concluding that many of the victims died of gunshot wounds to the head, law enforcement officials said Wednesday. </P>

<P> The findings support the accusations of wartime atrocities alleged in an indictment against the Yugoslav president, Slobodan Milosevic, by the international war crimes tribunal. </P>

<P> The team of investigators, who are preparing to return to the United States, examined two sites in Djakovica in the western part of Kosovo, including a house that on April 2 was the scene of executions of women and children, according to the indictment. </P>

<P> The team examined remains, in some cases determining the age, gender and identity of victims. The FBI officials said Wednesday that the victims ranged from 2 to 86 years old. The evidence will be turned over to the tribunal. </P>

<P> The agency indicated that some investigators might return if the tribunal asked the FBI to investigate other sites. </P>

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<P>New York Times

July 1, 1999</P>

<P>U.S. Fears Arms Race On Korean Peninsula</P>

<P>By David E. Sanger and Eric Schmitt</P>

<P> WASHINGTON -- The Clinton administration is increasingly worried that South Korea may be pushing ahead with several missile projects that could further fuel an arms race on the Korean peninsula, just as North Korea appears to be preparing another launch of a long-range missile. </P>

<P> Administration officials say they will raise their concerns that a South Korean missile program could destabilize an already dangerous situation when South Korean President Kim Dae-jung visits Washington on Friday. Two weeks ago, the South sank a North Korean vessel in a firefight along their coastal border that resulted in more than 20 deaths. </P>

<P> While Presidents Clinton and Kim will publicly declare that they have agreed on a common strategy for dealing with the North, one senior administration official said that the South Koreans feel "unduly constrained" by a two-decade-old agreement that sharply limits their ability to deploy a powerful fleet of missiles to deter Pyongyang. </P>

<P> The political pressure in Seoul to deploy such missiles is bound to grow if the North fires a Taepo Dong 2 missile over the Sea of Japan in coming weeks. </P>

<P> Kurt Campbell, deputy assistant secretary of defense for Asian and Pacific affairs, on Wednesday became the first administration official to acknowledge publicly that U.S. intelligence had detected "some preparations" for a launch in coming weeks or months. </P>

<P> "We'd view any potential launch of either a satellite or a missile as a very serious act with very real consequences for U.S. foreign policy toward North Korea," Campbell said. </P>

<P> The North's first launch, on Aug. 31 last year, took U.S. intelligence agencies by surprise and triggered outrage in Japan. The test seemed intended to demonstrate that the North could strike Tokyo and any of the bases where 55,000 U.S. troops are stationed in Japan. Japan threatened to pull out of an accord in which it is providing much of the financing to build electric power stations in the North, the quid pro quo for Pyongyang's agreement to freeze its nuclear weapons program. </P>

<P> Former Defense Secretary William Perry, who is now Clinton's special adviser on North Korea, warned North Korea's leadership during a visit to Pyongyang in June that a second missile test could endanger the administration's effort to begin a slow normalization of relations with the Communist country, including a gradual lifting of economic sanctions. </P>

<P> Perry will meet with Kim on Friday, after the South Korean president attends a working lunch at the White House. </P>

<P> Campbell said Wednesday that despite the warnings, North Korea could have several motivations to defy the United States and its allies and proceed with the test launch. </P>

<P> "There is a very real desire to put a satellite in space," he said, a reference to the North's claim that last year's launch propelled a small satellite

te into low-earth orbit, where the North claims it broadcast songs hailing the achievements of North Korea's founder, the late Kim Il Sung. "There is also a desire to develop their missile program," Campbell added, noting that as North Korea watched the demonstration of U.S. air power over Belgrade, the country "feels perhaps more vulnerable." </P>

<P> But as they try to convince North Korea to end its missile tests, Washington is also scrambling to urge Kim to resist growing political pressure in Seoul to develop longer-range missiles that can strike targets throughout the North. In the late 1970s, after Washington discovered and terminated a South Korean effort to build a nuclear weapon of its own, Seoul agreed not to build missiles with a range greater than 180 kilometers, or about 108 miles. That limit puts the North Korean capital, Pyongyang, just out of reach of South Korea's existing missile batteries. </P>

<P> On April 10, however, South Korea launched a surface-to-surface missile, the Hyonmu, from an island off its west coast. It traveled only a short distance, but reports at the time suggested that its fuel tank was only partially filled, so that the United States would not discover the true range of the weapon. </P>

<P> The United States informally protested the launch, but said nothing about it publicly. </P>

<P> More than two months later, some U.S. intelligence officials are casting doubt on the initial assessment that the South deliberately limited the test to avoid U.S. suspicions. But Kim's government, while considered a close military ally and economic partner, has not shared much information with the Pentagon about its plans for its missile program. </P>

<P> "There is friction because as the North Koreans' capability for inflicting damage continues," a senior U.S. military officer said this week, the South Korean government is "trying to exert a certain independence from the United States." </P>

<P> Another senior military official said he believed that South Korea has "a fairly determined national program to create capabilities that are competitive with the North Korean capability." They also do not want to be overly dependent on the United States to supply all of their weaponry, officials said. Some South Korean officials have complained that the United States is not being tough enough on the North about its missile program, while pressuring Seoul to contain its own development programs. </P>

<P> Such tensions have periodically broken out between Washington and Seoul over the past decade. But the relationship with Kim Dae-jung, a former democracy activist and dissident, has been much warmer. U.S. officials insisted this week that their concerns over the missile program did not constitute a major breach with South Korea. </P>

