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SUBJECT: DoD News Briefing, Tuesday, September 28, 1999 - 1:30 p.m. -- RADM Craig Quigley

TO: DODTRANSCRIPTS-L@DTIC.MIL (DODTRANSCRIPTS-L@DTIC.MIL [UNKNOWN])

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= N E W S B R I E F I N G

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= OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

= (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

= WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

DoD News Briefing

Rear Admiral Craig Quigley, DASD PA

Tuesday, September 28, 1999 - 1:30 p.m.

Rear Admiral Quigley: Good afternoon.

I'd like to start off with an apology to Barbara Starr for being so incredibly mobile after my ankle surgery a week ago. But nothing intentional, Barbara, I assure you. (Laughter) No, we had substantially different surgeries done, I believe, and I had the quicker recovery of the two of us so I'm very fortunate.

I do have several announcements to make today. There are a total of six general officer announcements being made today -- reassignments and promotions in a couple of instances -- via Blue Topper. Instead of going through all of them here, there's one name that you all I think would know from recent, from the Kosovo campaign and that would be General Wald. We are announcing his appointment to a third star to be a lieutenant general and to command the 9th Air Force and U.S. Central Command Air Forces at Shaw Air Force Base. Again, there are five other general officers that we'll announce today via Blue Topper.

The Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services, or DACOWITS, will conduct their fall conference October 20th to 24th at the Shelter Point Hotel on Shelter Island in San Diego. Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management Policy Frank Rush will host the conference. DACOWITS addresses issues relevant to equality management, forces development and utilization and quality of life. This conference is open to the public. For further information please contact Major Susan Kolb at 697-2122, and we'll have this at DDI afterwards.

This morning the Department of Education released the results of the National Assessment of Educational Progress test administered to 8th graders nationwide in 1998. The test compares the performance of state or jurisdictional school systems rather than individual schools.

I'm delighted to report that the Department of Defense domestic school system -- that is our schools within the continental United States and including Puerto Rico and Guam -- ranked first nationwide, and that

only one state, Connecticut, scored higher than the Department's overseas school system, or DODDS. The Department schools in the United States also placed first in the nation for the percentage of students scoring in the advanced category on the exam.

Eighth grade African-American students in the Department's domestic schools ranked first and in our overseas schools ranked second when compared with their African-American peers across the nation.

Eighth grade Hispanic students in the Department's domestic and overseas schools shared first place above all other school systems when compared with their Hispanic peers nationwide.

So this is something we're very proud of and clearly represents a team effort on the part of parents, teachers, school supervisors, and most importantly by the schools themselves.

Finally, tomorrow beginning at 1:30 as part of Hispanic Heritage Month activities, the Department of Defense will host an observance in Room 5A1070 of the Pentagon. Secretary Rush will preside at the observance. Deputy Director of the Office of Personnel Management, John Sepulveda, will be the guest speaker. This observance will highlight the contributions of Hispanics of the Department of Defense and to the nation.

For more information please contact Manuel Oliveras in the Office of the Assistant Secretary, and we have that phone number for you after.

That completes my announcements. With that I'll take your questions.

Q: Is DOD going to take over the national schools now that you're so good at it? (Laughter)

Rear Admiral Quigley: As someone who's had two children participate in those schools when we were stationed in Italy, it's a really very good system, one we're very proud of, Otto.

Tammy?

Q: Today in Pristina there was a threat advisory issued, warning of a possible terrorist attack against Americans. Clearly the majority of Americans in Kosovo are soldiers. What can you tell us about the nature of this threat?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I believe the threat was posted by the State Department office in Pristina, I believe. When there is evidence, however slight, of an increased threat to Americans whether they be in uniform or not, that is information we get out as quickly as we can via all available means to all the American citizens.

But I don't think there was a specific description of the terrorist threat. I think it was unspecified. To the best of my knowledge. Again, the State Department put this out. Maybe they'd have more than I.

Q: Do you have any background on the nature of the threat itself, whether it's connected to...

Rear Admiral Quigley: Other than a general description of an unspecified terrorist threat, no, I do not.

Q: Against U.S. forces?

Rear Admiral Quigley: Against U.S. citizens.

Q: Citizens.

Rear Admiral Quigley: Both military forces... Again, not specific, just U.S. citizens.

Q: Have U.S. soldiers changed their posture at all as a result of...

Rear Admiral Quigley: This information has been disseminated by

now to all of the U.S. forces through KFOR. It's something that I don't know if they've physically changed their posture, but I know they're very much aware of it, Chris. This is something they always pay attention to every day. The commanders there are very sensitive to react and change as they see fit based on the threat as they understand it to be.

Q: What's the current number of U.S. forces in Kosovo?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I don't have that off the top of my head. Let me get that for you after.

Q: Do you have any comment about the situation in Chechnya and the Russian bombing of Chechnya?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I don't have any information for you on that. No, I don't.

Q: If I could follow that. Do you think that Russia is risking another war with Chechnya, and have you any comment as to the methods that Russia is employing in the bombing to rid itself of guerrillas that have come into... will have come into Russian territory?

Rear Admiral Quigley: Again, I don't think that's, either of those issues are something that this building would get involved in directly, Bill.

Q: Admiral Quigley, what's the latest, the current number of U.S. troops on the ground in East Timor? How many U.S....

Rear Admiral Quigley: Two hundred and thirty-eight.

Q: In East Timor as opposed to...

Rear Admiral Quigley: Oh, I'm sorry. There are 238 in Darwin. I believe there's a handful, 15 or so, on the ground in East Timor.

Q: What are they doing, the ones that are actually in East Timor?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I believe the ones that are there now are communicators and logisticians. But again, very small numbers at this point.

Q: Are there any plans at this point to augment the number of troops either in East Timor or in Australia?

Rear Admiral Quigley: Secretary Cohen is discussing that very issue with his counterpart, Mr. Moore, the Australian Minister of Defense, today. We anticipate that as the situation changes over time and the multinational force spreads out to further sections of East Timor, the requirements will change. This is something that Admiral Blair has mentioned, that Secretary Cohen has mentioned. I don't anticipate changes in the categories of assistance that we have agreed to provide, and I don't anticipate significant changes in the numbers of people that would provide that assistance, although the numbers will go up and down slightly over time. I certainly don't think an order of magnitude change is foreseen.

But what specifically the Australians may seek in the way of support as things change and time passes on the ground, we'll certainly be receptive to requests from them. We'll evaluate those requests for assistance honestly, and we'll do the best we can.

Q: When do you anticipate larger numbers of Americans will actually get to East Timor, and what is taking as long as it is?

Rear Admiral Quigley: Very much a call of the operational commander on the ground. Both the overall commander, the Australian overall commander, and Brigadier General Castellaw, the U.S. component commander of the forces that are there. It would be completely dependent on their needs and their assessment of the ability to deploy them once

they got them there. They are ready to go as the operational commanders on the ground see the need to move them to a different position to better utilize their skills.

Q: So the answer is you don't know when they're going in?

Rear Admiral Quigley: No, I do not. But I would think it would change, John, too, very much over time.

Q: Ultimately how many would you expect to get to East Timor? A hundred or so? Or...

Rear Admiral Quigley: I think the estimate that's been given before, although again that number will change, some up some down as time passes, units are rotated in and out. But that's a good ball park.

Q: Can you inform us about the ongoings of the recruitment deadline on Friday and especially concerning the \$6,000 bonus on joining the Army?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I can speak in general terms. Again, this has been a very challenging recruiting environment for the United States military in the last couple of years due to many, many factors. Certainly the booming U.S. economy is a factor. A propensity for high school graduates to go directly to college which is a higher figure than we have seen historically in the past couple of decades, let's say. We're trying to go for the same high quality of young person that industry is, that the college campuses are, and we want the young man or woman with good grades and a good record and a good enthusiasm level, and we're all going for the same people.

At the same time, young people have shown to be less interested. There's still a widespread misperception that the military is not hiring and we're still doing a drawdown. That's not true, but that remains a fuzzy issue in the minds of many young people.

So the services have responded in different ways over the last year or two to make up for their difficulties in recruiting young people. Increased advertising budgets, more recruiters on the street, more recruiting stations open, going to non-traditional places, a variety of methods with mixed success. It's just a tough market right now to recruit young people to come into the military -- any branch.

Q: Do you expect the Army to meet their targets?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I would defer to the Army specifically. I think that they have said that they will end up the year short, but that is still several days away, and the exact numbers would not be in hand for a couple of weeks yet I would think.

But as I'm sure you have seen, the Marines are on target in their recruiting goals. It looks as if the Navy will meet its mark. The Air Force and the Army do figure on being a little bit short at the end of the fiscal year which is the end of this week.

Q: Do you find this \$6,000 bonus which you can apparently get if you sign up before Friday, is this a sign of the Army's desperation?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I think it's another effort on the part of the Army in this case to... You've got to do something to get the young man or woman that is your target audience and your prime audience for recruiting to notice that hey, I'm still out there. I am hiring. America's armed forces need you, want you. We offer you a very challenging lifestyle. And in this particular case we think we can provide \$6,000.

If that would get the attention of some young people that would qualify for enlistment for the Army between now and the end of the week

and would satisfy some numbers that they need to meet their recruiting goal, that's a very good investment.

Q: Just to clarify on this \$6,000. Is this something that was just introduced in the last week or so, or has this \$6,000 been available for some time and it's just that it expires at the end of the fiscal year?

Rear Admiral Quigley: Let me take that question. I think it's recent, but I will check.

Q: ...getting ready to celebrate 50 years of communist rule and they are going to introduce some of the new, modern weapons. And also some thoughts are here on Capitol Hill to punish China with sanctions because of continuously selling of missile parts and other military parts to Pakistan and other nations.

Is the Pentagon ready for sanctions against China? How do you view this 50 years of communist rule, the big celebration?

Rear Admiral Quigley: Would you ask your question again?

Q: The question is any comment on this 50th celebration of communist rule? China is still the largest communist country in the world. And they are going to introduce new weapons and their continuing testing missiles and all of that, also sale of missiles to Pakistan and other nations.

If Pentagon is ready for any tension against China?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I don't think I have anything for you on that today.

