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CREATION DATE/TIME:26-JUL-1999 09:00:56.00

SUBJECT: 990726

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<center><H1>July 26, 1999</H1></center>

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

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Title

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<H3>TOP STORIES</H3>

U.S. And China Say They Are Mending Post-Bombing Rift

(New York Times)....Jane Perlez

At their first high-level encounter since the bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, the United States and China on Sunday depicted their tattered relationship as improved, despite important differences, and announced that President Clinton would meet the Chinese leader Jiang Zemin in September.

<p>

Cohen To Discuss Security In S. Korea

(Pacific Stars And Stripes)....Jim Lea

Secretary of Defense William Cohen is to arrive in Seoul on Wednesday to meet with U.S. and South Korean officials to discuss the possibility of a North Korean missile launch.

<p>

U.S. Defused Kashmir Crisis On Brink Of War

(Washington Post)....John Lancaster

Two months ago, as fighting raged between Indian and Pakistani forces in the disputed province of Kashmir, American spy satellites revealed a new and alarming development hundreds of miles to the south: In the desert state of Rajasthan, elements of the Indian army's main offensive "strike force" were loading tanks, artillery and other heavy equipment onto flatbed rail cars.

<p>

Russia Told To Cut Spying In U.S.

(Washington Times)....Bill Gertz

The Clinton administration has warned Russia to voluntarily reduce the large number of intelligence officers operating in the United States or face cutbacks in diplomatic positions or expulsions, The Washington Times has learned.

<p>

U.S., Japan To Ink Missile-Defense Deal

(Defense Week)....John Donnelly

As North Korea threatens to test its newest missile, the United States and Japan are concluding a deal to cooperatively develop a new ship-launched missile-defense interceptor, according to a senior Defense Department official.

<p>

Bugs In Basic Training

(Philadelphia Inquirer)....Candace Heckman

...Tiny and inconspicuous, parasitic wasps that naturally attack plant-eating

pests are being recruited by the Pentagon to sniff out bombs, land mines and chemical and biological toxins.

<H3>DEFENSE DEPARTMENT</H3>

Cohen: Attack On U.S. Satellite Is Attack On United States

(Defense Week)....John Donnelly

In the first update to military space policy in 12 years, the Pentagon makes clear that an attack on U.S. satellites is an attack on the United States.

<p>

U.S. Has Secretly Expanded Military Ties With Taiwan

(Los Angeles Times)....Jim Mann

Over the past three years, the Clinton administration has quietly forged an extensive military relationship with Taiwan, authorizing the Pentagon to conduct the kind of strategic dialogue with Taiwan's armed forces that had not been permitted by any previous administration since 1979, according to U.S. and Taiwanese sources.

<p>

Wreckage May Be That Of U.S. Plane

(Washington Post)....Serge F. Kovaleski

Aerial search crews working in adverse weather conditions late today located wreckage that authorities believe is the U.S. military reconnaissance plane that disappeared Friday during a routine anti-drug mission over a mountainous jungle region of southern Colombia controlled by leftist guerrillas.

<p>

Burial At Sea: A Waiting List For Others

(Long Island Newsday)....Associated Press

...While the destroyer Briscoe was used to spread the ashes of John F. Kennedy Jr., Carolyn Bessette Kennedy and Lauren Bessette at sea in private ceremonies Thursday, some wondered why their loved ones have had to wait so long for the same respect.

<p>

A Kick In The Arsenal, But Military Keeps On Ticking

(Time)....Unattributed

The House of Representatives grounded the ultrasophisticated F-22 fighter jet last week by passing a military-spending bill that withholds funding for the planes, which run about \$187 million each.

<p>

Pentagon Dissecting Kosovo Combat Data

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

In an effort to head off an endless series of congressional hearings on successes and failures in the Kosovo air campaign, the Pentagon's top civilian leaders say they will sift the data and produce an official report within about two months.

<H3>ARMY</H3>

Hey There Fella, Have I Got A Foxhole For You

(U.S. News & World Report)....Richard J. Newman

...But if the Army goes through with a controversial new proposal, teenagers visiting Army recruiting stations may want to look twice at that sergeant in the window. Army officials are considering a plan to replace some of the 6,000 non commissioned officers serving as front-line recruiters with civilians managed by private firms.

<p>

Word That Fort Bliss Soldiers Onboard Missing Army Plane Hits Hard

(Fort Worth Star-Telegram)....Associated Press

This border city reeled as word spread: the U.S. Army spy plane that disappeared over the rugged Colombian mountains came from Fort Bliss and carried five local soldiers.

<H3>MARINE CORPS</H3>

Marines' Chief Aims To Cut Bureaucracy

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

...What troubles their new leader, Gen. James L. Jones, is that their lives can be tough, too - too tough, considering that one of the military's biggest problems is keeping people in uniform.

<p>

Marines Drilled On Fighting Harassment, Abuse Of Women

(Boston Globe)....David Abel

When Gunnery Sergeant George Vukovich learned he had to attend a two-day seminar on sexual harassment, the Marine of 17 years shrugged and thought it was just more civilian interference in the military's warrior ways.

<H3>AIR FORCE</H3>

Air Force To Keep Clawing Despite Vote On F-22 Funds

(Chicago Tribune)....Michael Kilian

The Air Force said Friday that it will continue flight testing and development of the controversial F-22 Raptor fighter despite this week's House decision to cut off funds for the \$70 billion aircraft project.

<H3>CONGRESS</H3>

Buyer Leads Conferees In Tossing Out Unfunded Pay Proposals

(El Paso Times)....Tom Philpott

...But it's time to sort out what's real -- and funded -- from the many Senate-passed proposals that amount to wishful thinking.

<p>

House Delegation Visits Soldiers, Sites I

n Kosovo

(European Stars And Stripes)....Marni McEntee

An eight-member U.S. congressional delegation led by a Republican who has been skeptical of the U.S. peacekeeping role here touched down in Kosovo on Saturday.

<p>

Congress Imagine! Takes A Step Toward Cutting Defense Funds

(Minneapolis Star Tribune)....Otis Pike, Newhouse News Service

r>

...He is the chairman of the defense subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, and he was frothing at the Pentagon because, he said, when the committee decided not to fund several particular programs, the Pentagon spent the money anyway, diverting it from other programs.

<p>

Future Of F-22 Far From Settled
>

(Baltimore Sun)....Greg Schneider

...Though some in Congress have long complained that the program to build the world's most advanced fighter jet was rising in cost and eating up scarce defense dollars needed for other weapons, the F-22 and its promise of 27,000 jobs in 46 states seemed politically secure.

<H3>NATO</H3>

'A Scandal Waiting To Blow'

(Newsweek)....Unattributed

...But the greater danger may have been left behind by NATO itself: thousands of cluster bomblets that failed to explode on impact.

<p>

NATO, Russia Resume Relations
>

(Washington Post)....William Drozdiak

Russia today ended a four-month boycott on contacts with NATO, marking an important step toward reconciliation following an angry dispute over the alliance's bombing campaign against Yugoslavia.

<H3>BALKANS</H3>

Serbian General Says Peacekeepers Don't Keep The Peace

(New York Times)....Steven Erlanger

The senior general who commanded Yugoslav troops in Kosovo accused NATO forces and the United Nations on Sunday of failing to establish order and "creating unbelievable chaos in Kosovo."

<p>

Jackson Moves To Calm Fears After Massacre At Farm

(London Daily Telegraph)....Julius Strauss

NATO forces stepped up patrols in Serb villages and erected dozens of fresh checkpoints in Kosovo yesterday in an attempt to prevent further violence following

ng the killing of 14 Serb farmers on Friday night.

<p>
Nato Ignored Our Plea, Say Grieving Vil
lagers

(London Times)....James Pringle

As wailing women lamented their dead in the "harvest massacre" of 14 Serbian f
armers in Gracko on Friday evening, inhabitants of the impoverished, grief-stri
cken village claimed yesterday that Nato forces had ignored pleas for help from
a frightened community until it was too late.

<p>
KLA's Mafia Links Alarm West

(London Times)....Tom Walker

The slaughter at Gracko has realised some of the international community's wor
st fears over the new order in Kosovo.

<p>
Serb Opposition Leader Criticize
s NATO Forces In Kosovo

(New York Times)....Steven Erlanger

A leading Serbian opposition leader, Vuk Draskovic, Saturday made an emotional
attack on NATO forces, saying they had allowed the ethnic purging of Serbs fro
m Kosovo and the creation of an Albanian state in the province.

<p>
Russians Operate Alone Now

(European Stars And Stripes)....Gregory Piatt

A Russian armored personnel carrier rolled down the main street of this small
town in eastern Kosovo last week sandwiched between U.S. soldiers in Humvees.

<p>
Kosovo Assessment Highlights Damage To
Housing Stock

(Wall Street Journal)....Matthew Kaminski

War in Kosovo largely spared the province's factories and roads but damaged or
destroyed three in five homes and left as many as 400,000 people without adequ
ate shelter ahead of winter, according to the first detailed damage reports.

<p>
U.S. Resuming Aid For Anti-Milosevic G
roups

(New York Times)....Elizabeth Becker

After a month of demonstrations throughout Serbia against Yugoslav President S
lobodan Milosevic, the Clinton administration quietly decided this week to lift
restrictions on support for Serbian opposition groups and free aid for opposit
ion political parties, the independent media, lawyers and other groups promotin
g democracy in Yugoslavia.

<p>
Leaders Focus On How Exactly To Aid Balka
ns

(Philadelphia Inquirer)....Tony Czuczka, Associated Press

President Clinton and other leaders are to gather in Bosnia's capital on Frida
y seeking to boost a broad strategy for helping the Balkans rebuild after the K
osovo conflict.

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

French Connection

(U.S. News & World Report)....Paul Bedard

...And now U.S. officials claim some NATO peacekeeping allies aren't vigilant enough in detaining suspects.

<H3>RUSSIA</H3>

Russian Hackers Steal US Weapons Secrets

(London Sunday Times)....Matthew Campbell

American officials believe Russia may have stolen some of the nation's most sensitive military secrets, including weapons guidance systems and naval intelligence codes, in a concerted espionage offensive that investigators have called operation Moonlight Maze.

<p>

Russian Navy Spending

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

Prime Minister Sergei Stepashin on Sunday urged more spending for Russia's navy, which has struggled to keep its fleets seaworthy in recent years amid shrinking funds for maintenance and fuel.

<H3>ASIA</H3>

New Look At Defence Strategy

>

(South China Morning Post)....Associated Press

Amid Beijing's renewed threats to reunify Taiwan with the mainland by force, Defence Minister Tang Fei has signalled that the island's military is at work on a comprehensive new defence strategy, newspapers reported yesterday.

<p>

India Investigating Kashmiri Infiltration

(Washington Post)....Unattributed

India appointed a panel to investigate the infiltration by Muslim guerrillas in northern Kashmir and kept up artillery fire to push the last infiltrators behind the Line of Control with Pakistan.

<p>

U.S. Arms Official Sent To India In Bid To Have It Join Nuclear Accord

(Baltimore Sun)....Unattributed

The United States is sending the Energy Department's top arms control official on a six-month mission to India in hopes of bringing India under nuclear nonproliferation accords.

<p>

Nuclear Plot Is Foiled

(London Sunday Express)....Unattributed

British Customs have intercepted vital materials destined for Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme.

<p>

Tensions Heat Up In Asia

(Washington Post)....Mary Jordan and Kevin Sullivan

Just as anxiety over Asia's financial instability and its spillover effect on the world economy has eased, diplomatic and military conflicts have reemerged as this region's prime threat to global security.

<H3>BUSINESS</H3>

Lockheed's Recovery Plans Are Hit By House Vote To Cut F-22 Funding

(Wall Street Journal)....Jeff Cole, Anne Marie Squeo and Thomas E. Ri

cks

The specter of a production-funding cut for the F-22 fighter jet throws a monkey wrench into Lockheed Martin Corp.'s financial-recovery strategy, company executives and analysts say.

<H3>MISSILE DEFENSE</H3>

Clinton Signs Bill For Missile

(Washington Times)....Bill Gertz

President Clinton has signed into law a bill that says U.S. policy is to deploy a nationwide defense against long-range missiles as soon as the technology is available.

<H3>OPINION</H3>

Preparing For A Grave New World

(Washington Post)....William S. Cohen

...At the same time, we cannot afford a national case of farsightedness that precludes us from focusing on threats closer to home, such as the potential danger of a chemical or biological attack on U.S. soil.

<p>

Are We Ready To Lose The Next Air War?

(New York Times)....F. Whitten Peters

...Killing the F-22 is simply not acceptable.

<p>

Why One Vote Won't Kill The F-22

R>

(New York Times)....Lawrence J. Korb

Defense projects have a curious way of evading the will of Congress and the President.

<p>

How The Navy Changed My Life

>

(Newsweek)....Bryan M. Johnson

...Faced with a life of delivering windproof side tables, I decided to give the military a shot.

<H3>EDITORIAL</H3>

 Grounding The F-22

 (Christian Science Monitor)....Editorial

 This is one delayed flight the public should applaud.
 <p>
 In Defense Of Europe

 (Washington Post)....Editorial

 Humbled by their dependence on American might in Kosovo, Europeans are pressing ahead to develop their own defense structure.

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<P>New York Times

July 26, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>U.S. And China Say They Are Mending Post-Bombing Rift</P>

<P>By Jane Perlez</P>

<P> SINGAPORE -- At their first high-level encounter since the bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, the United States and China on Sunday depicted their tattered relationship as improved, despite important differences, and announced that President Clinton would meet the Chinese leader Jiang Zemin in September. </P>

<P> Secretary of State Madeleine Albright met here over what she described as a "very friendly lunch" with the Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan for two hours, and afterwards she told a news conference that there was "an easing of tensions." </P>

<P> "We were able to restore a level of communication we had before" the bombing, she said. </P>

<P> For his part, Tang announced Clinton's meeting with Jiang Zemin in New Zealand at September's Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. Some doubt had been cast on whether these long-planned talks would actually proceed given Chinese fury at NATO's mistaken bombing of the embassy in Belgrade in May during the war over Kosovo.</P>

<P> The hottest issue on Sunday's agenda was Taiwan. Albright pointedly took issue with Taiwan's president, Lee Teng-hui, who two weeks ago renounced the "one China" policy, which says the Chinese mainland and Taiwan are two parts of the same country. </P>

<P> The United States has since urged Lee to soften his language, but Albright did not seem to think he has done so sufficiently. "I think the explanations offered thus far don't quite do it," she said at the news conference, referring to Lee's most recent comments. </P>

<P> Lee said at the end of last week that he agreed with the idea of the eventual reunification of China and Taiwan, but he defended his new position that contact between the two should be on a "state-to-state" basis. </P>

<P> Albright and Tang were attending the annual meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, a group of 10 countries that invites other nations, such as the United States, China, Japan and Russia, to its major gatherings. </P>

<P> The fragile condition of the Washington-Beijing relationship is one topic dominating this year's meeting, along with the prospect of North Korea testing a long-range ballistic missile this summer. </P>

<P> For the Clinton administration, Albright's meeting with Tang was a significant barometer of whether Washington's efforts to rebuild the relationship with Beijing were working. There was already a sign last week that things were looking up when Jiang, who had refused a phone call from Clinton immediately after the embassy bombing, spoke to the president by telephone. </P>

<P> Tang is not a powerful member of the Beijing government, but Washington officials said the tone of his presentation to Albright and to the press afterward appeared thoroughly calibrated. A Clinton administration official who was present at Sunday's meeting said Tang appeared to adhere closely to his "talking points," a reference to the script that officials take to important meetings. </P>

<P> Tang said at his news conference that Taiwan was "key" to the improvement of the Beijing-Washington relationship. </P>

<P> Indeed, the declaration by the Taiwanese leader, Lee, that he was no longer abiding by the "one China" policy gave the Clinton administration a wedge to use with Beijing. In his news conference last week, Clinton articulated the "one China" policy that China favors. The president also delayed the scheduled visit of Pentagon officials to Taiwan, a move designed to impress the Chinese. </P>

<P> Albright apparently tried a similar technique in person with Tang. She said she repeated Washington's position on Taiwan -- that Washington stands by

the "one China" policy, encourages direct dialogue between the mainland and Taiwan and desires a peaceful resolution. </P>

<P> Lee's reversal has caused consternation because Beijing has always insisted that it would use force if Taiwan declared independence. Albright said that Tang reiterated that stance Sunday. </P>

<P> A policy allowing Beijing and Taipei to maintain that each is a legitimate ruler of the other has been the cornerstone of U.S. policy for more than two decades. </P>

<P> At his news conference, conducted almost exclusively in Chinese, Tang broke into English for a moment when he said that Albright should understand that Lee was a "troublemaker" in relations between China and the United States. He warned Albright that the United States should be "very careful not to say anything to fan the flames" of independence. </P>

<P> On another subject, Albright said she expressed concern to Tang about the rights to free assembly and expression in light of the Chinese government's crackdown against followers of the Buddhist Law movement, Falun Gong. </P>

<P> Albright apparently did not make a lot of headway on China's demand for compensation for the bombing of the embassy in Belgrade. Three Chinese were killed in the attack, which was caused, according to the director of central intelligence, George Tenet, by faulty map reading and other mistakes at his agency. </P>

<P> Tenet's admission, made last week, appeared designed in part to mollify Chinese demands that the Clinton administration assign blame and punish those responsible for the bombing. </P>

<P> Tang said he "noted and attached importance" to Albright's explanations of the bombing, but added that China was not yet satisfied. </P>

<P> The secretary said that the State Department's legal counsel, David Andrews, would return to Beijing within the next week to explore a solution. Andrews was part of a team that went to Beijing earlier this month to try to explain how the bombing had happened and to settle the Chinese demands for compensation. The explanations were rebuffed, and the Chinese have signaled that the bombing is one subject to be settled before Beijing will consider reopening talks on accession to the World Trade Organization. </P>

<P> China's admission to the 134-member group that governs how global commerce is conducted is a major concern of both Beijing and the Clinton administration. The administration would like China to join as a way of opening China's huge markets, but decided last spring, during a visit by Prime Minister Zhu Rongji, that concessions to open up China's economy to foreign investors were not sufficient. Talks on China's membership have been stalled ever since. </P>

<P> Tang said he was "surprised" that Albright did not raise the topic of the World Trade Organization Sunday. He said it was up to Washington "to create the necessary atmosphere for resumption of negotiations." </P>

<P> Concerning fears that North Korea may be about to test another ballistic

c missile, Albright said she had discussed the problem with Tang. A senior Clinton administration official who was present at the meetings said the minister had suggested that China and the United States shared a common interest in the North Koreans' not going ahead with the test. </P>

<P> Washington regards Beijing as key to efforts to persuade North Korea not to conduct the test, but Sunday the minister was "opaque" on how China might use its influence, the official said. </P>

<P> Albright also met Sunday with India's foreign minister, Jaswant Singh, who expressed appreciation for the role the administration had played in trying to resolve the fighting in Kashmir, an administration official said. They also discussed, he said, the likelihood of a visit to South Asia by Clinton -- probably early next year.</P>

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<P>Pacific Stars And Stripes

July 27, 1999

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<P>Cohen To Discuss Security In S. Korea</P>

<P>By Jim Lea, Stripes Osan Bureau Chief</P>

<P> OSAN AIR BASE, South Korea Secretary of Defense William Cohen is to arrive in Seoul on Wednesday to meet with U.S. and South Korean officials to discuss the possibility of a North Korean missile launch.</P>

<P> A statement released by U.S. Forces Korea said the visit "is designed to provide a forum for direct talks on defense-related issues with senior ROK government officials." The statement called the visit "routine, and not a response to any real world situation."</P>

<P> But South Korean government sources said the main topic on the agenda i

s the expected launch of a North Korean Taepodong-2 missile. Seoul and Washington believe the launch could come as soon as next month. Cohen will arrive in South Korea after two days of security-related talks with Japanese officials in Tokyo. On Thursday, he will meet with his South Korean counterpart, Defense Minister Cho Song-tae.

Neither U.S. nor South Korean officials would say who else will meet with Cohen, but the Chosun Daily News reported Monday he also was scheduled to see Prime Minister Kim Jong-pil, National Security Council official Hwang Won-tak and National Intelligence Service chief Chun Yong-taek. Chun is a former defense minister who met several times with Cohen in the past.

A U.S. Forces Korea spokesman said Cohen also may meet with U.S. soldiers during the visit, but added that those plans have not been finalized. However, Cohen will meet with people assigned to Osan Air Base just before his departure from there Friday.

Robert Einhorn, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for arms nonproliferation, is traveling with Cohen, the Korea Herald newspaper reported Monday. Einhorn will meet with Song Min-soon, director general of the Foreign Affairs and Trade Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, the report said.

U.S. officials would not confirm whether Einhorn is traveling with Cohen. But the Herald stated that the two officials were expected to discuss Seoul's hope of developing missiles with a range of 186 to 300 miles.

South Korea now is limited by an agreement signed with Washington to produce missiles with a range of only slightly more than 100 miles. That agreement was signed several years ago in order for Seoul to obtain U.S. missile technology. South Korean missiles now can reach targets in only about half of North Korea. With the development of the Taepodong-1, which the North launched over Japan last year, North Korea has missiles that can target anywhere in the South.

Cohen also will visit Ukraine and Georgia before returning to the United States.

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<P>Washington Post

July 26, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>U.S. Defused Kashmir Crisis On Brink Of War</P>

<P>By John Lancaster, Washington Post Staff Writer </P>

<P> Two months ago, as fighting raged between Indian and Pakistani forces in the disputed province of Kashmir, American spy satellites revealed a new and alarming development hundreds of miles to the south: In the desert state of Rajasthan, elements of the Indian army's main offensive "strike force" were loading tanks, artillery and other heavy equipment onto flatbed rail cars. </P>

<P> India, it seemed, was preparing to invade its neighbor. </P>

<P> At least in the short term, President Clinton helped avert that prospect during his widely reported Independence Day meeting with Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, who agreed after hours of tense discussions to withdraw the forces that had triggered the flare-up in early May. </P>

<P> But the full dimensions of the crisis are only now coming to light. According to senior administration officials who spoke on condition of anonymity, the latest conflict over Kashmir came much closer to full-scale war than was publicly acknowledged at the time and raised very real fears that one or both countries would resort to using variants of the nuclear devices each tested last year. </P>

<P> "This is one of the most dangerous situations on the face of the earth," said a senior administration official who closely tracks the issue. "It was very, very easy to imagine how this crisis ... could have escalated out of control, including in a way that could have brought in nuclear weapons, without either party consciously deciding that it wanted to go to nuclear war." </P>

<P> The danger is far from over. The two sides continue to trade artillery and machine-gun fire across the so-called line of control, which divides the rugged Himalayan province between India and Pakistan. On Friday, India claimed that Pakistani forces or their guerrilla surrogates continue to occupy positions on the Indian side of the line, in defiance of Pakistan's pledge to withdraw. </P>

<P> "This could reverse itself quickly," a White House official acknowledged. </P>

<P> Clinton's short-term success, moreover, follows major setbacks for U.S. efforts to contain the nuclear threat in South Asia. The administration failed to anticipate the five underground nuclear tests that India conducted on May 11 and 13, 1998, or to prevent Pakistan from conducting five simultaneous tests of its own two weeks later. </P>

<P> Similarly, while both countries sought to placate Washington after the tests by indicating a willingness to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, the administration has been unable to persuade them to do so. </P>

<P> Against that backdrop, said Joseph Cirincione, a nuclear proliferation specialist at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the president's apparent success in defusing the latest crisis over Kashmir represents "a tactical victory in this overall strategic loss that we've suffered." </P>

<P> Cirincione and other analysts acknowledge that Clinton and his senior foreign policy advisers handled the crisis with skill. Besides averting the immediate threat of a wider war, they say, the administration may have nudged both India and Pakistan toward a resumption of the so-called Lahore process talks between New Delhi and Islamabad that began when Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a symbolic bus journey to Lahore, Pakistan, in February. </P>

<P> For those and other reasons, White House officials were eager to tell the story of Clinton's involvement in defusing the crisis and contacted a Washington Post reporter to offer interviews on the subject. Additional detail was provided by Pakistani and Indian officials as well as outside experts. </P>

<P> Especially since last year's nuclear tests, U.S. officials have kept a wary eye on Kashmir, a flash point of conflict between the two countries for half a century. </P>

<P> Still, the first reports of renewed fighting along the cease-fire line did not attract much attention in Washington. The two sides routinely ratchet up their military operations in the spring, when weather conditions improve, and besides, administration officials were preoccupied with the air campaign against Yugoslavia. </P>

<P> On May 9, however, Pakistani-backed infiltrators grabbed the attention of U.S. intelligence analysts when they blew up an Indian ammunition dump near the front-line city of Kargil, destroying 40,000 to 50,000 artillery rounds in a tremendous blast. It soon became clear that up to 700 Pakistani-backed troops either Muslim militants, regular army soldiers or some combination of both had seized positions on the Indian side of the cease-fire line at altitudes as high as 17,000 feet. </P>

<P> The incursion marked the first time since 1965 that Pakistan had taken and held positions in Indian-controlled Kashmir, and it put the infiltrators in a position to call in artillery strikes on Highway 1A, a major supply route for Indian forces encamped on the desolate Siachen glacier. </P>

<P> Even more ominous than the situation in the province, however, was what was happening elsewhere in India and Pakistan. The Indian army was making defensive preparations along India's main border with Pakistan, and armored units intended for offensive use were leaving their garrisons in Rajasthan, in northwest India, and preparing to move, according to U.S. officials with access to classified intelligence data. Military leaves were canceled nationwide. </P>

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<P> "It was precautionary," Naresh Chandra, India's ambassador to Washington, said of the military preparations outside Kashmir. "We were always sure from our side that we would not do anything that would enlarge the conflict on the line of control or the international border." </P>

<P> That is not how the Indian moves were interpreted in Washington, however. </P>

<P> U.S. officials noted that as Indian soldiers continued to come home in body bags and lurid tales of alleged Pakistani atrocities filled Indian news papers, India's strongly nationalistic ruling party the BJP, which faces reelection in September was coming under intense domestic political pressure to adopt a more forceful response. They feared that if India failed to dislodge the Pakistani infiltrators in Kashmir, it might open a second front that could engulf the two countries in a full-scale war. </P>

<P> They also noted that within a few weeks of the first Indian preparations, Pakistan too began to prepare offensive units. </P>

<P> Whether either country would have resorted to nuclear weapons is, of course, pure speculation. U.S. officials refused to say if there was any evidence that either country was preparing to do so. Both India and Pakistan, however, are widely presumed to have produced "weaponized" versions of their nuclear devices that could be delivered from airplanes. </P>

<P> U.S. officials say they could easily envision a scenario under which Pakistani forces, overwhelmed by India's much larger army, could find themselves backed into a corner that could tempt them to play their last and most devastating card. </P>

<P> "There wasn't any question that this thing could have gone to a high level," said a U.S. official who closely followed the crisis. "That's what scared us." </P>

<P> The intelligence warnings set off a frantic diplomatic scramble at the highest levels of the Clinton administration. The president himself was intimately involved in the crisis, dispatching letters to the Indian and Pakistani prime ministers in early June and staying in regular telephone contact with each during the weeks that followed. The thrust of Clinton's message was that each side should show restraint and respect the "sanctity" of the line of control. </P>

<P> In mediating the conflict, U.S. officials said, they strove to maintain "transparency" that is, to keep both sides informed of their actions in order to allay Indian fears that Washington would tilt toward Pakistan, a close military ally throughout the Cold War. By mid-June, U.S. officials were making it clear that they regarded Pakistan as the aggressor, leaking evidence that Pakistani regular troops were behind the incursion. </P>

<P> Sharif appeared to be looking for a face-saving exit. During a visit to Islamabad on June 25, Gen. Anthony C. Zinni, commander of the U.S. Central Command, had received "fairly clear" assurances from his Pakistani counterparts that their forces would withdraw from the Indian side of the line, according to a senior administration official. </P>

<P> But U.S. intelligence analysts saw no evidence of a pullout. On Thursday, July 1, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, the administration's point man on South Asia, cut short a vacation in the Hamptons and returned to Washington to deal with the crisis. </P>

<P> On July 3, Clinton called Sharif, "basically to see what's happening," the official said. It was then that Sharif asked to meet with the president. An hour later, Clinton called back and invited Sharif to come to Washington the following day. But Clinton also made clear to Sharif that the meeting had to produce "a positive result," the official said; anything less could "accelerate the downward spiral." </P>

<P> In the end, the president got the commitment he was looking for. By mid-July, Pakistani forces began to withdraw.</P>

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<P>Washington Times

July 26, 1999

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<P>Russia Told To Cut Spying In U.S. </P>

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

<P> The Clinton administration has warned Russia to voluntarily reduce the large number of intelligence officers operating in the United States or face cutbacks in diplomatic positions or expulsions, The Washington Times has learned. </P>

<P> U.S. Ambassador James Collins delivered that message in Moscow several weeks ago during a meeting with Vladimir Putin, the former KGB domestic spying chief and currently Russia's top Security Council adviser, according to administration officials familiar with the issue.</P>

<P> The warning followed two recent expulsions of Russian intelligence officers from the United States and the ouster of a U.S. Army attache from Moscow last month.</P>

<P> According to national security officials, the matter was raised briefly by White House National Security Adviser Samuel R. Berger during a telephone conversation June 24 with Mr. Putin. The two security advisers resumed regular telephone talks last month after contacts were cut off by Moscow to express displeasure with the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia.</P>

<P> Mr. Collins then met several days later with Mr. Putin to deliver the warning that Aggressive Russian intelligence activities in the United States must be stopped.</P>

<P> The matter is expected to be raised in talks this week between Vice President Al Gore and Russian Prime Minister Sergei Stepashin, who arrives in Washington for his first talks since taking over for dismissed Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov.</P>

<P> According to the officials, Mr. Collins told Mr. Putin that Russian intelligence staffing in the United States had returned to "Cold War levels," and that the spying was undermining good relations.</P>

<P> During the Cold War, the FBI estimated that at least half the diplomats accredited to Soviet missions in Washington, New York and San Francisco were spies. The numbers decreased following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.</P>

<P> If the same ratio exists today, it means half the 124 diplomats posted to the Russian Embassy here are engaged in intelligence work. Scores more are operating out of the Russian mission to the United Nations, the officials said. Russian agents also operate out of consulates in San Francisco and Seattle.</P>

<P> Mr. Collins told Mr. Putin that the Russian intelligence services should "voluntarily" cut back on the number of spies working here by quietly recalling intelligence officers as they return to Russia for summer vacation and not sending them back, the officials said.</P>

<P> If Moscow fails to undertake the cutbacks on its own, the United States will take action unilaterally, Mr. Collins informed the Russians.</P>

<P> The options being considered by the administration for reducing the intelligence presence include reducing the number of diplomatic posts available to Russian officials, limiting visits by suspected spies operating outside the government, or forcing the cuts through expulsions, the officials said.</P>

<P> The matter of Russian intelligence activities has been raised in the past during other high-level meetings between U.S. and Russian officials. The recent exchange was the first time the U.S. government threatened to take action to reduce the spying presence, however, the officials said.</P>

<P> FBI officials have said privately that Russia continues to have among t

he most aggressive foreign intelligence services working in the United States. Russian intelligence activities have included recruitment of government officials as agents, attempts to steal political and military secrets, and acquisition of high technology with both civilian and military applications. </P>

<P> Unlike the recent nuclear espionage scandal involving Chinese agents stealing U.S. nuclear warhead and missile secrets, Russian spying activities have been kept quiet by the Clinton administration in order not to upset relations with Moscow.</P>

<P> One official familiar with the recent spying problems said the diplomatic appeal to reduce Russia's spying presence was prompted by repeated FBI reports of aggressive spying activities by both the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service and its military counterpart known as the GRU.</P>

<P> "They are operating in full swing without missing a beat," said the official. "In some cases they have the same KGB personnel here now who were working against us during the Soviet period."</P>

<P> Asked to comment, a senior State Department official acknowledged the problem is not new. "We have a regular dialogue about matters of the presence of foreign officials," he said, declining further comment.</P>

<P> A Russian Embassy spokesman could not be reached for comment.</P>

<P> Former intelligence official Kenneth deGraffenreid said Russian spying has continued at aggressive levels since the end of the Cold War based on Moscow's goal of seeking high-technology military, political, and economic secrets.</P>

<P> Mr. deGraffenreid was the intelligence director for the White House National Security Council during the Reagan administration. During that period he directed two separate mass expulsions of KGB and GRU officers in an effort to reduce Russian spying.</P>

<P> "As an open, democratic society there are limits on what we can do in terms of protecting the security of our high-technology secrets, Mr. deGraffenreid said in an interview. "We can only clamp down so much from a security perspective. The way we can make up for it is with better counterintelligence and reducing the size and access of the foreign intelligence threat."</P>

<P> Mr. deGraffenreid said that if the administration is pressuring Moscow to reduce its intelligence presence, "it is an entirely appropriate response."</P>

<P> "The American people may not realize it, but the intelligence threat to day is every bit as bad as it was during the Cold War," he said.</P>

<P> Mr. Collins said during a recent interview with the Russian weekly news paper Arguments and Facts that the United States does not favor a weak Russia. "Our interests presuppose the existence of a strong, prosperous and predictable partner with which we can cooperate," Mr. Collins said. "This does not mean that we will have no disagreements. There will always be disagreements."</P>

<P> The interview made no mention of the recent spat over spying.</P>

<P> In May, the State Department ordered a Russian intelligence officer working undercover at the U.N. mission in New York to leave the country after he was caught spying.</P>

<P> It was the second time in six months that FBI agents had caught a Russian spy.</P>

<P> The State Department allowed the Russian intelligence officer to quietly leave the country rather than expelling him. The incident was protested at the time as part of "aggressive" spying by Russia.</P>

<P> Then last month the Russians retaliated by ordering the expulsion of Lt. Col. Pete Hoffman, the assistant Army attache in Moscow. The expulsions were first reported by The Washington Times.</P>

<P> The FBI has said very little publicly about the foreign intelligence threat.</P>

<P> FBI Director Louis J. Freeh said in a speech last year that "the simple truth is that there has been no peace dividend in the form of a reduced need for FBI counterintelligence operations."</P>

<P> "On the contrary, foreign intelligence activities against the United States have grown in diversity and complexity in the past few years," he said, noting that spying by Russia, South Korea and China "are just the tip of a large and dangerous intelligence iceberg."</P>

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<P>Defense Week

July 26, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>U.S., Japan To Ink Missile-Defense Deal</P>

<P>By John Donnelly</P>

<P> As North Korea threatens to test its newest missile, the United States and Japan are concluding a deal to cooperatively develop a new ship-launched missile-defense interceptor, according to a senior Defense Department official.</P>

<P> The new system would be designed to intercept missiles as powerful as those North Korea has recently tested. Significantly, the current U.S. Navy long-range interceptor under development, the \$4 billion Navy Theater Wide Block 1 system, in many scenarios is not fast enough to catch North Korea's latest missiles, several officials and congressional staffers confirmed.</P>

<P> The agreement would be Japan's first tentative step toward missile defense. The pact commits Tokyo only to limited research and testing for now. However, if the partnership continues, Japanese and U.S. companies could end up jointly building by around 2011 a multibillion-dollar new missile-defense system that neither nation has budgeted. The naval system is even widely discussed as the possible basis of a defensive shield for the United States.</P>

<P> Under the "memorandum of understanding," the two countries would split the costs of a \$72 million, two-year program to upgrade Raytheon's Standard Missile 3 to a so-called Navy Theater Wide Block 2 configuration, said the official on condition of anonymity.</P>

<P> News of the deal comes as Secretary of Defense William Cohen visits Japan. But sources say that, while in the "final stages," the agreement may not be announced until mid-August.</P>

<P> Launching even the modest first phase of such a project is a thorny political issue in Japan. And the move will probably rankle China, already stirred up because of the U.S. bombing of Beijing's embassy in Belgrade and the Taiwanese president's statement earlier this month that Taiwan and China should deal with each other as separate states. Taiwan owns U.S. Army Patriot systems and is also a potential market for U.S. Navy anti-missile systems.</P>

<P> New missile</P>

<P> In some scenarios, the Navy's Block 1 system would have difficulty intercepting North Korean No Dong's, extremely fast medium-range missiles which are widely acknowledged to be deployed. Plus, officials say, the Block 1 is not nearly fast enough to catch the Taepo Dong 1 missile, a version of which Pyongyang fired over Japan in a test last August.</P>

<P> Japan may still convert some of its existing Aegis ships to fire Block 1 missiles or build new ships with this capability. But Tokyo's primary interest appears to be Block 2, experts say, because Japan wants to get in on the ground floor of the Block 2 program.</P>

<P> An official with the Japanese government, who requested anonymity, said: "We have come to an understanding that it [naval missile defense] could be technically feasible and, in light of the purely defensive character of the TMD [

theater missile defense] system, the government of Japan has decided to go ahead.

"We have identified four major items with regard to technologies [for development in the first phase]: the nose cone, the kinetic warhead, the infrared seeker and the second-stage rocket motor," the Japanese official said.

If the cooperative program were to proceed, the two nations would then enter a roughly five-year demonstration-and-validation phase estimated to cost about \$500 million, said the U.S. defense official.

A spokeswoman with the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, Jennifer Canaff, declined to comment.

Today's threat

Last August, Pyongyang test-launched its Taepo Dong 1 missile, with a third stage added, over Japanese airspace in a failed attempt to orbit a satellite. Debris from the August test traveled as far as 5,500 km (3,415 miles), David Osias, a Defense Intelligence Agency analyst, recently told defense reporters. The Taepo Dong 1's range, without the third stage, is about 2,000 km (1,250 miles), he said.

News of the imminent U.S.-Japan accord comes as North Korea reportedly is ready to test, perhaps within weeks, its Taepo Dong 2 ICBM. The Taepo Dong 2's range is up to 6,000 km (3,725 miles), Osias said. Defense Week disclosed last January that the CIA believes the ICBM could strike anywhere in the United States if the missile used a third stage and if its payload were light enough.

Of most immediate concern, though, is the fielded No Dong missile, whose unclassified range is between 950 km and 1,300 km (between 590 miles and 800 miles) enough to strike Japan.

The Pentagon is also developing the Army Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) to defeat medium-range missiles. It can intercept the No Dong, Army officials say.

As for Navy Theater Wide, the Pentagon plans to buy 80 Standard Missile 3 Block 1 interceptors and put them on four cruisers equipped with the Aegis combat system, built by Lockheed Martin Government Electronic Systems in Moorestown, N.J. As is the case for THAAD, the deployment goal for Block 1 is fiscal 2007.

But it could take all four of those ships just to defend the entire territory of Japan, the Pentagon said in a report to Congress earlier this year.

Challenged by No Dong

More importantly, no matter how many defensive ships or missiles surround Japan, the Block 1 variant is designed to take on missiles with ranges of roughly 1,000 km or less. The Block 1 missile will not be test-fired for several months. But studies show that when the No Dong is traveling fast enough to

approach its full range that is, between 1,000 km and perhaps 1,500 km the Block 1 interceptor won't be fast enough to catch up.

Defense officials hasten to add that the Block 1's performance degrades only slightly when No Dong is traveling at those speeds. The exact numbers are classified.

Asked for an unclassified description of the difference between Block 1 and Block 2, Rear Adm. Rodney Rempt, deputy assistant secretary of the Navy for Theater Combat Systems, said in an interview: "Block 1 is aimed to defeat the medium-range threat that exists today the longer-range [500 km] Scuds and the [600 km] M-9s. And our planned development of Block 2 is to defeat the increasingly longer range threat evolutions of No Dongs, Taepo Dongs that we are beginning to see being tested."

However, some staffers on Capitol Hill wonder whether it is worth it to build a multibillion-dollar system that cannot intercept threats in the atmosphere and cannot handle the most stressing medium-range threats outside the atmosphere. No Dongs are significant because they have been sold to Pakistan and Iran and because they form a building block for ICBMs.

The Navy responds that other U.S. missile defenses can handle the threats inside the atmosphere. For higher-altitude threats, the service says, it makes more sense to build a relatively modest system now and upgrade later. The Block 2 missile will be 21 inches in diameter, versus Block 1's 13.5 inches, the defense official said. It will carry more fuel and thus be faster (4.5 km per second, it is said). It will have a bigger kill vehicle that is more able to discriminate targets from decoys. And the kill vehicle will have more fuel to perform "divert and attitude-control" maneuvers when chasing threats.

In contrast to the Block 1, the Block 2 version will be designed to defeat threats that can travel 1,500 km to 3,500 km (between 930 miles and 2,170 miles).

However, while North Korea is testing medium- and long-range missiles today, the Block 2 is unlikely to be deployed before fiscal 2011 and then only if the program is funded sufficiently by the U.S. and possibly Japan.

An acquisition official with the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization said Block 2, like Block 1, would probably cost in the single-digit billions of dollars to acquire.

Tokyo has been studying the technical, financial and geopolitical implications of missile defense since 1993. Earlier this year, the Japanese Diet approved about \$8 million for this fiscal year to begin the cooperative program with the United States.

But spending even the \$36 million for its half of the new agreement let alone the billions that might follow represents a major step for a country whose very constitution renounces war. The Japanese official, asked how difficult the choice might be for Japan, pointed out that it took six years just to make the decision.

For the \$500 million demonstration phase that could follow around 2001,

Japan may be asked to contribute more than half the cost, the U.S. defense official said, because the United States has already spent "hundreds of millions in kill vehicles. We're not just going to hand this to Japan."

The Navy missile-defense program has been making progress lately. Most notably, Raytheon's Standard Missile Block IV, the air-defense building-block for future missile-defense variants, qualified to enter production when it intercepted a target drone on July 1.

The Navy's Rempt said the success was significant: "We are building from this Block IV missile which is already production qualified. Our chance of being successful ... against this existing threat is enhanced because we're building off what we've got And we can evolve to a Block 2 capability more readily."

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Philadelphia Inquirer

July 26, 1999

Pg. 1

Bugs In Basic Training

Lab probes using wasps in military

By Candace Heckman, Inquirer Suburban Staff

Here's the latest buzz. The military is looking for a few good insects.

Tiny and inconspicuous, parasitic wasps that naturally attack plant-eating pests are being recruited by the Pentagon to sniff out bombs, land mines and chemical and biological toxins.