<P> Two U.S. officials said that the United States might be willing to extend the permissible range of South Korea's missiles to roughly 180 miles. That might ease some of the domestic pressure on Kim, while keeping South Korea within the limits of the Missile Technology Control Regime, the international agreement to restrict missile proliferation. Neither North Korea nor South Korea has

signed the agreement. </P>

<P> "We are prepared to work with them to give them the flexibility they need but to insure they remain consistent with international norms," a senior State Department official said. But even that concession, some U.S. officials fear, could be used as an excuse by the North to continue testing its longer-range missiles.</P>

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<P>Washington Times

July 1, 1999</P>

<P>N. Korea Might Test Missile With Long-Range Capability</P>

<P>By Bill Gertz, The Washington Times</P>

<P> A senior Pentagon official yesterday confirmed that North Korea is preparing to test fire a new long-range missile that if carried out would have serious consequences for stability in northeast Asia.</P>

<P> "We've seen some indications of a potential launch in the future," said Kurt Campbell, deputy assistant defense secretary for Asian and Pacific affairs.</P>

<P> Mr. Campbell, the Pentagon's top Asia specialist, said the United States is trying "intensive diplomacy . . . to try to dissuade North Korea from taking an action which will have very real consequences for our ability and our desire to engage North Korea."</P>

<P> The Washington Times reported June 17 that U.S. intelligence agencies believe a test of a long-range Taepo Dong missile could take place in the next several weeks from a launch site in northeastern North Korea.</P>

<P> U.S. national security officials said privately that the test preparations were photographed by U.S. spy satellites last month.</P>

<P> The preparations did not include erecting the missile on a launch pad, they said.</P>

<P> In a wide-ranging interview during a breakfast meeting with defense writers, Mr. Campbell also confirmed that China is making final preparations for a test launch of a new mobile intercontinental-range missile known as the DF-31. The DF-31 test preparations were first reported Monday in The Times.</P>

<P> Regarding the suspected underground nuclear site in North Korea, Mr. Campbell said a recent inspection has not resolved all the questions about whether nuclear weapons were being developed there, although the Clinton administration does not believe Pyongyang has violated its promise to freeze its nuclear weapons program.</P>

<P> "I have to tell you, it's still a substantial mystery," he said. "We did not find what we thought we would find. Much smaller hole, different dimensions, none of the equipment we had thought [would be there]."</P>

<P> He would not say conclusively that the facility, located at Kumchang-ni, is not nuclear weapons-related.</P>

<P> Mr. Campbell said North Korea's motivation in the missile launch is not clear but could involve an effort to orbit a satellite. An Aug. 31 launch of a North Korean Taepo Dong-1 failed to orbit a small satellite.</P>

<P> "I think there is also a desire to develop their missile program," he said. "Of course that is the issue we in the United States and our Japanese friends find most concerning."</P>

<P> In Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Minister Masahiko Komura told parliament that North Korea has deployed more than 10 medium range Nodong missiles capable of hitting the island nation.</P>

<P> On the possible launch of a Taepo Dong missile, Mr. Komura told Japan's Nihon Keizai newspaper that Japan, the United States and South Korea are strongly opposed to such a test and would warn the North against carrying it out.</P>

<P> "In giving this warning, we would provide North Korea concrete evidence that launching a missile would not be to their advantage," he said.</P>

<P> Mr. Campbell said North Korea's testing of a long-range missile capable of hitting the United States has highlighted the growing threat of missiles.</P>

<P> "We acknowledge now that this is not a threat that is 10 or 15 years away, but is here today and will intensify tomorrow," he said. The problem has prompted stepped-up regional missile-defense efforts by the Pentagon and together with Japan.</P>

<P> On the impending Chinese DF-31 missile test launch, Mr. Campbell said the test is part of China's modernization and expansion of its nuclear missile forces. "We think over time the number of warheads China will build and deploy t

hat can reach the United States will increase," Mr. Campbell said, echoing a recent Pentagon report to Congress.</P>

<P> Mr. Campbell said the United States and many other nations in Asia are concerned about China's "nuclear intentions" and the failure of Beijing to be open about their "nuclear goals and ambitions."</P>

<P> "I think it's important for Chinese friends to understand that military developments, military changes in their forces raise questions," he said. "They ask a number of questions . . . about military developments in Asia, [about] the U.S. Japan Defense Guidelines and other steps on the Korean peninsula. They should also understand how important it is for them to be a bit more transparent, ultimately, about what they are thinking about in terms of their military and nuclear ambitions."</P>

<P> Mr. Campbell said U.S. military-to-military relations with China currently are frozen as a result of China's anger about the mistaken NATO bombing of China's embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.</P>

<P> China so far has not accepted the official U.S. government explanation, presented recently in Beijing by a senior State Department official, that the bombing was a tragic accident, he said, noting that Chinese officials have described the explanation as "unconvincing," and even "unacceptable."</P>

<P> "It would be fair to say that currently we have virtually no contact with the Chinese military," Mr. Campbell said.</P>

<P> The Chinese are the ones who can resume the various dialogues, exchanges and visits if they so choose, he said.</P>

<P> The last time military-to-military contacts were as bad was around 1994 and 1995 when the United States and China confronted each other over China's menacing war games near Taiwan.</P>

<P> The souring of relations between Washington and Beijing have prompted new worries that China will increase sales of weapons of mass destruction and missiles to rogue states.</P>

<P> "It's certainly an issue that we worry about," Mr. Campbell said. "I think there is concern that we'll see some backsliding on proliferation with not only a potential cutoff of dialogue, but perhaps questioning at the highest levels in China, by some, about the relationship with the United States."</P>

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<P>European Stars And Stripes

July 1, 1999

Pg. 3</P>

<P>N. Korea Deploys 10 Ballistic Missiles</P>

<P> TOKYO (AP) Japans foreign minister has warned lawmakers that North Korea has deployed more than 10 Rodong ballistic missiles with a range of up to 800 miles, a newspaper reported Wednesday.</P>