Q: There's a big milestone coming up with national missile defense scheduled for October 2nd, Saturday night. Is the schedule still to go with that? And do you have any sense of what the major test objectives are? If the interceptors don't hit the missile will this be considered a failure, or are there other criteria that could make it a success?

Rear Admiral Quigley: We're working to get more details for you later on this week on that if that's okay. I don't have... We're very much aware of the issue. We're very much working that during this week and we'll have something for you on that later on in the week if that's okay.

Q: Ted Warner testified this morning that something like six of seven hotlines between the Pentagon and Moscow are going to run into Y2K problems. Can you give us some overview of how serious the problem is and will there be full communications with Moscow on New Years Eve?

Rear Admiral Quigley: What Ted Warner mentioned this morning is something we've known for awhile, but I think what he was referring to was that the corrections now are about to be put in place. The whole Y2K issue just - just gives another example, I guess -- that this is a very significant issue and a challenge for all of us. You're very much aware, I know, of the agreement recently signed between Russia and the United States for the strategic warning center to be put in place to cover the period of time as the New Year rolls over. This is another of the issues that have come up. We've discovered it. The fix is now being put in place. I expect there to be more as time passes. That's why we're putting so much emphasis, so much focus on this issue which is very, very important to both nations.

Q: When you say you expect more as time passes, are you suggesting that as close as we are to the end of the year now there are Y2K problems out there in the U.S. defense establishment waiting to be found? Are there things we still don't know?

Rear Admiral Quigley: We're very confident that we have taken the best, most comprehensive look that we know how to do to all of the U.S. Defense Department systems. We don't know of any significant systems that will not be fixed in time for the New Year. That is not to say that we have relaxed our efforts one bit. This is such an important issue for the entire Department and for the world that this is going to be an effort that will only increase our focus and intensity as the year progresses.

We hope that there will be no surprises at all, but we keep working hard on that very issue to preclude that very event from happening.

Q: Do you know what the glitches are in the system that they're trying to fix?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I don't have the specifics.

Q: Whether it would mean a breakdown, full breakdown in communications on these hotlines?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I don't have that, John. I'm sorry.

Q: In these days of instant satellite communication and telephones, how much does the United States rely on these hotlines which are old-style teletype connections to maintain communication? Are they now simply sort of a redundant backup system, or are they still used in the primary communication room?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I wouldn't call them primary, Jamie, but there are a variety of systems meant to be redundant because of the importance that we place on the ability to communicate with the Russian government. I'd be hard pressed to rank them somehow, but it's important to us that they all work if that's within our ability to make them operational.

Q: Are these hotlines embedded in the Pentagon, the White House, the State Department or some of each? Where are they?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I will take that, John. I think the White House, but I will check.

Q: On the subject of the Center for Strategic Stability at Peterson Air Force Base and one that is supposed to be set up near Moscow, I guess, that I think is not even in the works at this point. The original concept was to have Russian officers in Colorado and American officers in Russia monitoring say at Peterson the U.S. early warning system so the Russians could look at that, and we were also supposed to be able to pipe in a picture of the Russian early warning system to the Peterson location and the U.S. early warning system to the Moscow location. It now looks as though we're not going to have the ability to look at the Russian early warning system in Colorado, and the same is true the other way.

If you're looking to get a complete picture for confidence building and strategic stability, isn't this kind of like blinding one eye?

Rear Admiral Quigley: Not necessarily. The final details of the arrangement that will be in place at Colorado Springs are still being worked out. After the initial signing of the agreement when Secretary Cohen was in Russia recently, there was a meeting last week in Colorado Springs with Russian representatives there. We anticipate going to Russia I think in a couple of weeks. And this will continue until we have the final details worked out. But this is important to both we and the Russians, and it's issues that are not yet finalized, but it's clear in everyone's mind that that's important information that needs to be understood.

Q: If you have only one early warning picture, isn't that

sort of getting half the picture?

Rear Admiral Quigley: Again, we've not worked out the final details on that but that is a very important issue that needs to be worked on still.

Q: Do you know where the Russian equivalent of the Peterson Center stands at this point?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I don't think it's going to happen. I don't think the facility in Russia is going to happen. I don't think it will be ready on time to be in place by New Year's Eve.

Q: What does that mean to this whole concept?

Rear Admiral Quigley: Well, it means that you'll have to have a facility put in place in Colorado Springs that will be more of a single source of information to both the Russian and the United States governments.

Q: Has the Rush Committee reported officially to Secretary Cohen on Vieques?

Rear Admiral Quigley: No.

Q: ...process, going to the President?

Rear Admiral Quigley: It's still a work in progress. We consider it to be near completion but it is not yet complete.

Q: A different subject. There is an expectation that the Department will submit a supplemental for Kosovo and related activities. Since Congress would like to get out of town by the end of October, what's the timing on submitting that supplemental?

Rear Admiral Quigley: Let me take that as well.

There was a question earlier, I don't remember who it was from, on the number of U.S. troops in KFOR. 6,400.

Q: How important is it to have a resolution of the F-22 situation on the Hill by the end of the fiscal year?

Rear Admiral Quigley: It's important... The F-22 is an important program to the Pentagon. We have said that many times over the past couple or three months. It is now, I think the questions now need to be resolved in conference. That's where the activity is located now. We stand ready to provide any additional information that the conferees feel they need, but that's where the activity is centered now, Barbara. I don't know if I can give you a very good answer to your question.

Q: If the conference does not reach an agreement by the end of the fiscal year are there any serious implications for the Air Force or the military?

Rear Admiral Quigley: If there is no appropriations bill, well, you would then need to have a continuing resolution passed as you have seen in prior years. The rules of that typically are that the Department is allowed to spend at a rate that is commensurate with the rate that it was at at the end of the prior fiscal year, but no new starts are authorized until you actually have an Appropriations Act signed into law by the President. So there would be no new starts on any new program until that portion of the budget was signed into law by the President. The time on that I just don't know.

Q: Going back to Colorado Springs for just a second. When you suggested a single place, is there any thinking of trying to have information from the Russian early warning system there, or is it just going to be U.S. information?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I don't know where we are in the working out of the details between the Russians and the United States on that.

We've had one visit, as I mentioned, to Colorado Springs. A second one coming in the next couple of weeks to Russia. We anticipate that activity will continue until details are known.

Q: Is that even a goal? Is there any intent or desire to create a facility where both early warning systems would be visible in one place?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I don't know. I'll take that question.

Q: Back to the F-22 a second. As of like last night or early this morning the battle lines were drawn over more research money for the airplane, and no production money. It's a question of how much research money it's going to get.

Can the Pentagon live with simply keeping the program in a research phase for another year as opposed to kicking into production this year? Do you have a view yet on that?

Rear Admiral Quigley: We would prefer that the budget as submitted by the President, which included procurement for F-22, be the position adopted. But I'm not going to get into the business of predicting what we can and can't live with. I need to let the conference activities unfold. But clearly that's our preference.

Q: Just one more question on Y2K problems. Are you worried that some of the countries are not really ready (unintelligible)... what Pentagon is doing, in touch with those countries?

Rear Admiral Quigley: It's not so much the military to military relationships that are in question. It's if we have U.S. facilities overseas on foreign soil and that U.S. facility would receive electricity or water or sewage or some sort of support from the host nation as they almost all do, the host nations' abilities to provide those services in a condition so that they can transition to the year 2000 well. That's the question.

I think the answer varies widely from facility to facility. But it's something that U.S. facility commanders in each of those host nations are working very closely with the host cities and nations to get individual answers to those questions.

Q: ...China, India and Pakistan, if they're not ready, what would happen if worst comes to worst?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I can't speculate on that one for you. I'm not familiar with the details of their systems. It will vary widely from nation to nation around the world.

Q: Is there any assessment of the Russian military's state of preparedness for Y2K at this point? Has that been adjusted?

Rear Admiral Quigley: Not that I'm aware of, Chris. No.

Q: Do you know what the assessment is...

Rear Admiral Quigley: I'm not aware of there being an assessment of the Russian military's preparedness for Y2K.

Q: Just to follow the question a minute ago about the Rush Panel. The Secretary, as I understand it, has been briefed on the panel's recommendations. I know a number of Members on the Hill have been briefed. Can you elucidate for us at all what's holding up the release of the report?

Rear Admiral Quigley: The Secretary was provided kind of an in-progress review but it is not a finalized report. He wants to be thorough. Mr. Rush wants this to be thorough and complete and get it right the first time.

Secretary Cohen fully understands and supports that goal, as does

the White House.

Q: Is the Pentagon still looking into the release of information from Linda Tripp's personnel file? And if so, what's the status on that?

Rear Admiral Quigley: Not that I'm aware of, no. I'm sure you're aware of the suit that was filed yesterday, but no, not that I'm aware of.

Q: Does that mean the Inspector General's report is now done on that matter?

Rear Admiral Quigley: Oh, I misunderstood the question. No. The answer is no. The DoD Inspector General's investigation is ongoing. Yes. I'm sorry. I misunderstood the question.

Q: Has it been going on for a year now?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I will find out the start date. I don't know.

Q: Is that an unusual time length to have the IG...

Rear Admiral Quigley: We never put a timeframe on the investigations that are conducted.

Q: Are you aware of whether...

Q: Do sensitive ones often take a lot longer than straight-forward...

Rear Admiral Quigley: I've done no analysis on that issue.
(Laughter)

Q: To follow up on that same issue, my recollection was that the Department of General Counsel was looking into it, then the IG was looking into it, and then... Could you verify that the IG is still looking at it? I think they kicked it to Justice and I think it has dropped from sight.

Rear Admiral Quigley: There has been no signed final version of a DoD Inspector General report on that issue.

Q: I agree with that. Are they really working on it any more or was it actually kicked to Justice?

Rear Admiral Quigley: No. That is still a work in progress.

Q: Will you check to see whether it's been completed but not released?

Rear Admiral Quigley: Yes.

Q: You will check?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I will, yes.

Q: Another item, on Panama. Senator Lott just recently sent a letter to Senator Warner asking for further investigation, and I understand there's going to be a hearing early next month, on the Hutchison Whampoa contractors that have both ports, both ends of the Panama Canal, to check and see who patrols the Hutchison. Is the Pentagon concerned, or let's say do you have any comment on this? And secondly, will the Pentagon be participating in those hearings, or can you tell me yet?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I don't know on the hearings, but we do not see this to be a security issue at all.