The idea of using the parasitic wasps, a nonstinging variety, comes from

m a U.S. Department of Agriculture program that for years has been breeding and experimenting with the creatures to save the summer's vegetable crops from devastation.</P>

<P> In fact, the defense experimentation is being conducted at a USDA lab in Georgia. It is funded by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), which spends about \$10 million a year on these kinds of projects.</P>

<P> Entomologist Joe Lewis, with the USDA's Agricultural Research Service, said his wasps could be drafted to defend against terrorist activity by tracking explosives and other weapons.</P>

<P> "We have proven that they can be trained," he said. "Insects are very capable of tracking odors and chemical signals. You can essentially program them to go after anything."</P>

<P> Wasps are not the only creatures being looked at as a possible advance guard of the military, said Alan Rudolph, coordinator of the Pentagon's Controlled Biological Systems program. Cockroaches and bees are among others, he said.</P>

<P> The bug research around the country, however, is still a long way off from being used outside of the laboratory, he added.</P>

<P> Once DARPA officials are comfortable with the insects' performances, the next step will be to find a military customer that will do some operational testing, he added.</P>

<P> "The idea to use animal sentinels has been around for a long time," Rudolph said.</P>

<P> Out of the USDA lab in Tifton, Ga., Lewis' studies have shown that for a little bit of sugar-water, the wasps will follow any little scent, including 1 nanogram of chocolate or vanilla or TNT.</P>

<P> Simply speaking, scientists at the lab are trying to train the wasp to detect weapons by allowing it to taste sugar water while smelling a distinct chemical. In a matter of minutes, the wasps will associate that chemical with food and will seek to find only that chemical, Rudolph said.</P>

<P> Lewis, who has been studying wasps since the mid-1970s, said that the only objective left for his research is to determine the best way to deploy the wasps and keep track of their movements.</P>

<P> Parasitic wasps are usually enlisted each summer to fight the farmer's war on crop-eating pests, and the USDA for years has promoted their use as an alternative to pesticide.</P>

<P> In New Jersey, the state Department of Agriculture's entomologists and specialists in Trenton maintain a colony of wasps. Each spring production goes into full swing as the lab turns out millions of parasitic wasps to help farmers combat a pesky ladybug called the Mexican Bean Beetle.</P>

<P> "The program has been so successful that spraying is no longer required

, " said Robert Chianese, chief of the state bureau of biological pest control.</P>

<P> New Jersey is one of three states that support local insect-rearing programs for pest control. The others are Florida and Minnesota.</P>

<P> Although an advocate of the wasps' ability, Trenton entomologist Tom Dorsey said he was surprised to hear that the buzzing champion of state soybean farmers could be used to keep the national security.</P>

<P> "What will they think of next?" Dorsey said.</P>

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<P>Defense Week

July 26, 1999

Pg. 2</P>

<P>Cohen: Attack On U.S. Satellite Is Attack On United States</P>

<P>By John Donnelly</P>

<P> In the first update to military space policy in 12 years, the Pentagon makes clear that an attack on U.S. satellites is an attack on the United States.</P>

<P> "Purposeful interference with U.S. space systems will be viewed as an infringement on our sovereign rights," Secretary of Defense William Cohen said in a July 9 memo to military leaders accompanying the new "Department of Defense Space Policy."</P>

<P> "The U.S. may take all appropriate self-defense measures, including, if directed by the National Command Authorities, the use of force, to respond to such an infringement of our rights," Cohen said.</P>

<P> The last such document was issued in 1987, and it was classified. The new one describes how the military will implement the 1996 presidential decision directive on national space policy. The Pentagon provided a copy of the document to Defense Week on Friday.</P>

<P> "U.S. space systems are national property afforded the right of passage through and operations in space without interference," Cohen said. "In this regard, space is much like the high seas and international airspace. The political, military and economic value of the nations activities in space, however, may provide a motive for an adversary to counter U.S. space assets."</P>

<P> Increasingly, military experts believe a foe could threaten a U.S. reconnaissance satellite, for example, by firing a low-powered ground-based laser at the satellites sensors or by disabling it with an electromagnetic pulse from a nuclear blast in space.</P>

<P> In addition to the forceful statement on how an attack on U.S. space assets would be greeted, the document spells out the general principles behind U.S. military use of space. In a nutshell, it says controlling space is vital if the United States is to maintain information dominance the ability to see and communicate as much as possible around the world.</P>

<P> "Space power is as important to the nation as land, sea and air power," Cohen said.</P>

<P> The document does not call for putting weapons in space or building systems that can disable an adversary's satellite. But it does allow for the possibility that such a day may arrive.</P>

<P> "The ability to perform space force application in the future could add a new dimension to U.S. military power," Cohen said.</P>

<P> Expanding on that thought in Cohens memo, the directive itself says the military should "explore force application concepts, doctrine and technologies, consistent with presidential policy as well as U.S. and applicable international law."</P>

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<P>Los Angeles Times

July 24, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>U.S. Has Secretly Expanded Military Ties With Taiwan </P>

<I><P>Asia: Contact includes an exchange of ideas on armed forces strategy and Taipei's response in the event of invasion. Pentagon's moves may further upset U.S.-China relations. </P>

</I><P>By Jim Mann, Times Staff Writer</P>

<P> WASHINGTON--Over the past three years, the Clinton administration has quietly forged an extensive military relationship with Taiwan, authorizing the Pentagon to conduct the kind of strategic dialogue with Taiwan's armed forces that had not been permitted by any previous administration since 1979, according to U.S. and Taiwanese sources. </P>

<P> The secret expansion of military ties began after the Taiwan Strait crisis of 1996, in which China fired missiles into the waters near Taiwan and the United States countered by sending two aircraft carriers to help protect the island. A Pentagon review later concluded that the United States needed to broaden its contacts with Taiwan's armed forces. </P>

<P> The broadened ties with Taiwan are particularly sensitive because they could further roil the unsettled relations between the United States and China. </P>

<P> The government in Beijing considers Taiwan to be a province of China. Two decades ago, when the United States established diplomatic ties with China and withdrew recognition from Taiwan, the Pentagon restricted military contacts with Taiwan essentially to two areas: arms sales and intelligence-sharing. </P>

<P> But after the 1996 crisis, the United States opened the way for a much more extensive relationship with Taiwan, encompassing visits by Taiwanese military leaders to Washington and a sharing of ideas between uniformed officers about military strategy in East Asia and about Taiwan's response to an invasion. </P>

<P> "The discussions have turned from procurement to the policy level," one Taiwanese source said. "It's things like: 'What are your aims? What do you think? What do you see happening in the next five years?' We never had that sort of conversation with the Pentagon before. . . . We share with the United States the action plan [for what Taiwan would do] if we were attacked." </P>

<P> Recently, Sha Zukang, a senior Chinese Foreign Ministry official, warned Washington in a published interview that "conducting any form of military cooperation with Taiwan would seriously interfere in China's internal affairs, ser

iously violate China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and seriously contravene" communiques between the United States and China. </P>

<P> At the moment, the United States does not have any military relationship with China comparable to the one with Taiwan. </P>

<P> On Wednesday, President Clinton said he was temporarily postponing a planned trip to Taiwan by a group of U.S. military experts who were supposed to assess Taiwan's air-defense needs. But the Pentagon's secretly expanded military ties with Taiwan are not affected by Clinton's action--and address much more than Taiwan's possible needs for new hardware. </P>

<P> Taiwanese President Lee Teng-hui appeared to refer fleetingly to Taiwan's deepening military relationship with the United States in a little-noticed portion of a radio interview earlier this month in which he ignited an international controversy by referring to his government's relationship to China as that of one state to another. Beijing has threatened to respond with military force if Taipei ever formally declares independence. </P>

<P> "In the foreseeable future, the security cooperation between Taiwan and the United States will remain an important factor in maintaining stability in the Taiwan Strait," Lee said in the interview with a German radio station. He didn't explain what he meant by "security cooperation." </P>

<P> China is said to have become increasingly concerned about the growing contact between the Pentagon and Taiwan's military. It objected strongly to the visit to Washington last October by Tang Fei, the chief of general staff of Taiwan's armed forces, who met with Defense Secretary William S. Cohen and Gen. Henry H. Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. </P>

<P> One of China's biggest worries in recent years has been the possibility of a new quasi-alliance between the U.S. and Taiwan. China already has complained about the recently strengthened military ties between the United States and Japan, and the expanded U.S. links with Taiwan could further complicate China's military position in East Asia. </P>

<P>Contacts Downplayed but Not Denied </P>

<P> When the United States began exploring during the past year the possibility of establishing a missile-defense system to protect Taiwan, Chinese officials told the administration that they were afraid that doing so would require U.S. and Taiwanese military personnel to exchange information and cooperate with each other in new ways. </P>

<P> Asked recently about the expanded military ties with Taiwan, a senior Clinton administration official sought to downplay their significance, saying, "I wouldn't call them dramatic." But he didn't deny the existence of the contacts. </P>

<P> The Pentagon official in charge of the new military relationship is Kurt M. Campbell, deputy assistant secretary of Defense for East Asia and the Pacific. In response to a query, Campbell said, "Everything we have done has been approved at very high levels." </P>

<P> Most of the information about the new U.S.-Taiwan military ties was gathered by The Times before the furor erupted over Lee's comments on Taiwan's relationship to China. </P>

<P> As explained by Clinton administration officials, there are several purposes for the new military relationship with Taiwan. </P>

<P> One is to reduce the sense of isolation in Taiwan, giving its military leaders a greater confidence in their ties with the United States. Another is for the Pentagon to gain better information about the thinking and plans of Taiwan's armed forces. A third is to respond to the Republican-led Congress, which has been strongly supportive of Taiwan. </P>

<P> "These ties represent something the United States can do for Taiwan . . . without providing hardware to Taiwan that would offend China," said one senior Clinton administration official. </P>

<P> The recent military contacts give the Pentagon a considerably more intimate relationship with Taiwan than with China. </P>

<P> The United States had extensive military contacts with the Chinese People's Liberation Army during the final years of the Cold War in the 1980s, when the Pentagon viewed China as a partner against the Soviet Union. </P>

<P> The Bush administration cut off these ties within days after the Tiananmen Square crackdown in 1989. The Clinton administration began to restore the military relationship with Beijing, but the contacts were recently cut off again by China in May after U.S. missiles hit the Chinese Embassy in the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade. </P>

<P> When the Carter administration severed relations with Taiwan's government in 1978, it told Beijing that it was reserving the right to sell military equipment to Taiwan. And the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act required the United States to provide the arms that Taiwan needed to defend the island. </P>

<P> In the years since, most of the disputes between the United States and China over Taiwan have focused on U.S. arms sales, or "hardware." China opposes American arms sales to Taiwan, both because it argues that they convey an official relationship and because it fears that the weapons strengthen Taiwan's hand in dealing with the mainland. </P>

<P> In the aftermath of the 1996 confrontation in the Taiwan Strait, the Clinton administration quietly decided to forge the military-to-military contacts with Taiwan, which are known in the Pentagon's lexicon as "software." </P>

<P> "Taiwan needs software almost as much as it does hardware," one administration official said. "It has problems in absorbing the hardware it already has." </P>

<P> It is not clear, however, whether the Pentagon's military exchanges with Taiwan are a substitute for weapons systems or whether they are in addition to the new hardware. </P>

<P> The Clinton administration has continued to provide new arms systems to

Taiwan, including an expensive early-warning radar system approved in the spring. But it has not supplied as much as Taiwan has requested; for example, the United States has turned down Taiwan's requests for submarines. </P>

<P> Officials in Taiwan characterize the military ties with the Pentagon as a closely held secret. But some officials connected with the Taiwan military have talked about the ties in public in Washington. </P>

<P> One of them is Alexander C. Huang, a Taiwan scholar and former government official whose father was Taiwan's chief of military intelligence from 1989 to 1991. The younger Huang worked on military affairs for several years at the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office, Taiwan's de facto embassy in Washington, and is now a visiting fellow at the Brookings Institution, a Washington think tank. </P>

<P>Strategic Ties More Valued Than Weapons </P>

<P> During a public forum in Washington earlier this year, Huang suggested that Taiwan's developing strategic ties with the Pentagon were of greater value to the island's military than a missile-defense system. </P>

<P> "I don't care so much if we have a missile-defense system," Huang said. "We can have a quasi-alliance relationship with the United States without [such a system]. More important are the conversations taking place between [Taiwan's] Ministry of Defense and the Pentagon." </P>

<P> The Clinton administration has been under pressure from Congress to provide greater support for Taiwan. </P>

<P> This year, Taiwan supporters--including Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee--have introduced the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act, which would authorize the sale to Taiwan of new hardware such as theater-missile defense equipment, air-to-air missiles, diesel submarines and Aegis destroyers. </P>

<P> The legislation also would establish the creation of a direct communications link between the U.S. Pacific Command in Hawaii and Taiwan's military headquarters. The bill has not come close to enactment, but a lobbyist for Taiwan said recently that some of the provisions could still be passed in piecemeal fashion in other legislation. </P>


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<P>Washington Post

July 26, 1999

Pg. 13</P>

<P>Wreckage May Be That Of U.S. Plane</P>

<P>By Serge F. Kovaleski, Washington Post Foreign Service </P>

<P> BOGOTA, Colombia, July 25 Aerial search crews working in adverse weather conditions late today located wreckage that authorities believe is the U.S. military reconnaissance plane that disappeared Friday during a routine anti-drug mission over a mountainous jungle region of southern Colombia controlled by leftist guerrillas.</P>

<P> "There's reason to believe the aircraft is down. The wreckage site is under observation and efforts to get to that site are underway," Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey, the U.S. national drug control policy director, said at a news conference in Miami before leaving for Bogota on a previously scheduled trip.</P>

<P> One military source said that authorities had picked up an electronic signal in guerrilla-controlled Putumayo province near the border with Ecuador that may have been received from tracking equipment aboard the missing De Havilland RC-7 plane, but low cloud cover had prevented searchers from confirming that it was the aircraft.</P>

<P> McCaffrey said it was not known when investigators would get to the plane, which carried five U.S. Army soldiers and two Colombian air force officers.</P>

<P> "That will unfold in the coming 24 hours," he said.</P>

<P> The U.S. Southern Command in Miami, which is responsible for military operations in Latin America and the Caribbean, said search teams had made a "visual sighting" of wreckage late this afternoon. But because of the weather, officials said, they had not been able to get close enough to the site to identify the plane, most likely by its tail number.</P>

<P> Frustrated officials said that a number of the 25 aircraft used on Saturday to scour the province were waiting for the weather to clear.</P>

<P> "Unfortunately, it turns this into a waiting game, which nobody wants," said Navy Lt. Jane Campbell, a spokeswoman for the Southern Command.</P>

<P> Those search aircraft that did take to the skies were delayed by thick fog this morning that shrouded the mountainous terrain. Once airborne, some crews could only survey territory below a 7,000-foot cloud ceiling in an area where

e mountain peaks tower as high as 12,000 feet. </P>

<P> Reports about the plane have continued to trickle in to investigators from towns in and around the search area, where residents claim to have either seen the aircraft flying at a low altitude or heard an explosion at around the time that it lost communication with military authorities.</P>

<P> The plane was reportedly looking for cocaine-producing laboratories as part of a stepped-up U.S. effort to stem the flow of drugs from this South American country. The RC-7 usually flies such missions at altitudes between 5,000 and 25,000 feet.</P>

<P> Colombia supplies an estimated 80 percent of the world's cocaine and more than two-thirds of the heroin consumed in the United States.</P>

<P> Two-thirds of the coca grown in Colombia comes from the Putumayo and Caqueta regions, which are strongholds of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the oldest and most powerful Marxist insurgency in Latin America. Coca is the raw material of cocaine.</P>

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<P>Long Island Newsday

July 25, 1999

Pg. 42</P>

<P>Burial At Sea: A Waiting List For Others</P>

<P>By The Associated Press</P>

<P> Norfolk, Va. - When Howard Michael Novak, a Navy veteran of 27 years, died in January, his last wish was to be buried at sea by the Navy.</P>

<P> Six months later, his ashes remain - along with those of 35 others who died with the same request - in a room at the Naval Medical Center in Portsmouth

h, Va.</P>

<P> While the destroyer Briscoe was used to spread the ashes of John F. Kennedy Jr., Carolyn Bessette Kennedy and Lauren Bessette at sea in private ceremonies Thursday, some wondered why their loved ones have had to wait so long for the same respect.</P>

<P> "Here they pick up JFK Jr. yesterday morning and buried him this morning, and they take another Navy ship up there to do it. It's just very upsetting," Novak's former wife, Joyce Novak, said Thursday.</P>

<P> "For the last four months, the Navy has been telling me no ships were available because all of them were in Yugoslavia or in a shipyard."</P>

<P> After calling Navy officials again Thursday, Novak was told her former husband, who retired from the Navy in 1969, will be buried next month in conjunction with services for two others.</P>

<P> The burial-at-sea option is available to anyone who left the military with something higher than a dishonorable discharge. Also entitled are U.S. civilian personnel of the Military Sealift Command, dependents of members of the military and "other U.S. citizens who are determined eligible by the chief of naval operations . . . due to notable service or outstanding contribution to the U.S."</P>

<P> It was under the latter provision that Defense Secretary William Cohen approved the sea burial for Kennedy. Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Jay Johnson then approved the ceremony for the Bessette sisters.</P>

<P> The Portsmouth medical center, one of five Navy sites that handle the remains of individuals who qualify for burial at sea, conducts about 200 services a year.</P>

<P> The Navy does not ordinarily send a ship just for a ceremony. It generally holds them in the normal course of a ship's departure from port.</P>

<P> The backlog is higher than normal, officials concede. "We have fewer ships, and the increase in recent operational commitments provide fewer opportunities for the burials at sea," a Navy spokesman said. "We do our very best."</P>
>

<P> Under normal circumstances, there is a one- to two-month wait between the time the hospital receives the remains and a burial at sea, the Navy said.</P>

<P> In most cases, family members are not on board for the formal service. Novak said she is not angry with naval hospital officials over the delay.</P>

<P> "They have been very nice to me and said I can call them every day," she said. "But here I'm living in a Navy town and see those ships going in and out every day. It's just not right." </P>

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<P>Time

August 2, 1999

Pg. 17</P>

<P>A Kick In The Arsenal, But Military Keeps On Ticking</P>

<P> The House of Representatives grounded the ultrasophisticated F-22 fighter jet last week by passing a military-spending bill that withholds funding for the planes, which run about \$187 million each. Rest assured, however, that the U.S. military does not want for big-ticket items. It hasor is getting some of the most expensive planes, subs and helicopters in the world, including these top-priced babies:</P>

<P> CVN-77, a nuclear aircraft carrier: \$5.2 billion each (one in development)</P>

<P> SSN-21 Seawolf, a nuclear attack submarine: \$4.4 billion each (three in development)</P>

<P> Patriot PAC-3, a surface-to-air missile launcher: \$217 million each (36 in development)</P>

<P> E-8A/B JSTARS, an Air Force reconnaissance plane: \$560 million each (15 in development)</P>

<P> C-17A Globemaster, an Air Force transport plane: \$335 million each (134 in development)</P>

<P> RAH-66 Comanche, an Army reconnaissance helicopter: \$34 million each (1,292 planned)</P>

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<P>Aviation Week & Space Technology

July 26, 1999

Pg. 68</P>

<P>Pentagon Dissecting Kosovo Combat Data</P>

<I><P>Seemingly effortless aerial assault on Yugoslavia con
ceals fundamental flaws and tactical miscalculations</P>

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

<P> In an effort to head off an endless series of congressional hearings on
successes and failures in the Kosovo air campaign, the Pentagon's top civilian
leaders say they will sift the data and produce an official report within about
two months.</P>

<P> The analysis of lessons learned in the conflict won't be completed and
briefed to Defense Secretary William Cohen until late summer or early fall, sai
d Deputy Defense Secretary John Hamre. It is to be finished just in time to mak
e adjustments to the President's 2001 budget, which is due out in spring 2000.
Hamre and Air Force Gen. Joseph Ralston, vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of S
taff, will oversee a Kosovo After-Action Review Board.</P>

<P> Military and aerospace industry officials are already starting to spot l
ight problem areas, however. They warn that if changes aren't instituted within
six months to one year, they will again be shelved as political considerations
start to outweigh wartime needs. Critics contend that many of the lessons comi
ng from the conflict with Yugoslavia were already recognized, prioritized and t
hen pushed aside in the aftermath of the 1990-91 Persian Gulf war.</P>

<P> In fact, some tactical lessons apparently have proven almost impossible
to pass from generation to generation of combatants. Basic precautions such as
not flying the same route every night and ensuring that the necessary air defe
nse suppression and jamming is in place and coordinated--failures that led to t
he first shooting down of a stealthy F-117 at the beginning of air operation ov
er Yugoslavia--had been identified and supposedly corrected both during the Vie

tnam conflict and Desert Storm.</P>

<P> There are three objectives for the study, Hamre said. To ensure the military does a better job when it next has to go to war; to decide how the next budget needs to be constructed or altered to make these changes affordable; and to create a foundation for the next quadrennial defense review--likely to be conducted in 2001 in the wake of the next presidential election.</P>

<P> To help make the reports more manageable, separate groups have been designated to review three broad areas, said Vice Adm. Vernon Clark, director of the joint staff. These groups will reflect the primary areas of interest. The deployment-employment group will examine getting the force to the field, sustaining it and using it in combat. An intelligence support for operation group will review intelligence preparation of the battlefield, surveillance and reconnaissance. Finally, an alliance and coalition warfare group will wrestle with some obvious problems associated with the technological gap between the U.S. and its NATO allies.</P>

<P> The most immediate task will be to gather the comments from commanders-in-chief and field commanders about tactics, techniques, interoperability and procedures so they can be quickly assimilated, Clark said. Also, each service has been ordered to conduct an executive review. Concerns with high priorities are the U.S. Army's slow deployment of its AH-64 Apache attack helicopters, the heavy use of the Air Force's aerial tanker fleet, the Yugoslav army's deception campaign to hide its mobile forces from allied air attack and a heavily stressed signals intelligence gathering and cueing system.</P>

<P> After being asked to confirm reports that the allies had dropped 3,000 guided weapons that resulted in hits on 500 decoys but only 50 Yugoslav tanks, Hamre said the data wasn't yet available. "We've got to figure out what worked and what didn't, and we had lots of things both ways." He made the promise to reveal "everything that I find out as long as it's not classified, and if it is, I'll try to find a meaningful way to discuss it." Hamre also said all 30 incidents of collateral damage will be studied to see what went wrong.</P>

<P> Another goad for haste in the study, beyond the budget deadlines, is to head off demands from Congress for immediate hearings about the more embarrassing aspects of the conflict.</P>

<P> "Part of the reason why the secretary wants a quick look is because he knows questions like that are being raised by members of Congress," he said.</P>

<P> Congress has already conducted a hearing on the Apache's participation in the conflict. Lawmakers promised it was only the first in a series to be held in coming months. The Apache hearing focused on an internal Army assessment that the troops were ill-prepared for operation from Albania against targets in Yugoslavia.</P>

<P> Hamre also said what the report would not be.</P>

<P> "The review is not to postulate [that] we need more of this or that kind of airplane, but operationally what happened and what would we have to do in the future, and what are alternative ways of getting at that," Hamre said.

"Speed and agility are important to us on this one. We don't want to wait a long time for the solutions we can glean from this experience. There are people [in Kosovo] on the ground now that are gaining additional pieces of information. " The Central Intelligence Agency also has pledged its full cooperation. " As to what data is there and can be released, that I don't know yet," he said.</P>

<P> Hamre said he looked with anticipation to examining exactly how well national intelligence was distributed to field commanders, a major complaint during the Persian Gulf war.</P>

<P> "WE HAVE SPENT AN ENORMOUS amount of work trying to get the national intelligence capabilities transparent to each other and information available down into the field," he said. "We don't know where there were problems [and] bottlenecks. That's one of the kind of questions I know I'll want to find out answers to."</P>

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<P>U.S. News & World Report

August 2, 1999

Pg. 33</P>

<P>Hey There Fella, Have I Got A Foxhole For You</P>

<I><P>The Army may hire professional pitchmen to boost its failing recruitment efforts </P>

</I><P>By Richard J. Newman </P>

<P> The cropped hair, the taut muscles, even the pleats in the uniform may look to be strictly regulation. But if the Army goes through with a controversial new proposal, teenagers visiting Army recruiting stations may want to look twice at that sergeant in the window. Army officials are considering a plan to replace some of the 6,000 noncommissioned officers serving as front-line recruit

ers with civilians managed by private firms. The new pitchmen would be trained in telemarketing and other sales techniques that the typical armor or artillery expert doesn't bring from the field. Even better, if the new recruiters happened to be retired NCOs, they could wear their old uniforms, passing for real-life soldiers as much as their military bearing will allow. </P>

<P> Contracting out such a basic responsibility would be a near revolution for one of America's most conservative institutions. But persistent personnel shortages and the worst recruiting year since 1979 leave the Army little choice but to try some radical ways to fill the ranks. The Army expects to miss its quota for the year that ends September 30 by at least 8,000 recruits, 11 percent short of its 74,500 goal. Understaffing is already contributing to a "weakness in readiness," according to a recent Pentagon report. And an end to the post-cold-war military drawdown means that the Army will have to recruit even more troops next year just to stay at its current size. "They're probably going to have to cut quality," says Rand researcher Beth Asch, who predicts the Army will have to accept more recruits who score low on aptitude tests or don't meet other standards. </P>

<P> Last resort. Up till now, the Army has overcome recruiting difficulties mostly by trying harder. In 1996, for example, it sent out an additional 560 NCOs to recruit. But Army experts say that's no longer enough, given the booming economy and current demographic trends. "We need to position the Army so it's not viewed as an employer of last resort," says P. T. Henry, the Army's assistant secretary for manpower and reserve affairs. Some 65 percent of high school graduates now go on to college, for instance, compared with 50 percent in 1980, reducing the military's prime recruiting pool by more than 600,000. Even the Air Force, which has routinely drawn in surplus recruits, expects to miss its quota this year for the first time in 20 years. </P>

<P> The Army would like to take more teenagers who get general equivalency degrees in lieu of high school diplomas. Such recruits now account for just 10 percent of the Army's enlisted force, the maximum allowed under Pentagon policy. But Army officials feel they need to go further. A pilot program to be announced this summer will test whether the Army can screen GED holders effectively enough to solve a vexing problem: Soldiers who fail to finish high school bail out of the force at higher rates than do high school graduates. The Army even plans to pay for GEDs for youngsters who meet all other standards. If a test group of 4,000 recruits without high school diplomas demonstrates the necessary "stick-to-itiveness" and performs well, the Army could tap into an estimated 300,000 youths without diplomas who otherwise meet the Army's criteria. </P>

<P> The plan will have to pass one other test: Approval by Army critics worried about a reduction in the quality of the all-volunteer force. "I am cautiously tolerant" of the test, says Republican Rep. Steve Buyer of Indiana, who chairs a House committee on military personnel. "But that does not mean I favor this lowering of standards." He points out that the Navy and Marine Corps are meeting their goals this year by doing more advertising and raising demands on recruiters. </P>

<P> Some see other solutions. Charlie Moskos, a military sociologist at Northwestern University, has proposed reducing the standard term of enlistment from three or four years to 15 months, and targeting recent college graduates who might enlist if they could sign up for less than a year and a half. The Army pl

ans to target more junior-college grads and "stop-outs," as the Army calls drop outs, and reduce some enlistments to two years. But officials say 15-month tours would produce more turnover than they'd be worth, and there are no plans to station recruiters on college campuses. Rand's Asch says the Army could enliven its Internet site and streamline a cumbersome system that sometimes requires new recruits to travel out of state just to get a physical. The recruits surely wouldn't complain. Whether they'd pass the word to their friends is another question.

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<P>Fort Worth Star-Telegram

July 26, 1999</P>

<P>Word That Fort Bliss Soldiers Onboard Missing Army Plane Hits Hard </P>

<P>By The Associated Press </P>

<P> EL PASO, Texas -- This border city reeled as word spread: the U.S. Army spy plane that disappeared over the rugged Colombian mountains came from Fort Bliss and carried five local soldiers. </P>

<P> The desert Army base, tucked among the neighborhoods of east El Paso, is a cornerstone of the city's economy and history. </P>

<P> The four-engine de Havilland RC-7 reconnaissance plane carrying five American soldiers and two Colombian air force officers disappeared Friday over a rebel-infested area where the Amazon River basin meets the Andes mountains. </P>

<P> A spokeswoman for the U.S. Southern Command said the joint U.S. and Colombian search for the plane and its crew would continue nonstop despite the difficulties of scouring such a large wilderness area from the air. </P>

<P> "Everyone is respectful of the amount of territory involved," Lt. Jane

Campbell told The Associated Press from Miami, the U.S. military's operations base for Latin America. "It's a needle in a haystack scenario," she said Sunday.

The U.S. Army still hoped to find the plane intact and the crew members alive, Campbell said. Dozens of U.S. and Colombian airplanes and helicopters have been trying to spot the aircraft in rugged mountainous terrain. There was no ground search thus far.

The names of the missing Americans were not immediately released, but an Army spokesman said they included two captains, a warrant officer and two enlisted men.

While the identities were kept secret, Fort Bliss officials quietly assembled family members and broke the news.

The El Paso base was scrambling this weekend to arrange counseling for the families of the missing soldiers. Prayers were inserted in weekend religious services.

El Pasoan Manny Rivas, a former Marine who worked with families of missing servicemen during the Korean and Vietnam wars, was shaken by the weekend disappearances.

"It reminded me of the grieving faces that I dealt with over the years," he said. "(The families) fear the worst. It breaks your heart."

The plane is believed to have gone down near Colombia's southwest border with Ecuador. It was on what the U.S. army called a routine counter-narcotics mission with Colombian authorities.

The aircraft equipped with sophisticated eavesdropping devices went out of contact while circling over the southern state of Putumayo. The sparsely-populated province is a burgeoning source of coca, the plant grown by Colombian peasants and sold to drug traffickers who process it into cocaine.

The region is also a stronghold of Colombia's largest guerrilla group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, or FARC, whose units often fire on low-flying Colombian military aircraft and crop-dusting planes sent to fumigate illegal drug crops. There was no immediate evidence, however, to suggest that the U.S. aircraft was attacked.

Raul Reyes, a senior FARC commander, told Caracol radio Saturday night that he had received no reports from rebel units concerning the lost plane.

As five more Fort Bliss soldiers depart to join search missions in southwest Colombia, the city is apprehensive.

"I hope the government spends as much time as they did for (John Kennedy Jr.)," said Fort Bliss communications specialist Sgt. 1st Class Robert Emmett.

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<P>Omaha World-Herald

July 25, 1999</P>

<P>Marines' Chief Aims To Cut Bureaucracy </P>

<P> Washington (AP) - By a reputation earned in 223 years as America's seafaring soldiers, Marines are tough. What troubles their new leader, Gen. James L. Jones, is that their lives can be tough, too - too tough, considering that one of the military's biggest problems is keeping people in uniform.</P>

<P> Thus Jones is quick to assure his troops that while military service is demanding, it need not be grim.</P>

<P> "It's OK to have fun in the Marine Corps," he told a group of straight-faced Marines in Stuttgart, Germany, at the start of his inaugural troop tour shortly after becoming commandant July 1.</P>

<P> Jones said that for him, fun means appreciating the unique rewards of military service and bonding with fellow Marines. It also means being allowed to do your duty without being burdened by overly rigid bureaucracy and getting field assignments - such as stabilizing the peace in Kosovo - that make a difference, he said.</P>

<P> Jones spelled out his top priorities: moving more Marines out of noncombat jobs into the fighting force, improving the quality of life for Marines and their families, and instilling more tolerance for mistakes while maintaining the Corps' high standards.</P>

<P> "We've got to allow people to grow, learn from their mistakes and tolerate those human imperfections," Jones said. "I like to say we are an imperfect people working in an institution that tries to be perfect. That is a noble thing . . . but you have to realize there is no perfect. We're human."</P>

<P> Speaking to a Marine anti-terrorism unit in Naples, Italy, Jones said t

hat in his four years as commandant, Marines will find themselves pulled through fewer "knotholes." By that he meant that Marines will be able to advance their careers with fewer reviews and other stressful administrative demands.</P>

<P> Jones, 55, of Kansas City, Mo., got his dream job on the recommendation of Defense Secretary William Cohen, who has known Jones for two decades. Cohen made Jones his senior military assistant when he became defense chief in 1997.</P>

<P> As commander of a rifle company in Vietnam in May 1968 near Khe Sanh, Jones and his men held off a North Vietnamese onslaught that lasted 12 hours. For his valor in what he calls a "definitive moment" as a Marine, Jones was awarded the Silver Star Medal.</P>

<P> "For a 12-hour period, those Marines taught me more about what the Corps stands for than any other experience of my life," Jones said at his change-of-command ceremony June 30 in Washington.</P>

<P> Jones takes command at a time when the allure of higher paychecks in the private sector is making it harder to retain Marines and attract new ones. Jones intends to keep more Marines in the ranks by liberating them from what he calls "negative leadership."</P>

<P> For example, he intends to end announced troop inspections, a practice which he said made many Marines feel compelled to spend extra money out of their own pockets to buy "inspection gear" - equipment and uniform gear kept in pristine condition for display at inspections but not otherwise used.</P>

<P> Unannounced inspections will require Marines to show they are reasonably ready for action and will cut down on the time they spend preparing for inspections - time often stolen from training.</P>

<P> Gen. James L. Jones</P>

<P> Age: 55, Education: Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, Experience: 32 years in Marine Corps, Family: He and his wife, Diane, have one daughter and two sons, Quote: "We've got to allow people to grow . . . and to liberate those human imperfections."</P>

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<P>Boston Globe

July 24, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>Marines Drilled On Fighting Harassment, Abuse Of Women </P>

<P>By David Abel, Globe Correspondent</P>

<P> WASHINGTON - When Gunnery Sergeant George Vukovich learned he had to attend a two-day seminar on sexual harassment, the Marine of 17 years shrugged and thought it was just more civilian interference in the military's warrior ways .</P>

<P> But it didn't take long to change his mind.</P>

<P> After course instructors asked Vukovich and other Marines to consider their response if they witnessed a woman being hit by a fellow member of the military or heard a friend insulted about the size of her breasts, the gunnery sergeant thought about his 14-year-old daughter.</P>

<P> "At first, I thought this was all crap," he said. "I'm an infantry man. We don't deal with those issues. But I changed my mind afterward. I thought : 'This could be my daughter. And as a father, I'm going to use all means available to stop it.'"</P>

<P> Vukovich, 38, is one of thousands of Marines on at least 19 US military bases worldwide since 1996 to go through the Mentors in Violence Prevention program, which teaches men how to help prevent rape, battery, and sexual harassment.</P>

<P> Founded in 1993 at Northeastern University's Center for the Study of Sport in Society in Boston, the MVP program was first aimed at student athletes and student leaders, treating them in courses as bystanders rather than as perpetrators of aggression against women.</P>

<P> "The bystander program doesn't finger-point or put men in a corner," said Jackson Katz, who founded the violence prevention program at Northeastern, later introduced it to the New England Patriots and now runs the program for the Marines. "The goal is to try to create a peer culture of zero tolerance. If it's socially unacceptable, there will be a reduced number of physical violence and sexual harassment incidents."</P>

<P> The program is especially appealing to the military, which has a history tarnished with aggression and harassment directed at women and girls. Three years ago, for example, two Marines and a Navy sailor raped a 12-year-old school girl near a base in Okinawa, Japan. The Navy had the Tailhook scandal and the Army came under fire for the abuse of female recruits by drill sergeants at its

training ground in Aberdeen, Md.</P>

<P> The potential problem has taken on new levels in recent years, as more women enter the services. Today, out of an active-duty force of about 1.4 million, approximately 14 percent of those serving in the military are women. </P>

<P> "Similar to police wives, military spouses often suffer a higher level of abuse," said retired Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Karen Johnson, now a vice president of the National Organization for Women in Washington. She also said that recent studies show that 4 in every 10 women in the United States have experienced sexual abuse. </P>

<P> "The men come from an autocratic society. Like any stress, you come home and kick the dog. That's why programs like this should be more widespread." </P>

<P> The Marine Corps is spending \$124,000 this year on the training and has budgeted \$150,000 for next year, according to Mary Page, the Domestic Violence Prevention program manager at the Marine Corps Headquarters in Quantico, Va.</P>

<P> In November, the Marine Corps Academy at Quantico launched a plan to introduce the MVP training to its 1,300 cadets. By summer's end, Page said, the training would be part of the curriculum at the Marine Corps's five other academies throughout the country.</P>

<P> One scenario played out for Marines during the training is that they're at a party and a fellow Marine is seen slapping his girlfriend. They must explain how they would respond.</P>

<P> Do they punch the Marine? Take him aside and talk to him? Call in the military police?</P>

<P> "The wrong response is doing nothing at all," said Master Sergeant J. J. Moore, the academics chief at the Quantico academy who is now a violence prevention trainer. "It's not, 'It's none of my business' or 'Why should I get involved?' or 'It's not my problem.'"</P>

<P> "The answer is: 'It is your problem. And you need to get involved somehow. It's the right thing to do. You can't stand around and watch a woman be beaten,'" Moore said.</P>

<P> Initial studies of the Marine Corps violence prevention program suggest that Marines welcome the information and are spreading the message. But it's far too early to measure whether there has been any decline in abuse of the nearly 1,000 women in the Marine Corps or other women in contact with Marines, researchers say.</P>

<P> Marney Thomas, director of the Cornell University-Marine Corps Child and Spouse Abuse Prevention Project, led a team of researchers who interviewed 242 of 900 Marines participating in the MVP pilot program at seven Marine Corps bases in 1997.</P>

<P> Nearly 75 percent of them, she said, told researchers they had talked a

bout the training with fellow Marines and family members. </P>

<P> "I think the training is effective in the military because it talks to the good guy's honor," said Thomas.</P>

<P> She added the Navy also is considering the program. "I think it's a positive, proactive approach."</P>

<P> The principle text of the course, called the "playbook," opens by providing the military's legal definitions of crimes such as assault, battery and rape. </P>

<P> The 23-page book then lists a variety of scenarios, trains of thought, and solutions that might occur to a Marine while encountering anything from a man forcing a woman to have sex with him to a buddy making sexist jokes.</P>

<P> When Sergeant Jason Bortz began the violence prevention course in March, "At first, I thought, duh, who wouldn't have thought of that," said Bortz, 25. "But I didn't consider that the girl might turn against you, or what the guy might later do to the girl. ... That's what's important about this training."
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<P>Chicago Tribune

July 24, 1999</P>

<P>Air Force To Keep Clawing Despite Vote On F-22 Funds </P>

<I><P>Pentagon: Air Superiority At Stake </P>

</I><P>By Michael Kilian, Washington Bureau </P>

<P> WASHINGTON -- The Air Force said Friday that it will continue flight testing and development of the controversial F-22 Raptor fighter despite this week's House decision to cut off funds for the \$70 billion aircraft project.</P>

<P> "Absolutely," said Air Force spokesman Bobbie Nixon. "We have two Raptors available for testing and we're going to fly them every day."</P>

<P> On Wednesday, at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., one of the \$200-million-a-jet futuristic fighters achieved for the first time a supersonic speed exceeding Mach 1.5 (1 1/2 times the speed of sound) without afterburners.</P>

<P> The Air Force said this "supercruise" capability gives the F-22 superiority to any other fighter in the world.</P>

<P> "Its ability to supercruise will allow the F-22 larger patrol areas and permit the Raptor to enter and exit hostile areas in quick fashion, reducing the time a pilot spends over an enemy's territory," said Gen. Michael Mushala, F-22 program director. "The capabilities of an F-22 aircraft will be a great benefit to our warfighters."</P>

<P> Equipped with advanced avionics and targeting systems, as well as the radar-evading stealth characteristics used by the F-117 fighter and B-2 bomber during the air campaign against Yugoslavia, the F-22 was expected to be the replacement for the service's F-15 Eagle fighter, which will be 30 years old by the time the F-22 was expected to be operational in 2003.</P>

<P> But cost overruns, delays and continuing mechanical troubles raised warning flags in Congress at a time when the government is also paying for development of advanced versions of the Navy/Marine Corps F/A-18 Hornet and the new JSF fighter to be used by all services.</P>

<P> The Air Force was stunned Thursday when the Republican-controlled House, normally friendly to big-ticket defense projects, deleted \$1.8 billion for the first six combat F-22s from this year's main military spending bill, an action that could permanently derail the project.</P>

<P> Congressional opponents of the F-22 project have expressed concern over the fact that the aircraft has passed only about 5 percent of its flight tests and that problems have been encountered with the plane's wing joints, fuselage, engines and the extensive computer technology required for the cockpit and for weapons targeting and firing.</P>

<P> The escalating cost has been a worry because the Defense Department has complained of serious budgetary shortages aggravating its manpower and readiness problems. It has also embarked on an ambitious modernization effort that this year will likely see \$3.9 billion spent on missile defense, \$2.7 billion on the new F/A-18, \$2.7 billion on jumbo C-17 transports and \$1.1 billion on a new attack submarine that will eventually cost \$3 billion.</P>

<P> Rep. David Obey (D-Wis.), ranking Democrat on the House Appropriations Committee, called the F-22 "a billion-dollar cancer eating a hole in the Air Force."</P>

<P> Rep. Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.), House Appropriations military subcommittee chairman and also an opponent of the project's funding, said the F-22 could be re-evaluated.</P>

<P> "We will do everything that is necessary to make certain there is no nation that will threaten us," he said.</P>

<P> President Clinton said this week he hopes the fighter can still be funded.</P>

<P> Steven Kosiak, analyst for the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, told The Washington Post, "The odds are still some way will be found to go ahead with the F-22, but we're in sort of uncharted territory now."</P>

<P> The Senate has voted enough funds to keep the F-22 project alive, and the issue is to be decided by a joint House-Senate conference committee expected to take up the matter in September.</P>

<P> Supporters of the plane argued that its production maintains some 11,000 aerospace jobs among subcontractors in 46 states.</P>

<P> In a Pentagon news briefing Thursday, chief Defense Department spokesman Kenneth Bacon said the fighter was necessary to maintain air dominance and meet the prospective threats posed by new generations of surface-to-air missiles and a new Russian SU-35 air-to-air fighter, under development despite that nation's economic troubles.</P>

<P> "We did not have air dominance at the beginning of Vietnam and we paid a very heavy price for it," Bacon said. "It wasn't until the end of that war that we began to achieve air dominance.</P>

<P> "We learned a lesson from Vietnam and invested very heavily in the 1970s in the F-15 fighter, which has been a premier air-to-air interceptor and air superiority plane in the world really for the last 20 to 25 years. But 20 to 25 years is a long time in the era of rapidly changing technology."</P>

<P> Nixon said that one of the two test models would continue supercruise work, while the other aircraft would test the F-22's ability to fly at low speeds at a high angle of approach.</P>


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<P>El Paso Times

July 26, 1999</P>

<U><P>Military Update</P>

</U><P>Buyer Leads Conferees In Tossing Out Unfunded Pay Proposals</P>

<P>By Tom Philpott</P>

<P> Congress is about to pass the biggest military pay and benefits package in two decades and service people should be excited, said Rep. Steve Buyer (R-Ind.). But it's time to sort out what's real -- and funded -- from the many Senate-passed proposals that amount to wishful thinking.</P>

<P> Buyer's remarks to Military Update are significant because he is chairing the conference committee on military personnel, tasked to reconcile differences in pay and benefits issues found in separate House and Senate versions of the year 2000 Defense Authorization Bill.</P>

<P> Buyer said, for example, there isn't \$18 billion available over the next decade to pay for Senate-directed enhancements in the Montgomery GI Bill, including a plan to allow 100,000 active duty members under the Veterans Educational Assistance Program to switch to the more generous MGIB.</P>

<P> Likewise, \$3 billion probably can't be found to enhance survivor benefits the way the Senate proposes so that payments don't drop so steeply when beneficiaries turn 62.</P>

<P> ``There's a lot of [items] like that, a long list," said Buyer. ``Everything [offered by] the Senate where you have direct spending. We don't have a magic wand. I don't know where the Christmas Tree is."</P>

<P> Lawmakers usually are reluctant to discuss closed-door conference committee work. Buyer, however, wants military people to appreciate what they will get, and to understand they can't get it all. The House stayed under budget ceiling; the Senate, with less rigid rules, didn't, he said. And now hard choices must be made.</P>

<P> The House and Senate alternate responsibility for chairing conference committees and the House has it this year. So Buyer, as fulltime chairman of the House military personnel subcommittee, leads the personnel conferees.</P>

<P> He said military people know about the bigger pay raise, the revised pay table to better reward performance, the improved retirement benefits for many on active duty and the tax-deferred Thrifts Savings Plan. It will all happen, Buyer said, and a lot more.</P>

<P> What has Buyer upset are costly provisions in the Senate bill that raise false expectations. ``So we go into conference here," he said, ``and it makes the House, and me in particular, look like the bad guy."</P>

<P> Both bills would raise retirement benefits for persons who entered service after July 31, 1986, and therefore fall under "Redux" retirement. Under both, Redux members could elect to stay under that plan and accept a \$30,000 bonus at the 15-year mark or they can switch to High-3, a better retirement plan.