<P> Masahiko Komura told a parliamentary committee Tuesday that the communist nation has prepared at least 10 of the weapons for launch, the Nihon Keizai business daily reported.</P>

<P> The report comes nearly a year after North Korea surprised the world by firing a rocket that flew over Japan and landed in the Pacific Ocean. North Korea claimed it had launched a satellite, but Western officials believe it was a test of a Taepodong missile with a range long enough to strike any part of the Japanese archipelago.</P>

<P> Komura was not quoted as explaining his source. Officials at the Foreign Ministry said they were unable to confirm his remarks.</P>

<P> Since the North Korean test launch last August, Japan, the United States and South Korea have expressed concerns about Pyongyangs missile-development program.</P>

<P> Recent Japanese news reports and South Korean intelligence officials have said North Korea may be trying to follow up last years launch with a test of a more advanced missile capable of hitting the United States.</P>

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<P>New York Times

July 1, 1999</P>

<P>Koreas: New Ship Incursion </P>

<P> Nine North Korean fishing boats sailed into contested waters in the Yellow Sea, the first intrusion since North and South Korean warships clashed there two weeks ago, South Korean military officials said. The North's fishing boats stayed in the zone for about five and a half hours before being chased out by South Korean Navy patrol boats, the officials said. Both countries claim the waters, which are a rich crab-fishing zone. </P>

<P>--(AP)</P>

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<P>Washington Post

July 1, 1999

Pg. 22</P>

<P>India Claims Gains; U.S. Leans On Pakistan</P>

<P> NEW DELHI -- India said yesterday that its military had consolidated key gains against infiltrators holed up in Kashmir's snowy heights, as New Delhi and Islamabad played down informal diplomacy aimed at defusing tensions.</P>

<P> Washington turned up the heat on Pakistan to pull back from its most serious confrontation with nuclear rival India in almost 30 years, accusing its Cold War ally's army of an "intimate central role" in the incursion into Indian-controlled Kashmir. </P>

<P> A former Pakistani foreign secretary who met Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee over the weekend said yesterday that military officials from both sides may meet soon to prepare a schedule for the infiltrators' withdrawal. </P>

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<P>Christian Science Monitor

July 1, 1999

Pg. 17</P>

<P>When Terrorists Turn To The Internet</P>

<I><P>Seemingly unconnected events may have a more sinister source: coordinated cyber-hacker attacks.</P>

</I><P>By Tom Regan, Special to The Christian Science Monitor</P>

<I><P>Part 2</P>

</I><P> It's 8 a.m., morning rush hour in New York. People and cars move slowly and somewhat irritably toward the city. Suddenly, the power goes down and traffic lights cease working. Everything comes to a complete stop. Meanwhile, half a country away, the water system malfunctions in Detroit. Then, in Dallas, air traffic becomes dangerously chaotic as guidance systems go offline.</P>

<P> On the surface, it seems like a series of unconnected events. But infor

mation security experts say it could also be the sign of a terrorist cyber-attack - well-coordinated, extremely effective, and so anonymous it leaves its targets not quite sure what happened.</P>

<P> While the above situation has never taken place, many industry experts say it could. In fact, they're somewhat surprised it hasn't already.</P>

<P> The United States government and US businesses know that developing an effective response to cyber-terrorism is essential. This, at least, is the first step, even though they have a long way to go in addressing the problem.</P>

<P> This is the new world of cyber-terrorism.</P>

<P> No other country or group can approach the US conventional-weapon superiority. This is why many terrorists find information terrorism an attractive alternative to traditional forms of terrorism. Cyber-terrorism allows terrorists both foreign and domestic - to inflict damage with no harm to themselves and little chance of being caught. It is a way for the "weak" to attack the "strong," particularly to disrupt a stronger force at a key time during an operation.</P>

<P> If you want to understand terrorism in the Information Age, you need to understand how it has changed since the 1970s, says Harvey Kushner, chairman of the criminal-justice department at Long Island University and an expert on terrorism.</P>

<P> "We have moved away from state-sponsored terrorism," Dr. Kushner says. "The old model of the hierarchical or 'organized crime' group, no longer exists. These days, terrorists move in loose groups, constellations with free-flowing structures. So these days terrorism - both the traditional kind and cyber-terrorism - is more the act of the freelancer or the individual. This is true both internationally and nationally."</P>

<P> This doesn't mean states don't play a role in cyber-terrorism, Kushner says. It's just different from the one they played in the past.</P>

<P> "States find ways to encourage this behavior. They will use incendiary rhetoric to inflame passions. This will enrage some freelancer, who will then commit an act of cyber-terrorism. The Chinese hacker attacks on US targets after the bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade are a perfect example. And it comes at no cost to the state, which can say it had nothing to do with the attack," he says.</P>

<P> So who is the modern cyber-terrorist?</P>

<P> "The popular image is very out of kilter with reality," says James Adams, head of Infrastructure Defense, an organization founded to help governments and businesses deal with cyber-warfare and terrorism. "You know, the image of the 18-year-old with a ponytail who spends 20 out of 24 hours over a computer, hacking into a site because it gives him a rush."</P>

<P> In fact, says Mr. Adams, cyber-terrorism is likely to be committed by Russian organized crime, or white supremacist groups, or religious cults and extremists, to name a few examples.</P>

<P> These groups tend to work in the loose manner Kushner describes, and detailed in a 1999 report on cyber-terrorism, "Countering the New Terrorism," by the Rand Corp. It describes the structure of these new networked organizations as "SPIN": segmented, polycentric, ideologically integrated networks.</P>

<P> These SPIN groups are not just using the computers to launch attacks, but also to coordinate their activities.</P>