Q: No security issue at all.

Rear Admiral Quigley: Not at all.

Q: Do you believe this company has ties to the mainland Chinese...

Rear Admiral Quigley: We have had nothing to indicate that the Chinese have the slightest desire to somehow control the Panama Canal, and we don't consider this a security issue at all. It is a business issue.

Q: In this letter from Trent Lott he raises a series of questions -- I don't know how familiar you are with all of this, about the man who's the chairman or the head of this company -- and the claim is that he has ties to the People's Liberation Army and to the Chinese intelligence community and so on. Is there any reason to believe that that's the case?

Rear Admiral Quigley: Again, we do not consider this to be a security issue affecting the United States at all. The guy is a very well established businessman, has been for a very long time. It is an issue between the Panamanian government and private business ventures that choose to... It's an issue within the Panamanian government's control and one that we look at and do not consider to be of a security issue or a security threat to the United States at all.

Q: Senator Lott also complained, or his spokesman complained, that he wrote a letter about this to Secretary Cohen and has received no response. Does the Secretary intend to provide a response to Senator Lott?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I don't know...

Q: ...just outlined?

Rear Admiral Quigley: I will take that question.

Q: Admiral, let me just follow here. Isn't anyone concerned that Hutchison Whampoa may give Chinese intelligence, the PLA, a base with which to operate in a strategic part of the Americas, at least to collect intelligence? Isn't that a concern? Rear Admiral Quigley: We see no indication of that whatsoever.

Press: Thank you.

-END-

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TO: "FH.WASHINGTON.DC.ALL" <FHDCALL@fleishman.com> ("FH.WASHINGTON.DC.ALL" <FHDCALL@fleishman.com> [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

THE REUTERS DIARY FOR THE WEEK AHEAD

Saturday, October 2 through Friday, October 8, 1999

The week-ahead diary editor is Timothy Ryan. Susan Heavey, Vanessa Furlong and Nancy Waitz also are available to help you. If you have information for the daybook or any questions, please call 202-898-8345 or fax 202-898-8401. For service problems, call 1-800-435-0101.

All times listed below are eastern, and all addresses and telephone numbers are in Washington, unless noted. An updated listing of events for each day will be presented in the Reuters Daybook, Monday through Friday.

For e-mail submissions please send items to
tim.ryan+reuters.com

THE REUTERS DAYBOOK

Thursday, October 7, 1999

HOUSE ARMED SERVICES -- 9:30 a.m. -- Holds a hearing on the security of the Panama Canal. Brian Sheridan, assistant secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict; Alberto Aleman Zubieta, administrator of the Panama Canal Commission; Gen Charles Willhelm, commander-in-chief of the United States Southern Command; Joseph Cornelison, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal; Ambassador Lino Gutierrez, principal deputy assistant secretary of State; and former Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, testify. 2118 Rayburn
Contact: Maureen Cragin or Ryan Vaart, 202-225-2539

Thursday, October 7

POSTPONED

SENATE ARMED SERVICES -- 9:30 a.m. -- Holds a hearing on the security of the Panama Canal. Brian Sheridan, assistant secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity

Conflict; Alberto Aleman Zubieta, administrator of the Panama Canal Commission; Gen Charles Willhelm, commander-in-chief of the United States Southern Command; Joseph Cornelison, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal; Ambassador Lino Gutierrez, principal deputy assistant secretary of State; and former Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, testify. 106 Dirksen
Contact: Carter Cornick, 202-224-3871

The Reuters Diary for the Week Ahead-Advisory
Week of October 2-8, 1999
REUTERS

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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cynthia Coogan (CN=Cynthia Coogan/OU=DOT/O=GOV [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-OCT-1999 19:29:35.00

SUBJECT: White House Weekly Report for the Week of October 11, 1999

TO: Cabinet Affairs (Cabinet Affairs [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA, THE WHITE HOUSE October 6, 1999

FROM: Secretary Rodney E. Slater

SUBJECT: DOT Weekly Report--Week of October 11, 1999

The following is the U.S. Department of Transportation Weekly Report:

KEY DEPARTMENT NEWS

Secretary Slater To Lead Transportation and Trade Mission to South America: From October 17-23, Secretary Slater will lead a Transportation and Trade Mission to Brazil, Chile and Peru. The trip will focus on key transportation issues and opportunities for U.S. transportation businesses in those countries. The Secretary will be accompanied by other government and private industry officials.

Secretary Slater Announces Report Showing Dramatic Improvement In Rail Safety: On October 1, Secretary Slater announced the publication of a new report showing dramatic improvement in the safety of the nations railroads as a result of the this Administrations partnership with the industry. According to the 1998 Railroad Safety Statistics Annual Report, employee and passenger fatalities, as well as highway-rail incidents and fatalities, have dropped sharply despite increases in rail traffic.

DOT Selected for 1999 Government Technology Leadership Award: DOT has been selected for the Government Technology Leadership Award, cosponsored by Government Executive magazine and the General Services Administration, for our Dockets Management System in the DOT Office of General Counsel. The award recognizes teams that are making innovative contributions to the use of technology in government. DOT was selected from a field of 105 nominations and will receive this award in a ceremony to be held at the Ronald Reagan Building on December 1, 1999.

AGENCY WORK ON PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES

World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Education/Outreach: On October 8, as part of our outreach efforts in support of the upcoming WTO Ministerial in Seattle, Secretary Slater will deliver a luncheon keynote speech in Everett, WA, and will present welcoming remarks and a statement as part of a panel at a Trade and Transportation Forum in Vancouver, WA. Secretary Slater will address the importance of international trade in a

growing U.S. economy and the role of transportation to facilitate trade during his remarks, morning radio shows, visits to trade-related transportation facilities, and other events. The media is expected to accompany Secretary Slater during his trip from Everett to Vancouver.

Livable Community Forum: On October 19, the first of ten nationwide DOT "Safe and Livable Communities" Forums will take place in Atlanta, GA. This forum will focus on Pedestrian Safety and include participation from the Mayor of Atlanta, the Atlanta City Council, and the GA Governor's Office of Highway Safety.

Disinsection For International Flights Due to NY Virus Concerns: In response to recent cases of West Nile Virus in NY, the government of Brazil has required that all flights from the NY area to Brazil be sprayed with an insecticide while passengers are on board beginning October 3. DOT has been coordinating the response to the requirement with the airlines, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of State, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Child Stowaway Incident Prompts Review of Jetway Access Controls: As a result of a September 30 incident involving a 12-year old who stowed away on a TWA flight from Washington National to St. Louis, the Federal Aviation Administration is evaluating methods to improve air carrier control of passengers boarding onto aircraft.

Federal Telecommuting: DOT has surpassed the federal goal of three percent telecommuting for FY99 by achieving five percent of our eligible population.

Migrant Interdiction: During the week of September 27-October 4, the U.S. Coast Guard interdicted 34 Cuban migrants in three events in and around the Florida Straits and 129 Ecuadorian migrants off the Pacific coast of Ecuador. The Ecuadorian migrants were returned to Ecuador. During the same period, a multinational effort interdicted three Dominicans, one Pakistani, and 22 Chinese migrants attempting to enter Puerto Rico in one event. These migrant personnel were returned to the Dominican Republic.

DOT Announces Cost Saving Agreement with NM. On October 3, Secretary Slater, in an address to the American Association of State Transportation Officials (AASHTO), announced an innovative federal-state partnership to provide highway improvements to the public that will come with a roadway performance warranty. The 20-year research agreement, between DOT's Research and Special Programs Administration and the NM State Highway and Transportation Department, is designed to validate cost-savings to the government by determining the advantages of this innovative approach of providing warrantied highway improvements. Warranties, although innovative in the U.S., have been used in Europe and have proven to be very cost effective.

Record Year Announced for U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Cocaine Seizures: On September 30, Secretary Slater announced a record-level 111,689-pound seizure of cocaine by the USCG during the year. Secretary Slater noted that the USCG's ongoing effort is part of the maritime component of the National Drug Control Strategy, which focuses on supply-side reduction and

complements the domestic demand-reduction efforts.

DOT Reports Actions to Improve Truck and Bus Safety: On September 28, Secretary Slater announced that DOT has taken significant action to improve truck and bus safety in the U.S. since the Department's safety action plan was announced on May 25. This plan established a goal of reducing motor carrier traffic fatalities by 50 percent over 10 years through a comprehensive effort in partnership with safety groups, industry, and federal, state and local government authorities. Actions taken include: an increase of 59 percent in compliance reviews; tripling of federal safety investigators; reduction of the enforcement case backlog by two-thirds; and the introduction of the Administrations Motor Carrier Safety Act legislation.

DOT Inspector General (IG) Reviews Aviation Safety Under International Code Share Agreements: During the week of October 4, DOT's Inspector General recommended that the Federal Aviation Administration require domestic airlines that enter code sharing partnerships with foreign airlines to inspect and certify the safe practices of those foreign partners. Code sharing is the practice of U.S. airlines to ticket passengers through to foreign-owned airlines to complete a trip. Code sharing has more than tripled in the past five years growing from 53 to 196 as of last May. However, with that growth, U.S. carriers have partnered with carriers in regions of the world where safety oversight and track records are less effective than those in the U.S. In reviewing the approval process for code-sharing requests made by domestic-based airlines, it is apparent that public interest and competition issues, not safety, have been the major considerations in the approvals granted.

The National Response Center Served More Than One-Half Million Callers: During the week of October 4, the National Response Center (NRC) reached a milestone of over 500,000 alert calls serviced since its establishment in 1974. The NRC was established under the authority of the Clean Water Act and the National Contingency Plan. It was established as the sole national point of contact for reporting all oil, chemical, radiological, biological and etiological discharges into the environment anywhere in the United States, its territories and possessions.

UPCOMING GRANTS, ECONOMIC ANNOUNCEMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS

On October 15, the Air Bag and Seat Belt Safety Campaign (AB&SBSC) and National Black Caucus of State Legislators (NBCSL) will hold a breakfast briefing and news conference in Washington, D.C. to release the findings of a new public opinion poll on African American attitudes about and experience with enforcement of seat belt laws in both primary and secondary enforcement states. The poll finds overwhelmingly strong support for primary enforcement safety belt laws among African Americans. Invited speakers include Secretary Slater, Congressman Conyers, Transportation Committee Chair of the NBCSL Holmes, and the Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the National Urban League, Milton Little.