<P> However, the Senate's version of High-3 would include annual cost-of-living adjustments that match inflation. The House plan offers more modest inflation protection to these members. The difference in cost the first year alone would be \$200 million, and \$3.4 billion over 10 years.

<P> The Senate also would set annual pay raises through 2006 a half percentage point above wage growth in the private sector. The House would only provide raises to match private sector wage growth.

<P> Buyer suggested the House took a more thoughtful approach on personnel. Rather than embrace a very expensive compensation package quickly passed by the Senate, House members held field hearings, then took "our limited resources and spread them out in the most meaningful way," Buyer said. "The Senate took the throw-the-spaghetti-against-the-wall [approach]." In conference, Buyer said, he now is hard nosed about cleaning up the mess.

<P> "I'm getting to the point where if they don't have the money, next issue," he said.

<P> In a few days, conferees whittled down more than 190 personnel issues to 70. Buyer expected to be down to 25 in a few more. One issue still to be decided is the Senate's call to repeal dual compensation penalties on military retirees, mostly regular officers, who go to work as federal civilians. "There are direct spending implications we have to work out," he said.

<P> The only issue left on Thrift Savings was whether to extend it to reservists too. Given the disastrous mobilization insurance program set up for reservists in 1995, and canceled within a year, Buyer said he is wary. He doesn't want to offer another program reservists don't want. And they might not, he said, with maximum contributions set at only 5 percent of drill pay.

<P> Buyer also doesn't like Sen. John McCain's (R-Ariz) call to pay a special allowance to members eligible for food stamps. "Some of us are not too excited about creating a military welfare system," he said.

<P> Buyer contrasted that idea and the Redux COLA difference with the House's plan to raise Basic Allowance for Housing by \$442 million next year. "Why would I inch up the COLA a little bit more, or do other things, when I can actually put tax-free dollars in soldiers' pockets. I'm going to work very hard to get that."

<P> Buyer's counterpart, Sen. Wayne Allard (R-Colo.), acknowledged concern "on the House side" over how the Senate would pay for its proposals. "It's not going to be easy," he said, "but I think we can do it." The key, he suggested might be tapping into the rising federal surplus.

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<P>European Stars And Stripes

July 26, 1999

Pg. 7</P>

<P>House Delegation Visits Soldiers, Sites In Kosovo</P>

<P>By Marni McEntee, Staff writer</P>

<P> GNJILANE, Kosovo An eight-member U.S. congressional delegation led by a Republican who has been skeptical of the U.S. peacekeeping role here touched down in Kosovo on Saturday.</P>

<P> After visiting troops at American base camps Bondsteel and Monteith, Rep. Tillie Fowler, R-Fla., dodged questions about whether the visit had changed her opinion on Americas role in the NATO mission. Instead, she voiced her support for the soldiers.</P>

<P> "Weve been very impressed with what theyre doing and the speed at which they are doing it," Fowler said during a news conference at Camp Bondsteel. Two other Republican representatives and five House Democrats joined Fowler on the daylong tour that included a helicopter flyover of villages damaged during clashes between ethnic Albanians and Serbs.</P>

<P> But Fowler later said that some troops here had complained about shortages of key maintenance equipment an issue that hits home for the Jacksonville, Fla., congresswoman. Home to a large Navy contingent, Fowler said servicemembers in Jacksonville have been hampered by lack of parts to keep P-3 Orion planes running at top performance.</P>

<P> Other soldiers in Kosovo told her that repeat duty in the Balkans, particularly deployments to Bosnia, had put too much strain on their family lives. Some soldiers had opted to get out of the service.</P>

<P> "Were losing these fine young people because of it," said Fowler, who is a member of the House Armed Services Committee.</P>

<P> She sits on subcommittees for military readiness and military installations and facilities. The representatives said they would take the information they gathered back to Congress, which already has held four Armed Services Committee hearings on the Kosovo mission.</P>

<P> In the meantime, one congressman said he hoped peacekeepers would strengthen their relationship with Kosovo residents.</P>

<P> "We want to see a good relationship with the people so they will understand how our presence will help them," said Rep. Marty Meehan, D-Mass.</P>

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<P>Minneapolis Star Tribune

July 26, 1999</P>

<P>Congress Imagine! Takes A Step Toward Cutting Defense Funds</P>

<P>By Otis Pike, Newhouse News Service</P>

<P> WASHINGTON, D.C. -- "What do we have to do," lamented Jerry Lewis, R-Calif., "to make them understand what we mean when we say no?"</P>

<P> Lewis' frustration was understandable. He is the chairman of the defense subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, and he was frothing at the Pentagon because, he said, when the committee decided not to fund several particular programs, the Pentagon spent the money anyway, diverting it from other programs.</P>

<P> This is a big story. There are two bigger items in our national budget each year than national defense (Social Security and interest on the debt), but these are expenses already fixed by law and Congress touches them at its peril. Of all the things that Congress has any real control over each year, defense

takes up more than half. But that's not why it's a big story.</P>

<P> The Air Force, said a report from Lewis' subcommittee, tried to spend \$ 800 million to buy a communications satellite that Congress had not authorized. Air Force officials diverted hundreds of millions of dollars from approved programs to update their old C-5 transport plane in an unapproved program. But that's not why it's a big story.</P>

<P> The Pentagon, claimed the subcommittee, spent millions of dollars on a "Star Wars" program that specifically had been canceled by Congress. It started a program, too secret to be named, without even telling Congress about it. But that's not why it's a big story.</P>

<P> It is a big story because Congress is looking at it. It is a big story because Congress is complaining about it.</P>

<P> For decades the Pentagon has gotten everything it wanted out of Congress. Dating at least back to the days of World War II and the Cold War that followed, the most dangerous thing any politician could be called was "weak on defense" or "soft on communism."</P>

<P> The Armed Services Committees of both House and Senate were much more inclined to say, "Are you sure you have enough?" than to ask, "Do you really need this?" Congress was more likely to increase the amount the president requested for the Pentagon in his budget than to decrease it.</P>

<P> In 1997 Congress authorized over \$10 billion more than the president had requested. The 1998 defense appropriation bill provided \$3.2 billion more than President Clinton had requested and passed the Senate 94-4. The final version passed the House 419-3.</P>

<P> Within the political careers of all the members of Congress, the Pentagon has gotten what it wanted. There have been a few meaningful debates on particulars, such as the B-1 bomber and the "Star Wars" programs, but these were largely political debates on issues on which the Pentagon itself was divided. When the Pentagon really wanted something, Congress rolled over and played dead.</P>

<P> According to the New York Times, Lewis indirectly referred to this when, after scolding the Pentagon for not merely ignoring Congress but also violating the law, he said the Pentagon believed that "it can even move money to a program Congress has closed down, maybe presuming, oh well, nobody will know."</P>

<P> Until this year, that would have been a reasonable presumption. That's why the blast from the Appropriations Committee is a big story.</P>

<P> Defense spending is the pork-barrel legislation of the end of the 20th century. Defense contractors have been hurting, and the fight to maintain old bases and keep obsolete programs going is bloody. The fight for new programs is even bloodier and never removed from political considerations.</P>

<P> The House voted overwhelmingly Thursday to withhold \$1.8 billion toward producing the first six new F-22 fighter planes; the debate will continue in a

House-Senate conference. The president had said a day earlier that he would fight to keep the program going.</P>

<P> It is a remarkable turnaround to see a Democratic president saying he would fight for a defense program a Republican Congress wants to cut.</P>

<P> The Republicans, of course, have a good reason for looking at Pentagon spending. They want to cut taxes most of all, and the president already is riding them for cutting people programs too much. If the full Congress really votes to stop the F-22 program, that would be huge news. The fact that they are looking at all is big news.</P>

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<P>Baltimore Sun

July 26, 1999</P>

<P>Future Of F-22 Far From Settled</P>

<I><P>New fighter plane's doubters in Congress might relent on cuts </P>

</I><P>By Greg Schneider, Sun Staff </P>

<P> WASHINGTON -- With the doors closed and only one other congressman in the small room on the first floor of the Capitol, Rep. Jerry Lewis dropped a bomb.</P>

<P> "I recommend the following," Lewis, a Republican from California, told Pennsylvania Democrat John P. Murtha that afternoon last month. "That we go forward with the F-22 in terms of research and development but pause on procurement."</P>

<P> It would mean cutting \$1.8 billion from the Air Force's No. 1 new weapon, jeopardizing the \$62.7 billion program and sending the military and Bethesda-based Lockheed Martin Corp., the lead contractor, into a near-panic.</P>

<P> Murtha hesitated only a moment, then banged his fist on the table. "By God," he said, "let's do it."</P>

<P> Three weeks of orchestrated secrecy after that simple decision culminated late last week as the full House of Representatives approved the cut to the F-22 Raptor.</P>

<P> Though some in Congress have long complained that the program to build the world's most advanced fighter jet was rising in cost and eating up scarce defense dollars needed for other weapons, the F-22 and its promise of 27,000 jobs in 46 states seemed politically secure.</P>

<P> Now, a bill that once would have seemed unthinkable is headed for budget conference in September with the Senate.</P>

<P> While Lewis insists he intends to keep pushing for the cut, he also opened the door last week to negotiation.</P>

<P> Signs appeared that the Senate, which has approved the full \$3 billion for the F-22 next year, will not go along with such a dramatic gesture and could restore the program -- at least on a smaller scale.</P>

<P> "I think the sheep's entrails are clearly on the ground. It's quite clear they're going to save the F-22," said a Senate staffer who spoke on condition of anonymity.</P>

<P> The staffer said Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, would not let the program end. Stevens could not be reached for comment but was quoted last week defending the F-22.</P>

<P> Deadline for builder urged</P>

<P> Sen. John McCain, an influential member of the Senate Armed Services Committee and a Republican presidential candidate, said that though he shares concern about the cost of the F-22, he was dismayed by the House vote to stop building the plane.</P>

<P> "I would give [contractors] a very tough regime to meet and a date certain [for delivery] rather than just kill it off," McCain said.</P>

<P> But Lewis insists he is not aiming to kill the plane, only to slow the Air Force's headlong rush to build it.</P>

<P> Lewis took over in January as chairman of the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, which controls defense spending, and said that as he began researching his new job, he quickly focused on the F-22 as an unaffordable sore spot.</P>

<P> A series of articles last week in The Sun outlined the troubled history of the F-22, including how the Air Force sold the program to Congress in the mid-1980s with the lure of a bargain price that it knew was unrealistic.</P>

<P> The series also explained how the cost of a program that has been touted

d as setting a new standard for Pentagon efficiency has at least doubled, and how the Air Force is pushing to commit to the F-22 with only about 4 percent of its flight-testing complete. While the military says the F-22 will provide an unprecedented combination of speed, stealth, agility and advanced electronics, many of its most crucial aspects remain unproved.

<P> Three projects at once</P>

<P> The Air Force and Lockheed Martin declined to respond to those issues last week, and Defense Secretary William S. Cohen was unavailable for comment. But Lewis said he has included the articles in an information packet for Cohen and has distributed them widely on Capitol Hill.

<P> The congressman said the central problem is that the F-22 is just one of three types of fighter planes the Pentagon is trying to build. Combined, the programs could cost \$340 billion -- an amount that many in Congress have long complained is unaffordable.

<P> If Congress could cut one of those programs, "you could save \$40 billion to \$60 billion and still end up with the finest fighter force in the entire world," Lewis said.

<P> Of the three planes, the Navy's F/A-18E/F Super Hornet is the furthest along. Most of its testing is complete and production of the Boeing Co.-built plane is under way. "It was hard to back off of that program," Lewis said.

<P> At the other end of the spectrum is the Joint Strike Fighter, or JSF -- a small, versatile plane intended as a workhorse for the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps. Lockheed Martin and Boeing are competing for that contract and finalizing designs.

<P> "The JSF is, for all intents and purposes, our plane for the future," Lewis said. "But it's too early in that program."

<P> F-22 funding diverted</P>

<P> That leaves the F-22. The Pentagon decided in December to buy the first two production models for \$571 million, a point at which big weapons systems almost never are canceled. Lewis said he realized that action had to come immediately to have any hope of getting the Air Force to slow down and rethink the future.

<P> Lewis and Murtha say the Air Force has lost its way, committing huge resources to an F-22 designed to fight a Soviet enemy that no longer exists. In the meantime, they say, less glamorous needs such as training and support are mounting, leading to a shortage of recruits and potentially endangering troops in the field.

<P> The pair's defense spending subcommittee took the \$1.8 billion that had been intended for buying six F-22s and used it instead to add F-15 Eagle and F-16 Fighting Falcon fighter planes, KC-130J tanker planes, a Joint STARS surveillance plane and \$500 million to help the service retain pilots.

<P> They left \$1.2 billion in the budget to continue developing the F-22.

P>

<P> Eager to discuss priorities</P>

<P> Once the full House agreed to the plan, though, Lewis seemed to soften his stance. "Between now and the time that we go to the Senate, we'll be carefully evaluating that original package of \$3 billion for development of tactical fighters in the future," he said at the close of debate.</P>

<P> He said the top goal is to have a discussion about military priorities and acknowledged that he would enter the Senate conference "without my mind entirely made up."</P>

<P> But Lewis also said he was serious about persuading the Senate to go along with what he calls a "pause" in the F-22 program.</P>

<P> Reconciling the House and Senate defense spending bills will not be easy. The Senate measure is already more than \$3 billion smaller than the House version, and there will be enormous pressure to keep the new planes and the pilot bonuses Lewis added with the money he took from F-22.</P>

<P> So, finding a way to restore the \$1.8 billion without cutting other programs in the House budget would be tricky. A solution suggested by some observers would be to restore a few new F-22s to next year's budget, but not the full complement of six.</P>

<P> Some reduction in the scope of the program seems likely. The Air Force plans to buy 339 of the planes, down from an original goal of 750. But Undersecretary of Defense Jacques S. Gansler, who oversees all weapons purchases for the Pentagon, has a study under way to look at buying 100 fewer F-22s and rounding out the fleet with either upgraded F-15s or more Joint Strike Fighters.</P>

<P> That the Pentagon itself would consider such a move "is a sure sign of problems in a program," Lewis said. "Alarm bells ought to be going off." But the congressman added that he has not met with Gansler to discuss the matter and that he hopes to use the next few weeks to learn more about the situation -- just as the Air Force and contractors will use the time to lobby Congress.</P>

<P> The process gets in full swing today as Lewis and Washington state Democrat Norm Dicks are scheduled to fly to Marietta, Ga., for a firsthand look at the Lockheed Martin factory that assembles the F-22.</P>

<I><P> Sun staff writer Paul West contributed to this article.</P></I>

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<P>Newsweek

August 2, 1999

Pg. 6</P>

<U><P>Periscope</P>

</U><P>'A Scandal Waiting To Blow'</P>

<P> Since Kosovars began returning home, NATO commanders have been warning them about Serb-laid land mines. But the greater danger may have been left behind by NATO itself: thousands of cluster bomblets that failed to explode on impact. With five Kosovars dying each day from stumbling upon mines and unexploded ordnance, one Pentagon source calls the situation "a scandal waiting to blow." </P>

<P> Cluster bombs open as they drop, releasing 202 bomblets the size of soda cans. At least 5 percent fail to go off, and State Department officials estimate that as many as 11,000 of the bomblets may be scattered across Kosovo. "Where they land is random," says a U.S. mine expert. "You can't even survey them." </P>

<P> In the northern Adriatic, where allied pilots dumped bombs rather than land with them, fishing has been temporarily banned, and much of Italy's scenic Lago di Garda is also off-limits. The potential for disaster, says defense analyst Anthony Cordesman, was well known: "The problem dates back to the Vietnam War and represents a continuing design flaw the Air Force has failed to correct for nearly four decades."</P>

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<P>Washington Post

July 24, 1999

Pg. 14</P>

<P>NATO, Russia Resume Relations </P>

<I><P>Brussels Meeting Begins to Mend Breach Over Yugoslav War</P>

</I><P>By William Drozdiak, Washington Post Foreign Service </P>

<P> BERLIN, July 23Russia today ended a four-month boycott on contacts with NATO, marking an important step toward reconciliation following an angry dispute over the alliance's bombing campaign against Yugoslavia.</P>

<P> Ambassadors from Russia and NATO's 19 member states meeting at allied headquarters in Brussels, discussed how to improve cooperation within the Kosovo peacekeeping force. The NATO-led operation will eventually deploy more than 50,000 troops from more than two dozen countries, including 3,600 soldiers sent by Moscow.</P>

<P> NATO officials described the two-hour session as positive and constructive, largely because the Russians showed a willingness to start healing the breach in relations. NATO's attack on a sovereign country for the first time in its 50-year history outraged Moscow, which lambasted the allied air war as a violation of international law.</P>

<P> "Everyone was relieved to see a resumption in the dialogue with Moscow, because the Russian connection was the last piece of the jigsaw puzzle that needed to be put back in place," a senior NATO diplomat said.</P>

<P> NATO officials feared that Russia was likely to prolong the freeze because of looming parliamentary and presidential elections. With nationalists and communists expected to do well, there was concern that Russia's politicians would persist in characterizing NATO as an evil adversary, rather than a potential partner.</P>

<P> The Permanent Joint Council between NATO and Russia was established two years ago as a way to soothe Moscow's anxiety about the alliance's eastward expansion. It was also designed to create a security partnership that would expand cooperation in many areas, including peacekeeping, counterterrorism and halting the spread of weapons of mass destruction.</P>

<P> The resumption of formal contacts was supposed to take place Tuesday, but was postponed when the two sides could not agree on a common declaration of aims in Kosovo. In a brief statement after today's meeting, NATO and Russia pledged to "do their utmost to ensure equal security for all inhabitants of Kosovo, regardless of their ethnic, political or religious affiliations."</P>

<P> Sergei Kislyak, the Russian ambassador to NATO, warned that NATO forces must act aggressively in stripping Kosovo Liberation Army guerrillas of their weapons. He also insisted that the southern Serbian province must remain an integral part of Yugoslavia and not be allowed to evolve from an international protectorate into an independent state.</P>

<P> NATO officials said the next round of consultations with Russia would likely occur in September, possibly at the defense minister level. But Kislyak emphasized that any further evolution toward improved ties would depend on the West's willingness to respect Russia's security interests.</P>

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<P>New York Times

July 26, 1999</P>

<P>Serbian General Says Peacekeepers Don't Keep The Peace</P>

<P>By Steven Erlanger</P>

<P> NIS, Yugoslavia -- The senior general who commanded Yugoslav troops in Kosovo accused NATO forces and the United Nations on Sunday of failing to establish order and "creating unbelievable chaos in Kosovo." </P>

<P> Col. Gen. Nebojsa Pavkovic, the commander of the Third Army Corps, said that the current disorder in Kosovo, including the execution-style murders of 14 Serbian farmers on Friday night, was "now the full responsibility of KFOR and the United Nations." </P>

<P> In a rare interview with a Western reporter, Pavkovic said that KFOR, as the NATO-led force in Kosovo is known, had not yet provided conditions of security and safety for Serbs and other non-Albanians in Kosovo. It has not, he said, defended the border between Albania and Kosovo, "letting criminal gangs from Albania move back and forth across the border," nor has it disarmed the Kosovo Liberation Army, which it allows to "remain in uniform with their guns." </P>

<P> The Albanians, he said, have been allowed "practically to paralyze the workings of the state in Kosovo, because the U.N. mission is not yet functioning." </P>

<P> He said he hoped NATO's implementation would improve, but he predicted the West would continue to have difficulties with Albanian nationalism and the Albanian rebels' Kosovo Liberation Army, which is committed to independence. "I think they are realizing with whom they are dealing," Pavkovic said drily, "and they will find that they will continue to have some problems." </P>

<P> In the hour-long interview, Pavkovic also warned the political opposition in Serbia not to try to seize power in the streets, but through legal elections. He vowed that the army would defend any legitimately elected government, as it now defends that of President Slobodan Milosevic. </P>

<P> Discussing the war over Kosovo, Pavkovic said the main victory of the Yugoslav army was the deterrence of a NATO ground invasion and so preserving Yugoslav sovereignty over a U.N.-administered province. </P>

<P> Pavkovic was strongly critical of former army Chief of Staff Momcilo Perisic, who last week came out with a strong attack on Milosevic, calling for his ouster. Perisic was instrumental in building and defending the order he now attacks, Pavkovic said. </P>

<P> Pavkovic, 53, trim and popular with his troops, is considered the second-ranking Yugoslav general, after the army chief of staff, Gen. Dragoljub Ojdanic, a Milosevic loyalist. Before taking over the larger Third Army in December 1998, Pavkovic had commanded the Pristina corps. </P>

<P> In the interview, he deflected questions about Milosevic's policy in Kosovo, saying that soldiers executed political decisions. He did say, however, that he expected the war "to go on even longer," hinting that its sudden end by Belgrade's acceptance of a Russian-brokered Western peace offer was something of a surprise. </P>

<P> He said the 11-week war "ended in the best way for both sides," so long as the United Nations and the international peacekeeping force "fulfill their commitments to guarantee the sovereignty and integrity of Kosovo within Yugoslavia and to protect the rights and safety of all the citizens there." </P>

<P> After Belgrade succeeded in making Kosovo an issue for the United Nations and not just NATO, "there were not a lot of choices -- just to continue the war or accept the Western offer as a peaceful way to solve the problems of Kosovo." </P>

<P> Yugoslav soldiers "should not feel betrayed," he said, because this deal was much better than the one offered by the West at Rambouillet, France, "which meant NATO would have practically unlimited privileges in Kosovo and all of Yugoslavia, which would be practically an occupation of all of Yugoslavia." </P>
>

<P> While Milosevic spoke on Saturday about the possibility of Yugoslav troops

ops' returning to Kosovo to protect the Serbs, Pavkovic played down the prospect. </P>

<P> He said he was proud of his men for defeating NATO's aim, "which was to destroy the army of Yugoslavia, and we managed to prevent that." He is convinced that Yugoslav preparations for a NATO ground invasion and "our willingness to defend Kosovo at any price" succeeded in deterring a very costly struggle for both sides, "with close conflict where air strikes in support would not be that effective." </P>

<P> He insisted that he had 150,000 armed soldiers and other security forces at his disposal in Kosovo, in a terrain they knew intimately, and that NATO would have needed 300,000 troops for a successful invasion; preliminary NATO plans were for 170,000. </P>

<P> "I estimated that the losses would have been very high and that NATO forces simply could not accept that," he said. </P>

<P> Pressed about evidence of the massacre of Albanian civilians in Kosovo, Pavkovic insisted that the Serbian army had "never done anything like that in its history," and that his soldiers behaved "completely under our laws and the Geneva convention." He paused, then said, "I'm not talking about possible revenge of local people in that area." </P>

<P> As for the mass dispersal of the Albanian population during the war, he said, "most were the actions of the police," which he did not command. He said the "police made special police actions and we in the army had the battle against organized terrorism in Kosovo," meaning the Albanian guerrillas. </P>

<P> Pavkovic denied that there were "paramilitary or special volunteer units" operating independently. "All the units and relatively specialized units of the police were practically under the command of the police," he said, "and the volunteer units that were about 1,000 people in Kosovo were dispersed and placed in regular army units and didn't operate as special units." </P>

<P> Kosovo was a war, he said. "The police and army in the last few years, and especially in the last year, were under constant attack from terrorist units, and a lot of soldiers and police were killed. By March 1998, the security of our forces was in danger and the territory of Kosovo was in danger. And the state, like all states in the world, took measures to prevent terrorism in our country. The Albanians were trying to make a state within a state." </P>

<P> On Friday, Pavkovic warned the political opposition that the army would defend the constitutional order. Sunday, he defended the statement heatedly, saying, "I said what I felt, that the army must protect the Constitution, and if anyone calls for violence to change the ruling structures of the country, then he calls for civil war." </P>

<P> The general acknowledged that no one had called for violence, then said: "But without elections, how can you change the ruling structure without violence? I don't know how they think the ruling party will just give up power if asked. Do you really believe that all 10 million Serbs really think the authorities have to be changed? Do you think that 100,000 or 200,000 voters means everything against 10 million?" </P>

<P> "These were my thoughts," he continued. "When voters change those in power, the army will defend those institutions and that president; it doesn't matter who it is. Are these thoughts so different from the views expressed in developed Western countries?"</P>

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<P>London Daily Telegraph

July 26, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>Jackson Moves To Calm Fears After Massacre At Farm</P>

<P>By Julius Strauss in Kosovo Polje</P>

<P> NATO forces stepped up patrols in Serb villages and erected dozens of fresh checkpoints in Kosovo yesterday in an attempt to prevent further violence following the killing of 14 Serb farmers on Friday night.</P>

<P> The moves were designed to calm Serb fears amid growing ethnic tension and prevent retaliatory violence. The murder of the farmers, who were harvesting wheat near the central Kosovo town of Lipjan, was the worst incident of violence since Nato deployed forces in Kosovo six weeks ago and has threatened to derail a fragile peace in the province.</P>

<P> Lt Gen Sir Mike Jackson, head of the Nato peacekeeping force, KFOR, said of the massacre: "It overshadows everything at the moment. There will be some increase in checkpoints and more delays. It will undoubtedly inconvenience some. But I believe this is necessary to stamp out criminal behaviour."</P>

<P> In the Serb bastion of Kosovo Polje, hardliners said they would begin revenge attacks against ethnic Albanians if KFOR did not act immediately to stamp out acts of retribution against their community. The Kosovo Liberation Army has condemned the massacre and said it was not involved, but few Serbs believe t

his.</P>

<P> Building democracy in post-war Kosovo has got off to a shaky start despite the influx of huge amounts of Western money and personnel and a Nato force with robust rules of engagements. The Serb and gipsy minorities have been the targets of ethnic Albanian gangs, some from Albania, bent on taking revenge for Belgrade's repressive rule. Bandits have also looted widely from Serb homes.</P>
>

<P> The first session of the United Nations-sponsored transitional council was marred by the absence of representatives of the Democratic League of Kosovo, the party of Ibrahim Rugova, the long-time unofficial president of Kosovo. Mr Rugova is involved in a power struggle with Hashim Thaci, leader of the KLA.</P>
>

<P> The killing of the farmers has acutely worsened the mood in Kosovo and, for the first time since Nato air strikes ended, some commentators are speaking of the possibility of renewed conflict.</P>

<P> The Yugoslavian president, Slobodan Milosevic, was reported by the state-run news agency Tanjug as saying: "Full responsibility for the heinous crimes lies with KFOR and the UN mission." He went on to demand that the Serbian police and army should be allowed to return to Kosovo immediately. The military agreement that ended the Kosovo war allows "hundreds, not thousands" of Yugoslav forces to return to the province at an unspecified date to protect Serbian monuments, liaise with Nato and monitor the international border.</P>

<P> Milosevic's comments were taken by Serb hardliners as a promise to use his military to back them if they launch a fresh war against the ethnic Albanians. The notion that Kosovo Serbs could retake control of the province from Nato is wishful thinking, but many are still heavily armed.</P>

<P> Svetozar, a young medical worker who fled Pristina for Kosovo Polje, said yesterday: "If something does not happen quickly to improve the situation, Serbs from Serbia will join Serbs from Kosovo and we will take matters into our own hands. Getting killed for our beliefs is in our blood."</P>

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<P>London Times

July 26, 1999</P>

<P>Nato Ignored Our Plea, Say Grieving Villagers</P>

<I><P>Harvest massacre blamed on Kosovo guerrillas, writes James Pringle in Gracko </P>

</I><P> As wailing women lamented their dead in the "harvest massacre" of 14 Serbian farmers in Gracko on Friday evening, inhabitants of the impoverished, grief-stricken village claimed yesterday that Nato forces had ignored pleas for help from a frightened community until it was too late. </P>

<P> "A part of the responsibility for this tragedy belongs to Kfor," said one middle-aged Serbian man visiting his bereaved brother, whose son was among the dead in the village ten miles southwest of the provincial capital, Pristina. </P>

<P> "We asked Nato to come here earlier because we feared some action on the part of Albanian Kosovans, but now that they have come it is too late," added the man, who declined to give his name. </P>

<P> He blamed the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), the Albanian guerrilla group which has been handing over its weapons for storage at Kfor sites as part of the peace settlement. KLA leaders have denied having had any part in the massacre and have condemned it. </P>

<P> Even as Nato continued its investigation into the deaths, which have been condemned in Serbia itself, more Serbs in Pristina and elsewhere were packing their bags and leaving, joining a huge exodus that has already severely depleted the Serbian population here, just as the Albanian population was earlier decimated until the arrival of Nato forces gave them the courage to return. </P>

<P> Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Jackson, the British commander of Kfor troops, has said that no stone will be left unturned until the killers are brought to justice. Observers say that Nato's credibility as an honest broker between Albanians and Serbs in this war-shattered province is in the balance until the murders are solved and the culprits apprehended. </P>

<P> "It is a mark of the international community's determination as a whole to pursue the murderers of these 14 people whoever they are and wherever they may be," General Jackson said at a press conference here yesterday. </P>

<P> "The investigation into the killings of these people who were peacefully harvesting hay is ongoing and we will put all the resources we can into it," he added. </P>

<P> After the press conference, General Jackson pursued a Yugoslav journalist from Tanjug, the Yugoslav press agency. She had asked Dr Bernard Kouchner, the recently appointed special representative of the UN Secretary-General, whether

er the bodies had been mutilated after death by vehicles being driven over them
</P>

<P> "They were absolutely not mutilated," Sir Michael emphasised to the woman from Tanjug. "They were shot dead." </P>

<P> However, inhabitants of Gracko told The Times last night that vehicles had been driven over the corpses of the 14 - 13 of whom had been killed beside a combine harvester at 9.30pm last Friday, and a fourteenth who had been shot dead on his tractor. </P>

<P> "We will show you the bodies before we bury them tomorrow if you don't believe that they had been mutilated," said a Serbian villager, who asked not to be identified. In the background, women shrieked out in sorrow as Serbian friends and relatives - no doubt driving here at their peril - arrived with wreaths of flowers. </P>

<P> Corporal Steve Baker, 33, of Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, a member of the Royal Gloucester, Berkshire and Wiltshire Regiment now guarding and patrolling the stricken village, said that he thought Gracko had been hit because it had previously "not been touched". </P>

<P> "The Serbs who live here are very upset, but they do not hold it against us," Corporal Baker said. "They know we had nothing to do with it." </P>

<P> Early yesterday evening, helicopters banked over the fields of half-harvested hay in the warm sunlight as British troops stepped up their search of vehicles on main roads in the area. </P>

<P> Serbs resident in Pristina were packing their belongings into cars and leaving without saying goodbye to Albanian neighbours, according to Albanian residents there. "Three Serb families close to my home have already left since yesterday," said one Albanian-Kosovan woman. "They did not say anything, but they are clearly terrified." </P>

<P> Kfor is anxious to prevent any further decline in the Serb population here. Tens of thousands have already fled, fearing Albanian vengeance since Kfor troops entered the province in force last month. </P>

<P> Judge Louise Arbour, prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia, said it would investigate the killings and was offering forensic science help. </P>

<P> The 14 bodies are to be buried today in Serbian Orthodox ceremonies in what is likely to be a highly charged series of funerals. </P>

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London Times

July 26, 1999

KLA's Mafia Links Alarm West

By Tom Walker

The slaughter at Gracko has realised some of the international community's worst fears over the new order in Kosovo.

Western diplomats predict the disintegration of the Kosovo Liberation Army into competing factions, some bent on the total "cleansing" of the Serb population and others with sinister links to the mafia gangs of northern Albania.

The Kfor "liberation" of Kosovo has been portrayed as a new beginning, a breath of fresh air for an oppressed people denied their right to self-determination for too long. But over the past few weeks Western diplomats and observers who witnessed the province's ethnic struggle of the past two years have left, privately admitting to growing doubts over the Kfor's ability to rule with the confused help of a United Nations civilian administration.

Some of them said yesterday that the KLA's denial of all links with the Gracko massacre, made by Hashim Thaci, the self-proclaimed Prime Minister, was nonsense, and merely illustrated that a KLA central command has always been a fallacy. "Was the KLA ever a coherent organisation?" asked one. "You have to remember it was the West that pressured the KLA to come up with a leadership. The reality is that it is a roots-up organisation. There is no command structure."

Another diplomat said he believed Mr Thaci, 29, had taken on board the West's message that Kosovo has to remain multi-ethnic. He said that despite Mr Thaci's authoritarian leanings and Marxist background, he had realised that for Kosovo to have any chance of independence, the KLA had to become absorbed into a police force that included Serbs and which cared for all Kosovans.

Kfor sources in Kosovo have said that Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Jackson, Kfor commander, has developed a new trust in Mr Thaci over the last few days in verifying KLA disarmament.

But pessimists question Mr Thaci's past and his backers. They say Mr Thaci's family is too closely linked to the KLA's main financier, the shadowy Swi

ss-based Xhavit Haliti, who is in Kosovo and believed to be in talks with the new special representative, Bernard Kouchner. </P>

<P> "He's a real sleazeball you don't want to get too close to," said one diplomat. "He knows all the dirty alleyways of Albanian society only too well." Even if the Thaci clique wished to bring the Gracko murderers to justice, few believe they are capable of it. If Kosovo allows itself to become consumed again by the blood-feud culture of northern Albania, the killings will not stop with revenge attacks on the few hapless Serb peasants remaining in the central plains. It is an anarchy even some of the KLA's fiercest fighters want to escape.</P>

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<P>New York Times

July 25, 1999</P>

<P>Serb Opposition Leader Criticizes NATO Forces In Kosovo</P>

<P>By Steven Erlanger</P>

<P> NIS, Yugoslavia -- A leading Serbian opposition leader, Vuk Draskovic, Saturday made an emotional attack on NATO forces, saying they had allowed the ethnic purging of Serbs from Kosovo and the creation of an Albanian state in the province. </P>

<P> Speaking at a rally of some 25,000 supporters here, he condemned the killing of 14 Serbian farmers in the Kosovo village of Gracko. He said the incident would promote anti-Western feelings in Serbia and hurt the political opposition to President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia. </P>

<P> Breaking into English, Draskovic appealed to the American people "to stop, please, with the collective punishment of the Serbian people and to stop supporting the project of a Greater Albania in the Balkans." He said a Kosovo that was deprived of its ethnic mix under NATO control would undermine the fundame

ntals of the American commitment to a "multi-ethnic, multi-racial" state that protects the rights of all citizens. </P>

<P> "I'm indicting KFOR and the United Nations mission in Kosovo for the massacre that has happened," he said after the rally, using the initials for the Kosovo peacekeeping force and echoing a similar statement made by Milosevic. "Gangs and bandits committed crimes against Albanians in the name of the Serbian people. And now, when Albanians commit crimes against Serbs, no one is against them." </P>

<P> But in his speech, Draskovic blamed Milosevic for the tragedy of Kosovo, which has a strong emotional and religious pull on Serbs, and for everything else that has gone wrong in Yugoslavia for the last 10 years, as his supporters shouted, "Slobo, resign!" </P>

<P> "Guilty or not," Draskovic shouted, "the interests of the nation require you to give up your armchair and resign!" </P>

<P> But this will be Draskovic's last mass rally for some time, senior aides said Saturday, because they believe that the moment is not yet ripe for ousting Milosevic. Such a conclusion could fuel speculation among Draskovic's rivals in the Serbian opposition that all he really wants is to replace Milosevic, rather than really change Serbia. </P>

<P> The aides said they believed that the opposition was wasting energy by holding an endless series of summertime rallies that were not attracting enough people to put any real pressure on Milosevic. </P>

<P> Milosevic must go, Draskovic believes, but he must be induced to go in a way that avoids civil conflict and significant bloodshed. </P>

<P> His aides say he will hold no more meetings for at least several weeks, although the other main opposition grouping, the Alliance for Change, has scheduled further rallies and hopes to lead a grand march on Belgrade in September. </P>

<P> "Every one says Milosevic must go," a senior Draskovic aide said. "But how? He doesn't even contemplate going. You can ask him to go for 1,000 days, but asking him isn't serious." </P>

<P> Draskovic will resume mass meetings as an important part of the strategy to get Milosevic to resign, "but we want to pick the right moment, when we can create momentum and there is something important to say," the aide said. </P>

<P> Draskovic is concentrating instead on trying to choose a transitional government of experts agreed on by most or all opposition parties, and then trying to push Milosevic to empower that government and finally to step aside after new elections. </P>

<P> That too has prompted other opposition leaders to suspect that Draskovic wants only to replace Milosevic with himself. </P>

<P> The Alliance for Change demands Milosevic's resignation first, before a

ny transitional government. Under pressure from American and European diplomats, however, Draskovic and alliance leaders are working on a joint platform as a way to bridge their differences, if not to solve them all. That platform will include the idea of Milosevic's ouster and of new elections. </P>

<P> Draskovic and the Democratic Party leader Zoran Djindjic, who were allies in the 1996-97 marches against Milosevic, are now bitter rivals, which has undermined both of their reputations and the credibility of the opposition generally. </P>

<P> Washington and the Serbian opposition are also hoping that Milosevic's Government will begin to crumble from within, particularly if there are new indictments of those close to Milosevic from the international tribunal on war crimes in The Hague. Milosevic and four of his closest aides were indicted in late May on charges of war crimes for their role as commanders of Serbian forces that killed Kosovo Albanians. </P>

<P> Indictments may come soon of Mirjana Markovic, Milosevic's wife and the leader of the party that partners his in government, and of Vojislav Seselj, the ultranationalist leader of the Radical Party and a Serbian deputy Prime Minister, American officials say. </P>

<P> The officials and the opposition are hopeful that the former army chief of staff, Momcilo Perisic, who came out this week in sharp opposition to Milosevic and the Government, will attract more army and police support to the idea of the President's ouster. But Perisic is likely to form his own party, given his lack of respect for Draskovic, Djindjic or another former general, Vuk Obradovic, who heads the Social Democracy Party. </P>

<P> Washington and its European partners will also resume aid to independent media and opposition parties here, buying the argument that there will be no ouster of Milosevic otherwise. </P>

<P> The Americans are pushing a revered economist, Dragoslav Avramovic, who helped end Yugoslav hyperinflation in January 1994, as a uniting figure for the opposition and even as prime minister of a transitional Serbian government. </P>

<P> Draskovic said tonight that the transitional government of experts should be nonpartisan and nonpolitical, and that its members should vow not to seek elected office. </P>

<P> But Draskovic believes that it is not yet the right time to name such a government, his aides said. And he believes that the opposition is dissipating anger at Milosevic by rallies now that have no idea except Milosevic's ouster and that offer no serious alternative program for citizens to unite behind. </P>

<P> The main tasks of the transitional federal and Serbian Governments would be to restore diplomatic and economic ties with the West, to prepare for free and fair elections monitored by outsiders and "to stop the genocide of the Serbian people," Draskovic said at the rally. </P>

<P> Draskovic, a nationalist, believes that the West is harming the opposit

ion cause by allowing the majority Albanians to sweep most of the Serbian minority from Kosovo through intimidation and killings. </P>

<P> "There is now no border with Albania, but they make only a Serbian-Kosovo border," he said of NATO. "Albanian criminal gangs go over to burn Serbian churches and the roots of our religion, raping Serbs and kidnapping them and burning their houses. If KFOR came to protect innocent Albanians, who will now help the Serbs?" </P>

<P> After his speech, Draskovic said, "Our friends in the U.S. and European Union, through their support to Albanian terrorists, are supporting Milosevic." </P>

<P> There are growing feelings in Serbia that NATO and the West are not serious about protecting the rights of all the citizens of Kosovo, including the Serbs. NATO and the United Nations have been slow to start policing the province in earnest, the Serbs feel, and Government officials have started to suggest that the Yugoslav police and even army troops should return to Kosovo if such killings continue.</P>


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<P>European Stars And Stripes

July 26, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>Russians Operate Alone Now</P>

<P>By Gregory Piatt, Staff writer</P>

<P> KOSOVSKA KAMENICA, Kosovo A Russian armored personnel carrier rolled down the main street of this small town in eastern Kosovo last week sandwiched between U.S. soldiers in Humvees.</P>

<P> The message the joint convoy was trying to convey to the towns Albanians and Serbs was that the United States and Russia are united and impartial in the KFOR peacekeeping mission. But at first glance, looks may be deceiving because the hearts and minds of some of the Russian soldiers serving in the U.S. sector of Kosovo are with this towns Serbs.</P>

<P> "Its going to take a lot of work and a lot of time (to change how the Russians feel about the Serbs), said Maj. Miguel Hobbs, commander of the 9th Psychological Operations Battalion based at Camp Bondsteel.</P>

<P> But time has run out to persuade all 160 Russians based at a former cement factory in Kamenica to be impartial. Starting today, the Russians are free to operate in this portion of the U.S. sector without having to patrol with American troops. But as they operate in the sector, the Russians, who have similar traditions and culture as the Serbs, will have to follow the rules set up by the United States in its area of responsibility, U.S. officials said.</P>

<P> "I am curious to see what they will do when we are not watching,"" said Staff Sgt. Patrick McKinney, the detail sergeant of the PsyOps teams. "Blind optimism cant be taken for granted."</P>

<P> The Russians were not interviewed because the Russian command has instructed its troops not to talk to the press.</P>

<P> About two weeks ago, the Russians, when there were no Americans watching, drove down Kamenicas main street. A former member of the Yugoslav military police jumped on the armored personnel carrier, and he, along with some of the Russians, began flashing the three-fingered ethnic Serbian hand gesture to the Albanians and Serbs, McKinney said. The incident sparked a confrontation between Albanians and Serbs, McKinney said.</P>

<P> A few days after the incident, Brig. Gen. John Craddock, commander of U.S. KFOR troops, said the Russians have to know how the United States does business.</P>

<P> "We are impartial and treat people with dignity," Craddock said at Camp Monteith.</P>

<P> The U.S. command approached the Russians about the incident, McKinney said.</P>

<P> "Their leadership said they will co-operate with us," McKinney added.</P>

<P> But on Thursday, some of that partiality emerged again as the two Psy-Ops teams and a handful of Russians began passing out KFOR leaflets about land mine awareness to the Albanians and Serbs of Kamenica.</P>

<P> In the Albanian portion of town, the Americans in the convoy received a warm welcome. But the Russians received a thumbs-down gesture from many of the Albanian children lining the main street. Hobbs, who was riding on the armored personnel carrier, jumped off the Russian vehicle and started to talk to the children, telling them that the Russians are the United States KFOR friends. As Hobbs was talking, a boy turned to a Russian handing out leaflets, but the soldier yanked the fliers away from him and refused to give the him one.</P>

<P> As the patrol approached the Serbian portion of town, Russian soldiers were giving the high-five to the Serbs on the streets. The farther the patrol rolled into the Serbian quarter, Serbs gave the three-fingered gesture to the Russians riding on the personnel carrier and then abruptly stopped the gesture as the U.S. Humvees passed.</P>

<P> "Sure, we see Russian privates giving the VJ (three-fingered) sign," McKinney said. "The VJ sign is giving the wrong message that we want to give. We have tried to prepare them for the turnover, but we won't abandon the area when the Russians take control." </P>


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<P>Wall Street Journal

July 26, 1999</P>

<P>Kosovo Assessment Highlights Damage To Housing Stock</P>

<P>By Matthew Kaminski, Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal</P>
>

<P> PRISTINA, Kosovo -- War in Kosovo largely spared the province's factories and roads but damaged or destroyed three in five homes and left as many as 400,000 people without adequate shelter ahead of winter, according to the first detailed damage reports.</P>

<P> The assessments, prepared ahead of two gatherings this week on Balkan reconstruction, suggest the immediate priority will be to get the southern Yugoslav province of nearly two million people through the winter, said aid officials.</P>

<P> On Wednesday, officials from the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries, the World Bank and United Nations will gather in Brussels to raise money and decide how to spend it at the first donor conference on Kosovo. Two days later, the leaders of the signatories to the stability pact for the Balkans will discuss how to promote democracy and economic growth in the region at a summit in Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital.</P>

<P> The reports bear out the impression that the damage to Kosovo isn't as bad as first thought. The toll from 16 months of fighting is estimated at 1.16 billion euros (\$1.22 billion), according to the International Management Group, which prepared the study for the European Union.</P>

<P> The tab for rebuilding the province will probably be lower than expected. The EU, which has taken the lead on rebuilding Kosovo, initially estimated it would need to spend 500 million euros a year for three years, and wanted other donors to pitch in as much. Now the total estimate for everyone is 1.5 billion euros or lower, said Richard Cox, sector coordinator at the EU's Task Force Kosovo in Pristina, the provincial capital.</P>

<P> Donors don't want to focus as much on housing as in Bosnia, where foreign aid put up colorful apartment blocks in Sarajevo and other cities after the war.</P>

<P> Emergency relief will probably go toward refurbishing the electricity and water plants. With one of Kosovo's two generators working, about 60% of the province's summer needs are currently met. Winter needs are three times that.</P>

<P> Dennis McNamara, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees' special envoy for the Balkans, said Western countries weren't paying enough attention to the housing shortage. The UNHCR, in charge of coordinating humanitarian relief for Kosovo, is urging donors to help 65,000 families in homes without roofs or heating. The IMG found 120,000 out of 200,000 homes in Kosovo are damaged, a third beyond repair.</P>

<P> About 700,000 ethnic Albanian refugees have returned to Kosovo since the conflict ended in early June. The timing gives Kosovars at least three months to rebuild before winter.</P>

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<P>New York Times

July 24, 1999</P>

<P>U.S. Resuming Aid For Anti-Milosevic Groups</P>

<P>By Elizabeth Becker</P>

<P> WASHINGTON -- After a month of demonstrations throughout Serbia against Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic, the Clinton administration quietly decided this week to lift restrictions on support for Serbian opposition groups and free aid for opposition political parties, the independent media, lawyers and other groups promoting democracy in Yugoslavia. </P>

<P> Senior administration officials have been debating how to renew and increase support for these groups without violating the sanctions imposed against Yugoslavia that forbade any support other than emergency aid as long as Milosevic remained president, according to an administration official. </P>

<P> The legal counsel at the State Department determined that it had the authority to grant waivers case by case for projects supporting opposition groups within Serbia. </P>

<P> "Our lawyers and State Department lawyers agreed last week that we could provide assistance and go forward with the programs for independent media, opposition parties and trade unions," said John Tennant, deputy assistant administrator at the U.S. Agency for International Development. </P>

<P> On Tuesday, the State Department began notifying aid groups that their government financing was no longer blocked and advising them to revive their pr

ograms. Department officials said the programs would receive about \$4 million.