<P> For instance, the Rand report notes that Saudi religious extremist Osama bin Laden's organization "appears to have widely adapted information technology." Egyptian members of Mr. bin Laden's network are said to have helped devise a communications network that relies on the Web, e-mail, and electronic bulletin boards so that members can exchange information without running a major risk of being caught by US counterterrorism organizations.</P>

<P> A third way that terrorists use the Internet is to tell their "story" directly to the public. Several terrorists groups have used the Web not only to bypass traditional news media, but also to influence how the media report on a terrorist act. </P>

<P> But it may not be long before groups like bin Laden's use their technological expertise to launch a cyber-attack. </P>

<P> "With respect to the availability of desirable targets via cyberspace, terrorists are likely to choose to employ electronic attacks only if the reachable assets are attractive targets, and as infrastructure industries continue to modernize their information systems to take advantage of the benefits of [information technology], this situation will become more likely," notes a report in the fall 1997 issue of Survival, "Information Technology and the Terrorist Threat."</P>

<P> "Cyber-terrorism really is a result of the Internet," says Ed Roche of The Concours Group, an international firm that studies Internet security issues. "Terrorism certainly existed before the Internet, but in order to do it, you had to be there. With the Internet, a group in, say, Madras, India, can bring down Con-Ed."</P>

<P> Dr. Roche, who believes there will be a major cyber-terrorist attack on the US in the next two years, says it is corporate, rather than government, information structures that are most at risk.</P>

<P> "There is a very poor sense of security in many of these enterprises. Intranets are also a real security problem. And I don't see these factors changing anytime soon."</P>

<P> Also, one of the great difficulties in deterring and defending against terrorist attacks is determining the actual source of the attack, says Prof. Richard Harknett of the University of Cincinnati. The potential for anonymity in cyberspace will only make this problem more vexing.</P>

<P> "Two things tend to constrain traditional terrorism: to achieve political ends through terrorism one has to be attributed with the attack, which opens the door to retaliation; second, most terrorist attacks involve destruction,"

he says. "If the line is crossed, retaliation can be invited."

"In cyber-terrorism the main goal will be disruption, rather than destruction," Prof. Harknett says. "In societies highly reliant on information systems, disruption to those systems can cause short-term inconvenience, but more importantly, long-term loss of confidence in the viability of those systems. Will the US retaliate with military means if ATM banking in New York City is disrupted monthly through repeated attacks? At what point will people begin to question the reliability of digitized banking? How many disruptions will it take?"

Back to the hackers.

But what about the simple hacker? One problem with cyber-terrorism, not even computer security experts, is that it's hard to tell if a cyber-attack has been launched by a rogue state, a terrorist, or a couple of kids in their garage. For instance, one of the most damaging cyber-attacks on the US military infrastructure was launched by an Israeli youth with help from some teenagers in California.

As a result, computer-security experts and justice organizations like the FBI now treat all cyber-attacks the same, regardless of the source - a situation that has enraged many hackers. Yet part of the reason security experts may be responding this way could be the fear that these "innocent" hackers could turn their talents to more ominous purposes.

While the article in Survival notes that terrorism is more extreme and "far more aberrant than prankish hacking," there is no doubt that acts of hacking can have the same consequences as acts of terrorism.

"Regarding the question of whether hackers today will be terrorists of tomorrow, one can only point to the fact that some hackers have been willing to act in concert to attack the telecommunications infrastructure, and insofar as an infrastructure attack constitutes terrorism, hacker terrorism has already occurred." A recent example of hacker terrorism (or is it?) is the Internet worm - Worm.ExploreZip that created havoc in computer e-mail systems around the world, but particularly at corporations such as Microsoft, Intel, and NBC (see worm article page 14).

Protecting against hackers also raises other issues, says Ron Moritz, director of the technology office for Finjan Software Inc., which specializes in mobile-telephone code security. For instance, how far can the government go to protect itself before it infringes on personal liberties?

"It is possible to send a large current down a phone line and wipe out an individual's computer. But can we do that? Is it right to do that? For instance, where is the line 'online' between civil disobedience and terrorism?" Mr. Moritz points to an attempt by the New York-based Electronic Disturbance Theater to "block the entrance" of a number of sites in an effort to support the Zapatista movement in Mexico. When the EDT invited people to "sign" a petition that would attempt to overload the Pentagon's Web site and computers, the Pentagon fired back a Java software program that crashed the machine of the person who had signed the petition on the EDT site.

<P> Another problem may be that while news media coverage is needed to raise awareness of cyber-terrorism, it could lead to bad decisionmaking, according to Glenn Buchan in his 1996 report for the Rand Corp., "Information War and the Air Force: Wave of the Future? Current Fad?"</P>

<P> Meanwhile, others are attempting to find solutions to cyberterrorism. Sy Goodman, director of the Stanford University Consortium for Research on Information Security and Policy and one of the authors of the Survival article on cyber-terrorism, will host a conference in Palo Alto in early December to try to find international answers to cyber-terrorism and cyber-crime. Goodman hopes the conference will lead to agreements that will fight cyber-attacks in the same way nations now agree on how to fight air hijacking.</P>

<P> "There needs to be constant discussion of what the situation is," Kushnir says. "In the past, we knew who our enemies were. For instance, on the battlefield, they wore different uniforms than us. But if no one wore uniforms, we wouldn't know who was on our side or who to fight. What our technology has done is make us naked." </P>