On October 5, Secretary Slater announced Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) grants in the amount of \$655,500 to San Jose State

University and \$262,200 to the University of Missouri-Rolla to operate university-based centers of excellence in transportation on campus. These grants support University Transportation Centers (UTC) at these institutions, which are part of a nationwide network of 33 UTCs funded by DOT. The UTC Program already has produced more than 1,200 research reports and involved more than 3,500 university students and faculty in the study of transportation.

On October 4, Secretary Slater was joined by Senators Sarbanes and Mikulski as he announced a \$992,500 grant to the MD Mass Transit Administration for extension of the Baltimore Central Light Rail System.

During the week of October 4, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration awarded a total of \$1 million in cooperative agreements to police departments in four major metropolitan areas to promote the enforcement of seat belt laws. Grants are being awarded to departments in Detroit, MI, Milwaukee, WI, Kansas City, MO, and Marion County (Indianapolis), IN. This program, which supports the Buckle Up America (BUA) campaign, will provide assistance to these law enforcement agencies to increase the use of seat belts and child safety seats, the most effective safety devices for reducing injuries and fatalities in traffic crashes.

On October 2, the Secretary was joined by Congresswoman Johnson in Dallas, TX, to announce a Full Funding Grant Agreement (FFGA) between Dallas Area Transit and the Federal Transit Administration to extend the Dallas light rail system. The total cost of the project is \$333 million. This is the first of seven projects to complete negotiations on FFGAs that are to be awarded in FY 2000.

On October 1, Secretary Slater announced grants to states, territories and native American tribes totaling \$8.5 million in Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) funds for planning and training to improve response to hazardous materials transportation incidents. Of the total, nearly \$1.3 million will go to states with counties in the Mississippi Delta Region.

On September 30, the Department released the following grants: \$1,806,046 in new start funds to Little Rock, AR for the Authority River Rail Project and \$9,925,000 to the MI DOT for the purchase of 94 buses to be used in statewide transit services and for the construction and rehabilitation of maintenance facilities.

After the you signed the airport improvement program bill (which authorized the Federal Aviation Administration to release critical airport construction funds) late on September 29, DOT's Congressional Affairs Staff made calls to House and Senate authorizing and appropriating committees and every affected Member of Congress, notifying them of the release of the funds. Approximately \$240 million in discretionary funds were awarded to 122 airports in 37 states for noise abatement (\$71 million), the military airport program (\$9 million), capacity, safety and security (\$112 million), and miscellaneous improvements (\$37 million). The monies had to be appropriated before the end of the FY99.

The Secretarys Schedule

From October 9-11, Secretary Slater will be in Orlando, FL to address the annual meeting of the American Public Transit Association.

On Tuesday, October 12, Secretary Slater will be interviewed by Black Entertainment Television (BET).

On Thursday, October 14, Secretary Slater will be interviewed by the Africa Journal.

On Friday, October 15, Secretary Slater will address the U.S.- Panama Canal Business Council Awards Breakfast Meeting.

From October 17-22, Secretary Slater will lead a South American Trade Mission to Brazil, Chile, and Peru.

The Deputy Secretarys Schedule

On October 13, Deputy Secretary Downey will deliver the keynote address at the MOVE Massachusetts Annual Awards Dinner in Boston, MA.

On October 14, Deputy Secretary Downey will participate in a panel titled Y2K: Whats left to do? at the National Business Aviation Associations annual Convention in Atlanta, GA.

On October 19, Deputy Secretary Downey will participate in the U.S.-Canada Deputies Meeting in DC.

Modal Administrators/Assistant Secretaries

From October 10-19, Maritime Administrator Hart will chair the U.S. delegation to the U.S./Japan Bilateral Maritime Talks in Tokyo, Japan, and will visit Vice Minister Doi and speak at the International Propeller Club in Seoul, Korea.

On October 11, Federal Railroad Administrator Molitoris will participate in events at the American Public Transit Association Conference in Orlando, FL and a CSX Transportation Senior Leadership meeting in Jacksonville, FL.

On October 12, Federal Aviation Administrator Garvey will travel to Atlanta, GA to speak at National Business Aircraft Association Conference.

On October 12, Research and Special Programs Administrator Coyner will meet with Dr. Metts, Superintendent of the Prince Georges County Schools, and Coast Guard Commandant Loy on the Garrett A. Morgan Technology and Transportation Futures Training Program.

On October 12, National Highway Traffic Safety Administrator Martinez will be the keynote speaker at the American College of Emergency Physicians 1999 Scientific Assembly in Las Vegas, NV.

On October 13, Coast Guard Commandant Admiral Loy will attend a Back to

School event at Woodson High School in Washington, DC.

On October 14, Coast Guard Commandant Admiral Loy will attend the Battle of Trafalgar Dinner at the British Embassy.

On October 16, Federal Aviation Administrator Garvey will travel to Nashua, NH to speak at Daniel Webster College.

On October 22, Coast Guard Commandant Admiral Loy will attend the Cutter TARPON commissioning in Savannah, GA with Senator Coverdell.

On October 22, Federal Aviation Administrator Garvey will travel to Atlantic City, NJ to speak at Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association Conference.

PRESS/MEDIA INQUIRIES

Secretary Slaters September 26 TIFIA announcement at the World Trade Center was covered by Reuters, NY-1 (local television news), Brooklyn News Service, New York Times photo and WNBC radio and television, which also provided news feed for Miami. Secretary Slater was interviewed by WTOP radio, Washington, WCBS radio, New York, Bloomberg radio and the Washington Post.

On September 30, Deputy Secretary Downey was interviewed on Fox Morning News, concerning the departments release of information on Y2K readiness. The department received a substantial number of media calls, including: ABC, CNN, MSNBC, AP, NBC, Reuters, UPI, Washington Post, Computerworld, Toronto Globe & Mail, Liberation of France, States News Service, Mexico News Service.

On September 30, Assistant Secretary Jack Basso and FHWA Administrator Ken Wykle testified at a hearing on the future of the Woodrow Wilson Bridge. The hearing was covered by the Washington Times, Washington Post, BNA, NBC-TV, Capital News Service, WTOP radio, News Channel 8 and WUSA Channel 9. Assistant Secretary Basso was interviewed afterward by the Washington Post and the Washington Times.

The Washington Post is working on a piece about the list of 1,900 aviation "entities" which did not respond to a voluntary FAA Y2K readiness survey.

USA Today is working on a story on in-flight radiation.

The New York Times Tuesday will have a story on airlines reducing the number of flights on New Years' Eve because of low demand. The paper is also working on a story on cabin air quality.

The Wall Street Journal is expected to carry a story on the use of cellular telephones in airplanes. There is a prohibition against the use of cell phones in flight originally imposed by FCC and supported by FAA. Article expected this week.

USA Today is asking for maximum arrival rates at the nation's slot-controlled airports, and others, probably pursuing a story showing

how airlines are over scheduling airports after being sent by APA a copy of an article arguing that airport capacity is a factor in delays.

The Department of Transportation Inspector General report on airport access control may also be released as early as Monday, October 4, prompting significant media attention.

AP, Seattle, is preparing an article on the hidden hazards of pipelines. RSPA Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety Felder was interviewed.

On October 4, ABC World News Tonight will run a Fleecing of America segment on the cost to taxpayers for false Coast Guard search and rescue missions.

ABC World News Tonight will likely air a segment on October 5 about the loss of a recreational sailing vessel near Charleston, S.C. on December 29. The Coast Guard found that the vessel had sent out a MAYDAY but no position. The ABC story is prompted by the NTSB accident report to be released also October 5. Adm. Loy was interviewed for the TV segment.

There were a substantial number of media inquiries following the Amtrak crash in McLean, IL. FRA is investigating gates and lights.

On October 1, Conde Nast Traveler asked for information on DOT's role in protecting rights of disabled air travelers, including on-the-record spokesperson.

On September 30, ABC 20/20 asked for an on-camera interview on operation of aviation consumer division. Declined interview.

The Washington Post is preparing a story on low-cost airlines, expected to run October 3 or 10. It also is working on a story on runway incursions and on the possible merger of major Canadian airlines, with no scheduled publication dates.

ReadersDigest is preparing a story on trends in flight delays and service complaints.

ABC World News Tonight is preparing a story on the FAAs ban on the installation of an in-flight entertainment system in MD-11 aircraft.

The National Journal is preparing a story on a study showing the difference in seat belt use between African-Americans and the population at large. Interviews with Secretary Slater and NHTSA Administrator Martinez are planned; no publication date has been set.

The National Journal is working on a story on how the delay of the Acela train may impact Amtraks finances.

MARAD received several media inquiries related to the release of documents related to 1997 maritime discussions with officials of Japan.

NHTSA: USA Today has requested an interview on the topic of collision avoidance systems... The New York Times is researching a piece on child

safety seats for an upcoming automotive issue... The Wall Street Journal has requested information for a piece they are doing on CAF?

The Coast Guard received inquiries from: CNN, Washington broadcast outlets (Fox 5, CBS 9, Cable 8), AP, Parade magazine, Popular Mechanics, children's magazine (Scholastic and Weekly Reader), Law Enforcement Technology, Pace Publications (Law Enforcement Report) and numerous regional print outlets: Reporters are developing stories on drug interdiction efforts and the Coast Guard's record seizures of cocaine in FY99... CNN, Dateline NBC, 20/20, Journal of Law Enforcement Aviation: Reporters are developing follow-on stories based on cutter "ride-alongs" to document the Coast Guard's use of force from aircraft against narcotics smugglers... Boating Magazine: A reporter is preparing an article on the Coast Guard's use of force from aircraft against narcotics smugglers. The story is scheduled for release in November... Dateline NBC: A reporter is developing a story on the rescue of the crew of tug Gulf Majesty of Jacksonville during Hurricane Floyd. The story is scheduled for broadcast the week of October 4... Journal of Commerce: A reporter is preparing a story on Coast Guard's Y2K compliance. The article is expected to be published the week of October 4... Bass Master: A reporter is preparing an article on the use of Personal Flotation Devices.