"It would have been far more helpful if the administration had addressed this early on when the opposition to Milosevic was developing," said Morton Abramowitz, a retired ambassador and a board member of the National Endowment for Democracy, one of the organizations whose funds had been blocked. "But obviously I'm glad the freeze is over because the opposition is in dire need of resources."

Both the administration and Congress intend to present proposals next week to help the Serbian opposition. Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, plans to introduce legislation that would provide \$100 million over the next two years "to promote democracy and civil society in Yugoslavia," as well as to increase the number of radio broadcasts by Voice of America and Radio Free Europe into Yugoslavia.

Next week President Clinton will make his own proposals at a gathering of world leaders in Sarajevo to discuss the reconstruction of the Balkans, according to an administration official who said the president's proposals will include new financing for the Serbian opposition.

"We want to see Milosevic gone, we want to see new leadership in Serbia, we want to help the opposition to that end," said the official.

Congress was consulted before the administration freed the funds this week, according to Tennant, to insure that there would be no objections to waiving the sanctions.

The consultations over the legal and political reverberations of support for the Serbian opposition became entangled in the larger policy debate of how to reconstruct the Balkans and delayed the final decision until this week, according to Paul McCarthy, who received a letter from the State Department on Tuesday authorizing him to begin reviving his Balkan programs at the National Endowment for Democracy.

"They said they were interested in seeing us move ahead but it became part of their whole debate about the Balkans and how to coordinate our policies with our allies," McCarthy said.

Like other aid officials, McCarthy refused to name the Serbian groups that would receive assistance through his group's programs, in order to protect them from possible reprisals by the government of Milosevic.

The administration financing will also go to Serbian groups supported by the National Democratic Institute and the International Republican Institute.

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<P>Philadelphia Inquirer

July 26, 1999</P>

<P>Leaders Focus On How Exactly To Aid Balkans</P>

<P>By Tony Czuczka, Associated Press</P>

<P> BONN, Germany - President Clinton and other leaders are to gather in Bosnia's capital on Friday seeking to boost a broad strategy for helping the Balkans rebuild after the Kosovo conflict. </P>

<P> But the West's ambitious plans for kick-starting democracy and prosperity in the impoverished region face big obstacles, and the leaders must figure out where to start. </P>

<P> Meeting in a city that suffered daily artillery bombardment just a few years ago, 40 leaders from rich nations and most of the Balkan countries will try to give a push to a German-inspired Stability Pact for Southeastern Europe. </P>

<P> Signed last month by foreign ministers from 31 nations, the pact pledges governments in southeastern Europe to Western-style reforms and living peacefully with their neighbors. It also sets up permanent panels to settle border conflicts and minority-rights disputes, and to promote economic cooperation. </P>

<P> Clinton has likened the aid needed for the Balkans to America's Marshall Plan that sparked Western Europe's recovery after World War II. The aim is to gradually bring into the broader European fold a part of the continent that has languished during nearly a decade of war in the former Yugoslavia. </P>

<P> "There is no other way to achieve peace," German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder said recently. </P>

<P> Yet the effort will have a gaping hole as long as Yugoslavia remains an international outcast, barred from reconstruction aid by Western countries trying to bring the downfall of Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic. He is not invited to the summit. </P>

<P> While political leaders say no stability is possible with Milosevic in power, aid officials point out that restoring trade, shipping and trucking links in Yugoslavia is vital to boosting the economies of the rest of the Balkans. </P>

<P> Regardless of the questions swirling around Yugoslavia, bringing the countries of southeastern Europe up to speed is a daunting task. Largely rural and poor, the region is saddled with outdated industries from communist times. </P>

<P> No clear picture of the region's needs has emerged. Some estimates have put the cost of rebuilding Kosovo, a province of Serbia, at \$3 billion to \$5 billion, but the World Bank said this month that damage there was less than expected. The 15-nation European Union is talking of putting up \$510 million for a start. </P>

<P> The first detailed discussions of needs are expected at a Wednesday meeting of donors in Brussels, Belgium. But what is clear is that the aid will come mostly from Western Europe rather than the United States, as it did under the Marshall Plan. </P>

<P> To brainstorm about projects, leaders of the Balkan nations in the stability pact - Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia - will meet separately on the eve of the summit. Clinton and leaders from four European powers and Japan, Canada and Russia will be the headliners at the summit itself. </P>

<P> Western officials say the stability pact aims to boost the regional economy through trade and cross-border projects such as highways, with rich countries essentially providing start-up money - the same idea behind the Marshall Plan. </P>

<P> But critics say the comparison is off key, not least because the Balkans lack the large pool of skilled workers that allowed Western Europe to revive quickly after World War II. </P>


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<P>U.S. News & World Report

August 2, 1999

Pg: 5</P>

<U><P>Washington Whispers</P>

</U><P>French Connection</P>

<P>By Paul Bedard </P>

<P> Four years after the end of the Bosnian conflict, 36 of the 90 publicly indicted war criminals remain on the lam. And now U.S. officials claim some NATO peacekeeping allies aren't vigilant enough in detaining suspects. "We've picked up every war criminal we know who has been in the American sector" of Bosnia, says a senior U.S. official. The Brits have done a good job too. "But the French sector is replete with known . . . indictees." Among the estimated 15 indicted war criminals sauntering around the French sector is Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, say top U.S. diplomats. French officials dismiss the figures and claim that arrest operations are decided by top NATO brass, not just French sector commanders. And who heads NATO and the Bosnia force? You guessed it Americans. </P>

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<P>London Sunday Times

July 25, 1999</P>

<P>Russian Hackers Steal US Weapons Secrets</P>

<P>By Matthew Campbell, Washington</P>

<P> American officials believe Russia may have stolen some of the nation's

most sensitive military secrets, including weapons guidance systems and naval intelligence codes, in a concerted espionage offensive that investigators have called operation Moonlight Maze.</P>

<P> The intelligence heist, that could cause damage to America in excess of that caused by Chinese espionage in nuclear laboratories, involved computer hacking over the past six months.</P>

<P> This was so sophisticated and well co-ordinated that security experts trying to build ramparts against further incursions believe America may be losing the world's first "cyber war".</P>

<P> Investigators suspect Russia is behind the series of "hits" against American computer systems since January. In one case, a technician trying to track a computer intruder watched in amazement as a secret document from a naval facility was "hijacked" to Moscow from under his nose.</P>

<P> American experts have long warned of a "digital Pearl Harbor" in which an enemy exploits America's reliance on computer technology to steal secrets or spread chaos as effectively as any attack using missiles and bombs.</P>

<P> In a secret briefing on Moonlight Maze, John Hamre, the deputy defence secretary, told a congressional committee: "We are in the middle of a cyber war."</P>

<P> Besides military computer systems, private research and development institutes have been plundered in the same operation. Such institutes are reluctant to discuss losses, which experts claim may amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.</P>

<P> "We're no longer dealing with a world of disgruntled teenagers," said a White House official, referring to previous cases of computer hacking in which pranksters have been found responsible for incursions. "It is impossible to overstate the seriousness of this problem. The president is very concerned about it."</P>

<P> The offensive began early this year, when a startling new method of hacking into American computer systems was detected. A military computer server near San Antonio, Texas, was "probed" for several days by hackers who had entered the system through an overseas site on the internet.</P>

<P> Dozens of infiltrations ensued at other military facilities and even at the Pentagon in Washington. When research laboratories also reported incursions using the internet technique, officials realised that a "cyber invasion" was under way.</P>

<P> "There were deliberate and highly co-ordinated attacks occurring in our defence department systems that appeared to be coming from one country," said Curt Weldon, chairman of a congressional committee for military research and development. "Such a thing has never happened before. It's very real and very alarming."</P>

<P> Even top secret military installations whose expertise is intelligence security have been breached. At the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (S

pawar), a unit in San Diego, California, that specialises in safeguarding naval intelligence codes, Ron Broersma, an engineer, was alerted to the problem when a computer print job took an unusually long time.</P>

<P> To his amazement, monitoring tools showed that the file had been removed from the printing queue and transmitted to an internet server in Moscow before being sent back to San Diego. "It turned out to be a real tough problem for us," he told a private computer seminar last month.</P>

<P> It is not clear precisely what information was contained in the stolen document. Beyond its role in naval intelligence, Spawar is also responsible for providing electronic security systems for the Marine Corps and federal agencies. It is suspected that several other intrusions had gone undetected.</P>

<P> Oleg Kalugin, a former head of Soviet counterintelligence now resident in Maryland, said such facilities were prime targets for Russian intelligence. He said the Federal Agency for Government Communications and Information, a former KGB unit that specialises in electronic eavesdropping, was certain to be exploiting the internet for spying on America. "That's what they're good at," he said.</P>

<P> America's high-precision technologies, including weapons guidance systems, are of particular interest to a country such as Russia where economic woes have prompted crippling cutbacks in funding for military research. "Russia is quite good at producing technology but can't afford to finance the research," said Kalugin. "It's easier to steal it."</P>

<P> The computer assaults have given fresh impetus to measures ordered by Clinton more than a year ago to protect the country's electronic infrastructure. Alerted to the threat of Moonlight Maze, the president has called for an extra \$600m to help fund a variety of initiatives, including an infrastructure protection centre in the FBI to gauge the vulnerability of computer systems to attack.</P>

<P> He has ordered the military to develop its own information warfare capabilities to respond to such attacks. But Weldon, describing dependence on computer systems as "the Achilles heel of developed nations", said this is not enough. He is advocating the creation of a unit in the Pentagon under a senior commander to oversee the defence of computer systems.</P>

<P> According to other experts, America has been so preoccupied with beating the Y2K (year 2000) or millennium bug - a programming problem that could paralyse computers on the first stroke of the new year - that its military, scientific and commercial communities have neglected the overall security of their computer systems.</P>

<P> At the same time, the huge number of systems being overhauled to make them Y2K-compliant has heightened the risk of infiltration.</P>

<P> Alarmed by the theft of military documents whisked to Russia, American officials argue that the country should brace itself for other, equally disturbing forms of information warfare that, in theory, could bring the country to its knees.</P>

<P> China, Libya and Iraq are developing information warfare capabilities and, according to one White House official, "we see well-funded terrorist groups that also have such capabilities".</P>

<P> A series of war games conducted by experts last year revealed that the world's greatest superpower could be at the mercy of a handful of determined computer hackers paralysing airports, markets and military systems with a few taps on a computer laptop.</P>

<P> Suspicions that Russia is responsible are based partly on the involvement of Moscow-based internet servers in some attacks. But experts caution that evidence of a Russian hand in the operation may not signal a Kremlin connection.</P>

<P> "It could turn out to be Russian organised crime," said one expert. "And they could be acting as a front for the intelligence community."</P>

<P> Ironically, the Russians are pressing for an international treaty to freeze information warfare. "We cannot permit the emergence of a fundamentally new area of international confrontation," Sergei Ivanov, the former Russian foreign minister, wrote in a letter to Kofi Annan, the United Nations secretary-general in October.</P>

<P> Subsequently, Russia's relations with America have reached their lowest ebb since the cold war because of Nato's intervention in Yugoslavia. Relations with China have also suffered. An offensive in cyberspace may be their one way of retaliating without getting into a shooting war. </P>

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<P>European Stars And Stripes

July 26, 1999

Pg. 4</P>

<P>Russian Navy Spending</P>

<P>By The Associated Press</P>

<P> MOSCOW Prime Minister Sergei Stepashin on Sunday urged more spending for Russias navy, which has struggled to keep its fleets seaworthy in recent years amid shrinking funds for maintenance and fuel.</P>

<P> "The navy needs one kind of help: a normal material base, normal financing and upkeep," Stepashin told reporters while visiting the Far Eastern port city of Vladivostok, the base of Russias Pacific Fleet.</P>

<P> "Ships should be going out to sea. The Russian government should take care of this," he said in remarks carried on Russian television. "I will take care of this."</P>

<P> He gave no financing figures or specific promises. Stepashin was visiting the base to mark Navy Day, celebrating a force founded by Peter the Great more than 300 years ago. The once formidable navy and the whole Russian military has lost much of its strength since the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union and its heavy defense spending. Many ships sit rusting in port.</P>

<P> Stepashin, whose father was a naval officer, was to head to the United States later Sunday.</P>

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<P>South China Morning Post

July 26, 1999</P>

<P>New Look At Defence Strategy</P>

<P>By Associated Press </P>

<P> Amid Beijing's renewed threats to reunify Taiwan with the mainland by force, Defence Minister Tang Fei has signalled that the island's military is at

work on a comprehensive new defence strategy, newspapers reported yesterday. </P>

<P> Mr Tang said details of the new system would remain secret, although pa
pers speculated he was making a first reference to a defence network he reporte
dly discussed with lawmakers earlier this year. </P>

<P> A system to defend Taiwan against a possible missile attack had been pr
oven in tests by the US and could protect about 70 per cent of the island, the
United Daily News quoted Mr Tang as saying. </P>

<P> Such a system would use satellites to detect missiles, which would be i
ntercepted, Mr Tang reportedly said, adding it would cost about NT\$30 billion (
HK\$6.9 billion).</P>

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<P>Washington Post

July 25, 1999

Pg. 26</P>

<P>India Investigating Kashmiri Infiltration</P>

<P> JAMMU, India -- India appointed a panel to investigate the i
nfiltration by Muslim guerrillas in northern Kashmir and kept up artillery fire
to push the last infiltrators behind the Line of Control with Pakistan.</P>

<P> Information and Broadcasting Minister Pramod Mahajan said in New Delhi
that the cabinet had decided to appoint a committee "to review the events leadi
ng up to Pakistani aggression in Kargil and to recommend necessary measures to
safeguard national security."</P>

<P> Meanwhile, Pakistan's main opposition Islamic party said it would hold
a huge rally today in Lahore to protest against Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's d
ecision to call for the withdrawal of Muslim militants from northern Kashmir.</

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<P>Baltimore Sun

July 25, 1999</P>

<P>U.S. Arms Official Sent To India In Bid To Have It Join Nucl
ear Accord </P>

<P> WASHINGTON -- The United States is sending the Energy Depart
ment's top arms control official on a six-month mission to India in hopes of br
inging India under nuclear nonproliferation accords.</P>

<P> Starting Sept. 1, Joan Rohlfing, the department's senior adviser for na
tional security, will join the staff of U.S. Ambassador Richard Celeste in New
Delhi, the department said yesterday.</P>

<P> Neither India nor Pakistan, belligerent neighbors since the partition o
f South Asia in the late 1940s, has signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
. Each set off a series of nuclear explosions last year.</P>

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<P>London Sunday Express

July 25, 1999</P>

<P>Nuclear Plot Is Foiled</P>

<P>Sunday Express Investigation </P>

<P> British Customs have intercepted vital materials destined for Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme. </P>

<P> Customs investigators seized up to 20 tons of key components which can be used in the manufacture of atomic weapons. </P>

<P> The cargo was tracked from the United States to Thamesport container terminal on the Isle of Grain, Kent. It was unloaded, inspected and confiscated before it could be transferred to a ship bound for the Middle East. </P>

<P> Documents accompanying the cargo purported to show it was destined for Dubai in the Persian Gulf - but intelligence sources believe its ultimate destination was the Punjabi port of Lahore. </P>

<P> The sources said the consignment had been compiled from different points within the US. </P>

<P> The shipment coincided with a period of heightened tension between Pakistan and India over the disputed territory of Kashmir. Fighting between the two only ended this month and diplomats believe the region poses the greatest risk in the world of a nuclear conflict. Both countries held successful nuclear tests last year. </P>

<P> Customs officers seized the cargo because of suspicions that it was intended for military use and therefore required an export licence. </P>

<P> Their suspicions were reinforced by nuclear weapons experts who stated that the material was of such a high grade that it was much more likely to be used in military applications than for commercial purposes. </P>

<P> Last week officers from Customs' National Investigation Service (NIS) arrested three people in connection with the cargo, which had been seized some weeks earlier. The three are believed to be UK-based Pakistani nationals. They were detained at London addresses and questioned. All were later bailed without charges. </P>

<P> The three are linked to a west London import-export company which arranged the shipment. Papers are expected to be submitted to Customs lawyers. </P>

<P> It is believed that US and British intelligence officials, who monitor

nuclear proliferation, were aware of the true purpose of the material and alerted Customs. </P>

<P> Last night it was unclear whether the cargo included any nuclear fissile material such as enriched uranium or plutonium. At least part of it included high grade aluminium, commonly used in making nuclear weapons. </P>

<P> This type of aluminium is on a so-called "trigger list" issued as a guide to governments to prevent the spread of nuclear arms. </P>

<P> Because of its high tensile strength the material is vital for making missile casings and as a component in solid missile propellant fuel. It is also essential for the construction of centrifuges used to enrich uranium for nuclear warheads. </P>

<P> A US expert said: "High grade aluminium can be seriously useful in uranium enrichment programmes." Britain and other nations introduced sanctions against Pakistan and India after they carried out their atomic tests. Neither has signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. </P>

<P> A Customs spokesman last night refused to comment on "ongoing investigations". </P>

<I><P> Investigative team: David Connett, Michael Gillard, Jonathan Calvert and Lucy Johnston.</P></I>

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<P>Washington Post

July 24, 1999

Pg. 13</P>

<P>Tensions Heat Up In Asia </P>

<I><P>Security Concerns Replace Financial Crisis</P>

</I><P>By Mary Jordan and Kevin Sullivan, Washington Post Foreign Service </P>

<P> TOKYO, July 23 Just as anxiety over Asia's financial instability and its spillover effect on the world economy has eased, diplomatic and military conflicts have reemerged as this region's prime threat to global security.</P>

<P> Security matters topped the agenda as foreign ministers from the 10-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations gathered this weekend in Singapore. The association said a flare-up in China-Taiwan relations now threatens "regional peace and stability and prospects for economic recovery."</P>

<P> China, the region's dominant power, this week ominously threatened to use military force against any separatist movement in Taiwan, a response to comments by Taiwanese President Lee Teng-hui. President Clinton quickly moved to calm Beijing, canceling a military mission to Taiwan and dispatching top diplomats to Beijing and Taipei. U.S. relations with China remain icy following the accidental NATO bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade May 7.</P>

<P> In another regional hot spot, Clinton interceded personally in the recent clash between India and Pakistan. Their shelling in the mountains of disputed Kashmir raised the specter of another all-out war between the long-time antagonists, who both tested nuclear devices last year. Clinton met with Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif at the White House on July 4 and phoned Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee this week to try to ease the situation. Clinton also promised to visit the region soon.</P>

<P> Far to the south, Indonesians have been fighting in the streets of East Timor over a planned referendum on independence, and conflict persists in other separatist areas of the archipelago.</P>

<P> To round out the uneasy summer of '99, North Korea has cemented its place as East Asia's neighborhood thug, provoking a naval firefight with South Korea last month in the two nations' first sea skirmish since the Korean War more than 40 years ago. The United States sent warships and planes to the area to monitor those troubled waters. American air and sea power remains beefed up there as North Korea threatens to test a powerful ballistic missile, despite stern warnings from Washington, Seoul and Tokyo.</P>

<P> "It's no longer, 'It's the economy, stupid,' " said Sadaaki Numata, spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry. "There is renewed interest in the global strategic issues that affect this part of the world."</P>

<P> Two years ago this month, Thailand's currency, the baht, collapsed and set off the Asian financial crisis. As economies crashed from Indonesia to South Korea, Asia suddenly seemed like an anchor that could drag down the world economy. </P>

<P> Now, the worst of the economic crisis seems to have passed. The worry about whether stock markets are falling in Tokyo or Seoul has been overtaken by concern about whether missiles will start falling in the Sea of Japan or the Taiwan Strait.</P>

<P> Tomohisa Sakanaka, a defense analyst in Tokyo, noted that in the past two years, "The short-term preoccupation with the economic problems led people to neglect the long-term security issues."</P>

<P> In a region where the United States has fought three wars this century, and where it still has 100,000 troops, rising military tensions are not taken lightly.</P>

<P> "History is not over, certainly not in Asia," said one U.S. official in the region.</P>

<P> For the past two years, most American officials visiting Asia stressed economic issues. Former treasury secretary Robert E. Rubin became a household name in Japan for his tough criticism of the way it handled its economy. But it is Defense Secretary William S. Cohen who will visit Tokyo and Seoul in the coming weeks to try to calm regional jitters.</P>

<P> The shift toward security issues can be seen at the White House, where President Clinton's most recent Asian visitors have been South Korean President Kim Dae Jung, who came to talk about North Korea, and Pakistan's Sharif, who came to talk about Kashmir.</P>

<P> The renewed emphasis on security has added pressure to already strained U.S. relations with Beijing. China is deeply suspicious of expanding U.S.-Japan military ties, fearing that the alliance could be used to help defend Taiwan in the event of an armed conflict with China.</P>

<P> In a telephone call with Clinton this week, Chinese President Jiang Zemin reiterated that China will consider using force if Taiwan seeks outright independence. Clinton responded by reaffirming Washington's support for the "one China" policy espoused by Beijing. </P>

<P> "This is something that we don't want to see escalate," Clinton said at a news conference Wednesday.</P>

<P> Seoul and Washington, close allies, are finding it increasingly difficult to coordinate North Korea policy as North Korea becomes more provocative. Congress appears to be moving toward a harder line with the Stalinist North while South Korea steadfastly adheres to Kim's policies of engagement.</P>

<P> Still, South Korea recently proposed building a generation of medium-range missiles that could strike much of North Korea. By doing so, Kim may have been demonstrating to his people his resolve to maintain a strong military deterrent against North Korea. But in Washington, Seoul's plans set off fears of a new arms race on the Korean peninsula.</P>

<P> Lho Kyong Soo, a professor at Seoul National University, said the United States had nothing to fear from the South's ambitions. He said they were simply necessary to close what he called the "missile gap" with North Korea and reduce reliance on the United States for defense.</P>

<P> "I think the government is pretty determined that we need our own independent deterrent against North Korea," Lho said.</P>

<P> For many in Asia, a troubling aspect of the recent turmoil is the slow but sure move by Japan to take more responsibility for its own defense. Japan has been staunchly pacifist since World War II and reliant on U.S. military intelligence and weapons. But recent events have caused Japan to rethink that relationship.</P>

<P> Japan was shocked by a North Korean missile launch over its territory last summer, and it has since begun work on a \$1.7 billion surveillance satellite to detect such launches. Tokyo also has pledged \$10 million for research with the United States into a "Star Wars" missile defense system, which China adamantly opposes.</P>

<P> This week, Japanese defense officials also said they plan to seek funding to purchase four midair refueling aircraft by 2005. Those plans, which would cost more than \$660 million, would extend the range of Japan's Self Defense Forces' fighter planes. Opposition parties have criticized the plan, saying that purchasing refueling planes for such purposes runs counter to the spirit of the Japan's pacifist constitution.</P>

<P> "The Japanese are coming to grips with the reality that Japan cannot be like an ostrich hiding behind the United States' security system doing nothing," said Yukio Okamoto, who has been a top government defense consultant.</P>

<P> Okamoto acknowledged that any movement toward more independent defense capability in Japan sets off alarms in China. "Unfortunately that is the historic reality we have to live with," he said.</P>

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<P>Wall Street Journal

July 26, 1999</P>

<P>Lockheed's Recovery Plans Are Hit By House Vote To Cut F-22 Funding</P>

<P>By Jeff Cole, Anne Marie Squeo and Thomas E. Ricks, Staff Reporters

rs of The Wall Street Journal</P>

<P> The specter of a production-funding cut for the F-22 fighter jet throws a monkey wrench into Lockheed Martin Corp.'s financial-recovery strategy, comp any executives and analysts say.</P>

<P> At the same time, Pentagon officials say last week's House of Represent atives vote to cut all \$1.85 billion in initial production funding for the \$63 billion radar-evading, supersonic jet raises important issues for military lead ers.</P>

<P> Lockheed officials are worried about the possible domino effects for th e company, which is trying to recover from a series of setbacks that have hurt its profits. The company has been banking on its two-thirds share of the \$41 bi llion in production revenue from the F-22 during the next decade.</P>

<P> Even before the vote, Chairman Vance Coffman and other leaders at the c ompany's Bethesda, Md., headquarters had begun studying a possible \$1 billion i n asset sales and other major restructuring moves. The overhaul, which Wall Str eet is expecting by late September, follows a string of strategic, financial, q uality, production and sales setbacks on various satellite, rocket and military -aircraft programs.</P>

<P>Cutback Isn't Final</P>

<P> For now, congressional experts are cautioning against panic by thos e with a vested interest in the controversial aircraft. The cutback could be na rrowed in a House-Senate compromise in the weeks ahead. President Clinton, an F -22 supporter, could find new funds or veto legislation that includes a cut.</P >

<P> Tom Burbage, chief of the 9,000-worker Marietta, Ga., military-airplane unit that is leading development of the F-22, said the impact of an F-22 produ ction halt would be "tantamount" to cancellation, for practical and political r easons. Among them is that suppliers, already gearing up to produce a total of 18 jets beyond those included in development funding, would instead face three years of inactivity.</P>

<P> Lockheed officials say any production-funding cut also complicates the company's ability to control costs. By one measure, the first six official prod uction-model planes would cost about \$260 million each, excluding development c osts. While Lockheed hoped to slash average costs over 339 planes, critics have said they could still cost \$200 million or more. </P>

<P> Even a reduction in initial production from six planes to, say, three w ould spread fixed costs over fewer planes. Price increases would invite further criticism from Congress. "It turns into a spiral, and you can't control it," s aid Mr. Burbage, who previously served as F-22 manager.</P>

<P>Effect on Cargo-Plane Cost</P>

<P> He said the cut could "cause a whole re-evaluation of the business base" in Georgia because a greater share of overhead costs for the 918-acre sit e would rest on the C-130J cargo planes made there. That plane is just beginnin

g to recover from slow sales and other entanglements that have sapped its own returns. Georgia employees, stung by a May announcement of 2,000 job cuts to reduce C-130J costs, fear thousands more jobs are at risk.</P>

<P> The company has had some good news lately, with major orders from Greece and Israel for its F-16 fighter jet. Still, in the last week, Lockheed reported a second-quarter loss of \$41 million, lost a major competition to Boeing Co. and was blamed by the Air Force for a failed launch of a costly government satellite. Lockheed shares closed down 31.25 cents Friday at \$37.75.</P>

<P> As Lockheed rallies behind Senate and Pentagon allies, the company is preparing for a first tour of the Georgia site Monday by Rep. Jerry Lewis, the California Republican whose House subcommittee first deleted the F-22 funds last week. The full House affirmed the funding cut Thursday.</P>

<P> Mr. Lewis's maneuver was outwardly aimed at ambitious Pentagon plans to spend \$340 billion on tactical-aircraft programs during the next two decades. But the House diverted the F-22 funds to purchases of other aircraft, such as Boeing Co.'s slow-selling F-15 and Lockheed's smaller F-16. Steven Kosiak of the Washington-based Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, said that diffuses opposition and assures the matter "won't be an easy thing to resolve."</P>

<P>Possible Modernization 'Crisis'</P>

<P> A spokesman for Boeing, Lockheed's major F-22 partner, said only that the company supports the desires of Pentagon customers. </P>

<P> The Pentagon has been counting on the F-22 production phase to learn low-cost manufacturing techniques essential to other projects, such as the smaller Joint Strike Fighter that Boeing and Lockheed are competing to develop. Some analysts have suggested the Joint Strike Fighter could get chopped in a new round of service infighting. That could be a boon for existing jets, such as the F-16.</P>

<P> Defense planners want to buy their F-22s during the next 10 years, then buy the smaller Joint Strike Fighters. Lt. Gen. Gregory Martin, the Air Force's top acquisition officer, said last week that juggling the buying sequence now could create "a budget crisis for the entire Air Force modernization program."</P>


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<P>Washington Times

July 26, 1999

Pg. 4</P>

<P>Clinton Signs Bill For Missile Defense</P>

<I><P>Says he's not required to deploy it</P>

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

<P>President Clinton has signed into law a bill that says U.S. policy is to deploy a nationwide defense against long-range missiles as soon as the technology is available.</P>

<P>The president signed the legislation Friday but issued a statement saying the law does not obligate him to deploy the national missile defense, remarks that will likely upset congressional Republicans in favor of deployment.</P>

<P>The National Missile Defense (NMD) Act states that it is U.S. policy to deploy "as soon as technologically possible" a system of interceptors, radar and communications gear that can shoot down an incoming long-range missile.</P>

<P>Mr. Clinton said the law on deployment is subject to funding by annual authorization and appropriations for national missile defense.</P>

<P>"By specifying that any [national missile defense] deployment must be subject to the authorization and appropriations process, the legislation makes clear that no decision on deployment has been made," Mr. Clinton said.</P>

<P>"This interpretation, which is confirmed by the legislative record taken as a whole, is also required to avoid any possible impairment of my constitutional authorities."</P>

<P>Mr. Clinton said the legislation also calls for continuing to seek negotiations with Russia on reducing nuclear forces, "reaffirming my administration's position that our missile defense policy must take into account our arms control and nuclear nonproliferation objectives."</P>

<P>The president remains opposed to deploying a missile defense because it will upset arms reductions and negotiations with Moscow. Mr. Clinton has said the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty is the "cornerstone" of strategic relations with Russia and must be preserved.</P>

<P>The administration announced earlier this year that it would begin talks -- not negotiations -- with Moscow on changing the ABM treaty to allow deployment.</P>

<P>The issue is expected to come up this week in talks between senior U.S. officials and visiting Russian Prime Minister Sergei Stepashin.</P>

<P>Mr. Stepashin will also discuss beginning a new round of arms reduction talks even though Russia's Duma has failed for several years to ratify the START II strategic arms pact.</P>

<P>The U.S. Senate, which ratified START II in 1996, conditioned its approval on Russian ratification of the treaty and prohibited the United States from cutting its nuclear forces to START II levels until Russia's parliament approves the treaty.</P>

<P>Many Republicans in Congress have said the ABM treaty is outdated and fails to take into account emerging long-range missile threats from China, North Korea and other nations.</P>

<P>A special congressional commission on missile threats stated in a report last year that long-range missile threats to the United States could emerge with little or no warning. The commission, headed by former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, boosted efforts by missile defense proponents and led to bipartisan support for the Missile Defense Act signed by Mr. Clinton.</P>

<P>Mr. Clinton said in his statement that a decision on whether to deploy a limited national missile defense will be made next year based on flight tests and other developmental efforts, cost estimates and an evaluation of the threat.</P>

<P>"Any NMD system we deploy must be operationally effective, cost-effective, and enhance our security," Mr. Clinton said. "In making our determination, we will also review progress in achieving our arms control objectives, including negotiating any amendments to the ABM treaty that may be required to accommodate a possible NMD deployment."</P>

<P>Mr. Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin agreed during a meeting in Germany last month to hold talks this fall on possible changes to the ABM treaty.</P>

<P>White House National Security Adviser Samuel R. Berger told reporters at the time that the administration would make no decision on deploying missile defenses until June 2000. Mr. Berger also indicated that ABM treaty changes might be needed to accommodate a missile defense "if we were to deploy one."</P>

<P>Russia has opposed any changes to the ABM treaty, which states that neither side will build missile defenses that cover their entire national territory.</P>

<P>Russia has a limited, single missile defense site set up around Moscow. The United States has no defense against long-range missiles.</P>

<P>A senior White House official has said that the funding and authorization language of the Missile Defense Act is a loophole that allows the president to avoid having to deploy a national missile defense.</P>

<P>However, Sen. Thad Cochran, Mississippi Republican and chief sponsor of the legislation, has said the legislation is unambiguous.</P>

<P>Mr. Cochran said the administration should be honest about the need for ABM treaty changes.</P>

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<P>Washington Post

July 26, 1999

Pg. 19</P>

<P>Preparing For A Grave New World</P>

<P>By William S. Cohen</P>

<P> In recent months, the eyes of the world have rightly focused on the threat to American interest and values in the Balkans. At the same time, we cannot afford a national case of farsightedness that precludes us from focusing on threats closer to home, such as the potential danger of a chemical or biological attack on U.S. soil.</P>

<P> The United States now faces something of a superpower paradox. Our supremacy in the conventional arena is prompting adversaries to seek unconventional, asymmetric means to strike our Achilles' heel. At least 25 countries, including Iraq and North Korea, now have -- or are in the process of acquiring and developing -- weapons of mass destruction. Of particular concern is the possible persistence in some foreign military arsenals of smallpox, the horrific infectious virus that decimated entire nations down the ages and against which the global population is currently defenseless. </P>

<P> Also looming is the chance that these terror weapons will find their way into the hands of individuals and independent groups -- fanatical terrorists and religious zealots beyond our borders, brooding loners and self-proclaimed apocalyptic prophets at home.</P>

<P> This is not hyperbole. It is reality. Indeed, past may be prologue. In 1995 the Japanese cult Aum Shinrikyo used sarin gas in its attack on the Tokyo subway and also planned to unleash anthrax against U.S. forces in Japan. Those behind the 1993 World Trade Center bombing were also gathering the ingredients for a chemical weapon that could have killed thousands. In the past year, dozens of threats to use chemical or biological weapons in the United States have turned out to be hoaxes. Someday, one will be real.</P>

<P> What would that day look like? A biological agent would sink into the respiratory and nervous systems of the afflicted. The speed and scope of modern air travel could carry this highly contagious virus across hemispheres in hours. Indeed, the invisible contagion would be neither geographically nor numerically limited, infecting unsuspecting thousands -- with many, in turn, communicating the virus to whomever they touch.</P>

<P> The march of the contagion could accelerate astoundingly, with doctors offering little relief. Hospitals would become warehouses for the dead and the dying. A plague more monstrous than anything we have experienced could spread with all the irrevocability of ink on tissue paper. Ancient scourges would quickly become modern nightmares.</P>

<P> Welcome to the grave New World of terrorism -- a world in which traditional notions of deterrence and counter-response no longer apply. Perpetrators may leave no postmark or return address -- no tell-tale signs of a missile launch, no residue of TNT that can be traced to a construction site, no rental truck receipts leading to the foolhardy suspects. In fact, their place of business may be a number of countries that are conducting bioengineering under the guise of pharmaceutical research. Penicillin for the poor, or ebola for the enemy? Who is to say, and with what deterrent is America left?</P>

<P> Preparation is itself a deterrent. By minimizing the death and destruction would-be terrorists hope to spawn, we reduce the likelihood they will even try. Yet a chemical or biological strike on American soil could quickly surpass any community's ability to cope.</P>

<P> As part of a federal interagency effort launched last year by President Clinton and led by the National Security Council, the Defense Department is doing its part to prepare the nation for the catastrophic consequences of an attack that unleashes these horrific weapons. Because it has long prepared to face this grim possibility on the battlefield, the military has unique capabilities to offer in the domestic arena as well.</P>

<P> Several core principles are guiding our efforts. First, any military assistance in the wake of a domestic attack must be in support of the appropriate federal civilian authority -- either the Department of Justice or the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Second, an unequivocal and unambiguous chain of responsibility, authority and accountability for that support must exist.</P>

<P> Third, military assistance should not come at the expense of our primary mission -- fighting and winning our nation's wars. A special Task Force for Civil Support is being created to ensure that we have the military assets necessary to help respond domestically while still meeting our foremost mission.</P>

<P> Fourth, our military response efforts will be grounded primarily in the National Guard and Reserve. In contrast to their more familiar role of reinforcing active-duty forces overseas, our guard and reserve are the forward-deployed forces here at home. Special National Guard teams are being positioned around the nation to advise and assist communities upon request.</P>

<P> Finally, we must not and trample on American lives and liberties in the name of preserving them. Fears about the military's role in domestic affairs are unfounded, as evidenced by a long history of reasonable and successful military support to communities ravaged by natural disasters, such as fire and flood.</P>

<P> As in the past, any military support will be precisely that -- support. Both legal and practical considerations demand it. The Posse Comitatus Act and the Defense Department's implementing policies are clear -- the military is not to conduct domestic law enforcement without explicit statutory authority, and we strongly believe no changes should be made to Posse Comitatus.</P>

<P> Also clear is that the military's unique assets are most valuable when used to supplement -- not supplant -- continuing federal, state or local efforts. This is one of the reasons we are helping to train the local emergency "first responders" in 120 cities under a program mandated by Congress and now being transferred to the Justice Department.</P>

<P> But merely managing the consequences of an attack is not sufficient. We must be vigilant in seeking to interdict and defeat the efforts of those who seek to inflict mass destruction on us. This will require greater international cooperation, intelligence collection abroad and information gathering by law enforcement agencies at home. Information is clearly power, and greater access to information will require the American people and their elected officials to find the proper balance between privacy and protection.</P>

<P> There need be no fear or foreboding by the American people of the preparations of their government. On the contrary, the greater threat to our civil liberties stems from the chaos and carnage that might result from an attack for which we had failed to prepare and the demands for action that would follow.</P>
>

<P> Mere months before the attack on Pearl Harbor shocked America out of its slumber, Walter Lippmann wrote, "Millions will listen to, and prefer to believe, those who tell them that they need not rouse themselves, and that all will be well if only they continue to do all the pleasant and profitable and comfortable things they would like to do best."</P>

<P> The race is on between our preparations and those of our adversaries. We are preparing for the possibility of a chemical or biological attack on American soil because we must. There is not a moment to lose.</P>

<P> <I>The writer is the secretary of defense.</P></I>

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<P>New York Times

July 24, 1999</P>

<P>Are We Ready To Lose The Next Air War?</P>

<P>By F. Whitten Peters</P>

<P> With little debate and without a hearing, the full House voted this week to effectively kill the F-22 Raptor aircraft, the linchpin of the Air Force's modernization program. Fortunately, the final word is not in, and the F-22 still has strong support in the Congress and from Defense Secretary William Cohen and President Clinton. </P>

<P> Killing the F-22 is simply not acceptable. It is wrong for national security. It is bad economics. And it would put American service members at unnecessary and unacceptable risk. </P>

<P> Operation Allied Force in the skies over Kosovo illustrated that air superiority is the foundation for victory on land, at sea and in the air. As we rapidly deploy decisive combat forces from the United States to the scene of hostilities, fighter jets will be the first to arrive. They will help us deter an adversary from attacking and, if deterrence fails, to fight on the ground and in the air, and win. The F-22 will guarantee success in these vital missions for decades to come. </P>