<P>Editors Note: Part 1 ran June 24 in the <I>Current News Early Bird</I>.</P>

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<P>Washington Post

July 1, 1999

Pg. 27</P>

<P>Anthrax Vaccine Firm In Trouble </P>

<I><P>Pentagon's Inoculation Program Supplier Near Bankruptcy</P>

</I><P>By Bradley Graham, Washington Post Staff Writer </P>

<P> The only U.S. company that produces anthrax vaccine has run into serious financial trouble, imperiling a Pentagon program launched recently to immunize all U.S. troops against the deadly germ warfare agent.</P>

<P> Top officials from BioPort Corp. said yesterday that renovation delays and other transition problems after their purchase of the vaccine production facility from the state of Michigan had pushed the company close to bankruptcy. Unless the Pentagon agrees to more than triple the price it pays for the vaccine --from \$3.50 to about \$10 per dose--company officials suggested they had little hope of meeting the terms of a \$29 million contract with the Defense Department.</P>

<P> The fact that the contract is proving untenable only months after BioPort took over the plant in autumn drew expressions of alarm and exasperation from Rep. Christopher Shays (R-Conn.), who yesterday chaired a House subcommittee hearing on the matter. He pressed BioPort executives on how they could have so miscalculated, and he chided Pentagon authorities for making a critical program dependent on a newly established manufacturer that evidently was undercapitalized and overly optimistic about its prospects.</P>

<P> "The current procurement strategy should raise grave concerns about the security of the sole production facility and the predictability of vaccine supply," Shays said. "BioPort's financial troubles engender fears that cost-cutting will affect vaccine quality."</P>

<P> Anthrax tops the U.S. government's list of biological warfare threats because it is considered the easiest germ weapon to make and use. The inoculation plan represents the first attempt to protect the entire U.S. military against a germ warfare agent.</P>

<P> But since Defense Secretary William Cohen announced the program in December 1997, it has stirred some unease in the ranks--and has generated about 240 cases of outright resistance by service members--prompted by doubts about the vaccine's safety and effectiveness.</P>

<P> Government scientists and independent experts insist the vaccine is safe. Licensed by the Food and Drug Administration, it has been used widely in the United States since the early 1970s by veterinarians and others who regularly handle animals or animal products that might contain anthrax bacteria. Out of more than 300,000 service members inoculated so far, the Pentagon reports only 79 "adverse reactions."</P>

<P> But Shays, a critic of the program, said BioPort's financial troubles raise fresh questions about how well the vaccination initiative was planned and whether it can be executed as intended.</P>

<P> The Michigan facility has been a source of some controversy for several years. In 1997, FDA inspectors found problems at the plant, citing "significant deviations" from federal standards for record-keeping and testing procedures.</P>

<P> As Michigan authorities were looking for a buyer, the plant was shut in

early 1998 for extensive renovation, which the Pentagon funded to enable the facility to handle its new inoculation program. But the renovation lasted five months longer than expected, delaying BioPort's planned reopening.

A report by the General Accounting Office, released at yesterday's hearing, found that the delay has resulted in "a serious cash flow problem" for the company and a projected "significant operating loss" for the year.

Fuad Hibri, BioPort's president, acknowledged entering into a contract with the Pentagon based on a best-case scenario, with little provision for a renovation delay or other contingencies. He also said he accepted an unreasonably low Pentagon price for the vaccine in the interest of moving ahead with the deal, given the government's sense of urgency. And he said regulatory issues and a lack of proper accounting systems at the facility have proven more challenging to deal with than anticipated.

Hibri said the price increase that BioPort is seeking for the anthrax vaccine would bring the cost in line with what the Pentagon pays on average for other vaccines. BioPort also is asking the Defense Department to buy less of the vaccine than originally negotiated, so that the firm can sell more on the private market.

Before forming BioPort last summer, Hibri spent 10 years directing a biotech firm in Britain that also markets anthrax vaccine. He set up the new company with Bob Myers, who had run the Michigan plant for state authorities, and enlisted retired Adm. William J. Crowe, a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to serve as a director. Financial backing came from a Netherlands Antilles investment company that Hibri said is owned by his father, Ibrahim Hibri.

Testifying for the Pentagon, retired Rear Adm. David Oliver Jr., a senior acquisition official, expressed some sympathy for BioPort's difficulties. He suggested his staff may have pushed the firm too hard to accept too low a price and said the matter is under review. He said there is enough vaccine stockpiled to meet the Pentagon's needs through August 2000--nearly 1 million doses each year.

Oliver said alternatives to staying with BioPort would be considered, but added that any other option, such as building another plant, would require several years at least.

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<P>Washington Post

July 1, 1999

Pg. 29</P>

<P>Onus On A Blood-Stained Society</P>

<P>By Jim Hoagland</P>

<P> The arithmetic of human hatred computes this way in Kosovo's ancient town of Pec: Before the war one-fifth of Pec's population was Serb. Today four-fifths of the town's houses are charred wrecks.</P>

<P> Slobodan Milosevic did not set fire to each of those houses in Pec. Individual Serbs did. They did so willingly and often with murderous glee, according to the survivors' accounts now being gathered by journalists, war crime investigators and NATO peacekeepers.</P>

<P> Most of the Serbs who systematically destroyed their neighbors' homes are fleeing. Their houses began to burn as soon as the first ethnic Albanian refugees came home. As a result the Serb population of Pec is heading rapidly toward a new percentage: zero.</P>

<P> "If we have to protect every Serb here, all the armies in Europe will not be enough," an Italian lieutenant told a correspondent for the French newspaper Le Monde earlier this week, undermining his commanders' appeals for Serbs to stay in Kosovo and just get along with those they victimized for a decade.</P>
>

<P> The lieutenant is more realistic than are his leaders about the grim destiny the Serbs have sown and now reap for themselves in Kosovo and inside Serbia. The Serbs fleeing the province are not the victims of reverse ethnic cleansing, or of the imposition of collective guilt, as apologists frequently claim. They are the victims of their community's support for or acquiescence in Milosevic's war.</P>