The Office of Inspector General received the following press inquiries: The Wall Street Journal called on Quincy shipyard, motor-carrier safety... The Washington Post called on runway incursions... The Associated Press called on motor-carrier safety, ICAO and Y2K... CNN called on runway incursions... 20/20 called on HAZMATS in aviation... The National Journal called on Amtrak and various transportation issues... The Los Angeles Times called on Alameda Corridor... The Bureau of National Affairs called on various transportation issues... Transport Topics called on motor-carrier safety... The Journal of Commerce called on motor-carrier safety... The London Times called on HAZMATS in aviation... NHK-TV Tokyo called on suspected unapproved aviation parts... Fox News called on Y2K... Reuters called on Y2K and motor-carrier safety.

FOIA REQUESTS

FAA: Enforcement actions against pilot flying an American Airlines 777 over a Spruce Creek neighborhood on 2/16/99 - News Journal, Daytona Beach, FL... Final and preliminary reports regarding America West Flight 2208 incident on 9/20/99 - KPHO 5, Phoenix, AZ... Records involving the computer failure at the Los Angeles Air Route Traffic Control Center on 8/19/99 - The San Diego Union-Tribune... Transcripts of radio call made to Palm Beach tower approach control by the pilot of an aircraft involved in an accident en route to the airport on 9/4/99 - Sun-Sentinel, Delray Beach, FL... Implementation plan for the recommendations contained in the report of the FAA's special certification review team on Santa Barbara Aerospace - ABC New Tonight with Peter Jennings... Flight plans for past 15 days showing destinations and dates for 5 specified aircraft departing from Reagan National Airport - The Washington Post.

Research and Special Programs Administration: Office of Pipeline Safety received a request from the Law Office of Karr -Tuttle -Campbell regarding violations, inspection summaries pertaining to Olympic Pipe Line in

Bellingham, WA... Office of Pipeline Safety received a request from Brier Dudley (Seattle Times) -any additional information to Olympic Pipelines response to the Corrective Action Order and any additional information on Bayview design analysis... Office of Pipeline Safety received a request regarding records, reports, correspondence, emails, internal correspondence, field notes, investigation reports and any other information related to the Olympic Pipe Line explosion of June 10, 1999 in Bellingham, WA.

WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE

Trash-Haulers Sentenced to Jail With Fines of More Than \$3 Million: Two MD trash-hauling firms and their vice-president were sentenced September 24 on charges including conspiracy, making false claims, making false statements and violation of the Clean Water Act. Michael W. Stevens, vice-president of A.W. Stevens and Sons Waste Disposal Systems Inc. and operator of St. Mary's Disposal Systems Inc., also pleaded guilty to falsely billing the Navy approximately \$800,000 through the illegal shipment of garbage to Virginia landfills. The company also pleaded guilty to falsifying a statement to the Office of Motor Carriers regarding hours the firm's drivers spent behind the wheel. The companies were sentenced to pay a criminal fine of \$1.3 million and pay a civil fine of \$2 million. Stevens must serve 5 months in jail and 5 months' home detention and pay a \$30,000 fine. The case was jointly investigated by DOT's Office of Inspector General, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, EPA, the MD Department of the Environment, and a task force of local law-enforcement agencies.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Nothing to Report

NEW MARKETS

Nothing to Report

DISASTER ASSISTANCE

DOT Assists Turkey with Earthquake Recovery Efforts: On September 27, DOT's Federal Highway Administration sent a team to assist the Turkish Directorate of Highways with rebuilding efforts. The team consists of federal engineers and representatives from the CA Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) and a transportation consulting firm. The team is expected to return to the U.S. on October 15.

Point of Contact: For the weekend of October 16-17, Jerry L. Malone will be the contact. He can be reached through the FAA Operations Center at (202) 267-3333.

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<H1>October 8, 1999</H1></center>

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(Inside The Air Force)....Adam J. Hebert

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Kelly AFB Urged To Speed Cleanup

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<H3>ARMY</H3>

Selling The Military

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Rebel War Comes Back To Haunt Honduran Base

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The Dangers On The Korean Peninsula

(San Diego Union-Tribune)....John Linantud

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How Lies Replaced Intelligence At The CIA

(Boston Globe)....Ray McGovern

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Don't Ask, Don't Tell . . .

(Proceedings)....Janice M. Graham

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Sailors' Time Isn't Free

(Proceedings)....Rear Admiral John M. Luecke and Rear Admiral Kenneth
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<H3>EDITORIAL</H3>

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(Charleston (SC) Post and Courier)....Editorial

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(Bangor (ME) Daily News)....Editorial

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Test-Ban Maneuvering

(Sacramento Bee)....Editorial

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Security At Stake

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One Shot Isn't A System

(Memphis (TN) Commercial Appeal)....Editorial

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Pentagon Boondoggles Meet Little Opposition

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<H3>BOOK</H3>

<i>Nixons Vietnam War By Jeffrey Kimball</i>

(Proceedings)....Lieutenant Colonel Gary D. Solis

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<P>Inside The Air Force

October 8, 1999

Pg. 1

<P>Air Force Mission Capable Rates Recover Quickly After Allied Force

<P> Air Force mission capability rates suffered a temporary decline during and immediately after Operation Allied Force, but readiness levels quickly rebounded after the Kosovo mission and have actually shown an improving trend over the past 12 months, service data indicate.

<P> Positive mission capability movement in the wake of Allied Force was not enough to reverse a decade-long decline in overall MC rates, however. The 73.7 percent rate through July will translate into the eighth annual decline in service MC rates in the past nine years -- unless the rates had dramatically improved at the very end of FY-99, which ended Oct. 1.

<P> From a high of 83.4 percent in FY-91, overall MC rates had declined to 74.3 percent in FY-98, the last full year for which data was available. An MC rate of 75 percent, for example, indicates that at a given time, three-quarters of the Air Force fleet would be available to perform operational missions.

<P> Total Air Force MC rates bottomed out for fiscal year 1999 in February at 72.7 percent, but then increased monthly to rates above 75 percent in May a

nd June. At press time, the service MC data for FY-99 had only been processed through July because of normal lag times, officials said.

<P> The strain placed upon the service by the Kosovo operation drove the Air Force to seek out a reconstitution period after Allied Force to bring both personnel and equipment back to pre-contingency readiness levels. For aircraft, the service pushed for a downtime period, during which it could perform inspections and maintenance deferred by a high operating tempo.

<P> Air Force charts outlining MC trends are reprinted in this issue.

<P> Over the past year each category of fighters, bombers, strategic airlift and "other aircraft" showed a marked dip in mission capability for an extended period between January and April, followed by an increase in MC rates to above the yearly average. Officials told Inside the Air Force this week that units needed to support contingency operations were given top priority for supplies and maintenance, and despite the strains of Allied Force, positive developments in MC rates have been seen (see related story).

<P> The trendlines for Air Force fighters and "other" aircraft, including trainers and reconnaissance aircraft, most closely approximate the overall service pattern.

<P> Fighters have shown a more rapid readiness decline than service aircraft as a whole. The fighter category had an MC rate of 84.9 percent in FY-91, and declined steadily to 74.7 percent in FY-98 and then to 73.9 percent thus far this year.

<P> The "other" category of aircraft had declining MC rates eight consecutive years. From a high of 84.5 percent in FY-91, the catchall category had declined to 76.2 percent FY-98 and 75.6 percent through July.

<P> Bombers, the least reliable segment of the overall Air Force fleet, are showing a small improvement in FY-99. The fleet had reached a nine-year low of 64.7 percent in FY-98, but the rate through July had moved to 65.3 percent.

<P> This improvement comes despite a continuing decline this year in the mission capability of Air Combat Command B-1s. Slightly more current data from Air Force spokeswoman Maj. Donna Nicholas shows that ACC Lancer MC rates have dropped each quarter of FY-99, from 55.5 to 53.2 to 52.1 percent and now 47.5 percent through August of the fourth quarter. This rate is contrasted and largely offset by an MC rate for the venerable ACC B-52s of nearly 80 percent for most of the year.

<P> Finally, strategic airlift have been the most consistent category. FY-9

9 is shaping up to be the fifth consecutive year rates have been in the neighborhood of 70 percent, currently at 70.5 percent. An MC rate of 77.0 percent was achieved in FY-92, but the category low was reached in FY-95 at 69.7 percent.

<I><P>-- Adam J. Hebert </I>

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<P>San Antonio Express-News

October 7, 1999

<P>Kelly AFB Urged To Speed Cleanup

<P>By Jerry Needham, Express-News Staff Writer

<P> Residents living atop a plume of contaminated groundwater next to Kelly AFB's southeast boundary are demanding that the Air Force clean up the chemicals much more quickly than the proposed 25-year plan, claiming it's destroying their property values and could be harming their health.

<P> "This contamination is scary," Frank Peña, a resident and businessman in the area, told Air Force officials late Tuesday at the quarterly meeting of the base's restoration advisory board. "You say there's no health threat, but how would you like your kids and grandkids growing up around this?"

<P> The Air Force, which for five years has operated a temporary system of wells trying to keep more pollution from moving off base, is proposing to replace those with seven wells inside the base boundary near Quintana Road.

<P> The pollution, spread by groundwater flow, has moved under parts of 18 residential blocks.

<P> The cleanup plan, out for public comment through Nov. 5, calls for letting the pollution clean itself up through natural decay a process projected to take 25.7 years.

<P> "The Air Force has no right to allow nature to take care of this," neighborhood resident Carol Treviño said. "Nature did not contaminate this area; the Air Force did."

<P> Kelly consultants looked at five cleanup alternatives and concluded that options including off-base wells would pull more pollution into the neighborhood, extending cleanup time by several months.

<P> No one drinks from the shallow aquifer, 15 to 25 feet underground, but residents are concerned hazardous gases could enter their homes and make people sick.

<P> Kelly officials note several studies, most recently one by the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, that conclude no evidence shows anyone on or near Kelly is coming into contact with harmful levels of base-caused pollution.

<P> The report from the federal agency's two-year study of potential health effects from off-base contaminated groundwater concluded two months ago that "it is unlikely that VOCs (volatile organic compounds) from groundwater have migrated into homes in North Kelly Gardens or the Quintana Road neighborhoods at levels of health concern."