<P> Some critics of the F-22 contend that our country's relatively easy victories over the past 10 years prove that we don't need a new fighter. They insist that our air power is already far superior to that of any potential enemy. </P>

<P> Today, though, at least six other aircraft -- the Russian Mig 29, SU-27 and SU-35, the French Mirage 2000 and Rafael and the European Consortium's Eurofighter -- threaten to surpass the aging F-15, our current top-of-the-line air-to-air fighter. </P>

<P> These aircraft are marketed aggressively around the world to our allies and potential adversaries. Without the F-22, the United States runs the risk of

f allowing our air superiority to atrophy to the point that an adversary could inflict great harm on our previously superior Air Force. </P>

<P> Already, many nations like Iran, Iraq and North Korea are constructing sophisticated air defenses built around surface-to-air missile systems, like the Russian SA-10, SA-12 and SA-20. All these missile systems are available on the market today. Our current aircraft, like the F-15 and F-16, lack the F-22's stealth and supercruise abilities and will be unable to evade or destroy these air defenses without risking heavy losses. </P>

<P> Other weapons that might be used against these air defenses are also extremely expensive. The Air Force's conventional air-launched cruise missile and the Navy's Tomahawk cruise missile cost \$1.4 million each. Even with these weapons, we would still need an upgraded F-15, which could cost some \$40 billion - essentially the same as the cost of completing the F-22 program, but the F-15 would have only one-third of the ability. </P>

<P> Using a combination of cruise missiles and upgraded F-15's does not, therefore, reflect the best stewardship of taxpayer dollars. More importantly, our young men and women would be at greater risk in future wars. </P>

<P> Not only does the F-22 meet the military threats on the horizon, it is also affordable as a part of a well-conceived modernization strategy the Air Force has used over the past three decades. By consistently investing about 10 to 12 percent of our total budget on new aircraft, we have been able to upgrade all our aircraft over a period of years. </P>

<P> In the 1970's, we bought new fighters. In the 1980's, we added new bombers. During the 1990's, we fielded the C-17, our newest transport jet. Now, our attention returns to the fighter force. The Congressional Budget Office has applauded this cyclical strategy; we have maintained the world's best air force while avoiding overlaps in aircraft purchases. </P>

<P> No question, the F-22 is expensive, but it is worth every penny. Each Raptor will cost on average about \$84 million to produce. The \$200-million price tag discussed recently is a figure that charges all past F-22 program costs -- including research and development, testing, procurement and military construction -- to the planned buy of 339 aircraft. </P>

<P> This is an unfair comparison because the \$23 billion we've already spent on the F-22 would be lost if the program were canceled. The key question is, What will it cost from today forward? </P>

<P> At peak production, the Air Force will spend about 6 percent of our budget on the F-22. This is about the same percentage of our budget that went toward developing and buying the F-15 nearly 30 years ago. This equates to less than 2 percent of America's national security budget. Our cost containment on the F-22 is a success story; it is within Congressionally mandated caps for both development and production. </P>

<P> The threat is real, and the F-22 program is well within our budget. The air superiority provided by the Raptor will insure victory in future battles and preserve the lives of countless Americans soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines. The F-22 is an investment America cannot pass up.</P>

<P> <I>F. Whitten Peters is Acting Secretary of the Air Force.</P></I>

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<P>New York Times

July 26, 1999</P>

<P>Why One Vote Won't Kill The F-22</P>

<P>By Lawrence J. Korb</P>

<P> Defense projects have a curious way of evading the will of Congress and the President. </P>

<P> For instance, a report released last week contends that when Congress does not appropriate money for troubled programs, the Pentagon, in defiance of the law, has sometimes kept the programs intact by diverting money from other programs or by simply spending money that has not been appropriated. The Pentagon said that it never intended to deceive; it had simply made honest mistakes. </P>

<P> But the Pentagon isn't the only one to blame for defense programs that continue ad infinitum. Take the F-22 fighter jet. From the news in recent days, it sounds as if this \$70 billion program could be canceled. The full House followed the lead of the Appropriations Committee and denied the Air Force's request for \$1.8 billion to build its first six F-22's. </P>

<P> Defense Secretary William Cohen has strenuously objected, and President Clinton has threatened to veto the appropriations bill if the Senate follows the lead of the House. </P>

<P> But even if the appropriations bill becomes law, the F-22 program won't really be over, because the House measure doesn't really cut off all financing. It merely denies money for production next year. The committee left \$1.2 billion dollars in the program to continue research, development, testing and evaluation.

ation. And, as the history of defense procurement shows, even when Presidents, let alone the Congress, cancel programs, they do not die. </P>

<P> On June 30, 1977, President Jimmy Carter decided he would not allow the B-1 bomber to move into production because it was an unnecessary, expensive weapons system. In Carter's mind that decision was the end of the story. But he allowed the Pentagon to continue research and development in case the more cost-effective alternative systems, the B-2 bomber and the cruise missile, ran into difficulty. </P>

<P> The Air Force, Congressional hawks and the Rockwell International Corporation used that "hedge" money to keep the program alive until Carter left office, and in 1981 President Ronald Reagan allowed the Pentagon to build 100 of these manned bombers. </P>

<P> Similarly, a decade ago, the Bush Administration and Congress agreed to build only 20 B-2 bombers, instead of the planned 132. But the B-2 was allowed to continue to receive some financing for research and development. In the 1996 Presidential campaign, Bob Dole pledged to build more than 20; President Clinton agreed to build one more. In the 1999 defense budget, there was still \$400 million in the B-2 program. And now many argue that because of the \$2 billion bomber's apparent success in Kosovo, the Pentagon should renew production. </P>

<P> In 1991, President George Bush refused to produce the V-22 Tilt Rotor Osprey aircraft or to authorize the building of more than one Seawolf nuclear submarine. But Congress kept the programs alive by continuing to finance development, and President Clinton eventually approved the production of 500 Ospreys and two additional Seawolfs. </P>

<P> Of course, defense projects can be permanently canceled. In 1991, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney stopped production of the Navy's A-12 Stealth aircraft. He not only took all the money from the program, but he also asked the contractors to refund the money that the Pentagon had advanced them. This dispute is still in court. </P>

<P> If the House really believes, as it said, that the F-22 is an unnecessary extravagance, it should cut all financing for the program. If there is any money at all, the F-22 is likely to be built -- just like the B-1 and B-2 bombers and the V-22 aircraft. </P>

<P> After all, the House Appropriations Committee already tried ending the F-22 program in 1989, calling it a financial disaster waiting to happen. </P>

<P> That disaster has happened: the projected price of the F-22 has more than doubled, and over the past decade the Pentagon has put \$20 billion into the program. Congress might even consider following Dick Cheney's example and try to get a refund because of all the cost overruns to date. </P>

<P> <I>Lawrence J. Korb, the director of studies at the Council on Foreign Relations, was an Assistant Secretary of Defense in the Reagan Administration. </P></I>

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<P>Newsweek

August 2, 1999</P>

<P>How The Navy Changed My Life</P>

<I><P>I was a troublemaker who barely graduated from high school. Joining the military gave me a future. </P>

</I><P>By Bryan M. Johnson </P>

<P> I still remember a good friend's concern when I joined the Navy a year out of high school. "Dude, what are you doin'? You could die or sump'n. You're crazy, bro'." </P>

<P> I understood his sentiments. The thought of signing up for military service in post-Vietnam America evoked images of dope-smoking teenagers wandering the jungle. The "praise the Lord and pass the ammunition" days of World War II just didn't seem realistic in 1989. I thought of military enlistment as custom-made for boneheads not bright enough to further their education, or talented enough to do anything else. </P>

<P> If that was the case, then I fit the mold at 19. I barely graduated from high school with an abysmal 1.8 GPA; my most formidable accomplishment was holding the senior-year record for skipping classes. After high school, I drove a patio-furniture delivery van. I had "quit" my other job as a cashier after being accused of fingering money from the register (truthfully, I just couldn't add or subtract). I could usually be found speeding through a retirement community en route to dropping off a chaise longue, giving old people in golf carts the bird when they yelled at me to slow down. Customer complaints were many, and if it weren't for a lack of available delivery boys, I would have been canned. I was the quintessential Gen-Xer, a prime example of why the world was going to pot. </P>

<P> Faced with a life of delivering windproof side tables, I decided to give the military a shot. When I bid farewell at the patio store and turned in my

van keys, the manager laughed. "You'll be back," he said. I walked out thinking he was probably right. </P>

<P> My parents were more relieved than saddened when I left for boot camp. Mom knew those daily confrontations with Dad would end, and the old man thought a military hitch might straighten me out. </P>

<P> Pops couldn't have been more right. After naval boot camp, I was assigned as a "deck ape" on a destroyer, my days filled with backbreaking hours of sanding and painting in a never-ending battle to preserve the ship's exterior. I learned the value of an honest day's work, but soon began looking for a way out of a dull, weary routine. I found it that first Christmas home, when I spent my stocking money on remedial math and reading texts. I returned to the ship with a backpack full of scholarly spoils, and the tiny bulb over my rack burned every night for almost a year. My hard work paid off when I landed a position standing navigation watch.</P>

<P> As he showed me how to plot our destroyer's course, my new supervisor said something that made a lasting impression. "If you don't do your job right, don't pay attention, people could die." Lives were at stake and someone was trusting me to make good decisions. I was honored. What an odd yet wonderful feeling that was. </P>

<P> More important, a fire had ignited inside me. I now rose to challenges instead of avoiding them, and loved the sense of self-worth I felt at a job well done. I grabbed at every opportunity thrown my way. I won't soon forget the time I maneuvered the ship's wheel on a course through the Panama Canal, or rescued a trapped dolphin in the Persian Gulf. </P>

<P> While life at sea had many invigorating moments, it could also be very lonely. To fill in those empty hours of solitude, crew members talked with one another, and we often knew everything about the men we lived and labored with. I learned that a person's skin color, or where he came from, wasn't a very good indicator of his character. I also realized that my preconceived notion of a military consisting of losers was completely unfounded. I knew one sailor, for instance, who could have supported his wife and baby more easily by flipping burgers at McDonald's. He joined the Navy because he cherished his country's freedom and wanted to give his time and energy in return. </P>

<P> Despite a worthwhile four years, I decided not to re-enlist and to give college a try. I diligently pursued a B.S. degree, and graduated with honors and hopes of attending medical school. </P>

<P> Yet something was missing. I recalled the pride I had felt in my uniform, a symbol of something greater than myself. I applied to the United States' only military school of medicine and started classes last fall. </P>

<P> Going home these days is a bit like winding back the clock 10 yearsold friends look bewildered when I mention that I've rejoined the service. Don't think I'm offended; I belong to an organization that defends the right of Americans to have their own opinions. </P>

<P> Although I've put the past behind me, I often wonder what that manager would say if I dropped by the patio store. But then he'd be right; I would be b

ackbut only to buy a ceramic yard frog. </P>

<I><P> Lieutenant Johnson is a medical student at Uniformed Services Univer
sity in Bethesda, Md. </P></I>

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<P>Christian Science Monitor

July 26, 1999

Pg. 8</P>

<P>Grounding The F-22</P>

<P> The F-22 aircraft has been on the Pentagon's drawing board f
or nearly two decades. Its mission: to give the United States air superiority f
ar into the next century. But the House has slowed, if not stopped, the new jet
fighter's takeoff.</P>

<P> This is one delayed flight the public should applaud. As defense spendi
ng ticks back up after a period of decline, both budget considerations and nati
onal security dictate a close look at hyperexpensive programs like the F-22. Th
e planes are expected to cost \$200 million apiece, double earlier estimates. So
me \$20 billion has already been spent on development.</P>

<P> And the F-22 isn't the only project on the House Appropriations Committ
ee radar. It just issued a report that sharply criticizes Pentagon spending pra
ctices over many years. At issue are shifts of hundreds of millions of dollars
without congressional approval, including funding for programs Congress never a
uthorized.</P>

<P> Rep. Jerry Lewis (R) of California, chairman of the House subcommittee
on defense spending, says what's at stake is adherence to the Constitution's re
quirement that federal money be spent only after it is lawfully appropriated by
Congress.</P>

<P> The full House last week followed the recommendation of Mr. Lewis's panel and withheld some \$2 billion that was to have financed manufacture of the first six F-22s.</P>

<P> Does this really make sense after all those years and all those dollars? Yes, for a number of reasons: This is a critical time for rethinking America's security needs and responsibilities. A number of post-cold-war lessons have been learned. Is an advanced fighter like the F-22 likely to prove crucial in future conflicts? Not likely, since there are no foreign militaries likely to challenge the current US fighter force in the decades ahead. Moreover, the US is developing two other new jet fighters as well. Three seems excessive. </P>

<P> Air superiority involves a lot more than planes. The information technology available to pilots and the level of training they get is critical. House appropriators felt some of the money being poured into the F-22 might better be used to boost training and create incentives to retain pilots in national service. They're right.</P>

<P> At a time of heightened debate over the allocation of federal dollars, any waste, excess, or misuse of funds at the Pentagon must be on the table.</P>

<P> Good for the House lawmakers who made sure of that by clipping the F-22's financial wings. The matter now goes to a House-Senate conference; the Senate version includes funding for the aircraft. There, supporters of the F-22, including the Clinton administration, will fight hard to preserve it. But if national interest and fiscal balance are given a fair hearing, the F-22's opponents should prevail.</P>

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<P>Washington Post

July 25, 1999

Pg. B6</P>

<P>In Defense Of Europe</P>

<P> Humbled by their dependence on American might in Kosovo, Europeans are pressing ahead to develop their own defense structure. Last month's European Union summit promised closer military ties. On Tuesday, an Anglo-Italian summit urged their arms makers to pursue closer integration. The Europeans want the muscle to deal with future Kosovos by themselves; they also want this muscle to be supplied by their own arms makers. These ambitions worry some people in Washington. But why? One way or another, Europe will remain dependent on America, because its dual ambitions are incompatible.</P>

<P> Europe's defense industry does not make cruise missiles, top-of-the-range satellites, AWACS surveillance aircraft or long-range military transport aircraft. In the short term, Europe has to choose. If it wants the equipment to fight a Kosovo-style war, it must shop in America -- and accept dependence on Uncle Sam for maintenance and spare parts. But if Europe wants to nurture its own arms makers, it will buy plenty of guns and tanks, but not much of the high-tech gear that makes America militarily indispensable.</P>

<P> The issue is not whether Europe will outgrow dependence on America. It is whether Europe can become a more vigorous ally. At present, Europe's competing military establishments waste millions on expensive gear from dozens of tiny firms; mergers would create economies of scale and free up money to plug high-tech gaps. At the same time, the profusion of suppliers makes for incompatible equipment and battlefield inefficiency.</P>

<P> By this logic, the Pentagon has encouraged consolidation in America's defense industry: Lockheed Corp. and Martin Marietta merged in 1995, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas in 1997. Yet when Europeans belatedly head down the same path, the Pentagon says it is worried by a pending merger between British Aerospace and GEC-Marconi, two British companies, even though this marriage would not alter Europe's dependence on America for high-tech. The Justice Department's anti-trust investigators are looking into the deal, even though the notion that the resulting British powerhouse would stifle competition seems strange: Both Lockheed Martin and Boeing would remain still bigger. Rather than quibbling over mergers of this kind, the administration should join Europe's leaders in encouraging them.</P>

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Wednesday, July 28, 1999

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<P>Defense Daily

July 27, 1999

Pg. 1

<P>Task Force Monitoring Cyber Intrusions Around Clock

<P>By Frank Wolfe

<P> Less than a year after its founding, the Joint Task Force on Computer Network Defense is now monitoring cyber intrusions against Pentagon networks around the clock.

<P> "We now have a robust 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week watch," Navy Capt. Bob West, the deputy commander of the task force, told Defense Daily in a recent interview. The JTF consists of 21 computer experts and warfighters who survey computer incidents and future threats and direct action to stop attacks and restore network operations.

<P> Established Dec. 30 under the command of Air Force Maj. Gen. John Campbell, the task force reports to Defense Secretary William Cohen through Army Gen. Hugh Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and holds direct operational authority to defend DoD networks.

<P> When the task force stood up, it was a "day watch," with personnel on call at night and on the weekend.

<P>Task force functions are to come under the direction of the commander-in-chief of U.S. Space Command Oct. 1, a transfer that may help such functions gain priority in the budgeting process. This year, the task force received \$5.2 million in funding. The FY 00 budget request contains \$3.2 million for the task force, which is co-located with the Global Network Operations and Security Center (GNOSC) at the Defense Information Systems Agency.

<P> While the secret-level GNOSC can monitor DoD communications networks, like the Defense Information Systems Network, it is not equipped to defend them.

The task forces adjacent sensitive compartmented information (SCI) room, however, can fuse such monitoring data and direct action to protect the networks under attack, West said. The DoD Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) uses the SCI room for such work

<P> Formed several months ago, the DoD CERT, consolidated the functions of two teams: ASSIST, which monitored intrusions and provided responses to the attacks, and DIAMOND, a group that surveyed past attack data to enhance future network security.

<P> The services have assigned components to the task force, which are to help the task force quickly determine whether an attack is a serious one. The components taking part in the task force are the Army's Land Information Warfare Activity, the Air Force Information Warfare Center, the Navy Component Task Force-Computer Network Defense, the Marine Forces-Computer Network Defense and DISA's DoD CERT.

<P> A major area that concerns the task force has been "data aggregation," in which adversaries use unclassified web information to develop a comprehensive picture of a classified organization (Defense Daily, Feb. 16). "Sensitive but unclassified information is still unclassified," West said. "The big question frankly is at what point do you take enough unclassified information and put it together to be able to paint a classified picture."

<P> The task force has set up a group of military reserves who meet on weekends to review some of the hundreds of military websites that the task force believes may be ready targets. Last fall, Deputy Defense Secretary John Hamre issued a new policy on web content to prevent adversaries from piecing together classified pictures of Pentagon organizations (Defense Daily, Oct. 6).

<P> But West said web hackers have mainly hurt U.S. citizens who seek information on government, not the command, control and communications of the military. "We have seen very little operational impact so far," he said.

<P> Nevertheless, the JTF is examining ways of improving the security of DoD web sites, including ensuring web servers are unconnected to classified networks and possibly putting web sites on CD-ROMs to allow operators to shut a website down and reload it if it is attacked.

<P> The Kosovo conflict, though it included cyber attacks on NATO web sites by those purporting to hold Serb sympathies, did not interfere with military operations.

<P> "We saw no robust capability that could in any way affect our ability to conduct operations," West said.

<P> In fact, concerted cyber attacks by nation-states against the United States, apart from traditional military operations, may not be on the horizon. "The odds of the U.S. being attacked on line by a foreign nation state in some kind of cyber war in the near future are probably pretty low," West said.

d. "But the odds of foreign nation states wanting to develop capabilities to help them if and when we are adversaries are probably pretty high. We need to have the same capability or better."

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<P>Janes Defence Weekly

July 28, 1999

<P>Peacekeeping Undermines US Combat Readiness

<P> While some senior US military officials say the Kosovo peacekeeping mission represents an important shift in future roles for US forces, many senior officials are voicing concern that such open-ended peacekeeping deployments seriously degrade combat readiness.

<P> Many senior US Army leaders, a generation weaned on the harsh lessons of the Vietnam quagmire and redeemed by the quick success of the 1990-91 Gulf War, believe that peace support operations harm an army's primary mission of fighting and winning wars.

<P> Peacekeeping is not [our] primary mission," US Secretary of Defense Bill Cohen said on 10 July. "Peacekeeping involves a different type of training and capabilities. There has been some gap in ...the training for the peacekeeping mission which is not necessarily consistent with the war-fighting mission we've had in the past."

<P> Military doctrine dictates that the USA should be able to simultaneously fight two major theatre wars (MTWs). But one senior US Army official told Jane's Defence Weekly that peacekeeping deployments drain resources and threaten preparedness for a two-MTW scenario. "The capacity of the army is declining while the demand is increasing," he said. "The real issue is the impact [peacekeeping] has on our primary mission. The army can handle the first war. But the second MTW is a risk."

<P> He said that the open-ended, expensive peacekeeping deployments in Bos

nia and Kosovo mean that US forces might not be able to deploy in time for a second MTW which could "increase the risk of casualties".

<P> Since 1989 the USA has deployed ground troops on 36 occasions, usually as peacekeepers to chaotic places such as Somalia, Haiti and Bosnia. During the previous 40 years of the Cold War, when Washington maintained a large military force forward deployed in Western Europe, the USA only deployed its troops overseas 10 times, including the Korean and Vietnamese wars.

<P> The army's 111 combat brigades of 1989 have been reduced to 63. The army official said three brigades are needed to maintain one brigade on peace support operations: one unit deployed, another preparing to replace it and the departing unit which needs a period of recovery and retraining for combat.

<P> However, not all generals agree that such deployments are detrimental. In a report recently released by the Peace Through Law Education Fund, 22 current and former US commanders concluded that peacekeeping operations help keep units sharp, thereby improving their combat readiness. "The 1st Armoured Division was a much better division when we came back than [before] we went," said retired Maj Gen William Nash, who commanded the first US forces in Bosnia.

<P> US Marine Corps Gen Anthony Zinni said: "The notion that the services exist solely to fight the nation's wars now appears to be too narrow." Other prominent generals and admirals have said that peacekeeping missions provide a forward deployment, aid unit cohesion and offer priceless contacts with foreign militaries.

<P> "One of the elements of power is the will to exert it," said USMC Gen Charles Wilhelm, commander of the US Southern Command. "American military involvement [is] essential if we are to maintain our own security, continue to hold a position of world leadership, and be involved in shaping world events."

<P> To achieve this, officials argue that more funding is needed and changes must be made to the force structure. Noting that more than 100 US Army modernisation programmes have been cancelled since 1987, the senior army official said the USA cannot continue mortgaging its future for existing peacekeeping operations that do not fulfil the service's primary mission. A preliminary estimate by the Senate Appropriations Committee predicts that the US Department of Defense (DoD) will require at least \$1.5 billion to sustain peacekeeping operations in Kosovo throughout 1999.

<P> Congress appears willing to consider increasing funding and changing the army's force structure. Republican Sen Ted Stevens, chairman of the appropriations committee, said: "I think it's probably time that we put a portion of the army into peacekeeping training if this is going to be our national function. If you're going to do that, you need more people."

<P> Democrats also appear to favour such increases. Rep Ike Skelton, the senior democrat on the House Armed Services Committee said: "We need to add enough personnel to the force to meet the demands of the post-Cold War world."

<P> Cohen told the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee in May that the DoD was having a hard time juggling simultaneous crises worldwide with a force that is 36% smaller than 10 years ago. "We have a situation here where we ha

ve a smaller force and we have more missions," Cohen testified. "We are wearing out systems. We are wearing out people."

<I><P>- Greg Seigle, JDW Staff Reporter </I>

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<P>Colorado Springs Gazette

July 27, 1999

<P>Family Sues Military Over Migraine Drug

<P>By John Diedrich / The Gazette

<P> The wife of a former soldier has sued the military and several of its doctors for allegedly prescribing a migraine medicine that she says greatly damaged her health.

<P> Andrea K. Forsythe, her husband, Richard, and their daughter, Stacey, filed a lawsuit July 19 in federal court in Denver. The family lives in Colorado Springs.

<P> The suit was filed against the Army, Air Force, two military hospitals including the one at Fort Carson and the clinic at Peterson Air Force Base and 17 doctors.

<P> The lawsuit says Andrea Forsythe was first given an anti-migraine medicine called Cafegot in 1984 at Dewitt Army Hospital at Fort Belvoir, Va. She continued taking the drug until January 1997.

<P> A civilian doctor then stopped the treatment and diagnosed Andrea Forsythe as having ergotism or ergot poisoning, the lawsuit says. Andrea Forsythe suffers from poor circulation, mental health problems and a gangrenous condition in her extremities, the suit says. She is expected to die from the condition, the lawsuit says.

<P> The lawsuit asks for compensatory damages, costs and other damages to be paid to Andrea, Richard and Stacey Forsythe.

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<P>Washington Post

July 28, 1999

Pg. 20

<P>House Extends China's Trade Status

<I><P>Vote, Heated Debate Set Stage for Battle Over Beijing's WTO Bid

</I><P>By Paul Blustein, Washington Post Staff Writer

<P> The House voted yesterday to maintain normal trade relations with China for another year, rejecting emotional pleas from members of both parties to punish Beijing economically for its alleged spying and human rights violations.

<P> The 260-170 vote effectively ended this year's debate over whether to keep the U.S. market open to Chinese goods on the same low-tariff basis as other trading partners. Under a 25-year-old law, the trade status of communist countries must be reviewed annually, and President Clinton's recommendation last month to extend normal trade relations with Beijing -- it used to be called "most-favored-nation status" -- can be overturned only by the disapproval of both houses of Congress.

<P> The outcome was widely expected, but it set the stage for a much more intense congressional battle that is expected later this year over China's bid to join the World Trade Organization, the Geneva-based body that regulates global commerce.

<P> Negotiations between China and Western industrial powers on Beijing

g's WTO membership, which stalled after NATO's bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, have shown signs of reviving lately and may get a boost at a meeting next month between Clinton and Chinese President Jiang Zemin in New Zealand. But even if a deal is struck in the fall, as the White House hopes, it wouldn't become fully effective unless Congress granted Beijing permanent status as a normal trading partner and voted to end the annual reviews.

<P> Yesterday's vote left both sides in the China debate claiming that their position will prevail if and when the time comes for a showdown on granting Beijing permanent access to the U.S. market under a WTO accord.

<P> Rep. Frank R. Wolf (R-Va.), a vociferous critic of China's human rights policies, told reporters the vote "puts a stake in the heart" of the effort to bring Beijing into the WTO with permanent trading privileges. His argument was bolstered by Rep. David E. Bonior (D-Mich.), the Democratic whip, who said: "There are 20 to 25 members who told us that they would vote for this [the annual extension of China's trading rights] but against WTO. That's just in our caucus. And if you add people from the Republican side to the 170 we got today, you've got a very close vote."

<P> But proponents of close economic ties with China strongly disputed that analysis.

<P> "I think today's vote speaks favorably for the prospects" of China's WTO entry, said Rep. Doug Bereuter (R-Neb.), who voiced pleasant surprise that his fellow Republicans largely maintained support for the annual trade extension despite the furor over alleged Chinese espionage at U.S. nuclear labs and the recent tensions over Taiwan. "The number of votes supporting the president's extension was only four less than last year; if anything, you would have expected a bigger drop-off, especially on the Republican side."

<P> Other administration allies noted that bringing China into the WTO would involve major concessions on Beijing's part to lower trade barriers and grant vastly improved access to U.S. firms seeking to tap the Chinese market. That will make voting in favor commensurately more attractive, they contended.

<P> "I think similar arguments will be used as were used today, with the added plus that WTO accession will force the Chinese to live with a rules-based trading system," said Rep. David Dreier (R-Calif.). "If by voting in favor of the [annual extension], one subscribes to the basic thesis that economic reform is the single most powerful force for positive change in China in its 5,000-year history, then I think people will have even more reason to support this when they face the WTO vote."

<P> A long debate preceded yesterday's vote, with members on both sides trotting out many of the same arguments they have marshaled for years over whether it is better to "engage" China.

<P> But House Minority Leader Richard A. Gephardt (D-Mo.) was particularly impassioned in imploring his colleagues to vote against extending China's trade privileges, citing Beijing's recent crackdown on Falun Gong, a religious sect.

<P> "They're arresting people today who they don't want to express the

ir beliefs," Gephardt thundered, as the House fell silent. "You tell me if they're making progress! When will America finally stand up and say that the human rights Americans enjoy should be enjoyed by people all over the world?"

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<P>San Antonio Express-News

July 28, 1999

<P>Texas Bases Slated To Get Millions For Construction
<P>By Gary Martin, Express-News Washington Bureau

<P> WASHINGTON South Texas military installations are targeted for \$55 million in improvements in a defense construction spending bill passed a House-Senate conference committee passed Tuesday.

<P> Overall, Texas military bases will get \$244 million in construction funds, more than four times the \$56 million President Clinton sought in his budget for fiscal 2000, which starts Oct. 1.

<P> Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, R-Texas, was a member of the conference committee. Other Texans on the panel were Rep. Chet Edwards, D-Waco, and Rep. Kay Granger, R-Fort Worth.

<P> San Antonio's congressional delegation scrambled to add projects to the president's initial list. Instrumental were Republican Rep. Henry Bonilla, a member of the House Appropriations Committee, and Rep. Ciro Rodriguez, a Democrat on the House Armed Services Committee.

<P> "These proposed investments in our local military bases is testimony to the important mission that the respective bases play in our overall military readiness plan," Rep. Charlie Gonzalez, D-San Antonio, said when the projects were first proposed.

<P> More than half of the funds for projects in Texas are earmarked for For

t Hood, an Army training base near Killeen. The \$122.7 million in projects include a barracks, a soldier service center, equipment storage center and other works.

<P> Another \$52.3 million is headed to Fort Bliss in El Paso.

<P> In South Texas, \$20.9 million is designated for Lackland AFB in San Antonio. The base will get \$8.1 million for a security facility, \$7.5 million for family housing and a \$5.3 million dormitory.

<P> The bill also has \$9.7 million to improve an Air National Guard facility at Kelly AFB in San Antonio where F-16 training is conducted.

<P> Also slated for San Antonio are a \$3.6 million control tower at Randolph AFB and \$5.8 million for a veterinarian instructional facility at Fort Sam Houston.

<P> Naval Station Ingleside is set to get \$11.8 million for a waterfront support facility, and Laughlin AFB at Del Rio is slated to get a \$3.2 million training building.

<P> Other projects in Texas include: \$6 million for a Navy Reserve enlisted personnel quarters at Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base; \$5.4 million for a child care center at Dyess AFB in Abilene; \$1.5 million for a Army National Guard readiness center in Bryan; and \$1 million to plan a wing headquarters at Goodfellow AFB in San Angelo

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<P>Inside Missile Defense

July 28, 1999

Pg. 1

<P>Raytheon Officials Say THAAD Radar Worked 'Perfectly' In Most Recent Test

<P> Countering reports that a radar anomaly occurred during last month's test of the Theater High Altitude Area Defense system that could have derailed what turned out to be a successful intercept, officials from Raytheon, the radar's developer, insist the radar was "perfect" in carrying out its mission.

<P> The performance of the radar was the subject of some confusion within the extended THAAD program in the weeks following the test. One program source said that THAAD officials "saw some data that we did not understand" during the flight, and that information was interpreted by some as a problem with the radar.

<P> However, Raytheon officials say the radar in fact performed exactly as planned. "The THAAD radar did perform perfectly," stated Raytheon spokesman Dave Shea. "It correctly discriminated among potential targets and identified to the [battle management, command, control and communications element] which object to engage.

<P> "During this particular test, it saw some debris not witnessed before that resembled potential [reentry vehicles], but we must stress that the radar accurately classified the real target," Shea told Inside Missile Defense.

<P> Sources close to the THAAD program told Inside the Pentagon last week that the radar "didn't work perfectly" during a June 10 test at White Sands Missile Range, NM; and mistakenly reported more than one target for the THAAD interceptor to engage.

<P> The test, known formally as flight test-10, was the seventh intercept attempt of the system. Only through an override by the BMC3 system and the discrimination capability of the interceptor's seeker, program sources said, was the THAAD system able to achieve a successful intercept of a Hera target missile.

<P> Rick Yuse, Raytheon program manager for the THAAD radar, called suggestions that the BMC3 and interceptor had to compensate for a shortcoming in the radar's performance to achieve the kill "completely false."

<P> "The radar correctly identified the threat object, told the BMC3 which object was the correct object, and directed [the THAAD missile] to engage that object," Yuse told IMD.

<P> Raytheon officials acknowledge that during FT-10 the radar saw objects it had not seen before. Early on in the test it picked up and tracked propellant debris that "had a probability of looking RV-like," Yuse said. But although the radar passed that information to the BMC3 and missile, at no time did it direct the missile to go after anything other than the correct target, Yuse added.

<P> Shea said Raytheon has "updated the radar's database to preclude identifying this type of debris as potential targets in future tests." But no modifications were necessary in areas affecting the radar's ability to correctly classify targets, Yuse noted. Raytheon officials confirmed they briefed Hans Mark, the Pentagon's director of defense research and engineering, last week after Mar

k had heard talk of radar anomalies in FT-10 and had requested an explanation from the company.

<P> Shea said that "Raytheon fully explained" what happened and that Mark was satisfied with the explanation. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization "has no issues with the radar," Shea added.

<P> "The THAAD radar gets better with each test," Shea said. In FT-10, Yuse said, it "operated better than it's ever operated before."

<P> BMDO spokesman Tom Johnson told IMD he was "not aware of any anomalies" in FT-10. "The radar, BMC3, the launcher, and all of the different components, including the interceptor in flight test 10 have met their test objectives," Johnson said.

<P> The THAAD radar is an X-band, phased array, solid-state radar that provides surveillance, detection, tracking, discrimination and kill assessment capabilities to the THAAD system. Additionally, it has the ability to cue lower-tier theater missile defense systems.

<P> The radar, along with the system's BMC3, have been the program's successes to date, while the THAAD interceptor has been the object of much public scrutiny after failing to achieve an intercept in its first six attempts.

<P> The next THAAD test will be the system's first exoatmospheric intercept attempt, in a regime above 100 kilometers, Air Force Brig. Gen. Richard Davis, deputy for theater air and missile defense at BMDO, told reporters last month. The test will feature the THAAD system against a Hera target missile with a separating warhead, Davis said. The Hera used in FT-10 was configured as a unitary target, meaning the warhead did not separate from the missile body.

<P> The need for the radar to discriminate the separating warhead from other objects was a test objective set prior to FT-10 and has not been added as a special exercise for the radar out of concern over its performance in FT-10, Shea said.

<P> Although weather conditions at White Sands Missile Range, NM, have caused two delays already this week, program officials still hope to get FT-11 off before the end of the month.

<I><P>-- Michael C. Sirak and Daniel G. Dupont </I>

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<P>Florida Times-Union (Jacksonville)

July 28, 1999

<P>Boeing Co. May Bring 300 Jobs To Cecil Field

<P>By Andrea Muirragui Davis, Times-Union deputy business editor

<P> When the Navy pulls out of Cecil Field this fall, Boeing Co. wants to move in.

<P> The Jacksonville Port Authority yesterday approved an agreement to lease a hangar to Boeing for an aircraft maintenance facility that could employ as many as 300 workers in jobs that pay as much as \$60,000 a year.

<P> "These are the types of businesses we are targeting for Cecil Field," JPA spokesman Robert A. Peek said.

<P> In October, the port authority will take over 6,200 acres of property at Cecil Field.

<P> After the Navy completes its pullout this fall, port officials and Jacksonville's business community would like to transform the Westside airfield into the center of a local aviation services industry.

<P> Cecil Field already is home to a Northrop Grumman aviation maintenance facility, an avionics repair shop run by Jacksonville-based Logistics Services International and a small Boeing avionics shop.

<P> But before the deal to bring in a larger Boeing operation is finalized, the lease agreement must be approved by the Jacksonville Economic Development Commission and the City Council. A Boeing spokesman said the agreement also is still winding its way through channels at the Seattle-based company.

<P> "Work is under way to put a facility there," Boeing spokesman Paul Guse said. "We're working on the final details."

<P> Guse declined to provide any specifics, but port officials said Boeing intends to open a maintenance facility where mechanics would work on the FA-18 Hornets flown by the Navy and Marines.

<P> Boeing manufactures the aircraft, Guse said, and such a shop would be "a business opportunity for us."

<P> Port officials said Boeing, which could move into the Cecil Field hangar this fall, would employ 50 to 75 workers initially, with the potential for as many

any as 300 employees by 2003.

<P> "It's a considerable operation," Peek said.

<P> Mike Weinstein, executive director of the economic development commission, is optimistic that the Boeing lease - modeled after Northrop Grumman's - will be approved as it makes its way through the system.

<P> "We've been working on Boeing for six or eight months," Weinstein said. "Hopefully, this will start to add to the confidence of the Westside" that Cecil Field will thrive after the Navy departs.

<P> In its heyday, Cecil Field Naval Air Station employed about 8,000 people, Weinstein said, and "it will take us a number of years to get back."

<P> But he is confident that growing the aviation services industry is the way to get there.

<P> "It's a great industry for us," he said. With the number of military retirees in the area, "we have a lot of knowledgeable, trained personnel."

<P> The Naval Aviation Depot at Jacksonville Naval Air Station is the region's largest industrial employer, with more than 3,800 civilian workers involved in naval aircraft maintenance.

<P> There also is talk of starting aviation-related vocational training at Cecil Field for high school and community college students, Weinstein said. The idea, he said, is to have "an assembly line of workers to feed aviation facilities, which would bring even more companies."

<P> And the jobs pay well - on "the high end of manufacturing: \$40,000, \$50,000, \$60,000 a year, ultimately," Weinstein said.

<P> Also, he said, the aviation industry is not as sensitive as others are to economic cycles.

<P> "There are always planes up there," Weinstein said.

<P> The five-year lease the port board approved at its monthly meeting yesterday calls for Boeing to take over a 133,000-square-foot hangar. The rent will increase each year, from \$136,000 the first year to \$296,000 the fifth year.

<P> Under that agreement, Boeing would have the option to renew the lease three times for five years each.

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<P>Janes Defence Weekly

July 28, 1999

<P>End Of The Line Looming For F-15 Production

<P>By Bryan Bender, JDW Bureau Chief

<P> Washington DC -- Israel's selection of Lockheed Martin's F-16I is likely to be the final nail in the coffin for the Boeing F-15 production line which has already started to wind down.

<P> The Boeing production line in St Louis, Missouri, in operation for 25 years manufacturing more than 1,350 aircraft, received the bad news last week with the announcement that the Israeli Air Force will buy F-16s, instead of F-15s or a mix of both, to meet its future fighter aircraft requirements. "I think the Israeli announcement is the death knell for the F-15," said one industry official. Having lost a similar competition for the Hellenic Air Force to the Eurofighter Typhoon earlier this year, the company has started laying off 7,000 employees, a process which will take two years.

<P> The dimming outlook for the fighter has led to renewed efforts by influential members of Congress, particularly those from Missouri, to beef up orders, beginning with additional planes for the US Air Force (USAF), which has completed its buy of 209 F-15E Strike Eagles. Both the House and Senate Defense Appropriations Bills allocate funding for additional F-15Es next year: \$220 million for four aircraft in the Senate version and \$440 million for eight aircraft in the House version. A final Bill will be worked out later this year.

<P> Boeing said in a statement that the Israeli decision will not affect employment beyond the layoffs announced in the wake of the Greek fighter decision and noted that the company still plans for "at least a one-year gap in deliveries" beginning in February 2000. However, the production "could be started up" with enough deliveries and "the action over the past few weeks by Congress ... leaves us with some optimism".

<P> But a handful of replacement orders and some additional USAF purchases will not assist the company greatly and the longer the line is down, the more expensive it becomes to restart.

<P> Industry officials believe that Boeing has eight F-15s built on speculation that a significant order would be forthcoming. If the USAF is funded to buy eight F-15s, it won't help the production line if it purchases the "white tail," or unclaimed, aircraft. Officials speculate that Israel, using additional

military aid pledged by the US government, may also be a potential customer for the eight F-15s.

<P> Some observers believe the only saviour for the F-15 would be the delay or cancellation of the US Air Force's Lockheed Martin/Boeing-built F-22 Raptor fighter. Support has been building in Congress to delay the programme by two years, effectively killing it according to the Pentagon. Another possible scenario that could rescue the F-15 line would be Pentagon intervention to reopen it for fear of having no alternative to the F-22.

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<P>Janes Defence Weekly

July 28, 1999

<P>The Disappearing Helicopter

<I><P>Nick Cook examines the stealth helicopter from the known technology to secret 'silent-running' projects

</I><P> There is a persistent legend, fostered by occasional eyewitness testimony, that the US government has developed a helicopter so stealthy that part of its repertoire includes the ability to run silently.

<P> On first examination, the idea of a helicopter being an inherently low observable (LO) platform, let alone a silent one, is met with scepticism by military analysts. To modern Doppler radars, the return generated by a helicopter's blades alone is sufficiently strong not just to signal its presence on a battlefield, but also providing the radar is linked to an adequate threat library to identify what type of helicopter it is.

<P> Yet, the growing inclusion of helicopters in plans for joint operations of the future is forcing military officials across a wide spectrum of capabilities to demand the same rigorous attention to low observability on the 21st century battlefield helicopter as is currently being applied to new generation combat aircraft.

<P> It is this drive for new levels of survivability in military helicopter design that lends credence to reports that the US military has several classified projects under way aimed at perfecting helicopter stealth. At least one of these, Jane's Defence Weekly understands, is linked to verification of an 'ultra-quiet' design.

<P> A glimpse into the capabilities of such a helicopter is provided by the following vignette supplied by reliable US military sources. In 1987, Bell Helicopter modified a number of OH-58D Kiowa scout helicopters for armed missions in the Persian Gulf. For some months, Iranian surface attack craft had been attacking commercial shipping in the area, prompting a US Joint Chiefs of Staff decision to send US Army helicopters to operate off US Navy warships as escorts for oil tankers and other commercial vessels.

<P> Initially, the mission was carried out by special operations forces' (SOF) AH-6/MH-6 Little Birds of the highly covert SOF group Task Force 160. But the Little Birds still, officially, the stealthiest helicopters in the US inventory are a strategic asset and were recalled to the USA in readiness for other contingencies; hence, the OH-58D Armed conversion programme.

<P> Under Operation 'Prime Chance', a unit of secretly converted OH-58Ds, adapted to fire Hellfire air-to-surface missiles, Stinger air-to-air missiles and Hydra 70 unguided rockets, arrived in the Gulf in early 1988 and began operations off US Navy frigates that were to last for the next three and a half years.

<P> According to the sources, a further, somewhat rudimentary modification was then undertaken in-theatre. This involved attaching a crew seat from a Black Hawk helicopter onto the side of one of the OH-58Ds. At night, this helicopter would manoeuvre alongside oil rigs used by the Iranians as bases for their fast attack-craft. Armed with a powerful silenced rifle, a sniper would pick off individuals as they walked around the platforms. "They never heard a thing," one source said. "It gave the Iranians a big morale problem, too, because they never knew what was hitting them."

<P> For the purposes of this article, the most significant fact of the story is that the helicopter must have been quiet enough to have merited the incorporation of a sound suppressor on the sniper's rifle. Given normal helicopter vibration levels, it must have also been flying within a few hundred metres of the rigs for the shots to have stood any chance of hitting their targets. For a helicopter with supposedly the barest of stealth modifications, this points to an impressively low acoustic signature and hints, perhaps, that the OH-58D was modified in some way to be ultra-quiet.