<P> As individuals they may be guiltless. But the attempted murder of Kosovo was carried out willingly by Serbs as a national act. Conceived and implemented by their national leaders -- who remain in office -- the campaign to reduce the Kosovar Albanians to absolute, final submission to Serb political will has summoned forth failure and its consequences for the Serbs.</P>

<P> The thought is not that NATO troops and the world at large should stand aside if the Kosovars want to even scores on suddenly out-gunned Serb civilians. That would only guarantee an unending and ever-bloodier Balkan war. Nor is the spirit one of vengeful punishment on Serbia, which will soon be appealing for outside aid to get through the winter. Purposeful vengeance also insults the

future and guarantees permanent conflict.</P>

<P> NATO and the United Nations will be required to cooperate in running Kosovo as a heavily policed international protectorate for the immediate future. Their member states have another important task: They must avoid helping the Serbs escape the consequences of the actions they have allowed their leaders to take in their name.</P>

<P> The Serbs cannot be allowed to find ways to continue to ignore the horrors of Kosovo, or to arrange those horrors into a comfortable version that fits with their widespread complex of persecution. The key struggle in Kosovo and Serbia at this moment is not diplomatic or military. It is moral and psychological.</P>

<P> For the outside world, that struggle involves at a minimum doing nothing that would delay the national reassessment the Serbs need to make of themselves and their society. The war -- and the lack of significant dissent it created in Serbia -- show that their political framework is based not on police-state terror but on voluntary Stalinism.</P>

<P> Censorship and propaganda do not fully explain general Serb indifference to Kosovo's Calvary. There were no significant differences in public reaction by Serbs with access to Western accounts and live broadcasts and those without such access. Individuals felt free to criticize Milosevic to Western journalists, but Serbia's political parties did not debate the wisdom or morality of the war. Minds were shut and hearts were hardened in ways that are frankly hard to imagine at the end of the 20th century.</P>

<P> That is why it is important for all nations to find ways to maintain the powerful display of moral outrage the regime's actions have earned. Only such a display can exert pressure on Belgrade to grasp the nettle of change.</P>

<P> Britain's political leaders seem to understand this most clearly, missing no opportunity to stress the enormity of what has happened. Foreign Minister Robin Cook personally visited an atrocity site in Kosovo this month. Prime Minister Tony Blair has forcefully rejected French and German calls to rebuild bombed electricity power plants and water pumps near Belgrade, even if Milosevic remains in power.</P>

<P> The power plants remain divisive within the alliance, as Bonn and Paris argue that electricity is a humanitarian need. During the war, France blocked U.S. efforts to put the plants out of action early, yielding only in mid-May to avoid a NATO debate on using ground troops. Milosevic then accepted peace terms he had rejected for two months.</P>

<P> The Serbs must not be left alone to suffer and embitter themselves further. But the contact the West has with them now must be based on change, not on reconstruction that would help them avoid the painful consequences of their own evil. They can have blood-stained leaders, or they can have Western help for power plants. They cannot have both.</P>

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<P>New York Times

July 1, 1999</P>

<P>Stop The Exodus</P>

<P>By Aleksa Djilas</P>

<P> BELGRADE, Serbia -- Does Serbia without Kosovo inevitably mean Kosovo without the Serbs? President Clinton and other NATO leaders have repeatedly said no and promised that Kosovo would be a multi-ethnic democracy. While they fought Serbian nationalism with more than 1,000 combat aircraft, however, they use mostly words against Albanian extremists. </P>

<P> As a result, many units of the Kosovo Liberation Army have not been disarmed, even though the K.L.A.'s leaders said they would comply with the peace deal. Since the armistice on June 10, several Serbian civilians have been killed every day, and more than 50,000 Kosovo Serbs, close to a third of the province's Serbian population, have already left. In the general climate of fear, other, smaller ethnic groups like Roma Gypsies are also fleeing. </P>

<P> Serbia already has more refugees than any other country in Europe. There are more than 600,000 of them -- mostly Serbs expelled from Croatia and the Muslim part of Bosnia. </P>

<P> Both President Slobodan Milosevic and NATO leaders pretend not to notice them. Mr. Milosevic knows that Serbian refugees are an irrefutable proof of his failure to "solve" the Serbian national question through war in Croatia and Bosnia. And NATO prefers not to be reminded how it failed to reverse the ethnic cleansing of the Serbs. </P>

<P> The Serbs escaping Kosovo rarely reach Belgrade. </P>

<P> Mr. Milosevic rightly fears Belgrade's reaction to the appearance of a long column of old trucks and tractors bearing refugees and their scant possessions. Police officers stop fleeing refugees and point them to other towns and villages in Serbia. However, for the limousines of the well-heeled and corrupt Serbian elite who ruled and plundered Kosovo, the highways are always open. </P>

<P> A leading Serbian poet wrote that for Kosovo Serbs, the roads are their only homeland. He was referring to some 200,000 Serbs who had left Kosovo in the 1970's and early 1980's. Today, Serbian television avoids showing the refugees. They are mentioned briefly and with obvious unease. One can almost hear the news anchors sigh: Why can't they be like American stealth bombers -- invisible, distant and passing by quickly? This sin of omission had already been committed toward the Albanian refugees. Serbian viewers hardly ever saw their camps in Albania and Macedonia. </P>

<P> Mr. Milosevic himself rarely addresses his people. He enjoys being filmed shaking hands with foreign dignitaries and talking to them, but during the NATO bombing President Clinton had more "messages" for the Serbs than Mr. Milosevic did. Mr. Milosevic also failed to visit any Serbian refugees or wounded soldiers in hospitals. Earlier, some Serbs defended his absence, saying it was necessary because he had to conceal his intentions from the evil West. Now his silence is almost without exception interpreted as proof that he is a callous authoritarian, contemptuous of his own people. </P>