<P> The federal report doesn't address potential health hazards from a huge plume of contaminated groundwater under 20,000 homes in the East Kelly neighborhood because analysis of the groundwater in that area hasn't been completed.

<P> "It boils down to environmental racism," said Chavel Lopez, leader of the Southwest Public Workers' Union, which staged a protest outside the Tuesday night meeting at Dwight Middle School on West Southcross Avenue.

<P> "The community is poor and mostly Mexican-American, and that's the way t

hey treat us," he said. "But the community it not going to accept a 30-year cleanup."

<P> Dominga Adames, a neighborhood resident who sits on the advisory board made up of representatives from the community, regulatory agencies and the Air Force, said residents don't trust Kelly officials because over a five-year period they've gone from saying no pollution exists off base, to saying it's minor, to saying it's major but humans won't be exposed to harmful levels.

<P> Peña said the contamination is also hurting home values.

<P> "The property values in this area have gone so far down that no one wants to come in here and develop anymore," Peña said. "If you don't clean this up quickly, I think what you'll see here is a ghost town."

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<P>Buffalo News

October 5, 1999

Pg. 1

<P>Selling The Military

<P>By Tom Buckham, News Staff Reporter

<P> At 5 feet, 4 inches tall and 102 pounds, she's on the small side, and it took her three years to come around, but Kelly Snyder finally has decided to be all she can be.

<P> She's joining the Army.

<P> And the Army, which last week ended its least-successful recruiting year since the post-Vietnam 1970s, can't wait to issue her fatigues and combat boots.

<P> The armed services' largest branch began the U.S. military's new fiscal year Friday about 6,300 recruits short of the number needed to maintain full strength, even after offering \$6,000 "quick ship" bonuses to lure high school graduates to boot camp in September. The Air Force also expected to fall short by about 1,700 enlistees.

<P> The Pentagon points to increased job opportunities outside the military, post-baby boom reductions in the military-age population and record college enrollment as the primary causes of the enlistment dip.

<P> Western New York, however, was relatively fertile ground. Local Army recruiters ended fiscal 1998-99 only slightly below their quotas, said Sgt. 1st Class Mike Troutman, who heads the Buffalo recruiting office in the Brisbane Building. He and fellow recruiters signed up 11 people in September, one short of their quota.

<P> Troutman believes the shortage of good-paying civilian jobs for young people here may be working in the Army's favor.

<P> Snyder, 20, is a case in point. She earned a general equivalency diploma after dropping out of Pioneer Central High School in 1996. She came close to enlisting in the Army then but backed out.

<P> "I had other things on my mind -- like partying," she said.

<P> Staff Sgt. Troy E. Koerner of the Buffalo recruiting office doggedly pursued Snyder but was unable to change her mind.

<P> "He called me for the longest time but finally gave up," Snyder said.

<P> Imagine Koerner's surprise when he answered the phone recently and heard Snyder's voice.

<P> "It's the first time in my experience someone has come back after this length of time," he said. "That's what I call loyalty. She said, 'You were so straight up with me.' "

<P> Snyder, who lives in South Buffalo with her mother, said she reconsidered because she had grown weary of the party life and is unemployed, with no job on the horizon and without money for college.

<P> "I want to get my life straight," she said. "Working at McDonald's for \$5.50 an hour wasn't going to do it."

<P> She also remembered Koerner's story, which is part of his recruiting pitch. Like Snyder, he was at loose ends after graduating from Seneca Vocational High School. College and career were distant dreams.

<P> Since enlisting, he has undertaken computer, math, English and, most recently, electrical training. The 13-year veteran, who was in the field artillery before returning to Buffalo two years ago for a three-year recruiting tour, is paid \$3,000 a month in wages and incentives. Medical and housing costs are fully covered. "The Army was, and is, good for me," he said.

<P> Before renewing contact with Koerner, Snyder did some comparison shopping.

<P> "I always wanted to go into service, but the other branches wouldn't offer as much because I only had a GED," said the diminutive Snyder, seated in the recruiting office.

<P> See Army Page A7

<P> Army: In effort to combat soaring burnout rate, recruiters accentuate positive

<P> Continued from Page A1

<P> in jeans, baggy Bills shirt and oversized Disney baseball cap.

<P> Koerner had chauffeured her from home to give her the Army entrance t

est. She scored more than double the qualifying minimum.

<P> Although she was not eligible for the \$6,000 "quick-ship" bonus offered to high school graduates in September, the Army agreed to give her mechanic's training -- and money for college once she leaves the service, Snyder said.

<P> She said she also will receive higher monthly pay, starting at \$881 plus full medical benefits.

<P> After three years on active duty, Snyder plans to transfer to the Army Reserve, find a mechanic's job and use the tuition assistance to work toward a teaching degree.

<P> In this age of the volunteer military, enlistees rarely drop from heaven the way Snyder did. Only Marine recruiters, with flashy television ads, say their hard-line approach has maintained "product appeal."

<P> Recruiting for the other branches seems to be an increasingly frustrating pursuit, judging from national enlistment figures.

<P> While the Army and Air Force fell short of their 1998-99 quotas, the Navy expected to meet its needs only after loosening the educational requirements and stepping up recruitment and bonus programs.

<P> A day in the life of a recruiter is usually a litany of rejection. Only occasionally does a candidate show interest.

<P> While Koerner was occupied with Snyder, at a nearby desk Staff Sgt. Keith D. Bolton awaited a visit from George, a 24-year-old Erie Community College student who, after several calls from Bolton, agreed to come down for a chat.

<P> George is a Bennett High School graduate who lives at home and is not doing particularly well in class. His mother prodded him to see what the Army has to offer.

<P> On Bolton's desk was an appointment book with 99 numbers penciled in under the day's date. Each number represented a potential recruit. Before the day was out, Bolton would have called every last one.

<P> "Once they commit, you have to follow up every other day to keep them motivated," he said.

<P> The appointed hour arrived with no sign of George.

<P> "Recruiters do at least three hours of phone prospecting daily," Bolt on said. "You have to make a minimum of 30 attempts per hour. Out of those 30, you might get three or four contacts. And of those three or four, you're lucky to get one appointment."

<P> A half-hour passed. Looking at his wristwatch, Bolton shrugged.

<P> "I think I've officially been no-showed," he said.

<P> In a field where the burnout rate is soaring, Bolton, Koerner and the ir colleagues at the Buffalo recruiting station combat stress by accentuating t he positive.

<P> "I just love to recruit," Bolton said. Damn the torpedoes, damn the p ercentages.

<P> "Recruiting isn't for everybody," said Troutman, a Depew native and 1 4-year Army veteran who, over seven years as a recruiter, has signed up more th an 100 people. He has earned numerous honors as well as bonuses for his recruit ment record and is closing in on the highest award, a medallion.

<P> "I don't think this is a high-stress job," Troutman said. "The people who are stressed are the ones who aren't performing."

<P> In his case, the reward easily outweighs the disappointment.

<P> "I get satisfaction out of seeing somebody who wasn't sure about his life achieving something on his own," he said.

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<P>San Diego Union-Tribune

October 7, 1999

<P>S.D.-Based Navy Group Carries Pendleton Marines Toward E. Timor

<P>By Michael Stetz, Staff Writer

<P> Three San Diego-based Navy ships carrying 2,200 Marines are heading to the waters off East Timor, where a multinational peacekeeping force is in place to control civil unrest.

<P> The three ships that make up the Peleliu amphibious ready group -- currently on a six-month deployment -- should be at their new stations by the end of this month, the Navy said.

<P> The United States has said it wants to keep its role in the Indonesian fighting to a minimum.

<P> Before this, the ships were deployed in the Persian Gulf. It is not unusual for ships to be reassigned when necessary once they are out to sea, said Lt. Cmdr. Matt Brown, a Navy spokesman.

<P> The Peleliu, an amphibious assault ship, carries helicopters and Harrier jets.

<P> The amphibious group, which includes the Rushmore and Ogden, is carrying Marines from the 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit, based at Camp Pendleton.

<P> The ships will assist the Australian-led U.N. peacekeeping force in logistics, communications and transportation, the Navy said.

<P> It is unknown whether the Marines will hit shore, Brown said. If they did , it would be in the role he described, he said.

<P> East Timor has been rocked with violence since it voted for independence from Indonesian rule Aug. 30.

<P> The United Nations is investigating human rights violations. It is believed that thousands were killed after the vote.

<P> The ships will return as planned sometime before Christmas, Brown said.

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<P>St. Louis Post-Dispatch

October 7, 1999

<P>Congressional Accord Renews F-15 Line

<P>By Philip Dine, Post-Dispatch Washington Bureau

<P> WASHINGTON - In a major boost for Boeing's aerospace workers in St. Louis , members of a congressional conference committee agreed Wednesday to provide \$

275 million for the Air Force to buy five F-15 jet fighters next year.

<P> House and Senate members charged with setting defense spending also agreed to put aside \$25 million as seed money to begin working on procurement of the F-15 for the following year.

<P> The line, which otherwise would run out of planes to build in March, now has a future, Boeing executives said. Five planes is about the minimum to make running the line economically feasible, they indicated.

<P> "That's the best news, that we're going to keep the line alive," said Sen. Christopher "Kit" Bond, R-Mo., who was involved in the negotiations as a member of the Senate defense appropriations panel.

<P> House Democratic Leader Richard Gephardt of St. Louis County said the key victory for St. Louis is the commitment to a second year.

<P> "That's what they need to keep the line open," Gephardt said. "That was the key factor. Boeing felt that to make the thing work, they needed a two-year commitment."

<P> St. Louis delegation members had fought for \$50 million to begin advance procurement, but got half that. The commitment is largely symbolic and what it means in terms of second-year production is uncertain, but several sources said it could be anywhere from two or three up to five.

<P> A second year of funding could provide a bridge to a foreign military sale, Gephardt said, or even to more domestic sales, depending on how Congress proceeds with the F-22, which is envisioned as the jet fighter of the future.

<P> On Wednesday night, the House and Senate struck a deal that would allow Lockheed Martin's F-22 to proceed to the assembly line if it passed new stringent flight tests.