<P> For a dedicated stealth helicopter, low observability is now an all-embracing requirement. While a number of US classified technology demonstration programmes investigating helicopter stealth are believed to have been under way at the Groom Lake covert test facility in Nevada and other locations for some years, the epitome of LO technology outside the black world is the US Army's Boeing/Sikorsky RAH-66 Comanche armed reconnaissance and light attack helicopter. The RAH-66, which will replace the Bell AH-1 and OH-58 early in the next century, is designed to be extremely survivable deep inside enemy territory. As a result, a whole new level of attention has been paid to its radar, visual, infrared

d (IR) and acoustic signatures compared to its predecessors.

<P> Although much of the data in these areas remains classified, general statements about its performance in the LO field reveal how far the Comanche will push the state-of-the-art in helicopter stealth. According to US Army figures released last year, the RAH-66 is 295 times more difficult to detect by radar in the forward sector than a Boeing AH-64D Longbow Apache attack helicopter, 3.9 times stealthier in the IR spectrum side-on, six times quieter from the front and 1.2 times harder to detect head-on with the naked eye.

<P> Reductions in the Comanche's radar cross section (RCS) start with its high use of composite materials, which are much less reflective to radar energy than metal. The RAH-66 has five durable all composite rotor blades. The otherwise excessive Doppler return on these blades is mitigated via the use of swept, tapered tips that help to deflect radar energy away from a radar receiver. Rotor hub 'cuffs' shield the highly radar-visible linkages of the bearingless main rotor and much of the hub itself is constructed of composite material. A key feature on any main blade is the reflection provided by the 'erosion strip' on the blade leading-edge, which is normally made of metal. Viewed through the blade from the back, the concave shape of this strip makes it act like a mirror in the beam of a ground-based or airborne surveillance radar.

<P> Advances in the construction of composite main blades, however, allow the elimination of this feature. The 13 downward canted 'fantail' anti-torque rotor is also designed to reflect radar energy away from its source. Together with a high employment of composites on the airframe the Black Hawk's 63% use of aluminium is almost exactly reversed in the Comanche's 58% use of composites. Stealthy internal weapons bays and a specially shaped airframe, the result is a helicopter with a markedly reduced RCS.

<P> Equally important, however, given the proliferation of the shoulder-launched infrared-guided surface-to-air missile (SAM), is a parallel suppression of the Comanche's IR signature. One of the reports out of Washington in the wake of the AH-64A Apache's lacklustre experience during the Kosovo conflict the relevant unit was not used in anger, it appears, because it was simply too ill-prepared for combat operations highlighted a lack of crew confidence in the helicopter's IR jammer.

<P> With the Comanche, the emphasis is on inherent IR-stealthiness: like the Lockheed Martin F-117A Stealth Fighter, the RAH-66 dissipates the exhaust heat of its engines by ducting it through long, thin slots in the case of the Comanche's Light Helicopter Turbine Engine Group T800 powerplants, it is ejected beneath the chine that runs either side of the tail. While this tends to focus attention back onto the IR signature of the helicopter itself, the latter is suitably reduced for the Comanche not to have to go into combat in its initial form, at least with an IR jammer. Provision has been made, however, for the Advanced Threat Infrared Countermeasures (ATIRCM) system at a later date.

<P> The IR signature of any air vehicle is linked to its visual signature by optical effects such as sunlight glinting. On a helicopter, this can be cut down dramatically via the use of flat canopy glass and low-IR paint finishes.

<P> Advances over the past decade in helicopter stealth are not just being incorporated into new designs, but also increasingly into existing ones. In th

e late 1980s, in a technology programme sponsored by the US Army, Bell adapted an OH-58 with radar absorbent material, radar-deflecting gold canopies, hub cuffs (similar to those on the Comanche) and 'bolt-on' nose fairings to see how its RCS compared to an unmodified machine. The results were so impressive that the army ordered 18 stealth kit-sets for OH-58Ds during Operation 'Desert Storm' in 1990-91. The modifications arrived too late for service in Kuwait and Iraq, but are currently in storage should the need arise again.

<P> Under proposals studied by Sikorsky for modernisation of the US Army's UH-60 Black Hawk fleet under the UH-60X programme, the company is offering a new IR engine exhaust suppressor utilising 'third generation' cold air mixing techniques developed for the Comanche. The US Marine Corps' UH-1Y Huey and AH-1Z Cobra upgrade programmes will make use of advanced suppressors that are expected to significantly reduce the risk of lock-on by IR-guided missiles.

<P> Such features are also incorporated on the Apache, the Eurocopter Tiger, the Agusta A129 Mangusta and the Denel Aviation Rooivalk. Engineers emphasise, however, that stealth in a helicopter is dictated as much by its ability to conduct totally passive scout/attack operations at night and in bad weather, in nap-of-the-earth flight and from stand-off ranges as by built-in features that reduce RCS or IR signature. They also stress that a helicopter can shield itself against background terrain clutter, making the requirement for signature reduction factors less than for a combat aircraft for which, against the clear blue of a cold sky, there is no such luxury.

<P> But what of technology that could account for reports of a 'silent' helicopter? At first blush, officials involved in rotary stealth like to portray this as the stuff of science fiction. Yet, research by JDW has shown that an 'ultra-quiet' helicopter is not only feasible, but may also be in operation. The question is: Who would need such a machine and why?

<P> "Most helicopters are distinguished by their tail-rotor sound," said an official involved in the Comanche, whose sound signature characteristics remain one of the most classified aspects of the programme. The Apache and AH-6/MH-6 Little Birds make use of offset, as opposed to cruciform, four-blade tail-rotors that significantly reduce noise.

<P> Other 'passive' measures for sound reduction include shrouded anti-torque rotors, such as the 'fantail' on the Comanche and the 'fenestron' on the Eurocopter Gazelle (the Comanche is even said to be able to reduce the speed of its tail-rotor for short durations in a special 'whisper mode').

<P> The new Eurocopter EC 135 civil helicopter makes use of irregular blade spacings on its fenestron that reduces peak sounds and produces average noise levels 6dB below limits established by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

<P> The No Tail Rotor (NOTAR) system developed for the McDonnell Douglas MD520N was tested for the AH-6/MH-6 Little Bird fleet, but was rejected, despite being significantly quieter, because it compromised payload/range performance. As it is, under the Mission Enhancement Little Bird programme, the AH-6 attack, and MH-6 multi-role helicopters will receive a canted four-blade tail rotor that will provide increased control with lower noise levels.

<P> For the main rotor, which produces the characteristic deep, low frequency, long wavelength sound of a helicopter, noise can be cut by increasing the number of blades.

<P> The Comanche operates with five blades and some designers originally pushed for a sixth. In addition to benefiting the RCS, swept tips also help acoustically.

<P> Under the Little Bird upgrade programme, the AH-6/MH-6 fleet will go from a five-blade main rotor to a six-blade design, cutting the sound signature of this already very quiet helicopter to ultra-low levels. In theory, adding more main blades would cut noise even further, but the issue here becomes one of ballistic tolerance. When extra blades are added, their chord (width) has to be reduced to maintain the same overall blade area.

<P> Reducing the chord increases the fragility of a blade in the face of small arms fire, making a multi-bladed helicopter quite unsuitable for most battlefield missions. For certain special operations, however, and police-type work, this would be less of a concern.

<P> Indeed, there are reports that one of the so-called 'silent' helicopter programmes tested at Groom Lake and elsewhere in the Southwestern USA was not for the US military at all, but for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). A recent study by the National Institute of Justice, the research arm of the US Justice Department, listed a need for "unobtrusive aerial vehicles and stealthy aircraft and helicopters for surveillance and long-range video monitoring."

<P> Given predictions of an exponential rise in levels of organised crime, drug-trafficking and terrorism in US urban centres over the next 20 years, an FBI 'black programme' for a silent surveillance/special missions helicopter would make sense, analysts argue. The testing of such a machine in remote areas of the USA's desert southwest may also explain local eyewitness accounts of an ultra-quiet helicopter operating in this area.

<P> Finally, there are 'active' measures for cutting helicopter noise and these hint at very dramatic reductions indeed. Eurocopter Deutschland, in association with a number of other German aerospace companies and research organisations, has developed individual blade control technology (IBC), a totally automatic system that uses an electro-hydraulically actuated flap to introduce a very high frequency flutter in the blade at the precise moment that the advancing side would otherwise produce a loud shockwave and choppy, noise-generating turbulence on the retreating side.

<P> This highly effective sound- and vibration-damping technology has been in development and flight-test in Germany since the mid-1980s, but is gradually giving way to an even more advanced piezoelectric actuation system. The latter will be flight tested in around two years' time and will cut existing noise levels by around 70%, according to Eurocopter Deutschland officials.

<P> The combination of active and passive noise reduction techniques proves that technology for lowering helicopter noise to ultra-quiet levels has been in existence for many years. It may even explain how, more than a decade ago, an OH-58D was able to creep up on oil rigs in the Gulf without their Iranian per

sonnel having the least notion it was there.

<I><P>Nick Cook is JDW's Aviation Editor based in London </I></FON
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<P>Janes Defence Weekly

July 28, 1999

<U><P>Special Report

</U><P>Peacekeeping At A Stretch

<I><P>Many NATO armies are struggling to balance expand
ing peacekeeping commitments. JDW News Editor Ian Kemp reports

</I><P> Norway is only one of many NATO countries struggling to meet
its peacekeeping commitments. Earlier this month a company of the Norwegian Ar
my's Telemark Battalion was withdrawn from Sarajevo where it had been serving a
s part of the in-theatre reserve for the NATO-led Stabilisation Force (SFOR). T
he two Telemark companies scheduled to replace the contingent will form the nuc
leus of a 1,200-strong battalion group that Oslo has pledged to NATO's Kosovo F
orce (KFOR). Needing time to regroup and train, the Telemark Battalion will not
be ready to deploy to Kosovo before mid-October.

<P> The expected deployment of more than 50,000 peacekeepers with KFOR, fo
r what is likely to be a long-running commitment, poses a serious challenge for
NATO. Many alliance members are already experiencing significant overstretch i
n meeting other peacekeeping and national security commitments.

<P> This explains largely why the build-up of KFOR forces has been so slow
, with only 32,000 peacekeepers deployed after almost two months. With continge
nts ranging from Hungary's two staff officers to the UK's 9,600 personnel, all
of NATO's members except Iceland are represented in KFOR. A further 17 non-NATO
nations, some of which have troops serving with SFOR, have pledged to commit t

troops.

<P> A KFOR spokesman told Jane's Defence Weekly that the force will not reach 40,000 troops in theatre until September, and that the outstanding balance will likely comprise troops assigned to the strategic reserve, some of whom will remain in their home countries on short notice to deploy. Some of these will be double-tasked.

<P> The 750-strong battalion of the Royal Netherlands Marine Corps which is on four days notice to deploy from the Netherlands as part of SFOR's strategic reserve has had its mission extended to include the same responsibilities for KFOR.

<P> At the beginning of July the UN had about 14,000 peacekeepers deployed on 14 peacekeeping operations. The 19 NATO members provided some 30% of these troops. The UN is now preparing to deploy a peacekeeping force to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The intent is for member states of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to provide most of the peacekeepers for this operation. This is in line with French, UK and US efforts to improve the ability of African troops enabling them to conduct peacekeeping operations inside and outside Africa.

<P> It is the SFOR operation in Bosnia rather than UN missions which has been the focus of most NATO and Partnership for Peace (PfP) nations in recent years. Although troop strength has been almost halved since 1995, most recently with reductions authorised in June 1998, there are still 32,000 military personnel serving with SFOR.

<P> France, the UK and the USA each provide a headquarters to command troops in one of the three multinational divisional sectors into which SFOR operations are divided. These three nations, along with Germany and Italy, also provide headquarters to command the five sectors that KFOR has established in Kosovo.

<P> Earlier this month the military committee of NATO's North Atlantic Council approved in principle the reduction of SFOR's military strength to 16,500. The decision, which still must be approved by NATO members, is dependent upon a new assessment of the security situation in Bosnia. NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Europe Gen Wesley Clark on a recent visit to Bosnia clearly indicated that he believed the situation was sufficiently stable to allow force cuts.

<P> Perhaps the best scenario that can be hoped for in Bosnia is a long-running deployment of a less heavily armed peacekeeping force in a manner comparable to the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, according to senior UK officers.

<P> Some sources suggested that in the future the UN could assume responsibility for the force.

<P> The armies of several NATO countries including Italy, France, the Netherlands and Spain are in the midst of sweeping reorganisations, which have complicated their ability to meet the KFOR commitment. However, their transition from conscript forces to smaller, all-professional forces are intended to make similar future deployments easier.

<P> The Italian Army has more than 8,000 personnel in the former Yugoslavi a with about 5,400 troops serving with KFOR, 1,800 with SFOR and 1,600 still co mmitted to the 'Allied Harbour' humanitarian relief operation in Albania. Perso nnel from the Carabinieri military police force supplement these troops. Italy a lso has personnel serving with a number of UN missions.

<P> Conscripts, none of whom can be used for overseas operations, still nu mber more than 104,000 of the army's 177,000 total personnel. In mid-June Itali an Defence Minister Carlo Scognamiglio said that to cope with the demands of th ese operations the transition to an all-volunteer force should be accelerated a nd defence spending should be increased from 1.1% of GDP to 1.5%. However, mili tary sources say it would pose a considerable recruiting challenge to attract s ufficient volunteers in a shorter time period.

<P> The reorganisation of the Royal Netherlands Army now under way will re duce its force from 80,000, of which most were conscripts, to 36,000 profession al soldiers. The Netherlands has committed 2,050 personnel to KFOR, including 1 80 air force personnel. A further 1,700 personnel are serving with SFOR, with a bout 110 personnel on UN duty. Although the 11th Field Artillery Battalion, whi ch forms the core of the KFOR contingent, has brought several of its M109 155mm howitzers to Kosovo, the bulk of the unit is being used for patrolling and oth er infantry tasks.

<P> Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden are each preparing to deploy a bat talion group to Kosovo. These nations have a long history of actively participa ting in UN peacekeeping operations and, along with a Polish contingent, contrib ute the Nordic-Polish (NORDPOL) Brigade to SFOR. Their small standing forces in peacetime are intended primarily as the training base and cadre for the mobili sation of 'total defence' armies. Each of them depends upon volunteers, usually reservists, for peacekeeping operations thus limiting the numbers which can be deployed at any one time as well as the speed of their deployment.

<P> The 4,500-strong Danish International Brigade, formed in 1994, is inte nded for both combat missions and to provide the bulk of Denmark's peacekeepers . The majority of the brigade consists of volunteers who agree to participate i n two six-month international deployments during their three-year reserve commi tment. This enables Denmark to commit up to 1,500 personnel. The December 1998 report of the defence commission, which formed the basis for the recently-agree d 2000-2004 defence plan, noted that to increase the number of personnel on int ernational deployment to 2,000 would require an additional annual expenditure o f Dkr1 billion to 1.7 billion (\$138 million-\$236 million) as well "considerable " one-off expenses.

<P> On 4 June Norwegian Defence Minister Eldbjorg Lower announced plans to double Norway's commitment to NATO's Immediate Reaction Force (IRF). This incl udes expanding the Telemark Battalion to a 2,100-strong group that will compris e an armoured squadron and artillery battery. Such a large deployment is possib le only because NATO has agreed to end Oslo's commitment to replace its infantr y battalion serving with the (NORDPOL) Brigade in Bosnia when its deployment en ds in November.

<P> The reorganisation will provide a stronger force for a mission of shor t duration, but maintaining such a force for an indefinite period would pose a major challenge. Chief of Defence Gen Sigurd Frisvold has been tasked to prepar

e a force model by mid-2000 to reflect the shift in missions away from national defence to international missions requiring force projection.

<P> Sweden will deploy an 800-strong battalion to KFOR based on the army's 525-strong rapid-reaction unit reinforced with about 300 volunteers. Swedish Supreme Commander Gen Owe Wictorin recently told JDW that Sweden should be capable of deploying between 1,500 and 2,000 peacekeepers at any one time. "If we should maintain a battalion in Bosnia and at the same time deploy another battalion to Kosovo we are near the limit, although not above the ceiling." Those KFOR personnel who are not career soldiers have signed 12-month contracts; about 70 % have served on international missions. However, the battalion will not be ready to deploy until September.

<P> As with the deployment of SFOR in Bosnia, NATO planners are hoping that a stable security situation in Kosovo will allow KFOR to be reduced as soon as possible if for no other reason than to free troops for other peace support operations in the future.

<I><P>Additional reporting by JDW Correspondents: Paolo Valpolini, John Berg, Hans G Andersson and Martijn Delaere </I>

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<P>International Herald Tribune

July 28, 1999

<P>Trial A Gauge Of Yugoslav Suppression

<P>By Agence France-Presse

<P> BELGRADE -- The Yugoslav opposition leader Zoran Djindjic faces a military judge Wednesday in what is seen as a test of how far President Slobodan Milosevic will go in suppressing those calling for his resignation.

<P> Mr. Djindjic, head of the Democratic Party, is accused of insubordination for refusing to obey a call-up during the NATO bombing campaign against

inst Yugoslavia in April and May.

<P> The Democratic Party is the main component of the Alliance for Change, which has been staging rallies and petitions to get Mr. Milosevic to step down, and Mr. Djindjic claims the move against him is purely political.

<P> He confirmed that he would keep the appointment with the magistrate; he could be placed in custody until trial.

<P> The summons was originally set for last Thursday, but his lawyers had it postponed because Mr. Djindjic was visiting Germany, said Sinisa Nikolic, a lawyer.

<P> At the time of his call-up the Democratic Party leader was in Montenegro, Serbia's junior partner in the Yugoslav federation, which refused to acknowledge Belgrade's declaration of a state of hostilities during the bombing.

<P> He then made several trips abroad before returning to Belgrade on July 4.

<P> "I am going to the hearing quite calmly," Mr. Djindjic said. 'I know it is an element of the political situation. It shows how the authorities behave and will behave with its adversaries.'

<P> But he predicted a backlash, "because every action of this type will sharpen the protests."

<P> Mr. Djindjic said he thought the move was an attempt to intimidate him and make him give up his rallies, but said it would not succeed.

<P> According to his legal team, Mr. Djindjic could face 5 to 20 years in jail, because Yugoslavia at the time was in a state of war, declared on March 24 and not lifted until June 26.

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<P>London Guardian

July 27, 1999

<P>1bn Repair Bill Cheers Bank

<P>By Stephen Bates in Brussels

<P> The cost of rebuilding Kosovo is now expected to be 1bn - less than expected - according to the first detailed estimates for the World Bank.

<P> The figure was released in Brussels yesterday before tomorrow's donor conference, where officials from more than 60 countries and at least 40 aid agencies are expected.

<P> There is concern that Europe and the US are holding back from firm commitments and that housing repair may get a low priority before winter.

<P> Bank officials say the overwhelming damage is to housing, most of it destroyed by Yugoslav troops. In some areas, especially in southern Kosovo, at least a third of the houses are thought to be beyond repair, and 400,000 people will need shelter before winter begins.

<P> The EU is expected to provide most of the reconstruction aid: probably three-quarters.

<P> Rory O'Sullivan, the bank's special representative for the region, said: "I feel encouraged. The damage is less than we feared and the coping strategies of the Kosovars mean that by October the situation should be pretty reasonable in terms of getting through next winter. Certainly the prospects are better than we had thought."

<P> Other estimates include 15m to rebuild schools, 6m to restore electricity and 3m for water supplies.

<P> Only one of Kosovo's two power stations is working, and by winter the province will need three times its present output.

<P> "What has struck us is the extraordinary energy with which the people of Kosovo are coming back to their homes to rebuild their lives and get things back together again," Mr O'Sullivan said.

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<P>London Times

July 28, 1999

<U><P>BALKANS

</U><P>Villagers Dread Cold More Than Serbs

<I><P>Half a million people lack proper shelter in war-ravaged areas, reports James Pringle in Glogovac

</I><P> KOSOVO Albanian villagers, living in homes ruined by war, say they fear the coming winter more than they fear Serbs.

<P> On the eve of the first Kosovo donors' conference in Brussels, the European Commission issued a report covering 1,300 villages and 29 municipalities that said "upwards of half a million people this winter may not have adequate shelter" in a region where temperatures can reach -25C.

<P> "People may not find schools in which their children can be taught," Roy Dickinson, EU spokesman, said. "They may have no electricity to light and, crucially, to heat their homes, and basic healthcare facilities may not be available." He said that the EU's estimate of the total cost for reconstruction of damaged or destroyed houses in Kosovo was 734 million.

<P> A similar report issued yesterday by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said the main conclusion reached by research "is that the scale of damage to public and private property has been immense, in some cases worse than had been initially feared".

<P> Bob Turner, a UNHCR spokesman, said: "The international community must ensure that the humanitarian effort is capable of assisting all the region's inhabitants in surviving the coming winter and preparing for the further reconstruction of the province."

<P> The two reports seem to be more in line with what correspondents travelling around Kosovo see - a society and an infrastructure in shambles.

<P> In Terstenik village near Glogovac town, 15 miles east of Pristina, Sergez Gjokaj, 33, standing beside the ruins of his home wrecked by Serb paramilitaries, said: "Unless the UN and EU help us, we will die from winter.

<P> "Because of the intense cold here, it is more awful to die from winter than to die from the Serbs. Now we are more afraid of the winter than we are of the Serbs."

<P> Mr Gjokaj, who is out of work because the factory where he was employed is still filled with Serb landmines, looks after an extended family of 17, including

cluding relations' children. He showed the storeroom where ten of them slept and the tractor-trailer where seven others sleep under plastic sheeting.

<P> "We had built a new house where our old one once stood and just filled it with nice furniture when the Serb paramilitaries attacked us with firebombs after blasting the house with bullets," he said, pointing to a tattoo of holes made by machineguns in a surviving wall. "I had to grab the children and escape through windows into the nearby hills where we remained for three months. The youngest child was only two weeks old and it is a miracle he survived, but unfortunately my father did not live through the ordeal."

<P> Yesterday, after two days of rain, neither sleeping place could be kept dry. Although it is still summer, there was a chill in the air. Of 36 houses in the village 30 had been destroyed, with families living in or alongside the wreckage. Villagers say they have received some international food aid, but the promised tents had not arrived. There was no power for light or heating anywhere.

<P> In the village of Zabel Vlet, on the other side of Glogovac, Maliqe Brahimi, 53, showed the burnt home shelled by the Serb army in which she lives with her son, daughter-in-law and two grandchildren. "Last night it was cold, the rain was coming in and the children could not sleep," Mrs Brahimi, a widow, said. "Besides that, because the roof was destroyed, I feared the ceiling could collapse any time."

<P> Mr Dickinson said the aim of today's conference was to inform foreign donor countries of the urgent needs of Kosovo. In visits to houses in 1,300 villages EU teams had found that 78,000 were destroyed or severely damaged. Of 534 schools, 189 were either destroyed or severely damaged, he said.

<P> In both Trerstenik and Zabel Vlet, schools and health clinics had been deliberately burnt.


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<P>London Daily Telegraph

July 28, 1999

Nato Gives Serbs' Fallen Prince Lazar A Facelift

By Philip Smucker in Gnjilane

A STATUE of the Serbs' most hallowed hero, smashed by Albanians, has been repaired by American navy and army welders belonging to the Nato peacekeeping force in Kosovo.

American officers say that the work on the face of Prince Lazar, who led the Serbs to a legendary defeat in the Battle of Kosovo in 1389, is intended to show Albanians and Serbs that cultural monuments must be protected. But senior Albanian rebel officers say they cannot give Nato peacekeepers any assurances that the statue will not be torn down again.

Prince Lazar fell face first on to his nose and crown on Saturday when several hundred people threw a lasso around his neck in Gnjilane, eastern Kosovo, and pulled him over. American naval engineers, assisted by army colleagues, took the statue to their base camp where repairs on the crown and face began over the weekend.

"He looks a lot better than he did when we brought him in," said Lt-Cdr Ed Austin. "He hit his head first and so it was crushed." But despite several days of welding, a gash on the Prince's left cheek and another on the bridge of his nose are still apparent. "The metal his face is made out of is brittle and something we are not used to working with," said Lt-Cdr Austin.

The mission to put Prince Lazar, a symbol of Serbian nationalism, back together again has angered the Albanian community. Lindi Aslani, a Kosovo Liberation Army commander, said the statue, erected in 1996, was a big provocation. "We cannot guarantee Nato that the Albanian people will not bring him down again. We simply can't control them."

American officers say they are looking for a "dignified moment" to put the 30ft statue back in place in the centre of Gnjilane. "This is a symbolic effort on our part and if the Albanians try to bring him down again we'll just put him back up," said Capt Larry Kaminski of the First Battalion, the 26th Infantry, stationed in Germany.

"People need to understand that you can't destroy their culture and think that they will respect yours." He said that the facelift was also intended to win the confidence of the embattled Serb community. "We hope the Serbs will see it as a good effort on our part and that they won't retaliate against any Albanian monuments."

Though many in the Albanian community said yesterday that they thought Prince Lazar would never be restored to his pedestal, Serbs have been following the American efforts closely. "This is a matter of pride," said Prepreg Mitrovic, 22, playing basketball near the empty pedestal. "Prince Lazar is the spirit of our culture. It doesn't matter that he was a loser; he fought a great battle and he deserves to be remembered."

American forces in Gnjilane have had many of the same peace-making pro

blems as their British, French and Italian counterparts have had elsewhere in Kosovo. Well over three-quarters of the province's Serb population has already fled revenge attacks by ethnic Albanians.

<P> Serbs in the Gnjilane area are among the most militant of those remaining in Kosovo. "We try to engage local leaders to dispel old myths and break down the walls between the two communities," said Capt Kaminski.

<P> "The problem is that whoever has the upper hand uses it to his advantage. This is the Wild West. We are trying to round up the hot-headed types who cause most of the trouble."

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<P>Jerusalem Post

July 28, 1999

<P>'Dolphin' Stretches Navy's 'Long Arm'

<P>By David Rudge

<P> HAIFA -- After a nearly 5,000 kilometer voyage that began a month ago, the Israel Navy's latest acquisition, the German-built submarine Dolphin, arrived at Haifa Naval Base yesterday to a traditional naval welcome.

<P> The Dolphin is said to be one of the most advanced diesel-electric submarines in the world, with a range of weaponry.

<P> "The Dolphin is the first of three submarines. Afterwards will come the Livyatan and the Tekuma, which will change the entire face of the navy and the long arm of Israel," Prime Minister and Defense Minister Ehud Barak said at the welcoming ceremony.

<P> The Dolphin and the two other submarines, due to arrive over the next year, are to replace the navy's three 23-year-old Gal-class submarines, which will be taken out of service. Each of the vessels costs some \$300 million. German

y is paying for two plus half the cost of the third, with the remainder being met by Israel.

<P> The new submarines have a range of 4,500 km and have been designed to wage war on a Middle Eastern scale for a month, if necessary, without the need for resupply. They have a maximum speed of 20 knots and maximum diving depth is only 200 meters, but they are highly maneuverable and extremely quiet. The submarine and its two sisters carry Harpoon sea-to-sea missiles. Foreign experts say they can be replaced by small cruise missiles carrying nuclear warheads.

<P> Analyst Yiftah Shapir of the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University said he believes Israel will be able to fashion a nuclear warhead small enough to fit the Dolphin.

<P> If Israel were attacked with nuclear weapons, missiles aboard the Dolphin would be unharmed and ready for retaliation, according to foreign weapons experts. With Iran and Iraq trying to acquire nuclear weapons, Israel saw the need for a second-strike capability, the experts said.

<P> At yesterday's ceremony, naval ships went out to greet the 1,550-ton vessel and its 35-member crew as it sailed into Israel's territorial waters. Naval helicopters and IAF planes staged a fly-past.

<P> Other vessels sounded their sirens and played water hoses in the air in salute as the submarine, with members of its crew lining the narrow deck and the commanders manning the conning tower, pulled slowly, even majestically into the harbor.

<P> The homecoming of the Dolphin was a bitter-sweet moment, coming just over a month after the discovery of the ill-fated Dakar submarine which went missing in 1968 while on its maiden voyage from Britain to Haifa.

<P> The Dakar was discovered lying on the seabed nearly three kilometers below the surface between the islands of Crete and Cyprus on what had been its original route.

<P> The Dolphin stopped at the site on Sunday and flowers were placed in the water - one for each of the 69 members of the Dakar's crew who died when the submarine sank.

<P> Dolphin commander Cmdr. Eyal, who was the last to leave the vessel when it finally docked in the navy port yesterday, said the memorial ceremony for the Dakar and its crew had been particularly moving and meaningful.

<P> Eyal said the Dolphin's voyage had been uneventful and the submarine had handled and performed as expected.

<P> He noted that many of the crew had not seen the families for several months and, in some cases, years.

<I><P> (News agencies contributed to this report.)</I>


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<P>New York Times

July 28, 1999

<P>Turkey: Kurd Requests U.N. Protection

<P> Yasar Kaya, chairman of the self-proclaimed Kurdish parliament in exile, appealed for United Nations protection after a Turkish court issued an arrest order for him and 32 members of his group, the Kurdish DEM news agency said. Turkey views the group, based in Brussels, as a front for Kurdish guerrillas fighting for self-rule. Turkish authorities say they have all but defeated the guerrillas since capturing their leader, Abdullah Ocalan, in February.

<I><P>(Reuters)</I>


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<P>Janes Defence Weekly

July 28, 1999

<P>Spain To Take Greater Defence Role

<P> Spain is "ready and obliged" to assume greater responsibilities in European and Atlantic defence structures, according to Spanish Prime Minister José María Aznar.

<P> Speaking at a conference in Madrid to mark the 50th anniversary of NATO, Aznar said the government would soon announce important steps in this direction.

<P> While the recent NATO victory in Kosovo has demonstrated the need to maintain strong trans-Atlantic links with the USA, Aznar stressed the need for Europe to play a greater role. "Europe has to start to provide security, instead of talking of a security that is guaranteed by others," Aznar said.

<P> Current moves to professionalise Spain's armed forces are expected to help contribute to reinforcing European security and defence.

<P> The conference, organised by the Spanish Atlantic Association, was boycotted by Spain's third largest political group, the Communist-led left-wing alliance Izquierda Unida (IU), in protest at NATO's intervention in Kosovo.

<P> The parliamentary group's defence spokesman said that IU did not want to participate in a conference that appeared to be an "act of festivity".

<P> The alliance said it was worried at the direction being taken by NATO, not only over Kosovo but its general strategy in assigning itself missions.

<I><P>- David Ing, JDW Correspondent </I>

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**<P>International Herald Tribune
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July 28, 1999</P>

<P>A Call For North Korea Contacts, Missile Tests Or Not</P>

<P>By Brian Knowlton, International Herald Tribune</P>

<P> WASHINGTON - Attempts to engage the isolated and mistrustful North Korean government should continue even if it goes ahead with a controversial missile test, a blue-ribbon task force recommended here Tuesday, even while warning that such a test could dramatically widen tensions far beyond the Korean Peninsula.</P>

<P> The recommendations came in a report from a Council on Foreign Relations task force headed by Morton Abramowitz, who is a senior fellow of the council and a former assistant secretary of state.</P>

<P> The panel included two former ambassadors to South Korea, James Laney and Donald Gregg, and another former assistant secretary of state and ambassador to China, Winston Lord.</P>

<P> The report came as a joint statement Tuesday in Singapore by the United States, Japan and South Korea warned that a new missile test would have "serious negative consequences."</P>

<P> The report followed visits by task force members to Seoul, Tokyo and Beijing in an effort to test reaction to a comprehensive proposal carried to Pyongyang in May by former Secretary of Defense William Perry.</P>

<P> The Perry plan called for increasing outside aid to impoverished North Korea in exchange for moves by the North to adopt a more restrained military posture.</P>

<P> Pyongyang has yet to provide a formal response, and Mr. Laney said that "as each day passes, it becomes more unlikely that North Korea will respond positively."</P>

<P> Mr. Abramowitz and Mr. Laney said that North Korean rebuffs toward what they called "unprecedented efforts" by President Kim Dae Jung of South Korea to improve relations on the peninsula were particularly striking. </P>

<P> The North, Mr. Abramowitz, said, "in the past year has spurned probably the most flexible administration in the history of the South."</P>

<P> Nevertheless, the panel insisted that only through a carefully crafted policy of engagement could the outside world hope to influence an unpredictable government with a potential for sparking grave regional instability.</P>

<P> The task force said that even if Pyongyang did conduct a new missile test, it should be viewed in context and not "as a departure from the past or as apocalyptic." Such a test would not violate any existing U.S.-North Korean agreements. It might reflect more an attempt by a fearful regime to assert its ability to protect itself than to suggest aggressive intentions, some task force members said.</P>

<P> Thus, even if Pyongyang launched a second Taepo Dong, or conducted new

military provocations, the task force concluded that humanitarian food aid should continue.</P>

<P> The Perry proposals should be left on the table as well, the panel said, and the agreed framework of 1994, which sought to deter North Korean nuclear weapons development by offering assistance with peaceful nuclear development, should go on.</P>

<P> Also, channels for four-party talks involving the two Koreas, China and the United States should be kept open, the task force said.</P>

<P> A decision to halt the nuclear energy assistance, the task force contends, "could return North Korea to the overt path of nuclear weapons development and reignite the military confrontation that was barely defused in 1994."</P>

<P> In the event North Korea neither accepts nor rejects the Perry proposals but does not test the missile, the task force recommends leaving the package on the table; lifting U.S. sanctions under the Trading with the Enemy Act, to allow greater business contacts with the North; maintaining commitments of the agreed framework, so long as Pyongyang does the same, sustaining food aid and maintaining the four-party talks.</P>

<P> Panel members expressed little confidence in their ability to predict the actions of the quirky Stalinist regime.</P>

<P> Mr. Laney noted, however, that a famine of calamitous proportions had left the North "increasingly dependent on outside help," meaning that "it is possible that over time Pyongyang will find no better alternative" than to cooperate with the outside world.</P>

<P> The process of trying to encourage North Korean openness, said Michael Green, a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations and a task force member, "will be a long and difficult one, but one worth trying."</P>

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<P>South China Morning Post

July 28, 1999

<P>Record Flight Training Schedule For PLA

<P> The PLA air force has logged a record amount of flight training time and recently tested a surface-to-air missile (SAM) with 100 per cent accuracy, according to the Beijing Evening News.

<P> The paper said a 15-year record for flight time had been logged in the first half of the year, with difficult drills at night, at low altitude and in heavy weather.

<P> The air force also tested a new SAM system under near-battlefield conditions and the weapon hit its target every time, the paper said.

<P> Last week, the China News Service reported how troops in the Guangzhou military region had carried out a live-fire exercise.

<P> The North Sea Fleet also held manoeuvres with submarines, surface ships and guided missiles in the Yellow Sea, the China Youth Daily said

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<P>New York Times

July 28, 1999

<P>Taiwan: Espionage Suspected

<P> Luo Chih-hao, an aide to a former Transport Minister, was detained on suspicion of giving China airport blueprints and other information that could be used to sabotage the island's infrastructure, the police said. The rare accusation of infiltration into a Cabinet office came amid heightened tensions between Taiwan and China over what the Communist Government sees as the island's moves toward independence.

<I><P>(AP)</I>

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<P>Janes Defence Weekly

July 28, 1999

<P>Guam Shipyard At Risk

<P> The only US-operated ship repair facility in the Western Pacific is at risk of going out of business because US Navy and Military Sealift Command vessels stationed in the region are increasingly being maintained by foreign yards and dry-docks.

<P> The Guam Shipyard, leased to Guam Industries Inc in 1997 for 10 years, is suffering its second year of severe losses, according to sources.

<P> Should the trend continue, the US faces losing its "only ship repair facility west of the international dateline", which also contains a nuclear submarine overhaul capability.

<P> The \$200 million facility requires at least \$25 million annually in work just to break even, according to an official. It received only \$14.7 million in repair contracts in 1998, posting a year-end loss of \$3 million. An increasing number of navy combat and support vessels have undergone maintenance in other countries in the region.

<P> These countries, which include Singapore and China, can do the work at significantly lower costs. When it privatised the facility on 1 October 1997, the navy promised at least 25,000 man-days of work per year in Fiscal Year (FY) 1998 and FY1999, but "it has fallen way short", officials said.

<P> The loss of the facility could complicate military operations as the closest US ship maintenance site is in Hawaii, 8,000km away. The facility's ability to pre-position warfighting equipment and stores would also be jeopardised,

the officials said.

<I><P>- Bryan Bender, JDW Washington Bureau Chief </I></FON
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<P>Insight

July 23, 1999

<P>Chinas Beachhead At Panama Canal

<I><P>Reporting from Balboa, Insight uncovers China's most
recent political and economic maneuverings to obtain effective control of the P
anama Canal as the U.S. leaves.

</I><P>By J. Michael Waller

<P> It the Panama Canal's only Pacific port a dozen huge construction crane
s work massive new containerized-cargo facilities behind mounds of sand and con
crete. Workmen clad in orange uniforms emblazoned with "Panama Ports Company" -
- the innocuous English-language name in a near century-old bastion of U.S. mar
itime might -- operate the cranes and earthmovers alongside what once was the U
.S. military's Southern Command headquarters known as SOUTHCOM. But the constru
ction crews don't work for the Americans anymore. The Panama Ports Company is c
ontrolled by Communist China.

<P> As U.S. forces pull out of Panama under the Carter-Torrijos treaties o
f 1977, Beijing's agents are moving in. And the Clinton administration is looki
ng the other way, scrapping a 1995 plan to explore a continued U.S. military pr
esence.

<P> By all indications, China and its People's Liberation Army, or PLA, ar
e building a beachhead to control the Panama Canal. Under the terms of a contro
versial lease, Panama gave Hong Kong-based Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. the right to
build new port facilities in Balboa, the canal's only Pacific port, and a major

Atlantic port in Cristobal, and to run them up to the next half-century. As Beijing increased its economic muscle in the country, Panama's politicians gave Hutchison Whampoa the right to control anchorages on both ends of the canal, to hire new pilots to guide ships through the waterway, to block all passage that interferes with the company's business, to take control of key public roads near the canal and to have right of first refusal for control of some former U.S. military bases.

<P> "By most accounts, an unfair and corrupt contractual bidding process, which was protested by the U.S. ambassador to Panama, enabled the Chinese Hutchison Whampoa company to outmaneuver American and Japanese companies for the long-term lease on the canal ports," according to Al Santoli, an aide to Republican Rep. Dana Rohrabacher of California. Santoli has traveled the perimeter of the Pacific monitoring Chinese maritime encroachments from the Philippines to Panama.

<P> U.S. Ambassador to Panama William Hughes nearly was declared persona non grata for protesting the Hutchison deal when it was exposed three years ago, a U.S. official tells Insight. President Clinton responded by appointing Robert Pastor, an architect of the 1977 canal giveaway and an advocate for left-wing revolutionary causes, to replace Hughes. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms of North Carolina, one of the few lawmakers watching the Panama powder keg, blocked the nomination.

<P> The Chinese company has exclusive rights to the ports on both ends of the canal. Ironically, in 1996 Panama asked a Seattle-based company to withdraw its successful bid for Cristobal on the grounds that the U.S. firm would have a monopoly, in light of its existing business in Balboa. The following year, Panama awarded both Cristobal and Balboa to Hutchison Whampoa. Between the ports lies the shortest land route for containerized cargo to be sent between the Atlantic and the Pacific from and to ships too large to cross the canal.

<P> Beijing is in Panama for the long haul. Hutchison Whampoa has the right to extend its leases until the year 2047 or to transfer them to a third party. Already a Chinese corporation called Great Wall Panama has secured a lease as long as 60 years for an export zone on the bank of the canal on the Atlantic side.

<P> "I have a sense that the U.S. is edgy about Hutchison Whampoa," former Panamanian vice president Guillermo "Billy" Ford tells Insight. But Washington has done little to pressure the corrupt government of President Ernesto Perez Balladares to reopen the bidding. Last year, Balladares hired Clinton strategist James Carville as his personal consultant in a bid to keep power beyond his constitutional term, which expires this month. Balladares says he will step down, but he has packed the new Canal Commission with his pro-Beijing cronies.

<P> Hutchison Whampoa is more than a Hong Kong shipping giant. Company chairman Li Ka-shing is an important cog in the economic machinery of the Chinese Communist Party and the PLA. Li is a board member of the Chinese government's main investment arm, the China International Trust and Investment Corp., or CITIC, run by official PLA arms marketeer and smuggler Wang Jun.

<P> . According to Santoli, Li "has invested more than a billion dollars in

n China and owns most of the dock space in Hong Kong." Additionally, "Li has served as a middle man for PLA business dealings with the West," financing some of the controversial Hughes Electronics Corp.-Loral Space & Communications deals found to have been conduits for weapons technology to Beijing. He also has been a powerful ally of the Mochtar Riady financial empire of Indonesia -- the Lippo Group family that according to sworn testimony paid off Clinton's friends and political allies on behalf of Chinese military intelligence.

<P> Hutchison Whampoa's port subsidiary, Hutchison International Terminals, or HIT, which in turn runs the Panama Ports Co., does substantial business with the PLA-owned China Ocean Shipping Company, or COSCO, which has been seeking to take over former naval facilities in Southern California. Some of Hutchison's board members consult to COSCO. China Resources Enterprise, or CRE, the commercial arm of Beijing's Ministry of Trade and Economic Cooperation, owns 10 percent of the Panama Ports Co. The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee has identified CRE as a vehicle for "espionage -- economic, political and military -- for China."

<P> U.S. officials have been slow to realize the importance of Hutchison Whampoa and its global maritime network in Beijing's strategic planning. "Hutchison is trying to build a commercial empire in the Americas," a senior U.S. official in Panama tells Insight. "If you asked me three years ago, I'd say Hutchison Whampoa was just a business concern. Logic would tell you that the PRC has more opportunity to influence Hutchison Whampoa than before."

<P> As Santoli sees it, China appears to be positioning itself commercially and militarily along key naval choke points as they build their navy, the way the Soviets tried to do in the 1980s.

<P> These choke points include bases in Burma to access the Indian Ocean; Hong Kong to project power into the South China Sea; the Straits of Malacca, where the PRC is expanding ties with Cambodia and building a naval facility on the Philippines-claimed Spratley Islands; the central Pacific, with a major land satellite-tracking station on Tarawa; the coast of Hawaii, with a major ocean-mining tract; the Caribbean, with new influence in the Bahamas and a growing security and intelligence relationship with Cuba; and, most important, the Panama Canal.

<P> "If Red China gets control of the canal, it will get control of the government," says Panama City Deputy Mayor Augusto Diaz. "The Panama Canal is essential to China.... If they control the Panama Canal, they control at least one-third of world shipping."

<P> Though the 1977 Carter-Torrijos treaty gives the United States the right to defend the Panama Canal militarily, the Clinton administration is allowing circumstances to develop in which U.S. defense of the waterway could become impossible without confronting the Chinese Communists. Panama has no standing army of its own and has been powerless to repulse Colombian guerrillas from its territory. All U.S. military facilities in the country will have been abandoned by December -- and a new Panamanian law gives Hutchison Whampoa "first option" to take over the former U.S. Naval Station Rodman and other sites, as well as an operating area at the former U.S. Albrook Air Force Station. "If they get their hands on Rodman, they'll have a lot on the Pacific side," notes local journalist Tomas Cabal. "Rodman is there at the first set of locks."