<P> For several years Mr. Milosevic has had the support of less than a third of the electorate. According to an opinion poll taken after the peace deal, less than 20 percent of voters had a positive opinion of him. And Mr. Milosevic's calculation -- that if Belgrade is quiet, the rest of the country will be even more so -- is turning out to be wrong. For example, in Cacak, a town in western Serbia, the opposition leaders ignored the police ban and on Tuesday addressed several thousand protesters. Similar protests are likely elsewhere in Serbia. </P>

<P> The NATO countries would love to be rid of Mr. Milosevic. But they would be naïve to expect that his democratic successor would accept without complaint the Serbian exodus from Kosovo and Kosovo's becoming an Albanian-run quasi state. Even the justly maligned partitioning of Kosovo, where the Serbs would keep some 25 percent of the territory and Albanians the rest, would be fairer than the complete expulsion of the Serbs, which is now taking place. </P>

<P> Ancient Israelites in Babylonian exile had many prophets. The Serbs consider Kosovo to be their holy land. But if the present exodus produces prophets, they will not be prophets of peace. Never a forgive-and-forget nation, the Serbs will dream of returning to Kosovo, if necessary by force. By insuring that Serbs can stay in Kosovo, NATO leaders will help prevent future war. </P>

<P> <I>Aleksa Djilas, a historian, is the author of ``The Contested Country'.</P></I>

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Wall Street Journal

July 1, 1999

We Will Fight Our Country's Battles

I was dismayed by the conclusions drawn by Andrew Krepinevich in his June 11 editorial-page commentary, "Two Cheers for Air Power," and even more shocked by Lt. Col. Fritz Mehrtens's June 17 response to that piece ("We Need Light Tanks and a Floating Division," Letters to the Editor).

Mr. Krepinevich correctly notes that land and sea power have their limits, and that air power should be considered a full and equal partner with those forces. In fact, in 1949 the U.S. Air Force was made a separate service from the Army, under a separate department, for exactly that reason. A glance at the Defense Department budget tells us that strategic air power is already at least a "full partner." Similarly, the American "way of war" has long dictated a synergistic approach of capitalizing on the strengths of each service's capabilities in (and in the Marine Corps' case across) each medium--air, land, sea and space.

Ironically, Mr. Krepinevich's argument for an increase in the procurement of precision-guided munitions and unmanned aerial vehicles is as valid for the naval services as it is for our Air Force. His argument appears to become "service parochial" when he states that "there's no guarantee that the defense budget will be reshaped to exploit the lessons of Allied Force." To support this point, he asserts that the "Army and the Air Force garnered most of the headlines during the Gulf War, but it was the Marine Corps whose size increased following the war."

That statement is incorrect. Marines contributed extensively to the allied air campaign in Southwest Asia. We were also the first through the Iraqi obstacle belt and the first American forces to enter the city of Kuwait. Our contributions to Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm were as substantive as those of our sister services, and, in fairness to the media, I believe we garnered an equal share of "the headlines," as well as fair recognition from Gen. Schwarzkopf.

Following Desert Storm, the Marine Corps, along with the other services, was reduced, initially going from 198,000 to 174,000, and finally to 172,200. If Mr. Krepinevich means that our end strength reduction was less relative to that of the other services, then he is correct. He should also point out, however, that the Marine Corps' role has become increasingly prominent in the post Cold War environment. By law, the Marine Corps is America's expeditionary force

in readiness. Throughout the Cold War we were never focused on the "Soviet bear," but on exactly the type of contingencies that have become ever more prevalent since the demise of the Soviet Union and the end of the bipolar world order.

Lt. Col. Mehtens correctly warns of the dangers of accepting Mr. Krepinovich's single-faceted argument for air power. His proposal to "form a floating division permanently stationed aboard dedicated ships that can move to a hot spot in a matter of days," however, is so wise that it was recognized as a national security necessity by the 82nd Congress in 1952. As a result, Congress guaranteed not one, but three such divisions along with three supporting air wings by fixing the Marine Corps' structure in law. The fact is that with the Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) the nation already possesses a naval expeditionary power projection capability that is far more viable than a simple sea-borne division. A MEF, the largest of the Marine Air Ground Task Forces (MAGTFs), consists of a command element, a Marine Division, a Marine Air Wing, and a Force Service Support Group. In this post-1986 Defense Reorganization Act and constrained resource era, duplication of existing capabilities is neither operationally necessary nor cost effective.

As envisioned by the framers of our current joint-force structure, each of the services brings to the fight capabilities that are based on service core competencies and institutional ethos. In the case of the Army and the Marine Corps, existing capabilities are specifically designed to be complementary and not duplicative. We need an Army capable of sustained land combat operations, and we need a Marine Corps capable of crisis response and enabling operations. In short, the Army wins the nation's wars and the Marine Corps wins the nation's first battles. The rapid employment of Marine forces in Kosovo as an enabling force for a sustained Army presence is a superb example of two services using complementary capabilities and providing for the common defense.

Gen. C.C. Krulak, Commandant of the Marine Corps, Washington

Editor's Note: The Krepinovich commentary appeared in the *Current New* *Early Bird*, June 11, 1999. The Mehtens letter appeared in the *Early Bird*, June 17.