<P> The F-22, projected to be the most expensive fighter jet yet built at \$200 million per plane, would receive \$2.5 billion in research and development money this year, but none for procurement, the spending category usually reserved for buying weapons.

<P> Under the terms of the deal, the plane and its components, including its crucial cockpit computers, would have to pass a series of hurdles and milestones before the F-22 could proceed to full production.

<P> But the Air Force and Lockheed Martin can start building up to six aircraft labeled as test models in 2000 and begin initial production of up to 10 combat-ready F-22s in 2001.

<P> The deal on the F-15 was struck Wednesday behind closed doors. As recently as a year ago, the F-15 line employed more than 4,000 St. Louisans, but Boeing has been reducing that number.

<P> The St. Louis line's future was plunged into doubt when Boeing announced several months ago that it would stop F-15 production early next year, after Greece decided to order Lockheed Martin's F-16 and several European planes instead of the F-15. Boeing executives explained later that they had counted on an order from Greece to keep the struggling line afloat.

<P> In a last-ditch effort to save the plane, members of the St. Louis-area delegation, led by Bond and Gephardt, lobbied to get a domestic order for the plane. The administration had not asked for any F-15s, and Congress hadn't authorized any. But pushed by the St. Louis delegation, the Senate appropriated \$220 million for four F-15s and the House requested \$440 million for eight.

<P> Wednesday's action constitutes a midpoint between those two positions.

<P> One of Bond's staff members said that once it became clear that there wouldn't be enough money for eight or nine planes next year, "our whole focus shifted to advance procurement money for the following year, because it shows a continuing commitment. That advance procurement is really important."

<P> Bond said the past few weeks were extremely difficult because of the high stakes.

<P> "This one was very tough. This was one where we had to overcome the budget submitted by the Pentagon," said Bond, who leaned on Republican members of Congress responsible for defense appropriations while Gephardt did the same among key Democrats.

<P> What made the F-15 expenditure possible was the opposition to the F-22 by some congressmen who considered the plane too expensive in the absence of a Soviet threat.

<P> "They made a good case," Gephardt said. "They've changed the debate on fighter aircraft and the future of the defense budget."

<P> The measure now goes to Congress and then to the president.

<P> A Senate staff member said that the hope is that if domestic orders carried the line through the next two or three years, foreign sales to South Korea, Saudi Arabia or other potential customers could provide another six or seven years, carrying it to 2010.

<P> Boeing spokesman Denny Kline in St. Louis said that although the company had seen no final bill by Wednesday evening, the agreement "is very good news and means Boeing will be able to secure jobs for workers here in St. Louis and for our suppliers. It also acts as a bridge to future potential orders - both to our current customers and potential new customers."

<P> One F-15 will be completed Saturday, leaving a dozen more to build by March, Kline said. The production gap between the last order in March and the restart to build the new planes will depend on the wishes of the Air Force and the exact nature of its order, Kline said. But about a year is likely, he indicated.

<P> Once production is resumed, planes would begin rolling off the line a year or a year-and-a-half later, he said. And even while production is halted, other activity will get under way.

<P> "What we can do now is begin to shop for those long lead items, forging pieces, casting pieces, doing the engineering," Kline said. "We actually will begin as soon as we have a deal with the Air Force. The customer will certainly have specific things they do or don't want on the plane, and we will work those."


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<P>Omaha World-Herald

October 7, 1999

<P>Clinton, Hagel Trade Views On Treaty

<P>By Jake Thompson, World-Herald Bureau

<P> Washington - Sen. Chuck Hagel and eight colleagues found themselves around a dinner table at the White House Tuesday night for some arm-twisting by President Clinton on the stalled Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

<P> The Nebraska Republican said he was surprised to see his place card had him sitting directly across from the president. Clinton opened with a "12-minute monologue," Hagel recalled Wednesday, on why the Senate should ratify the treaty banning underground nuclear testing.

<P> When Clinton wrapped up, he asked Hagel to get the discussion going. Hagel said he quickly urged Clinton to endorse putting off the Senate vote until 2001, when a new administration will be able to air a wide-ranging debate of national security issues.

<P> "Well, Chuck, I don't think that'll work," Clinton said, according to Hagel.

<P> As the other senators, both Republicans and Democrats, debated the technicalities of the issue, the idea of delaying the vote kept resurfacing, Hagel said. He wasn't alone in urging that the vote be put off beyond Tuesday, the time set by Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss.

<P> Sen. Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, also said Wednesday that he favors a delay to 2001. Grassley said he was leaning against the treaty because it may be impossible "to make sure nobody cheats."

<P> Sen. Bob Kerrey, D-Neb., who strongly supports the treaty, said he would like it to be ratified now. But he acknowledged that it faces slim chances of approval.

<P> Hagel said he was undecided on the treaty. He will take part in today's daylong hearing on the issue as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

<P> Sen. Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, said he doesn't expect the vote to be held, although he probably would vote in favor if it came up Tuesday.

<P> The treaty's purpose is to make the world safer, Kerrey said. Along with the treaty, he said, the United States needs a modern nuclear weapons system, aggressive moves to limit nuclear weapons, development of an anti-missile defense system and the ability to attack, if needed, countries that build and deploy nuclear or biological weapons.

<P> Kerrey faulted the Clinton administration for not making arms control a high priority and not making the case to the American people that the threat of nuclear weapons is real and menacing.

<P> "They have failed to make the case that nuclear weapons are dangers," Kerrey said, "and we have to try to reduce them."

<P> Grassley said putting off the vote would allow him more time to study the treaty's impact.

<P> Hagel said the issue has been captured by partisan politics, a point that Kerrey agreed with.

<P> Perhaps there could be a vote next year, Hagel said.

<P> "I think it would be catastrophic if this treaty is voted down next week," he said. "We've got our allies waiting for this. I think it would take America completely out of the role of a leader in nonproliferation issues, and it could have effects on chemical and biological warfare."

<P> "There would be nothing but ill come out of a defeat of this treaty."

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<P>Washington Post

October 8, 1999

Pg. B7

<U><P>Federal Diary

</U><P>A 'Raise' For Military Retirees

<P>By Mike Causey

<P> Thousands of federal workers who are also retired regular military officers can expect something extra--an average of \$9,000 per year--in their check starting next month. It is part of a far-reaching new law that could also pave the way for much bigger future pay raises for civilian federal workers.

<P> The "raise" for the military retirees will vary widely. It is actually a restoration of income denied the military retirees for decades by the just-repealed Dual Compensation Act. It limited the amount of retired pay the regulars could get while in civil service jobs. It also had an impact on retired pay of some military retirees who took jobs with some state and local governments, including as schoolteachers.

<P> Under dual comp rules--repealed effective Oct. 1--retired regular officers who went into service before Aug. 1, 1986, were allowed to keep only \$10,450.77 per year of their retired pay plus half the remainder. Regulars who joined the service after that date were restricted to \$9,298.94 per year--plus half the remainder--of their retired military pay while working as civil servants. That part of the dual comp limit didn't apply to the larger number of reserve officers, and enlisted retirees, working in government.

<P> The pay restrictions were lifted when President Clinton signed the

defense authorization bill, which contains, or restores, many other long-sought benefits for military personnel. The first retired military paychecks, reflecting the changes, should be sent out to most eligible retirees by Nov. 1.

<P> Various groups, led by the Alexandria-based Retired Officers Association, have been fighting for 20 years, in some cases, to win improvements for or restore benefits taken from military personnel. The new law represents a high-water mark for their lobbying efforts. Among the changes:

<P> * The legislation guarantees uniformed military personnel a 4.8 percent pay raise, effective Jan. 1. That 4.8 percent increase for military personnel cleared the way for legislation, sponsored by Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.) and Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), which says civilian federal workers will get the same raise--an average of 4.8 percent--in January. President Clinton had originally budgeted 4.4 percent for civil servants.

<P> * Military personnel will also get raises, of up to 5.5 percent (depending on grade and time in service) in July. Over the next six years, starting in 2001, they will also get percentage pay raises under an enhanced formula that will slightly exceed average increases in private-sector pay. Backers say that will narrow the pay "gap" between military personnel and comparable private-sector job skills. Government data now indicate the military are paid about 13.5 percent less, on average, than they could earn in the private sector. The new pay formula, Congress said, will narrow that gap to about 8 percent.

<P> The military benefit could serve as a political battering ram for federal employee unions, allowing them to argue--as they did this year--for equal treatment with the military.

<P> * High-level military retirees, who are now in civil service jobs, will also get any benefit from the new law. It eliminates the cap on the amount of combined retired military and civil service pay that officers and enlisted personnel (regular or reserve) can earn. Currently that cap is \$110,700 per year. It will benefit about 600 military retirees whose combined retired pay and civil service pay now exceeds that amount.

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<P>Dallas Morning News

October 7, 1999

<P>Border Patrol Banking On Robot Eye In The Sky

<I><P>Drone aircraft spies for drug, immigrant smugglers in desert Southwest

</I><P>By Associated Press

<P> LORDSBURG, N.M. - A camera-toting remote-control airplane dubbed the GNAT is flying unmanned reconnaissance over southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona, a favorite pathway for drug and immigrant smugglers from Mexico.

<P> The 19-foot-long surveillance drone, which has a 42-foot wingspan, was previously used along the U.S.-Mexico border in South Texas. It's currently based at an undisclosed location in southwestern New Mexico, according to the U.S. Border Patrol.

<P> "We're evaluating it to see if it works," said Walter Harwell, Border Patrol agent in charge at Lordsburg.

<P> Drug smuggling west of Columbus in New Mexico's Bootheel region is done primarily by backpackers, Agent Harwell said. The smugglers may walk for days across the desert carrying drugs to drop-off points.

<P> Agents in an air-conditioned trailer monitor the incoming video from cameras on the GNAT. The pilot also sits in the trailer as if it were the cockpit

<P> If backpackers are spotted, agents are sent in.

<P> "It allows us to have more coverage without more manpower," Agent Harwell said. "Our objective is to deter and disrupt drug traffic on the border."

<P> Agents in Luna County monitor 20 to 25 miles of border area near Columbus with cameras mounted on seven 60-foot-high poles.

<P> Agent Harwell has requested similar cameras, but he said they wouldn't be adequate for covering the 80 miles of boundary in Hidalgo County, which borders Arizona as well as Mexico's Chihuahua and Sonora states.