<P> Panamanian law now gives the Chinese company the right to pilot all vessels transiting the canal. Retired admiral Thomas H. Moorer, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, warned the Senate last year that U.S. Navy ships soon would be at the mercy of Chinese-controlled pilots. A U.S. government source tells Insight that U.S. nuclear submarines occasionally transit the canal. By treaty, U.S. naval vessels have first priority for passage, but since the new Panamanian law gives Hutchison Whampoa the right to deny passage to any ship interfering with its business, the U.S. warships could become subject to Red Chinese authority.

<P> "My specific concern is that this company is controlled by the Communist Chinese," Moorer told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in no uncertain terms. "They have virtually accomplished, without a single shot being fired, a stronghold on the Panama Canal."

<P> And with U.S. forces out of the picture, security of the waterway and even the government is in question. Officials note a 25 percent leap in emigration from Communist China during the last few years, and illegal immigrants from China are commonplace. Says Diaz, "There are many Chinese in this country with cedula [national-identity papers] saying they are Panama-born, but they don't even speak Spanish."

<P> "Illegal immigration is a PLA operation, giving the permits to get the people out of China," says Cabal, an expert on corruption and crime. The immigration director under the previous Panamanian government let them in under suspicious circumstances. Panamanian journals reported that a racket was run through the Panama consulate in Hong Kong, which issued the visas. The consul and his wife had a travel agency that allegedly brought 15,000 Chinese to Panama, where crooked immigration officials issued them false papers. Intelligence sources say many of these illegal immigrants were bound for the United States.

<P> Beijing uses large-scale emigration to base future intelligence assets abroad to recruit agents from ethnic Chinese communities, Insight has learned. And Panama is a key target. "One of the primary factors accounting for the success of Chinese intelligence is the exploitation of ... the vast emigration of Chinese to communities worldwide," according to Stanislav Lunev, a former Soviet military-intelligence colonel who operated in Beijing before defecting to the United States in 1992.

<P> . According to Lunev, "The Chinese intention to develop oceangoing capabilities for its navy is well-known. But the Chinese navy does not yet have such worldwide capabilities at a time when it needs to have information about the perimeter of the Pacific region. This is the reason that Chinese entrepreneurs are actively in the market for abandoned port facilities in strategic locations." Lunev specifically cites the Panama Canal.

<P> Beijing has been building an overt intelligence presence in Panama as well. Insight has learned that a Chinese intelligence officer with a staff of 14 operates as his country's unofficial "ambassador" from the 23rd floor of the Global Bank Building on 50th Street in Panama City.

<P> Meanwhile, curiously, Panama is one of the last countries in the world that still recognizes the Republic of China on Taiwan as the legitimate govern

ment of China. That may change. Beijing now has no shortage of levers to bring Panama into line. In addition to the money it is suspected of slipping to Panamanian politicians, China wields greater economic leverage. Mainland Chinese financial institutions have extended nine-figure development loans to Panama. A PRC bank recently bought Marine Midland, which owns part of Panama's debt. In Cristobal, Marine Midland shares a building with the Panama Ports Co. The Chinese also bought into a consortium led by a U.S. railroad company to restore Panama's interoceanic rail links.

<P> Panama's close historical ties with Hong Kong, the British colony that London handed over to the Communists in 1997, are another pressure point. Three thousand of the 14,000 Panama-flagged ships worldwide are based in Hong Kong. Those ship registries are a major source of income for the Panamanian government.

<P> The PRC now is the largest goods provider into Panama's Free Zone, at \$2 billion a year, dwarfing Taiwan's \$500 million. It is the largest user of the canal after the United States and Japan, with more than 200 COSCO ships alone transiting the waterway annually. Even Taiwanese shipping companies such as Evergreen, which runs a large containerized cargo facility at the former U.S. military base of Fort Gulick on the Atlantic side, could find it has to bow to Beijing's pressure due to their large investments on Mainland China.

<P> A year ago, a high-level Communist commercial delegation visited Panama, in its words, to "strengthen relations and promote new joint-investment projects." Last March, a 16-member delegation of the Chinese Communist Party's rubber-stamp "parliament" traveled to Panama. A member of Panama's ruling PRD party said diplomatic relations with Beijing "should not be very far off." Polls show that three-fourths of Panamanians want the United States to stay in their country, but the Clinton administration is committed to a total, unconditional pullout by year's end. The White House declined to discuss keeping a U.S. military presence under circumstances permitted by the Carter-Torrijos treaty. In his Senate testimony, Moorer warned: "We have dropped the ball on the [former] Canal Zone, and the game is almost over." Few lawmakers even listened to the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

<P> "China is very clear and focused that they want a choke point," says a prominent former Panamanian diplomat who was part of the negotiations with the United States in the 1970s. "Your government has been so shortsighted that it hasn't paid attention. It's as simple as that."

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<P>Boston Globe

July 27, 1999

Pg. 1

<P>War Takes Toll On Colombia President

<P>By Richard Chacón, Globe Staff

<P> BOGOTA - Last July, only two weeks before his inauguration as Colombia's president, Andres Pastrana shook off his security detail and sneaked into the Andean jungles for a secret meeting with leftist guerrilla leaders.

<P> The move instantly sparked hope for an end to the hemisphere's oldest civil war, and it immediately gave the journalist-turned-politician an image of a bold and decisive leader.

<P> A year later, however, it's hard to find a Colombian who still feels that way about the prospects for peace, or has a good word to say about Pastrana. In the aftermath of a surge of new violence between rebels and the army, stalled negotiations and now a failing economy, last year's optimism has given way to this year's dread. And Pastrana is getting much of the blame.

<P> "He's too soft, that's his main problem," said Jose Marcos Grijalva, 33, a furniture salesman who sat outside a downtown store that drew just two customers all last week. "He's been too soft with the guerrillas, and now he's being too soft with the economy. Sometimes I wish he would just stand up and say, 'Look. I'm president and this is how things are going to be done.'"

<P> Peace talks to end the conflict have been postponed twice this year - once in February when the rebels failed to show up, and again last week because of disagreements over the role that international observers will play and for a clearer definition of a "demilitarized zone" controlled by the rebels.

<P> The fighting, meanwhile, has continued at an alarming pace. In a major offensive last fall, the 15,000-member Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, a guerrilla group known as the FARC that controls large areas of rural land, blew up one of the country's main oil pipelines. Then, for a brief moment two weeks ago, another FARC push came perilously close to the capital.

<P> Its smaller counterpart, the National Liberation Army, known as the ELN and thought to have 5,000 armed fighters, has resorted to hijacking airplanes and regularly kidnapping prominent and ordinary citizens.

<P> Colombians' fears about the ongoing violence are second only to their growing anxieties over the worsening economic situation. Stung by years of mounting government debt, growing investor fears over the conflict, and record-high u

nemployment, experts say Colombia is now in the midst of its worst recession since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

<P> As he begins the second year of his term, Pastrana's government is trying to tackle both the conflict and the economy, but it is confronting a pessimism as thick as the summer clouds that daily shroud much of this country.

<P> Colombia has rarely been an easy place to live. For most of the last three decades, residents have tolerated the guerrillas and the right-wing paramilitary groups who oppose them, and have lived cautiously to avoid the bullets, bombs, or fast-striking kidnappers commanded by the world's deadliest drug lords.

<P> But this remarkably resilient population is losing patience, and more residents are choosing to leave Colombia rather than endure more instability.

<P> American officials say that demand for visa applications at the US Embassy in Bogota has reached 50,000 a month, more than double the number last year.

<P> Although many residents say Pastrana is too lenient toward the rebels - especially because he gave them control of a demilitarized area equal to 1 percent of the country's total area - they also blame the guerrillas, who launched their Marxist-based revolution 35 years ago but now terrorize farmers and receive most of their funds for weapons and equipment from drug cartels.

<P> Despite the country's mounting problems, Pastrana's administration is still firmly supported by Washington. Unlike his predecessor, Ernesto Samper, who was publicly linked to drug money and corruption and roundly criticized by US officials, Pastrana has bolstered ties to the White House and Capitol Hill.

<P> Last fall, Congress approved \$285 million in emergency funds for Colombia, more than double the previous appropriation.

<P> To reinforce its commitment, Washington has dispatched the US drug control policy chief, Barry McCaffrey, on a three-day visit to Colombia this week to review joint antinarcotic operations. McCaffrey has urged Washington to increase its military aid here to slow the drug flow from Colombia, the world's top source of cocaine and a growing supplier of heroin.

<P> No matter how fierce the bloodshed has been between the army and rebels or drug rings, previous Colombian presidents could always count on steady growth from an economy long considered a model in Latin America for its relatively strong middle class and productive agricultural sector.

<P> But experts now say that the conflict and the economy have become intertwined as more businesses close and investors pull their money out because of concerns over the political climate, putting unprecedented pressure on Pastrana while strengthening the rebels' hand.

<P> "Unless it solves the economic problems, this government won't have the political capital to negotiate a peace agreement," said Maria Angelica Arbelaez, an economist at Fedesarrollo, a leading think tank.

<P> Twice during the past year, Pastrana has devalued the Colombian peso, the national currency. Earlier this month - for the first time in its history - the government received a \$3 billion line of credit from the International Monetary Fund by agreeing to reform its constitution and cut spending.

<P> In a speech before the Colombian congress last week, Pastrana proposed a new labor law that would reduce time off and other benefits for workers in an effort to bring down Colombia's 20 percent unemployment rate.

<P> Pastrana's headaches have recently extended beyond the country's borders

<P> Alberto Fujimori, the Peruvian president known for authoritarian methods that helped wipe out that country's Maoist rebel group, the Shining Path, has publicly criticized his Colombian counterpart for not using a "mano dura" - a strong hand. And President Hugo Chavez of Venezuela, who led an unsuccessful coup seven years ago, has banned Colombian truck drivers from crossing the border in retaliation for the terror and assaults that Venezuelan drivers encounter on Colombian roads.

<P> But Pastrana's most important critics, perhaps, are those who belong to Colombia's once-thriving middle class.

<P> Aboard a flight on Sunday from Bogota to Caracas, the Venezuelan capital, one American-educated owner of a fishing company said that after two failed kidnapping attempts and countless shakedowns by rebel troops over the last year, he has decided to leave his native country to invest in a similar business in Venezuela.

<P> "It's people like me in the middle class who have kept Colombia stable even through years of civil war and drugs," said the man, who requested anonymity. "But we can't wait anymore. I have other friends who have left. I know I won't be the last one."

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<P>Wall Street Journal

July 27, 1999

Pastrana Pushes Forward With Guerrilla Peace Talks

By Thomas T. Vogel Jr. and Edward Schumacher, Staff Reporters of
The Wall Street Journal

BOGOTA, Colombia -- President Andres Pastrana insists he will push forward with peace negotiations with Colombia's powerful guerrilla groups despite criticisms that he has given too much and received little in return.

Security problems and a wave of bad economic news are eroding Colombians' confidence in Mr. Pastrana and worrying Wall Street analysts and Washington bureaucrats. Yet the president confidently asserts: "We have a strategy... We know where we are going."

The president spoke in an interview in the presidential palace on a day that his government released a tough austerity budget for next year and the top U.S. antidrug official arrived to discuss a sharp increase in military aid.

The principal concern here and abroad is that Colombia's guerrilla groups are growing in strength. The security problems have worsened an economic downturn, the worst in 60 years, analysts say. A wave of spectacular guerrilla attacks and kidnappings in recent months may also hamper U.S. efforts to reduce the flow of illegal drugs from Colombia. Colombia is the world's biggest producer of cocaine and one of the top exporters of heroin.

McCaffrey Meets With Pastrana

Gen. Barry McCaffrey, the White House drug-policy director, met with Mr. Pastrana Monday to discuss Colombia's recent petition for an additional \$500 million in military aid. Gen. McCaffrey is pushing inside the Clinton administration for even more money for Colombia as part of an "emergency drug supplemental" assistance program. The U.S. is already giving \$289 million of military aid to Colombia's antidrug programs for this year and next.

Weakness in Colombia's banking system, worries about the strength of the Colombian currency, a record urban unemployment rate and a troublesome government budget gap have added to the country's woes. What's more, an earthquake in a major coffee-growing region earlier this year will cost the government \$3.5 billion in cleanup costs, says Mr. Pastrana. Major credit-rating agencies are reviewing Colombia's investment-grade credit rating for a possible downgrade later this year. Economic weakness has forced Colombia to devalue its currency, the peso, twice in 10 months.

The president, 44 years old, appeared relaxed and confident. He seemed unconcerned by recent surveys showing that as many as 80% of those polled in major Colombian cities were unhappy with his peace strategy. "You can't govern by polls," says Mr. Pastrana. "If you govern that way, there are a lot of tough measures that you wouldn't take."

The president has come under fire for granting the country's largest guerrilla group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, or FARC, control over

an isolated chunk of Colombian territory the size of Switzerland without also extracting a cease-fire agreement. FARC is using the zone to mount attacks on other regions, say military officials. Earlier in July, hundreds of FARC guerrillas attacked a town just miles outside Bogota.

<P> 'Gesture of Peace'

<P> Colombians "are hoping for some gesture of peace" from the guerrillas, says Mr. Pastrana. The president criticizes the guerrillas for not making any gestures, but he also claims that the number of guerrilla attacks has actually decreased this year from last year.

<P> The start of peace talks, delayed twice already, is slated for this Friday.

<P> Reflecting what appears to be a new toughness, Mr. Pastrana is demanding that an international group monitor FARC's activities in the demilitarized zone. A FARC representative was quoted in the local press Monday saying FARC will cancel the talks if the government insists on the monitoring. Nonetheless, Mr. Pastrana is confident that the talks will go forward because FARC's leader, Manuel Marulanda, had personally promised him that he would accept the outside supervision. "Marulanda is a man of his word," he says.

<P> The additional military aid that Colombia wants from the U.S. is destined mainly for new mobile battalions that Mr. Pastrana says will provide cover for antidrug operations of the police in zones controlled by the guerrillas. FARC earns hundreds of millions of dollars a year for protecting illegal drug crops.

<P> In the economic arena, Mr. Pastrana promises to cut the fiscal deficit to 2.5% of gross domestic product by next year, compared with a projected deficit of about 5% of GDP at the start of this year. The government's new so-called Budget of Truth for next year includes a 21% cut in central government investments in new projects and a pay freeze for many public workers.

<P> Mr. Pastrana says the government is negotiating with the International Monetary Fund for a \$3 billion emergency line of credit to bolster confidence in the economic reform program and ease pressures on the troubled currency. Mr. Pastrana appeared unworried about the IMF's likely conditions: "What the fund asks of Colombia is what Colombia has to do, with or without the fund."


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<P>Washington Post

July 28, 1999

Pg. B3

<P>Korean War Memorial Marks New Beginning

<P>By Linda Wheeler, Washington Post Staff Writer

<P> Nick Paganella looked down at the ground and then off somewhere in the distance. He had just posed with his wife for a picture at the Korean War Veterans' Memorial on the Mall. Now he was struggling to say why he wanted to document his visit.

<P> "You really won't understand unless you were there," said the teacher from Boston, a veteran of the war. "That's it. That's all I can say."

<P> His wife wiped tears from her eyes as she listened. "We want the pictures to show the grandchildren, so they will have respect for the Korean War veterans," she said.

<P> The Paganellas joined about 200 people at the memorial yesterday to mark the fourth anniversary of the dedication of the monument. Korean War veterans often say that they participated in a forgotten war and that they feel their service was never appreciated. And for more than two years, their memorial itself seemed to reflect their sense that no one cared.

<P> Only a year after the 1995 dedication of the \$18 million memorial, the trees that surround the "pool of remembrance" had died, the pool itself was empty because of a persistent leak, and some paving stones set in a broad walkway had buckled. Visitors to the memorial could view the 19 stainless steel figures of soldiers trudging up a hill, but the rest was closed to them.

<P> But yesterday, visitors saw 40 healthy linden trees, smooth walkways and a pool filled with shimmering water.

<P> Last year, as the repair work proceeded slowly, Sen. Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.) introduced legislation to provide the general contractor for the memorial, the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, with \$2 million for repairs.

<P> Yesterday, Sarbanes, who has many veterans among his constituents, told the crowd that he was pleased with the work. He said the veterans "deserved a national memorial which is both fitting and lasting. . . . I think we have accomplished that."

<P> The Korean War, which until this year was officially called an armed conflict, began June 25, 1950, and ended with an armistice July 27, 1953. Hi

storians say that more than 54,000 Americans were listed as dead and that South Korea lost approximately 47,000. The 15 other United Nations countries involved suffered more than 3,000 deaths.

<P> The memorial was dedicated July 27, 1995, the 42nd anniversary of the truce.

<P> The repairs seemed to please the veterans and their families who inspected the memorial after the ceremony yesterday. However, even as veterans smiled while posing for pictures with the three large official wreaths placed at the memorial, the sorrow was not far away.

<P> In his talk, Sarbanes spoke about gaining respect for the veterans. He pointed to the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act of 1999 that changed the name of the Korean conflict to the Korean War.

<P> And he encouraged his audience to use next year's 50th anniversary of the beginning of the war as an opportunity to get more veterans to participate in ceremonies.

<P> Among those who listened to Sarbanes's remarks was Robert W. McCoy, of Mitchellville, a medic in Korea who received the Purple Heart.

<P> "I think there is a change coming," he said. "More of the Korean veterans are coming out to things and are willing to say they are veterans of Korea. We should let people know we were patriotic and we were all there together."


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<P>International Herald Tribune

July 28, 1999

<P>The Balkan Key Is Vigorous Reform

<P>By Carl Bildt, International Herald Tribune

<P> GENEVA -- Collectively, we failed to avert war in Croatia in 1991 and in Bosnia in 1992. In 1995 we collectively failed to develop the long-term and regional policies that could have prevented further conflict. The failure to avert war and the humanitarian catastrophe in Kosovo in 1999 was a consequence of those earlier failures.

<P> Now there is hope of a new beginning. The United Nations is setting up an interim administration in Kosovo. But we can never succeed if we fail in the region. All the conflicts of the region are part of a pattern that has haunted the beginning and the end of this century.

<P> There is a new determination in the international community to look at the promises of the region as a whole and not only at the problems of its parts. The challenge is to proceed from words to deeds in the decade ahead.

<P> In essence, we must break the vicious cycle of disintegration in the region, and step by step pave the way for the integration that has brought peace to most of the rest of Europe and is now starting to reshape the world.

<P> The European Union has a great responsibility to bring this part of Europe into its fold. By 2014, 100 years after the start of the disastrous World War I, it should be possible to have all the region's countries fully involved in the process of European integration.

<P> The United Nations family has been crucial in alleviating suffering, helping people in need and trying to bring political solutions and long-term justice to the region in this decade of horrors.

<P> Soldiers of the United Nations kept the airport of Sarajevo open during years of siege and shelling. Committed workers under the UN High Commissioner for Refugees helped millions of Muslims, Serbs, Croats, Albanians and others driven from their homes during the successive conflicts. And investigators from the International Tribunal will not give up their search for truth and justice.

<P> Now the work of the United Nations in the region is entering a new phase. For us, the need to see the region as a whole is hardly new, but we must now be ready to bring the regional focus even more clearly to all our diverse efforts. With a Serbia where the state is much too strong, an Albania where the state is much too weak and a Macedonia where the state is much too fragile, we have a long way to go.

<P> What all these nations need is far more reform than reconstruction. Destroyed infrastructure has to be rebuilt, but this will in the end bring little change if there is not a wind of sustained political and economic reform throughout the region during the decade to come.

<P> Serbia, the new "sick man of Europe," is the key. We must be prepared to help it back into Europe. But it is Serbs' commitment to reforms that will pave the way for reconstruction aid and reintegration in Europe.

<P> We need years of reconstruction to repair the effects of war - but above all we need a decade of political and economic reforms.

<I><P> The writer, a former prime minister of Sweden who is special envoy of the UN secretary-general to the Balkans, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.</I>

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<P>Memphis (TN) Commercial Appeal

July 25, 1999

Pg. B3

<P>The Reality In Kosovo

<P>By Ivy Scarborough

<P> OBSERVED from the Blackhawk helicopter hovering in the darkness, the fiery scene was reminiscent of a European city in the waning days of World War I.

<P> More than 50 years later, racial and ethnic hatred again was the spark that ignited the flames. In this instance, the fires burned 13 Serb homes near Vitina, Kosovo.

<P> And once again, American forces were there. An aerial patrol of the 82nd Airborne Division searched for the Albanian arsonists who threatened to destabilize the fragile peace of Kosovo.

<P> The irony was not lost on the troops: The side that NATO and the United States rescued from Serb depredations - and some of the worst war crimes since World War II - is now the primary troublemaker.

<P> But not all Kosovar Albanians are intent on taking revenge for the mass executions, gang rapes and forced expulsion from their homes. Most simply want

nt to go home and rebuild their shattered lives.

<P> U.S. Special Forces troops in Kosovo are convinced that the arson, looting and shootings perpetrated today against Serb targets are primarily the actions of rogue elements and individuals, not the Kosovo Liberation Army or other organized Albanian groups.

<P> That is good news for the long-term prospects for peace in Kosovo, but it does not mean forgiveness is sweeping the land. NATO troops will face continued frustration in dealing with fractious and bickering Albanians and Serbs.

<P> As a sergeant told me: "Someone must be willing to first say, 'I forgive you.' But so far, no one has."

<P> This does not mean the U.S. and NATO effort in Kosovo has failed. Some Americans argued against our involvement in Kosovo on the ground that the conflicts and hatreds there are deep and long-lasting, and could not be resolved by our presence. That position was as logically skewed and morally vacuous as an argument would have been that Americans should not have opposed Germany in World War II because Nazis and Jews couldn't get along.

<P> NATO actions and American involvement in Kosovo have been predicated on the notion that the world should not and cannot permit the crimes against humanity that have characterized much of the 20th Century. Whether the Serbs and ethnic Albanians in Kosovo ever get along is up to them, but what they do to each other is a matter of global importance.

<P> Most of the American troops and officers I spoke with in Kosovo understand that far better than do many of our politicians and pundits here at home. To their credit, the officers and soldiers displayed no resentment at being sent to Kosovo.

<P> Their attitudes toward their mission are largely selfless and uncomplaining - except for their oft-expressed concerns about military cutbacks during the Clinton administration. The professionals among them know their resources are strained; if things get out of hand somewhere else in the world, the United States will have a problem of the first rank.

<P> But they see that as a separate issue from the merits of the Kosovo effort - one they hope will be addressed by next year's elections.

<P> THE PROBLEM of Kosovo is one the American people will surely face again in another form and another place. Our will to stand, to get involved and to persevere will be tested many more times.

<P> All of these things run counter to the anachronistic American tendency to isolationism. Whether Kosovo is transformed from a purely military victory to a durable social and political victory will be determined largely by America's willingness to persevere.

<P> This is not a trait native to the culture of our land in the latter half of the 20th Century. Slobodan Milosevic was banking on our weakness in this regard so he could survive and prevail.

<P> He did not, however, anticipate our military's capacity for doing a great deal of damage in a short period of time. That we got essentially what we wanted in Kosovo, so quickly and with scant loss of American life, may inadvertently nurture our weakness.

<P> Our achievements thus far in Kosovo are the result of the prowess and professionalism of the American military, not the capabilities of our political leadership. And it will be the prowess and professionalism of American and NATO military forces as peacekeepers that will determine whether this triumph is enshrined as a model and important precedent for the world of the 21st Century.

<P> But even that success is contingent upon our political will. Without that will, and the military power to support it, the 21st Century will surely be even more dangerous and benighted than the 20th has been.

<P> <I>Ivy Scarborough, a Jackson, Tenn., attorney, recently toured Kosovo at the invitation of the U.S. Army.</I>

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<P>Memphis (TN) Commercial Appeal

July 25, 1999

Pg. B3

<P>The Reality In Kosovo

<P>By Andrew A. Michta

<P> NATO conducted its bombing campaign against Serbia in the name of preserving a multiethnic Kosovo and forcing Serbia's president, Slobodan Milosevic, to adhere to basic tenets of human and civil rights for the province's Albanian majority.

<P> Today the restoration of the ethnic mix in Kosovo as it existed before the war is still the official policy of NATO. To carry out that policy, the allies will have to sustain an open-ended commitment to garrison the region into the foreseeable future. Gen. Wesley Clark, the NATO commander of the Kosovo campaign, admitted as much during recent testimony on Capitol Hill.

<P> Unless the United States and its European allies are ready to establish a permanent NATO protectorate in the Balkans, it is time for the Clinton administration to face reality. While 78 days of bombing halted Milosevic's brutal effort to build a "Greater Serbia" through ethnic cleansing, it paradoxically has made ethnic consolidation the only viable long-term policy option for the Balkans.

<P> Kosovo is in the process of becoming detached from Yugoslavia, despite the administration's insistence that Yugoslavia's integrity can be preserved. The Albanian Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) is now the sole indigenous political power in the province.

<P> Unless NATO allows the creation of an ethnic enclave for Kosovo's remaining Serbs - an unlikely proposition in light of allied opposition to the idea of partition - the result of Milosevic's policy of ethnically cleansing Kosovo Albanians will be the ethnic cleansing of Kosovo Serbs.

<P> Even if Milosevic is overthrown and replaced by a democratic government in Belgrade, the KLA will not relinquish control over Kosovo unless NATO is prepared to use force against it. That creates the prospect of the allied governments fighting a guerrilla war in Kosovo against the Albanians.

<P> The impending consolidation of an ethnic Albanian state has wider regional implications. The influx of Kosovar Albanians during the war upset the delicate ethnic balance of Macedonia, which has a large ethnic Albanian minority. That has increased tensions among the country's ethnic groups and raised the specter of a potential backlash against Macedonia's Albanians.

<P> Another ethnic conflict on the Balkan horizon is in the Vojevodina region of Serbia, which has a large Hungarian minority. Because Hungary is a NATO member and its territory was used for air operations against Serbia, tensions between Serbs and ethnic Hungarians have been rising. They may explode into violence that would result in another NATO intervention.

<P> THE ONLY long-term solution to the stalemate in Kosovo that would stave off potential future wars in the Balkans is an internationally supervised border adjustment and ethnic consolidation in the region, including population transfers.

<P> The Balkan dilemma requires a United Nations-supervised "great power" conference that would redraw and guarantee borders. Although the preservation of an ethnically diverse, multicultural Yugoslavia would have been the preferred solution, that is now unattainable without an open-ended commitment of Western military power.

<P> The violence and destruction visited by ethnic groups on one another in this decade have made it impossible for Balkan minorities to live in states where they are detached from their ethnic core.

<P> If NATO insists on preserving multiethnic states in the region, it will only prolong the misery and the suffering of the Balkan people, while incurring an unlimited economic and military commitment to garrison and police the region.

<P> <I> Andrew A. Michta is a professor of international studies at Rhodes College in Memphis.</I>

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<P>Florida Times-Union (Jacksonville)

July 28, 1999

<P>Bosnia: No Peace Yet

<P> With Kosovo sinking deeper into anarchy, the Clinton administration remains confident that its mission will be a success. But if a similar mission in Bosnia is any indication, there is cause for concern.

<P> The Dayton accord was supposed to bring peace, stability and prosperity to Bosnia. The country was split into two pieces - one Serb, one Muslim-Croat. NATO peacekeepers would be stationed there no more than a year, to control the rowdy elements until all three factions learned to like one another.

<P> Then, Serb, Muslim and Croat alike would magnanimously put aside personal differences and special interests, cooperating in the operation of a popular central government that would run a harmonious little democracy.

<P> Four years later, the peacekeepers are still there - with no end in sight

<P> Ethnic atrocities continue, with Serbs a frequent target. A typical example cited by Amnesty International was the beating of an elderly Serb woman by a rock- and stick-wielding mob of about 150 "Bosniacs."

<P> Political violence also is endemic. Croat rioters hit a Serb mayor with stones and broke a bottle over his head, for example, Amnesty reports.

<P> More than half of all Bosnians are still displaced, and many are attacked by other ethnic groups when they attempt to return home.

<P> The central government is paralyzed by ethnic political infighting. Many decisions are imposed by NATO, which makes Bosnia more similar to a colony than the sovereign nation that it was before the Dayton accord.

<P> Bosnia has one of the world's most restricted economies, and its people are impoverished. Up to 70 percent are unemployed, and most of the scarce jobs are provided by government.

<P> Bosnian people, fed up with NATO's version of Utopia, "line the sidewalk outside foreign embassies in Sarajevo every day, hoping to get visas or immigration papers to start better lives," The Associated Press reports.

<P> A similar mission is under way in Kosovo, where 14 Serb farmers were massacred Friday. That brings to 45 the number of Serbs killed in an orgy of Albanian arson, rape and murder during the first month of NATO occupation.

<P> More than 100,000 Serbs, seeing that NATO lacks either the will or the wherewithal to protect them, have fled.

<P> With ethnic violence a daily occurrence, there is little hope for a cooperative multi-ethnic government in the foreseeable future.

<P> Normally when there is a civil war, the soldiers keep fighting until one side surrenders. Then the killing stops. Under the NATO formula for the Balkans, the killing continues indefinitely.

<P> A better remedy would be to divide Bosnia in three parts, with the Serbian and Croat portions free to join Yugoslavia and Croatia if they desire. Selfdetermination is not un-American.

<P> Now that NATO has defeated Yugoslavia for the Kosovo Liberation Army, it should pull out - and offer permanent residency in the West for terrified Serbs who wisely wish to leave.

<P> If Europe had imposed a peace during the U.S. Civil War, the matter probably still wouldn't be resolved. Fortunately, NATO wasn't around when the shots were fired at Fort Sumter.

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<P>Chicago Tribune

July 27, 1999

<P>Milosevic Is Reaping What He Sowed

<P> The weekend massacre of 14 Serbian farmers in Kosovo was a brutal reminder that the U.S.-led NATO mission there didn't end with the 78-day bombing campaign. The struggle to rebuild a peaceful, democratic, multiethnic society in Kosovo has only just begun. Predictably, it is being put to the test.

<P> The execution-style slaughter of Serbs tending their hayfields in Gracko Friday night is shocking in its details--but hardly a surprise. It is the product of the chaos created in Kosovo by Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic and the intensely bitter feelings engendered by the brutal regime that launched a wave of ethnic cleansing and claimed the lives of as many as 10,000 ethnic Albanians.

<P> The massacre in Gracko was the single biggest killing since NATO forces took control of the Serbian province from Yugoslavia six weeks ago. The civilian victims were mutilated before their executioners mowed them down around a harvesting machine--within earshot of British peacekeepers. No doubt, it will hasten the exodus of a fast-dwindling Serb population which has seen an estimated 80,000 of the original 200,000 Serbs in Kosovo flee the province.

<P> NATO is doing what it can to protect Serbs and encourage them to stay. NATO vowed to arrest and punish the perpetrators of the massacre, only the latest in a series of assaults, harassment and revenge attacks unleashed with the return of more than 700,000 ethnic Albanian refugees purged from Kosovo by Serb forces before and during the air war.

<P> To blame NATO for the recent carnage, as Belgrade would have it, adds insult to the butchery and war crimes perpetrated by Milosevic. The fault lies with him and his regime. Perhaps the thousands of Serbs who have poured into the streets of Yugoslavia to call for his ouster will carry that message.

<P> Yes, the credibility of NATO peacekeepers and the United Nations is at stake. NATO didn't go to war to stop the ethnic cleansing of ethnic Albanians only to preside over a reverse persecution of Kosovo's Serbs.

<P> The Clinton administration wants to see Milosevic deposed, and the Serbian opposition is gathering steam--backed by the Serbian Orthodox Church, and even a former chief of the Yugoslav Army, Gen. Momcilo Perisic, calling for a peaceful change of power.

<P> Bloodbaths like Gracko could fuel the Serb exodus from Kosovo and further destabilize Milosevic's regime. But it would be a bitter loss for NATO if Milosevic used the massacre to rally support and undermine his opponents' drive to remove him.

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<P>Boston Globe

July 27, 1999

Pg. 14

<P>NATO's Obligation To The Serbs

<P> Precisely because NATO's justification for intervention in Kosovo was humanitarian, the NATO allies must not allow Friday's gruesome slaughter of 14 Serb peasants in Kosovo to go unpunished. A war for humanitarian motives contradicts its own purpose if it leaves one group of noncombatants unprotected.

<P> The Serb demagogue Slobodan Milosevic understood immediately the political implications of the murders. The next day he said the slaughter of Serbs in a province that NATO still recognizes as an integral part of Serbia proves that there is a need for Yugoslav soldiers and Milosevic's special police to return to Kosovo.

<P> Such a return of Milosevic's ethnic cleansers would, of course, vitiate NATO's military triumph. Milosevic can have no illusions about the possibility that his killers and rapists will be allowed any time soon to return to Kosovo. But his political point is well taken. If Serb civilians can be massacred at will in Kosovo, then NATO's propaganda is negated and the allies' war against Milosevic can be described as a naked power grab - an effort to steal a Serb province from its rightful owners.

<P> To prove this was not NATO's war aim, the allies keeping the peace in Ko

sovo and the UN bureaucrats managing the province's rehabilitation must act quickly and decisively.

<P> Although Hashim Thaci, the Kosovo Liberation Army's self-appointed prime minister, has said members of his provisional government "strongly condemn his act," the KLA must be encouraged to take a public role in locating the killers of the 14 Serbs. At the same time, the NATO countries must send to Kosovo the full complement of peacekeepers they promised. At present, only 60 percent of the 32,000 have arrived.

<P> The revenge killings also illustrate the need for rapid dispatch of 3,000 more international police. Only 170, a small fraction of those committed, are yet serving in Kosovo. If the NATO allies allow Serbs to be murdered and expelled from Kosovo, they will lose in peacetime the war they thought they won from the air.


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<P>Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel

July 27, 1999

<P>Reprisals In Balkans Mustn't Be Tolerated

<P> NATO and the United States waged war in Yugoslavia for 11 weeks in a successful attempt to rescue Kosovo from Serb aggression. But in an ironic and ominous reversal, Serbs living in Kosovo have now become the victims of attacks that threaten to reignite the flames of cultural violence in the Balkans.

<P> On Friday, 14 Serb farmers were murdered while harvesting their wheat near a Serb village in Kosovo, and some of the bodies of the victims had been mutilated. The circumstances of the murders strongly suggested that the killers were Kosovar Albanians. Fortunately, the head of the ethnic Albanians repudiated the attack and promised to help find those responsible.

<P> While the latest violence was particularly gruesome, it was hardly the f

irst such atrocity against Kosovar Serbs; killings, abductions and lesser forms of anti-Serb harassment have occurred in Kosovo almost every day since the war there was formally concluded on June 12.

<P> Reprisals by Kosovar Albanians are understandable and maybe even inevitable, given the suffering they have endured at the hands of the Yugoslav Army, paramilitary forces and police. Nevertheless, revenge is unacceptable.

<P> Among other bad things, reprisals perpetuate a cycle of violence that has inflicted so much suffering over so many years in the Balkans. If the anti-Serb violence continues, it could generate a new wave of supernationalism in Serbia, reignite the Kosovo war and even rescue Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic, whose defeat in Kosovo has put in him a precarious political position.

<P> Pacifying Kosovo is the responsibility of the 36,500-member NATO peacekeeping force, headed by Britain's Lt. Gen. Mike Jackson. The continuing violence suggests that the size of Jackson's force needs to be increased, that it be better trained and equipped or that it be deployed more effectively. It is not enough to throw up your hands and say, as Jackson did, "We can't be everywhere all the time."

<P> The incendiary situation in Kosovo contrasts with the relative peace that's existed in neighboring Bosnia since the war there was ended in 1995. NATO and the United Nations are asking for big trouble if they allow the environment in Kosovo to remain as lethal as it is.

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<P>St. Petersburg Times

July 27, 1999

Pg. 10

<P>A Dangerous Peace

<P> As NATO forces operate in an atmosphere of continued viole

nce in Kosovo, they face an increasingly hazardous existence in a land of revenge and intolerance.

<P> NATO's would-be peacekeepers in Kosovo still have precious little peace to keep. Last week's execution-style massacre of 14 Serbian farmers provided the most graphic evidence yet of just how dangerous life has become for Kosovo's Serb minority. An estimated three-fourths of the province's ethnic Serbs have fled to Serbia since the end of the war, and NATO's 35,000 troops can do only so much to protect the 50,000 or so Serbs left behind. While acts of retribution against Serbs (and Gypsies) have not begun to match the scope of the genocidal campaign Serb forces carried out against Kosovo's Albanian majority, each act of vengeance reduces the hope that a stable, multiethnic society can be re-established in Kosovo.

<P> "Killings, kidnappings, forced expulsions, house burnings and lootings are daily occurrences," Sergio Vieira de Mello, a U.N. official serving in Kosovo, acknowledged earlier this month. "They cannot be excused by the suffering that has been inflicted in the past."

<P> Life is dangerous for NATO personnel, too. They have been the targets of numerous ambush attacks, and only a combination of luck and skill has prevented NATO from suffering battlefield casualties. The luck cannot hold forever. While NATO has had some success in rounding up the Kosovo Liberation Army's heaviest military hardware, one deadline for the KLA's demilitarization has come and gone without anything approaching full compliance. The failure to disarm the KLA, along with the failure to secure the Kosovo-Albanian border, leaves NATO in a precarious position. Any attempt to crack down further on the loosely organized Albanian forces might be met with more violent resistance.

<P> NATO finds itself in a delicate position politically, too. After all, the alliance entered the war in the Balkans in defense of Kosovo's ethnic Albanians. Now that Serb forces have been driven from the province, most surviving Kosovars want nothing more than to begin trying to rebuild their shattered lives. However, the KLA and other Albanian radicals are still pushing for an independent, ethnically pure Kosovo - even if that means opposing the NATO forces who only weeks ago were their protectors.

<P> The United States and its NATO partners have never supported full independence for Kosovo, and NATO's intervention was intended to establish conditions under which the province's ethnic factions could coexist in peace. However, NATO cannot expect Kosovo's ethnic Serbs to commit suicide.

<P> If the KLA is allowed to succeed in carrying out the mirror image of Slobodan Milosevic's dream of an ethnically cleansed Kosovo, NATO's intervention will have failed its ultimate test. A small U.N.-trained police force will soon augment NATO troops in Kosovo, but the international community is not prepared to commit to the level of forces that would be required to protect every ethnic Serb 24 hours a day for years to come.

<P> "The world did not intervene to make Kosovo safe for revenge and intolerance," U.N. Kosovo administrator Bernard Kouchner declared after last week's massacre. However, that appears to be the fact of life on the ground in Kosovo today. And to the extent NATO forces attempt to alter that fact, their mission will become far more dangerous than anything allied forces faced during the ai

r war over Yugoslavia.

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<P>Long Island Newsday

July 27, 1999

Pg. 26

<P>Kosovo Chaos

<I><P>There are too few police to keep order in a land of l
ong-standing ethnic enmities.

</I><P> No matter how many peacekeepers NATO manages to deploy in
Kosovo - there are about 32,000 now - preventing all revenge killings will be
impossible. But the massacre by ethnic Albanians of 14 Serb farmers working in
hay fields last week was so egregious, so unwarranted and yet so predictable th
at it begs for an explanation of why it was allowed to happen.

<P> Quite simply, using NATO soldiers is not the best way to enforce civil or
der.

<P> The United Nations is lagging seriously behind in forming and dispatching
an effective international police force for Kosovo. In the absence of civil po
lice patrolling every village and lacking even rudimentary local government to
organize a chaotic population of returning refugees, Kosovo is in danger of fal
ling to the rule of the mob.

<P> The hatreds generated by the atrocities committed by Serbs in Kosovo cann
ot be underestimated. NATO leaders were well aware of this when they promised t
hat KFOR, the acronym for the force of international peacekeepers in Kosovo, wo
uld protect civilians of all ethnic groups until civil order could be restored
un der a provisional government. But under KFOR's passive umbrella, the returni
ng victims of Serb oppression have turned on the remaining Serbs and Gypsies, c
ommitting atrocities of their own, burning Serb houses, driving Serbs out of Ko

sovo as they were driven out, even killing them indiscriminately.

<P> KFOR troops, not yet up to their full planned strength of about 50,000, have their hands full directing and protecting the returning ethnic Albanian refugees and guarding Kosovo's borders against possible counterattack by Serbian paramilitaries. In the meantime, the UN has barely been able to obtain a commitment of 3,100 civil police (in addition to military peacekeepers) for Kosovo from its members and to deploy 170, drawn from the inadequate contingent in Bosnia

<P> Imposing even the rudiments of order - no killings, looting or arson - on more than 2 million people living in disarray is a daunting task that shows how difficult the international community's commitment to Kosovo will be.


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<P>Riverside (CA) Press-Enterprise

July 26, 1999

Pg. 9

<P>Keeping Ahead Of The Joneses

<P> There are two ways to look at the F-22 fighter: As the next-generation insurance policy on America's air superiority, or as the new aircraft that's so suspect and expensive it will bust the defense budget.

<P> There is an element of truth in both positions. The F-22 Raptor, being built by a consortium headed by Lockheed Martin, is agile, stealthy and is the first American plane expected to achieve "supercruise," sustained cruising at supersonic speeds without fuel-guzzling afterburners. There are also reports it has been dogged by technical problems, and it really is costly, though the curve on that will naturally drop.

<P> Still, it was a jolt when the House Appropriations Committee voted out of the seeming blue to kill \$1.8 billion earmarked to buy the first six products

on F-22s, and then the full House voted to go along with that. Here's an aircraft that's been in R&D for more than a decade, that's far into flight testing, that already represents a U.S. investment of \$20 billion, and is set to enter America's arsenal. Does killing it make sense? No.

<P> A specific complaint is that since the Cold War is over, the F-22 (conceived during that period) should be relegated to the same dustbin. But the Kosovo bombing campaign just illustrated our continuing need for air power - and how its value seemed to have been understated. And this game is not about parity - it's about superiority.

<P> Which brings up the House fallback position. It would invest in more F-15s and F-16s instead of the new plane. The F-16 is tremendously nimble and capable, and is recognized as such. Israel just ordered 50 of them with an option on 60 more. Greece just ordered 50 in May, Egypt's buying 24. Yet the F-16 really is the plane for the '80s, developed in the '70s. America's other workhorse, the powerful and versatile F-15, is also highly coveted abroad. It has nonetheless been in service here since 1976 and, in terms of reality-based design, it represents the answers to questions that came up in the skies over Southeast Asia.

<P> This country spent much of the '90s downsizing its military.

<P> It let 20 years slip by without a major tactical aircraft upgrade.

<P> The idea that it should get ready to do something about that, only to slip back into that lethargy, ought to be incomprehensible. To keep ahead of the Joneses in the 21st century, we do something about it now, not in 2010.