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<P>Washington Post

July 1, 1999

Pg. 28</P>

<P>Captive In Serbia</P>

<P> ONE MORE truism of the Kosovo conflict is falling victim to fact. It was often repeated, while the bombing went on, that the deportees would never go home, that experience from Afghanistan to Bosnia proved that such a mass exodus could never be reversed. But since the bombing ended, NATO's problem if anything has been the opposite: Kosovo's population has been streaming home faster than NATO thinks safe.</P>

<P> For a sizable but unknown number, however, return still is not possible. Many Kosovars, particularly men, are being held captive inside Serbia. Serbian officials have told the Red Cross that they are holding more than 2,000; according to other estimates, the number may be 5,000 or even greater. Some have been prisoners for many months; Slobodan Milosevic agreed last October to release these detainees but reneged on his promise. Others were studying or working in Belgrade when NATO began bombing in March and were promptly rounded up. And many are believed to have been trucked across the border as Serbian forces retreated earlier this month. Given the Serbian torture chambers NATO troops have discovered in Kosovo, no one can feel easy about the detainees' condition.</P>

<P> A few days ago Serbian authorities released 166 of these prisoners, gaunt but alive. The rationale for the small release is as unclear as the motivation for keeping the larger number. Mr. Milosevic seems to have planned the destruction of ethnic Albanian Kosovo as a working society. The imprisonment of some Kosovo men, like the killings and forced expulsion of others, was undoubtedly part of this plan. But NATO's bombing campaign forced him to relinquish political control, and it's not clear why he's holding on to his prisoners. Spite, a desire to weaken Kosovo's leadership as it attempts to rebuild, a belief that the prisoners may be a useful bargaining chip -- these are all possibilities.</P>

<P> The United States and its allies erred in not including prisoner return as a plank of the peace agreement. They can compensate now by putting it at the top of their policy priorities. The war is not over until Mr. Milosevic accounts for the Kosovars he has kidnapped and allows them to go home.</P>

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THIS WEEK AT EIA (Volume 1, Issue 18)
(June 28-July 2, 1999)

THIS WEEK AT EIA is a list summarizing and providing URLs for every
Energy Information Administration (EIA) product released during this
week. You can sign up for many of these products separately and
receive instant notification of when the product was released at:
<http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/email/index.htm>

COAL

Coal production for Week Ended: June 26, 1999 (7/1/99)

SUMMARY: As estimated by EIA from data on railroad car loadings,
U.S. coal production totaled 20.1 million short tons during the week
ended June 26, 1999. This was 2.4 percent lower than in the previous
week, and 5.2 percent lower than in the comparable week in 1998.
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/fuelcoal.html>

ENERGY OVERVIEW

Country Analysis Briefs (CABs)

CABs provide an overview of the energy situation for all countries that
are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC),
non-OPEC countries in the politically volatile Persian Gulf region,
major non-OPEC oil exporters, and other countries or regions that
are of current interest to energy analysts and policymakers.

CABs on the following have been updated:

India (6/29/99):

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/india.html>

Non-OPEC (Fact Sheet) (6/29/99):

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/nonope.html>

Panama Canal (7/2/99):

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/panama.html>

Persian Gulf Oil (Fact Sheet) (6/29/99):

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/pgulf.html>

Central America Regional Indicators (6/29/99)

An updated Central America Regional Indicators report is now available.

Included is the latest information on Central America's economic and energy situations. <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/centam.html>

Emissions of Carbon from Energy Sources in the United States 1998 Flash Estimate (6/30/99)

A flash estimate of carbon dioxide emissions from U.S. energy consumption in 1998 is now available. Included are tables which give emissions by fuels and energy sectors, as well as additional figures.

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/1605/flash/flash.html>

Production, Energy, and Carbon Emissions: A Data Profile of the Iron and Steel Industry. (7/1/99)

In 1997, 56 percent of raw steel production was produced in the "basic oxygen furnace (BOF)" and 44 percent was produced in the "electric arc furnace (EAF)." The large integrated steels mills use the BOF to produce large amounts of carbon steels. Most of the mini-mills use the EAF to produce alloy and specialty steels as well as carbon steels. Iron and steel accounts for approximately two-thirds of the energy used.

http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/efficiency/aceee_99_final.htm

Residential Households Energy Consumption and Expenditures tables.

(7/1/99) The 1997 tables are now available. These tables present data on the costs and amounts of energy used in U.S. households by geographic, demographic, and housing unit characteristics. The tables are based upon data collected for the 1997 Residential Energy Consumption Survey and are the most recent data available in the survey series, which began in 1978.

http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/recs97_ce/97tblce.html

PETROLEUM

Petroleum Supply Annual 1998, Volume 2 (7/2/99)

Final monthly statistics for the supply and disposition of crude oil and petroleum products.

http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_supply_annual/psa_volume2/psa_volume2.html

WEEKLY DATA

The Natural Gas Weekly Market Update is available at

http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natural_gas/data_publications/natural_gas_weekly_market_update/ngwmu.html

Weekly Coal Production is available at

http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/coal/weekly/weekly_html/wcpage.htm

Weekly petroleum reports not listed in THIS WEEK AT EIA are available

at http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/pet_frame.html

PRESS RELEASE: "As Fourth of July Weekend Approaches, Consumers See Only Moderately Higher Gasoline Prices, Despite Rebound in Crude Oil Markets" (7/1/99) Retail prices for regular grade gasoline averaged \$1.11 per gallon nationwide on June 28, 1999, according to the latest weekly survey conducted by EIA.
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/press/press132.html>

THIS WEEK AT EIA is transmitted electronically to subscribers each Friday afternoon. In the event a holiday falls on a Friday, publication will take place on Thursday. In the event of unanticipated closing of Federal Government offices, publication will take place the following Monday.

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We appreciate feedback! Send your comments about THIS WEEK AT EIA to Angela Brown, angela.brown@eia.doe.gov or Dolores McCadney, dolores.mccadney@eia.doe.gov.

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