<P> There is one other scenario here: that this is really a cost-conscious shot across the Air Force's bow from the House defense appropriations subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Jerry Lewis, R-Redlands. That kind of instinct is generally useful. The Pentagon can do excess better than most; it can play fast and loose with congressional appropriations, too, witness that new congressional report. And no one should want to buy anything that won't live up to expectations. But this dialogue is not traditionally expressed in absolutist terms. Especially when the real issue in play is national security.


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<P>Atlanta Journal and Constitution

July 26, 1999

Pg. 8

<P>Thinking Quick

<I><P>Mysterious military plan

</I><P> OK, FIGURE this one out: The Pentagon and the White House have been desperately pleading for money to start real production of the F-22 Raptor at Lockheed Martin's plant in Marietta, but the House voted to slash funds to make that happen. Meanwhile, those same representatives put into the defense spending bill authorization to build eight more C-130J cargo planes, also built at the Marietta plant --- even though neither the Pentagon nor the White House had asked for those planes. Just exactly what theory are we using to plan American military capabilities these days?

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<P>Dallas Morning News

July 27, 1999

<P>Vietnam '99

<I><P>New trade pact proves the war is really history

</I><P> The Vietnam War's legacy is frozen in hellish images: Teenage servicemen dying in rice paddies half a world away. Huge anti-war protests on college campuses. The panicked helicopter evacuations of refugees from the crowded roof of the U.S. embassy in Saigon.

<P> After nearly three decades, there may be real closure to that bitter experience. A trade agreement announced this weekend should further exorcise the psychological and political demons that had separated the United States and Vietnam since the fighting ended.

<P> A landmark trade pact, which still requires congressional approval, would normalize trade relations between the two nations. In essence, the pact further opens each country to goods and services produced in the other nation.

<P> Both nations already had taken the equally historic steps earlier this decade to lift a contentious trade embargo and to re-establish diplomatic relations. Yet both sides clenched emotional vestiges of an ugly past, stifling two-way trade between former enemies to a scant \$1 billion a year.

<P> U.S. corporations gain access to a growing market and greater freedom to set up operations. Conversely, Vietnam should benefit from having more goods shipped to the United States.

<P> Vietnam is still a dedicated Communist state with all the problems associated with that world view. Vietnam remains far from a polished gem of free market doctrine.

<P> The new trade pact gives hope that Vietnam has made a lasting commitment to the requirements of nations seeking wider participation in the global economy. In addition to accepting the free-market principles the United States has preached around the world, Vietnam also must show it in action. Financial services and telecommunications will be litmus tests of Vietnam's commitment.

<P> In the meantime, the new pact should help normalize relations between the former enemies. Since the war's conclusion, hundreds of combatants have confronted their personal demons during emotional and healing exchanges with their former enemy. Congress should accept this pact as a landmark olive branch to be planted and nurtured.

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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Press Service <afisnews_sender@DTIC.MIL> (Press Service <afisnews_sender@DTIC.MIL> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-JUL-1999 17:25:44.00

SUBJECT: A Goodbye Mission

TO: DEFENSE-PRESS-SERVICE-L@DTIC.MIL (DEFENSE-PRESS-SERVICE-L@DTIC.MIL [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

By Douglas J. Gillert
American Forces Press Service

HOWARD AIR FORCE BASE, Canal Zone -- Big yellow "X's" crisscross the runway, warning pilots away. The air traffic control tower across the runway is empty, as is the row of hangars that grew up with American air power and with the military mission surrounding the Panama Canal since 1917.

The last of the fixed-wing U.S. aircraft departed Howard Air Force Base May 1. Scores of support and tenant missions have moved on as well, including DoD counterdrug operations, which relocated to forward operating locations in Ecuador and Curacao.

Control of the canal will change hands Dec. 31, 1999, from the United States to Panama. DoD elements began drawing down more than a year ago in anticipation of the deadline, established by the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977.

When the U.S. Army-South lowers the flag at Fort Clayton July 30 and moves its operations to Puerto Rico, the less than 600 airmen remaining on Howard will represent the final military element of U.S. jurisdiction over the canal. By Nov. 1, they, too, will be gone; the mission ended; the 24th Wing here, inactivated.

To help 24th Wing Commander Col. Roger Corbin oversee Howard's - and the wing's -- final months, the Air Force sent Col. Cliff Sjolund here from Minot Air Force Base, N.D. With past experience at closing bases (Carswell in Fort Worth, Texas, for example), the new vice wing commander said he understands the challenge.

"We needed to develop a plan that caused the least amount of turmoil for our service members and families as well as for the Panamanian employees who will lose their jobs when Howard closes," he said. "For the most part, we did that."

Units have curtailed missions. People have gone home, including family members of those who yet remain here. The last of the

dependents have to be out by Aug. 1. Airmen and officers have moved back on base and share vacated family quarters. Soon, they will occupy dormitories instead as Howard's perimeter tightens and draws them into a core of buildings at the very center of the base.

Already, you see signs of the final draw down. Cardboard boxes have replaced file cabinets. Tables have replaced desks. Even the commander's winged-back chairs have packing slips attached to them and will soon join the rest of the furniture and supplies being crated for delivery aboard ships to new locations.

"Items we don't need but that still have value we've made available to other units," Sjolund said. This includes relatively new gym lockers that could have been turned over to Panama and an airfield security control facility somebody somewhere said they could use. The rest, mostly infrastructure, just has to be kept up until it's handed over to Panama.

"We took a 'snapshot' of the base May 1, and our requirement is to make sure the facilities are in the same shape when we turn them over to Panama Nov. 1," the colonel said. "We are doing that and will provide the Panamanians a very nice piece of property."

The property is being maintained, units are drawing down and service members and their families are getting orders to new assignments. What worries Sjolund, however, is the fate of the approximately 700 Panamanian civilians employed at Howard.

"Seventy percent of our civilian employees will be looking for work on an economy with high unemployment and low wages," Sjolund said. "That concerns us a great deal."

Job fairs the base has sponsored have helped some of the Panamanians find new jobs, and some others with U.S. citizenship have seniority and transfer rights within the U.S. civil service. But most need help not promised in the treaty.

"We've sponsored workshops to teach them how to write resumes, prepare for interviews or even manage small businesses," the colonel said. "They've been loyal employees and deserve all the help we can offer them."

The government of Panama has already benefited from the closure of military facilities here. The former Albrook Air Force Station is now the country's largest municipal airport, while the housing there has been sold to individual buyers. On July 29, a contractor hired by the Panamanian government takes over the Howard golf course, and he suspects the housing and airfield facilities will easily attract new owners.

The golf course turnover, however, is another indicator of the

final days for Howard. Other signs include understocked commissary shelves -- "It's just the staples they carry, now," Sjolund said -- and the pending closure of the pizza and ice cream concessions run by the Army and Air Force Exchange Service.

There's just one chaplain now, and soon the banks will close. The AAFES Shoppette will cash checks for the remaining few after most of the troops have departed by Sept. 30.

Corbin and Sjolund will remain, as will a few of the security forces, some medics and a couple of services specialists to make sure the last 15 or so remaining are taken care of and fed. Then, it will be over, and Corbin and Sjolund most likely will be the last Americans out the Howard gate.

In 1917, the Army sent Capt. Henry H. "Hap" Arnold, the future Army Air Forces commander, here to organize the 7th Aero Squadron. That was the beginning of U.S. air power in the region and represented one of only two American squadrons deployed overseas. Eighty-two years later, Howard Air Force Base is poised to join Arnold in the annals of military history.

##END##

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Collection: 2017-0713-F

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Creation Date: 1999-07-29

Subject: 990729

Creator: Kurtz, James <JKurtz@ida.org> Kurtz, James
<JKurtz@ida.org> [UNKNOWN]

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Creation Date: 1999-08-02

Subject: 990802

Creator: Kurtz, James <JKurtz@ida.org> Kurtz, James
<JKurtz@ida.org> [UNKNOWN]

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Census2000 <Census2000@ccmc.org> (Census2000 <Census2000@ccmc.org> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-AUG-1999 11:57:04.00

SUBJECT: July 30, 1999 - The Boston Globe: Minorities fear census falls short

TEXT:

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The Boston Globe

July 30, 1999, Friday ,City Edition

SECTION: METRO/REGION; Pg. B1

LENGTH: 1724 words

HEADLINE: Minorities fear census falls short

BYLINE: By Tatsha Robertson, Globe Staff

Norma Rosario, whose skin is the color of coffee with a dash of cream, was known as Latino back in Puerto Rico, but when she and her family moved to Boston in 1980 they were commonly referred to as African-American.

"My brother was stopped by the police constantly because they thought he was black," said Rosario. "The color lines are clearer here, but in Puerto Rico it's more political."

While the decision to allow US residents to choose more than one race on next year's census survey will give Rosario and others a chance to select their own identity, the move has also forced an unprecedented bond among black, Hispanic, and Asian civil rights groups that fear the change will undermine their political gains and divide their ranks.

This week, national Hispanic and Asian leaders met with their respective communities in Boston to urge residents to accurately fill out their ethnicity as well as their race on the 2000 Census forms.

"I believe if you are of African descent and you are also, say, Panamanian, then you are African-American as well as Latino," said Beatriz Lopez-Flores, vice president of education and public policy for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. "We understand the racial dynamics of this country and we are trying to educate people on this."

The group shares the concern voiced by black leaders and race specialists across the country that the new survey could undermine the social gains and solidarity of the nation's 34 million people of African descent.

"It's a diversionary tactic to deplete our numbers and influence in the political arena," said Minister Don Muhammad of the Nation of Islam in

Boston. "This is done to keep the so-called minority groups from uniting and becoming a political force in this country."

The concern is that some Hispanics and biracial residents, fearing they will be stigmatized if they check "black" in the race category, will instead identify themselves as white, diluting the numbers of the country's African-American population.

The federal census was never meant as a forum for racial expression, said James S. Jackson, an African-American adviser for the 2000 Census.

But that is exactly what it has become, some critics say. Minorities fear that the rule change will prompt some residents - who had in the past chosen one race or another on the form - to check more than one box or write in another race, in effect creating a separate race category.

Jackson said advisers from every minority group have opposed the change; now those groups are working with the federal government to ensure their communities are accurately counted.

"We are very much together on this. We are with our black and Latino brothers," said Glenn Magpantay, a member of the Asian American Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Since 1977, the federal government has stuck to four racial categories on the census: black, white, American Indian or Alaska native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, which consists of several subcategories. But those choices came under criticism by people such as golf superstar Tiger Woods, who said that America's categorization of its minorities was not reflecting his mixed heritage.

In 1980, 1 million children in the United States were of mixed-race parentage; that number had doubled by the next decade.

While the federal government has not established a tabulation method for the new census forms, Claudette Bennett, chief of race and statistics for the US Census Bureau in Washington, said a respondent who chooses more than one race will be placed in a category called "two or more" races. The other approach will be to count every single response in the race category. Civil rights officials are estimating a possible 63 race combinations.

The census has far-reaching implications, said Magpantay, since the data is often used for social programs and political representation.

State Representative Byron Rushing, a South End Democrat, believes the change will only further prove that race is a made-up social construct in

this country. "The most important thing is that people fill out the forms and they are counted, rather than what race they choose," he said.

The ability to check off more than one box instead of wholly claiming black could give a false impression that America is moving to a mixed and colorblind society, said Emmett Schaefer, an adjunct professor of sociology at the University of Massachusetts.

"That social construct is still with us - black and white - and so are the consequences," he said. "A person with dark skin who drives in a new car, the police will still stop them not factoring in that he may be mixed with Irish or Cherokee," said Schaefer.

Rosario, of Jamaica Plain, said she is proud and open about her black, Indian, and Spanish heritage - but she will only mark Latino on the census, and not choose a race - exactly what minority groups don't want to happen.

"I consider myself Latino," said Rosario. "But my daughter will choose African-American because her father and friends are black, and my son will choose Latino because his friends are Latino."

Gilda Hurdle of Roxbury was born in Panama, where her ancestors from Jamaica and Barbados immigrated in the early part of the century to work on the Panama Canal. While she is clearly of African descent with her dark complexion, her race was never an issue until she moved to the United States as a teenager.

While she will mark herself as some race other than black on the census, Hurdle will identify her American-born daughter as black.

Because of the way Americans view her daughter's skin color, Hurdle said the girl "doesn't have a choice and therefore she will only be seen as one or the other [black or white]. I have a choice because I come from Panama."

Hurdle's brother, however, a Roxbury lawyer, will mark both Latino and black.

Lopez-Flores said that regardless of a person's choice on the census survey, the reality is that Hispanics in this country are considered second-class citizens, as are blacks: "So the person who is Mexican and chooses white is still a Mexican," she said. "For Hispanics what is crucial is that we want them to be as accurate as possible."

Census officials say they don't know the social ramifications of the change.

Census trial tests have shown that only a small percentage of those taking the survey considered themselves multiracial. In Columbia, S.C., less than 1 percent of the population chose two or more races on the test forms.

Jackson, the census adviser, is concerned that the change may cause a schism among blacks.

"African-Americans don't have a problem saying they are black," he said, "but those who do have been [calling themselves] something else for a very long time."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, 1. GLOBE STAFF PHOTO/PAM BERRY/Norma Rosario with her father, Alejandro Rosario, and nephew, Freddy Rosario, can choose more than one race on net year's census.2. GLOBE STAFF PHOTO/PAM BERRY/Norma Rosario of Jamaica Plain is of black, Indian, and Spanish heritage, but says she will only mark Latino on net year's federal census.

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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Press Service <afisnews_sender@DTIC.MIL> (Press Service <afisnews_sender@DTIC.MIL> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-AUG-1999 15:35:37.00

SUBJECT: Panama Era Ends with Ceremonies at Fort Clayton

TO: DEFENSE-PRESS-SERVICE-L@DTIC.MIL (DEFENSE-PRESS-SERVICE-L@DTIC.MIL [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

By Douglas J. Gillert
American Forces Press Service

FORT CLAYTON, Canal Zone -- The U.S. Army's presence in Panama officially came to a close here July 30 with the casing of the colors during ceremonies on the pristine parade ground.

With the mournful cry of bagpipes under cloudy skies, Marine Gen. Charles Wilhelm, commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command, based in Miami, passed in review of a few more than 100 soldiers and as many civilians still based here with U.S. Army-South. The remainder of the command has already departed and begun establishing its new headquarters at Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico.

"From your new home in Puerto Rico, I will expect you to build new relationships with the Panama Defense Forces," Wilhelm told the soldiers assembled before him."

Marching in step with Wilhelm as he walked the length of the field was Army Maj. Gen. Philip Kensinger Jr., commander of U.S. Army-South and Joint Task Force Panama. Wilhelm lauded Kensinger's, and his wife, Greta's, skill and compassion in planning, managing and executing the move to Puerto Rico.

"The Kensinger leadership team will not only write the final lines of our presence in Panama," Wilhelm said, "it will also write the opening lines of our presence in Puerto Rico." Kensinger will take command of the unit Aug 13 when it officially stands up at Fort Buchanan.

The ceremony ended nine decades of continuous Army presence in Panama. The first soldiers arrived in 1910, and Army engineers were integral to construction of the Panama Canal. During World War II, the Army presence peaked at 65,000 soldiers who "protected the canal and the hemisphere," Wilhelm said.

Since the formation of the U.S. Southern Command in 1983, the U.S. Army-South has been "the doorway" to democracy-building and DoD's main point of contact with Central and South America,

Wilhelm said. He said the Army command not only provided critically important canal security, but trained and exercised with Latin American forces; conducted humanitarian missions, the latest following the widespread destruction of hurricanes Mitch and Georges; and played a pivotal role in ending a border dispute between Ecuador and Peru.

Wilhelm noted the condition of U.S. bases and ranges the United States will turn over to Panama when the 1977 canal treaty takes effect Dec. 31.

"Yesterday, as I flew over the canal and drove the bases, I was consumed with pride over the pristine condition of the facilities and properties," he said. "You have been good stewards."

He commanded the unit to "continue to perform as the tip of the Southern Command spear" from Puerto Rico. "Your 88-year mission here is done," he said. "You can report with pride, 'Mission accomplished.'"

##END##

9908021a.jpg Marine Corps Gen. Charles Wilhelm, right, passes in review of troops during closing ceremonies at Fort Clayton, Canal Zone, July 30. Maj. Gen. Philip Kensinger, left, U.S. Army-South commander, and Command Sgt. Maj. Robert Keehu accompany the general. The ceremonies marked the end of 88 years' Army presence in Panama, that began with construction of the Panama Canal. Photo by Douglas J. Gillert.

9908021b.jpg Command Sgt. Maj. Robert Keehu carries the U.S. Army-South colors during a ceremony July 30 at Fort Clayton, Canal Zone, ending the unit's mission there. The colors will be transferred to the command's new location at Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico. Members of the color guard wore uniforms styled after those worn by the first Army garrison stationed in Panama in 1910. Photo by Douglas J. Gillert.

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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Louis_E_Giordano@navsup.navy.mil (Louis_E_Giordano@navsup.navy.mil [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-AUG-1999 08:29:05.00

SUBJECT: Navy News -- Aug. 2, 1999

TO: legiordano@aol.com (legiordano@aol.com [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

NAVY WIRE SERVICE (NWS) - 2 August 1999 -

This transmission contains 10 stories.

NWS2aug-1. Pacific Fleet validates Y2K readiness during at-sea exercise

NWS2aug-2. Third phase of CARAT 99 underway in Thailand

NWS2aug-3. UNITAS 1999 underway from Puerto Rico

NWS2aug-4. Navy announces FY-99 TAR Officer Transfer and Redesignation Board

NWS2aug-5. MCPON speaks to Navy Counselor's Association symposium in Milwaukee

NWS2aug-6. Great Lakes Cruise brings Sailors to Navy Pier

NWS2aug-7. Policy revised for Naval Reserve officer resignations

NWS2aug-8. General Detail Sailors get duty preference

NWS2aug-9. Actor Cuba Gooding Jr. preps for Navy movie role at EODMU-11

NWS2aug-10. Construction set to begin on new wing of Naval Hospital Bremerton

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NWS2aug-1. Pacific Fleet validates Y2K readiness during at-sea exercise

by CINCPACFLT Public Affairs

PEARL HARBOR (NWS) -- Seventeen Pacific Fleet ships will get underway Aug. 6 to begin a detailed Y2K validation exercise off the coast of Southern California. This event is designed to validate systems and to train personnel of the USS John C. Stennis Battle Group and the USS Bonhomme Richard Amphibious Ready Group to solve the Y2K challenge, ensuring the Navy is ready for the year 2000.

On Aug. 13, the ships will roll the dates on their computer systems forward to Feb. 28, 2000, to test the

battle group's systems in a simulated new year. They will also test systems on the simulated leap day of Feb. 29, 2000.

The Pacific Fleet's Y2K effort dates back to 1996. Y2K is a top priority for the Pacific Fleet and is an important readiness issue. This validation exercise will help the Navy minimize the impact of Y2K on its systems and people. The validation, scheduled to last through Aug. 20, is a multi-level test designed to ensure the multi-ship groups that form the basis of how the Navy deploys can work together as a team without interference from Y2K-related problems.

Ships participating in validation and their homeport:

USS John C. Stennis Battle Group

USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74)	San Diego
USS Port Royal (CG 73)	Pearl Harbor
USS Lake Champlain (CG 57)	San Diego
USS Russell (DDG 59)	Pearl Harbor
USS Elliot (DD 967)	San Diego
USS Rentz (FFG 46)	San Diego
USS Bridge (AOE-10)	Bremerton
USS Asheville (SSN 758)	Pearl Harbor
USS Jefferson City (SSN 759)	San Diego
USNS Pecos (TAO 197)	San Diego

USS Bonhomme Richard Amphibious Readiness Group

USS Bonhomme Richard (LHD 6)	San Diego
USS Denver (LPD-9)	San Diego
USS Pearl Harbor (LSD-52)	San Diego

Middle East Force 99-3

USS John Paul Jones (DDG 53)	San Diego
USS John Young (DD 973)	San Diego
USS Ford (FFG 54)	Everett

Third Fleet Flagship

USS Coronado (AFG 11)	San Diego
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For more information about how the Pacific Fleet is preparing for the year 2000, see Web site www.cpf.navy.mil.

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NWS2aug-2. Third phase of CARAT 99 underway in Thailand by Lt.Cmdr. Cate Mueller, CTF 712 Public Affairs

SATTAHIP, Thailand (NWS) -- The third phase of this year's Cooperation Afloat Readiness And Training (CARAT) exercise is currently underway in and around Sattahip, Thailand. CARAT Thailand '99 includes exercise events at sea and ashore, and will conclude Aug. 6.

CARAT Thailand began July 26 with military pageantry during a ceremony at the Chuk Samet Port in Sattahip.

"Our armed forces must maintain our resolve to interact, share ideas and develop working relationships that

will be beneficial to both nations," said ceremony speaker Capt. Barry L. Morgan, Commander, Destroyer Squadron (DESRON) ONE, and Commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet Task Group for CARAT '99. "These exercises emphasize skills crucial for safe and effective maritime operations between our forces and showcase our mutual commitment to maritime readiness."

Fifth in a series that began in 1995, this year's CARAT Thailand phase involves more than 3,500 U.S. and Thai forces. The exercise includes events to promote interoperability in operational planning, command and control, tactics, logistics, combined amphibious operations, salvage diving, maritime patrol, explosive ordnance disposal, among others.

Additionally, an Engineering Civic Action Project (ENCAP) has been underway since late June in the Rayong Province. Seabees from Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 133 are working with Royal Thai Marine Combat Engineers to construct a multipurpose building for the Wat Ko Loi primary school.

Medical and dental officers with the DESRON ONE staff and Landing Force CARAT are conducting civic action projects at a number of schools in the surrounding area to provide primary clinical care to villagers. An Army veterinary detachment is helping provide care to military working dogs and is also conducting a Veterinary Civic Action Project to treat villagers' pets and other animals.

CARAT Thailand '99 follows the successful CARAT Malaysia and CARAT Singapore phases. The Indonesian phase, which will conclude a series of bilateral exercises, is scheduled to begin Aug. 11.

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NWS2aug-3. UNITAS 1999 underway from Puerto Rico by Lt. Jeff Gordon, USCOMSOLANT Public Affairs

ROOSEVELT ROADS, Puerto Rico (NWS) -- Sailors aboard United States, Colombian and Venezuelan ships wrapped up the initial phase of the 40th annual UNITAS deployment at Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, last week.

Five ships from a U.S. Task Group, three from Venezuela and two from Colombia participated in "Phase Zero" exercises in the waters off Puerto Rico. The at-sea drills focused on anti-submarine, anti-air and anti-surface warfare, including intensive operations against diesel submarines.

Participating ships in Phase Zero included USS O'Bannon, (DD 987), USS McInerney, (FFG 8), USS Carter Hall (LSD 50), USS City of Corpus Christi (SSN 705), USCGC Forward (WMEC 911), ARV Garcia, ARV Goajira, ARV Caribe, ARC Tayrona and ARC Padilla.

"It was a great training experience for my watch team to operate against the diesel subs," said Sonar Technician 1st Class Dan Robertson of Eden, N.C. Robertson, aboard Mayport, Fla.-based USS McInerney (FFG 8), supervised Sailors searching for the Venezuelan and Colombian diesel

submarines and was enthusiastic about the training.

"Dozens of countries have diesel subs, including several hostile ones, and so it was helpful for us to have the opportunity to operate against them to increase our proficiency."

UNITAS 40 also made headway in technological advances as the annual deployment heads into the 21st century.

"It was great to launch our target drones," said Aviation Technician Waitus Reaves of Helicopter Support Squadron Six from Norfolk. Reaves, a native of Harrisburg, Pa., was pleased to lead the charge as UNITAS evolves into a more complex series of exercises. "I was happy to be a part of training crews from all the ships, both U.S. and South American."

The Task Force headed to Colombia on July 28 to participate in this year's Colombia phase in the waters off Cartagena in late July and early August.

UNITAS 40 will then continue as U.S. ships transit the Panama Canal en route to exercises with the Ecuadorian, Peruvian and Chilean navies. In October, UNITAS 40 will feature the first ever combined Atlantic Phase, hosted by Brazil. Twenty-three ships from six different nations are scheduled to participate in this ground-breaking exercise, which represents a shift in emphasis towards multi-national coalition building and increased regional interoperability.

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NWS2aug-4. Navy announces FY-99 TAR Officer Transfer and Redesignation Board

by COMNAVPERSCOM TAR Assignment Branch

WASHINGTON (NWS) -- The Navy needs officers, especially in surface and aviation designators, to join the Training and Administration of the Reserve (TAR) Officer Program.

The program's main mission is the training and administration of the Navy's part-time Ready Reservists, but some of the 1,560 TAR officers carry out operational duties as well.

This year's second transfer and redesignation board will meet Aug. 23 to consider applications, which are due Aug. 19, as described in NAVADMIN 217/99.

The advantages of the program for surface, special warfare and special operations officers are early command ashore, independent duty over a wide geographic area of the country and multiple command opportunities, while still remaining eligible for all screenings such as executive officer and command afloat. TAR surface warriors have about the same chances of going to sea as their active duty peers and are not limited to any specific ship class or type of afloat duty. Their shore assignments are as commanding officers of Naval Reserve Centers throughout the country, on major reserve staffs or as reserve liaison officers on major Navy and Joint staffs both in CONUS and overseas.

The advantages of the program for aviators are

increased flying opportunities, including the opportunity to fly some of the Navy's most modern aircraft, including the C-20D, C-20G and C-40. Aviators also have increased opportunity for shore command at Reserve Centers throughout the country and rewarding staff tours both in CONUS and overseas.

The board will consider officers in year groups 86 and junior. Officers who are in zone for promotion to lieutenant commander will be accepted only if they are promoted by the next board.

Officers who are ineligible for transfer are listed on the NAVADMIN message. Aviators must be within 18 months of completion of all Regular Navy commitments (i.e. MSR, school paybacks, training paybacks, etc.) to be eligible. Additionally, aviators who are under Aviation Continuation Pay (ACP) must be within 12 months of contract completion to be eligible.

Due to current Regular Navy aviator inventory shortfalls, redesignation for aviators from active duty will be severely limited according to warfare specialty and year group. Aviators need to contact the TAR Aviation Assignment Officer, Cmdr. Rick Cline at (901)874-4062/3/4 (DSN 882) for aviation community and year group specifics prior to forwarding applications to confirm eligibility.

Officers, with the exception of surface warfare and SEALs, who have more than a three-year break in extended active-duty service, will not be considered by the board. SEAL officers may have up to a four-year break, if they are still eligible for assignment to an operational billet.

Board results will be released by NAVADMIN message and will be listed on the BUPERS Web page under the PERS-4417 code.

The TAR detailing office (PERS-4417) also has additional information on the program posted on their Web page. Points of contact for information on various TAR Officer programs are: Cmdr. Randy Snyder (Surface, Submarine, special Warfare and Special Operations) and Lt.Cmdr. Kathy Isgrig (Fleet Support) at 901-874-4062 (DSN 882).

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NWS2aug-5. MCPON speaks to Navy Counselors' Association symposium in Milwaukee

by JO2 Misty Flynn, NTC Public Affairs

GREAT LAKES, Ill. (NWS) -- Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy MMCM(SS/SW/AW) Jim Herdt was a guest speaker recently at the Navy Counselor's Association's 11th Annual Symposium in Milwaukee, Wis.

As a former Command Master Chief of Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Herdt has first-hand knowledge about the training pipeline.

"You might be surprised to learn that when I came in, there was no such thing as a Navy Counselor," said the

MCPON. "It wasn't even a rating at that time. It was brought about by a recognized need ... to work on retention. Retaining our best Sailors is the smartest way to run this Navy.

"The Chief of Naval Operations and I both talk a lot about Great Lakes and Recruit Training Command (RTC), and both of us are tremendously pleased," he continued. "We feel we've got something pretty wonderful at RTC. We think we've got it just about right.

"We still have a long ways to go to encourage the fleet to understand that they own a part of this process of building Sailors. What the training community is delivering to the fleet is not a finished product. It never has been, it never will. It's a work in progress. As such, they have a responsibility to continue to reinforce what we can only begin in the training pipeline."

According to the MCPON, the future of the Navy depends largely on changing the focus from a recruiting-based Navy to a retention-based Navy. "Navy Counselors represent the expertise in retention. Retention is every Sailor's business, but they're the ones who lead the charge, they're the resident experts."

The MCPON said he believes keeping up with the "pace of change" is one of the biggest challenges facing his office and the Navy as a whole. "We are a Navy in transition, we are a Navy that is changing in very significant ways very quickly. If I were a very young Sailor, I would be standing on my tiptoes, excited about tomorrow."

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NWS2aug-6. Great Lakes Cruise brings Sailors to Navy Pier by Mike Molina and JO2 Tim Nosal, NTC Public Affairs

GREAT LAKES, Ill. (NWS) -- The Navy brought some head-turning scenery to Chicago's lakefront recently when USS Clark (FFG 11) docked at Navy Pier. The 445-foot guided missile frigate stopped in Chicago on one of 16 stops during the Great Lakes Cruise.

"Not only is it a great vehicle for exposing the Navy to the public, but it's also a great recruiting awareness tool," said Cmdr. Jeffrey Despain, commanding officer of Navy Recruiting District Chicago.

The Norfolk-based ship attracted nearly 30,000 visitors during its two-week stay and will travel a total of 7,200 nautical miles and visit 16 major cities throughout the Midwest and Canada. "This is the best kept secret in the Navy," said Lt.j.g. A.J. Gloria, the ship's anti-submarine warfare officer. "These kids get to see firsthand that the Navy is made up of real people with different backgrounds."

Assisting the crew of Clark were nearly 70 reservists from Naval Training Center Great Lakes, many of whom volunteered in a non-pay status.

"I volunteered to help out recruiting," said Radioman 1st Class Gregory Jones, a reservist from Chicago. "A lot of

people in the Midwest don't realize what the Navy does."

More than 13 commands from Great Lakes, Reserve Center Great Lakes and Naval Recruiting District Chicago participated in the cruise's visit to Navy Pier.

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NWS2aug-7. Policy revised for Naval Reserve officer resignations

by Naval Personnel Command Public Affairs

WASHINGTON (NWS) -- The policy governing the procedures for Naval Reserve officers requesting voluntary release from active duty (RAD) has been revised and will become effective Jan. 1.

The change is intended to preserve reserve officers' rights for release from active duty upon completion of their minimum service requirement (MSR) and any obligated service in addition to MSR. It is also intended to make timing of the request for RAD consistent with the one applicable to resignation requests for regular officers.

As of Jan. 1, any Naval Reserve officer on the active duty list (ADL) (designation XXX5) desiring RAD at or beyond expiration of minimum service requirement plus any additional obligated service, must notify the Chief of Naval Personnel (CNP) by letter at least nine months, but not more than 12 months prior to the month RAD is desired. This applies to all Naval Reserve officers on the ADL, including officers recalled to active duty from an inactive status.

If officers request RAD less than nine months before their requested release date, they may be retained up to nine months from the date the request is received to identify a relief.

Requests for extension on active duty beyond minimum service requirement are no longer required for Naval Reserve officers. If a RAD request isn't received prior to the first day of the sixth month before the month of an officer's projected rotation date (PRD), it will be understood the officer requests to be retained beyond MRS. The officer can then be issued orders and will be obligated to no less than a minimum tour for separation at his or her next duty station.

If an officer's minimum service requirement extends beyond his or her current PRD, a letter of intent may be submitted to notify CNP that the officer does not wish to remain on active duty beyond his or her minimum service requirement. If received at least six months prior to PRD, a letter of intent will stop an issuance of orders that would obligate the officer for service beyond minimum service requirement. The officer must still file a RAD request 9-12 months prior to minimum service requirement.

Applicable sections of the Military Personnel Manual and the Officer Transfer Manual are under revision to reflect this change to policy.

Questions regarding specific application of this policy

for individual officers should be addressed directly to their detailers. For additional information see NAVADMIN 216/99 located at www.bupers.navy.mil under the message section.

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NWS2aug-8. General Detail Sailors get duty preference by Lynette S. Williams, Naval Personnel Command Public Affairs

WASHINGTON (NWS) -- New procedures for submission of availabilities used to request orders for all General Detail (GENDET) personnel are effective immediately.

Each GENDET Sailor will be given the opportunity to express preferences for duty assignment and GENDET detailers will make every effort to honor each member's choice. Historically, the Navy has not accommodated duty preferences for the majority of GENDET Sailors.

For additional information, contact Mr. Grant A. Lindsley, Enlisted Personnel Management Assignment Center (EPMAC) Code 70 at (504) 678-1432 or Mr. Walt Cleighton, EPMAC Code 70A at (504) 678-1704. More information is available in NAVADMIN 214/99, at www.bupers.navy.mil.

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NWS2aug-9. Actor Cuba Gooding Jr. preps for Navy movie role at EODMU-11

by Tony Popp, NAS Whidbey Island Crosswind newspaper
WHIDBEY ISLAND, Wash. (NWS) -- Academy Award-winning actor Cuba Gooding Jr. came aboard Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, Wash., July 27 to spend time with Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit (EODMU) 11.

It's all part of preparing for his next movie role as the first African-American Navy Master Diver, Carl Brashers. He lost his leg in an EOD accident, but still had the fortitude to continue in the demanding job until retirement in 1968.

Gooding, known for his role in "Jerry Maguire" opposite Tom Cruise, will portray 67-year-old Brashers, who now lives in Norfolk.

Gooding was accompanied by movie director George Tillman (whose movie "Soul Food" was based on his childhood); producer Robert Teitel; and other Los Angeles-based actors who are accomplished divers.

"I never knew about this African-American, and the extent of his training," said Gooding. "I thought it would be fun to portray a man so noble."

Cm'dr. John Paul Johnston, officer-in-charge of Port Hadlock, Wash., on leave status from the Navy, is serving as technical director. Johnston, a long-time friend of Brashers, said, "He's very excited about the movie."

Tillman said the 20th Century Fox movie is for now titled "Navy Diver", but may change. The movie crew spent

July 26 at the Divers Institute of Technology in Ballard, Wash., for actual diving. Some supporting actors are featured in such current movies as the "Blair Witch Project" and "Fight Club".

Cmdr. Jonathan Tobias, commanding officer of EODMU-11, had the movie crew join them for morning physical training exercises before heading to the recompression chamber. They then received a brief from Aviation Boatswain's Mate 1st Class Dan Imthurn on the state-of-art Mark 16 Underwater Breathing Apparatus and saw an actual dive by EODMU-11 personnel.

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NWS2aug-10. Construction set to begin on new wing of Naval Hospital Bremerton

by Naval Hospital Bremerton Public Affairs

BREMERTON, Wash. (NWS) -- Construction on a three-story 55-thousand square foot wing to be built on the front of Naval Hospital Bremerton, Wash., will officially begin Aug. 16.

The construction contract also includes a three-level, 250-car parking garage and renovation of the existing hospital structure.

"The project will house functions that serve the out patient population, including the pharmacy, out patient records and Family Practice Clinics," Butters said.

Completion of the wing, estimated for Sept. 2002, will eliminate the portable trailers that have been home to part of the Family Practice Clinic since 1995 and will provide needed breathing space for the hospital. The current structure was designed in the 1970s and opened it's doors to a much larger than expected population of beneficiaries in 1980.

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SUBJECT: Director Helps Families, Employees Cope with Howard's End

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READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

By Douglas J. Gillert
American Forces Press Service

HOWARD AIR FORCE BASE, Canal Zone -- Lance Taylor's eyes watered when he talked about the friends he will leave behind and about the hundreds of Panamanians who have turned to him time and again for help. He'll miss them, but more importantly, he's concerned for their welfare once the United States has gone.

"A thousand local nationals work on Howard, and many of them have been here 10 to 15 years. But on Oct. 1, they won't have jobs here," Taylor said. Instead, the Panamanians face the prospect of finding new jobs at one-quarter pay on an economy with a 30 percent unemployment rate.

The director of the base Family Support Center, Taylor has done as much as he can to help them. He hosted what his major command billed as the Air Force's first-ever job fair for foreign national employees. Employees from the Panama Canal Commission and the Army's Fort Clayton also were invited, and more than 2,000 employees and 500 companies ultimately participated.

"Some of them have been lucky and have found good jobs, and some can retire," Taylor said. "But most of them are still looking and competing with each other for whatever jobs are available." He plans to hold another job fair in August, opening a building, and scrounging tables, chairs, computers and whatever else he can to help the employees find jobs.

Taylor's first obligation was, of course, to the airmen and their families stationed here. The center was especially important when the base began to shut down this year, particularly during a rush of moves in mid-spring. With their household goods in transit to new locations, military families turned to the center for loans of towels, irons and ironing boards, dishes and pans and bedding.

"We were down to one pillow," Taylor recalled.

For many spouses of airmen assigned here, leaving Panama meant

re-entering the stateside job market. Most couldn't or didn't work while here. Although they were eager to get jobs at their follow-on assignments, they lacked skills or weren't familiar with the job market.

Taylor set up employment workshops covering everything from "dress for success" to essential computer skills. Once airmen had their assignments locked down, family members could learn about their new locations by accessing the Internet for base and community information. The Family Support Center provided Internet access on a bank of computers for those who didn't have computers at work or home.

Now, those computers are stacked in an unused room. Tags mark them for redistribution to Cannon Air Force Base, N.M., Soto Cano Air Base in Honduras, and countless other locations. The desks will go next, in an exodus of equipment matched by reductions of staff that have left Taylor with just three of his original 11 employees.

The schools have closed, too, and Taylor has recruited volunteer students to help out during their summer vacations. They'll be home-schooled this fall until they, too, leave for new assignments with their parents.

Before the Department of Defense Dependents Schools closed, Taylor asked guidance counselors for lists of students and the dates they were leaving. He then sent teams of counselors to the two elementary schools, one middle school and one high school the American kids attended.

"We gathered the kids in small groups and got them to share how they felt about leaving here for new homes," Taylor said. About 1,000 students benefited from the Junior Smooth Move program, including two young boys whose fear of gangs was eased after they talked to the counselors and learned about their new schools and communities on the Internet.

"The kids and parents were grateful for what we provided, as were many of the counselors," Taylor said. One long-time DoDDS counselor told Taylor he'd never thought of implementing such a program before -- and was eager to do so at his next school.

With such a small staff, Taylor can no longer be as creative in providing community services. In truth, the need isn't as great, either, now that most of the families have moved on. He did set up video e-mail for unaccompanied airmen and the few remaining spouses to keep in touch with families and sweethearts back home, and that's been highly popular, he said.

One young wife came in and wanted to send her mother a video e-mail with her dog, because "mom really loves that dog," she said. Taylor was happy to oblige.

Financial counseling grew in importance after the families left and airmen on unaccompanied assignments arrived for duty during Howard's final year. Emergency leaves increased, but first sergeants and commanders have a big "let's take care of our troops" mentality, Taylor said, and will do whatever it takes to handle problems and emergencies that arise.

Taylor leaves Aug. 13, his next job secure at Ellsworth Air Force Base, S.D. It's his first stateside assignment after stints here, on the Azores at Lajes Field, and at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam.

He said he hopes Howard is the only base he ever helps close down.

##END##

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CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1999 12:50:26.00

SUBJECT: 1999-08-05 Statement on Awarding of Presidential Medal of Freedom

TO: Public-Distribution@[198.137.240.100] (Public-Distribution@[198.137.240.100] [UNKNOWN])
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 5, 1999

Statement by the Press Secretary

President Clinton announced today that he will award the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian honor, to 10 distinguished individuals. The President will bestow the medals at ceremonies to take place during the week of August 9, 1999.

Lloyd M. Bentsen. President Clinton's first Secretary of the Treasury, Lloyd Bentsen served in the House of Representatives from 1948 to 1954. In 1970, he was elected to the United States Senate and served 22 years, including six as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Bentsen was the Vice-Presidential nominee for the Democratic Party in 1988.

Edgar M. Bronfman, Sr. As President of the World Jewish Congress, Edgar Bronfman, Sr. has worked to ensure basic rights for Jews around the world and to fight anti-Semitism and has spearheaded the effort to retrieve the assets of Holocaust victims and their families. Through the Samuel Bronfman Foundation, he has supported educational, literary, scientific, charitable, and religious organizations throughout the world.

Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter. As Thirty-ninth President of the United States, Jimmy Carter brokered the Camp David accords, signed the Panama Canal Treaty, and reestablished normal diplomatic relations with China. Together, the Carters created the Carter Center to promote peace, democracy, and improved health around the world. Through the Center, they launched the Atlanta Project, a grass-roots program to combat urban social ills in the U.S. As a statesman, President Carter has been a successful diplomat in hot spots around the world. Mrs. Carter is a longtime advocate of improved mental health care, widespread childhood immunization, women's equality, and enhanced care for seniors. Each

year, the Carters help to build homes for the needy through Habitat for Humanity.

Evy Dubrow. For more than 50 years, Evelyn "Evy" Dubrow has advocated for laws that would improve domestic labor conditions. A representative for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and for the Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees, she has been influential in numerous causes, including broadening laws against discrimination and protecting American industry from unfair foreign competition.

Sister M. Isolina Ferre. Founder and chief executive officer of Centros Sor Isolina Ferre, four community service centers in Puerto Rico, Sister M. Isolina Ferre first gained international recognition in the late 1950s and 1960s for her mediation efforts with youth gangs in Brooklyn, New York. Today, her centers operate clinics and programs to empower the disadvantaged, teach them self-reliance, and lift them out of poverty. For her work with the poor in Puerto Rico, Appalachia, and New York, she received the 1989 Albert Schweitzer Prize for Humanitarianism.

Gerald R. Ford. Thirty-eighth President of the United States, Gerald Ford was elected to 13 terms in Congress before he was chosen by Richard Nixon to be his Vice President. As President, he brought the Vietnam War to a close. Recognized for his honesty and integrity, he worked to restore confidence in government and the Presidency.

Oliver White Hill. One of our nation's great civil rights lawyers, Oliver Hill is best known for litigating one of the school desegregation cases that became *Brown v. Board of Education*. He and his team of lawyers filed more civil rights suits in Virginia than were filed in any other southern state during the segregation era. In 1948, he became the first African-American politician since Reconstruction elected to the Richmond City Council.

Max Kampelman. Lawyer, negotiator, and diplomat, Max Kampelman held major negotiating posts under both Democratic and Republican administrations during the 1980s. In those roles, he emphasized human rights in East-West diplomacy and prepared the foundation for long-term arms reductions between the United States and the Soviet Union. President Reagan awarded Kampelman the Presidential Citizens Medal in 1989.

Edgar Wayburn. Five-time president and a member of board of directors of the Sierra Club for almost 40 years, Edgar Wayburn pushed for the expansion of California's Mt. Tamalpais State Park and fought for the establishment of Point Reyes National Seashore and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. He also helped to create Redwood National Park in California's Del Norte County and later worked for its expansion. His advocacy helped produce the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980, which protects 104 million acres.

The President will bestow the medal on President and Mrs. Carter in a ceremony at the Carter Center in Atlanta on August 9. The other honorees will receive their medals at a White House ceremony on August 11.

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