<P> "We can't cover the area with a few dozen cameras," he said. "We would need thousands of cameras."

<P> Luna County agents have said drug smugglers have used undocumented immigrants as a diversion to tie up agents while more profitable drug smuggling goes on.

<P> The \$1.3 million GNAT, produced by San Diego-based General Atomics Aeronautical Systems Inc., is owned by the Air Force and used by the Department of Defense for the anti-smuggling efforts of Joint Task Force 6, based at Fort Bliss near El Paso.

<P> A camera on the nose of the drone helps the pilot take off and land, said Dan Crogan of General Atomics Aeronautical Systems. Additional surveillance cameras are switched on once the plane is airborne, he said.

<P> One is a 900 mm camera, which allows the monitors to get "up close and personal," Mr. Crogan said. From 1 1/2 miles away, a person in the camera's viewfinder would fill the image frame, he said. There is also an infrared camera for night viewing.


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<P>Bangor (ME) Daily News

October 7, 1999

<P>Loring's Hazardous Waste Cleanup Finished

<P>By Debra Sund, Of the NEWS Staff

<P> Limestone - Except for long-term monitoring, the cleanup of hazardous waste sites at the former Loring Air Force Base is virtually complete, environmental officials said Wednesday.

<P> Reaching the milestone means that the former military base will be officially deeded to the Loring Development Authority of Maine, which is charged with finding reuses for the installation.

<P> The ownership of about 2,000 acres is expected to be transferred to the LDA before the new year, according to David E. Strainge, environmental coordinator.

<P> Although some estimates for the nearly decadelong effort ranged from \$1 billion to \$240 million, the cost to date to clean up about 55 sites has been \$140 million, Strainge said.

<P> While management of the cleanup can take credit for some of the savings, Strainge said that some of the waste sites were "not as bad as we thought it was."

<P> Most of the sites were contaminated with jet fuel, solvents and other materials associated with the maintenance of aircraft. One site involved the removal of soil contaminated with radioactive materials used in the maintenance of nuclear weapons.

<P> Late last month, the last two records of decisions, or cleanup plans, w

ere signed by the Air Force, the federal Environmental Protection Agency and the state Department of Environmental Protection.

<P> "The Air Force's cleanup accomplishments have been commendable, and with the signing of two more cleanup decisions, we're moving toward reuse of base property that will provide northeastern Maine with a brighter economic future," John DeVillars, EPA's New England administrator, said in a prepared statement.

<P> One of the last decisions involves several ground water management zones encompassing 1,083 acres scattered throughout the industrial section of the former base. Use of that land will be restricted.

<P> The area that contains actual ground water contamination totals just under 400 acres, with the remaining acreage being composed of buffer zones, according to reuse officials.

<P> In addition, anyone building there would have access to a public drinking water source.

<P> The remaining decision involves several sites where there have been contaminated soils and cleanup goals have been met or monitoring systems have been installed in order to meet those goals.

<P> The cost of the last two cleanup phases was \$16.1 million, according to cleanup officials.

<P> While the actual digging, hauling and landfill capping are complete, the sites will be monitored from five to 100 years until all contaminants are gone, Strainge said.

<P> "The Air Force is still going to have a requirement out here," Strainge said.

<P> The director of the Base Conversion Agency, Albert Lowas, said in a statement that allowing the property to be used for job creation in northern Maine has been the goal of the cleanup team.

<P> "When Loring closed in 1994, we faced great uncertainty in the project costs and scope of the cleanup action," Mark Hyland, DEP's director of the Division of Remediation, said.

<P> "Today we have made significant progress on the road to reuse and revitalization with demonstrated cost savings," Hyland said.

<P> Hyland cited the teamwork of the federal and state officials, as well as a board of local residents which met regularly to monitor the cleanup process.

<P> "It has been an honor to work with a great team, whose dedication made the cleanup of Loring Air Force Base a gratifying experience," said DEP's Naji Akladiss, who represented the state on the cleanup effort.

<P> The effort to research potential contaminants on the base started in 1984. However, with the closure announcement in 1991, the cleanup effort hit high gear.

<P> Over the last nine years, up to 400 people, working for dozens of contractors, found employment at one time or another working in the process. During the peak season in the summer, the work force reached about 200, Straine said.

<P> The staff of eight people coordinating the cleanup effort is scheduled to work for about two more years, picking up work from other bases, such as the former Pease Air Force Base in New Hampshire, which is undergoing an environmental cleanup.


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<P>Seattle Times

October 7, 1999

<P>Seattle Couple Sues CIA Over Promises Of Aid After Spying

<P>By Mike Carter, Seattle Times staff reporter

<P> A couple who claimed they spied for the United States during the Cold War have sued the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in federal court, claiming it reneged on a promise to support them after they defected and were set up in secret lives in King County.

<P> The man and woman are identified only as John and Jane Doe, out of fear of retaliation - even assassination - by the unnamed country they betrayed, according to the lawsuit filed yesterday in Seattle.

<P> They have spent nearly two years trying to quietly resolve their dispute with the CIA, which they allege is defying their civil rights in the name of national security. The couple say the agency has refused to consider their claims, lied about their roles and blocked access to documents and individuals who could prove their case.

<P> They are asking that the court order the agency to uphold its agreement with them and provide them with a fair and impartial forum to resolve their grievances.

<P> The man and woman have retained Seattle's largest law firm, Perkins Coie, to represent them. Both of their attorneys, Steven Hale and Betsy Alaniz, have had to sign secrecy agreements.

<P> Both lawyers were reluctant to talk, citing those agreements and the delicacy of their clients' position.

<P> Nevertheless, they say the issue is one of fundamental fairness: whether the Does, now U.S. citizens, should be afforded equal protection and due process, or whether those civil rights should be trumped by an agency the lawsuit alleges has a long and ragged history of mistreating defectors.

<P> "What I will say is this: The issue here, in this constitutional democracy, is where do you draw that line?" asked Hale. "You have to have some secrets . . . But weighted against that is a society that believes in rule by law and that no man is above the law. The question becomes whether secrecy is more important than their due process."

<P> The lawsuit names as defendants the CIA, Director George Tenet and the U.S. government.

<P> Calls to CIA headquarters in Langley, Va., yesterday seeking comment were not returned. Kate Pflaumer, U.S. attorney for Western Washington, said she was unaware of the suit and could not comment.

<P> Coerced into spying, they say

<P> According to the lawsuit, John Doe was a "high-ranking diplomat" for a country identified only as an enemy of the United States. He and his wife were stationed at an embassy in a third country during the Cold War. They were under constant surveillance by their country's security apparatus when, at considerable risk, they approached a U.S. Embassy official and asked to defect.

<P> Instead, they claim, they were taken to a CIA "safe house" and coerced into spying in exchange for a promise that they would be granted asylum later.

<P> The agency, they claim, continued to string them along, escalating their exposure until it was "virtually guaranteed that the nature and extent of these activities would become known . . . putting them at lifelong risk of retaliation, including the risk of assassination," the lawsuit said.

<P> Only then were they brought to the United States and given new identities, including fabricated backgrounds. They settled in King County.

<P> Using his new identity and a false resume, and with the help and support of the CIA, Doe secured a job as an unspecified professional. Financial support from the agency decreased as his salary increased, and eventually the CIA subsidy was terminated altogether, the lawsuit claims.

<P> In 1997, Doe was laid off, and he went to the CIA for help, relying on earlier promises that the agency would always provide support. Because of his security status and false identity, he's been unable to find work since, the lawsuit says.

<P> Suit says help was promised

<P> The lawsuit claims the CIA has cast the Does adrift, refusing for a variety of reasons to give them any support - all in alleged breach of earlier promises.

<P> The lawsuit asks the court to issue an injunction ordering the CIA to resume its payments and support of the Does. It also seeks to compel the agency's director to put in place a procedure - secret or not - that assures the couple a fair and impartial airing of their grievances.

<P> If they have to, they will challenge the Civil War-era doctrine that has allowed the government to sidestep judicial review of its secret deals.

<P> The lawsuit claims the CIA has used that policy, known as the Totten Doctrine, "to block judicial enforcement of its lawful obligations."

<P> The Does also claim that Tenet has abused the statutory authority granted by Congress when the CIA was formed in 1947, obligating him to take whatever steps are necessary to "protect intelligence sources and methods." He has used that authority, they claim, to deny them any meaningful method of redress.

<P> The very existence of those sweeping powers, the lawsuit claims, demands that the CIA have scrupulously fair policies and procedures to resolve disputes.

<P> "If a citizen whose liberty or property is subject to agency actions has no judicial recourse and must avail himself or herself of administrative procedures conducted in secret, then those procedures must be as rigorously fair as possible," the lawsuit claims.

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<P>International Herald Tribune

October 8, 1999

<P>Latest Technology Links Jungle Rebels

<I><P>Wired Revolution Helps Guerrillas

</I><P>By Thomas Crampton, International Herald Tribune

<P> BANGKOK -- After fleeing into the Burmese jungle on foot as military police closed in on his home, Sonny Mahinder soon found himself immersed in a world for which physics classes had not prepared him.

<P> One of the thousands of university students who fled Burma's central cities following the military crackdown on pro-democracy protests in 1988, Mr. Mahinder had no experience in jungle living and didn't even know how to hold a gun.

<P> But equally important for his and other student associations that had been decimated after the crackdown was establishing effective communications to find out who was where and exactly what was going on.

<P> While this took months to accomplish in 1988, Mr. Mahinder and members of rebel groups with strongholds along the Thai-Burma border say today's communications technology would have dramatically increased the speed of the process.

<P> On arriving in the jungle, the students initially relied on communications networks already set up by long-established insurgent groups along Thailand's border. Many have been at war with the Rangoon government virtually nonstop since Burma gained independence in 1948.

<P> To send a message into a city in central Burma, the rebel groups relayed messages via radio through a series of strongholds to the nearest friendly position, from where the final message was often delivered by foot messenger.

<P> Although quite secure, the delivery time for foot messengers varies tremendously. Runners in low-risk areas can move at high speeds, while the presence of government troops limits messengers to night travel and forces them to circumnavigate large military emplacements.

<P> Notes normally change hands several times, especially when they are taken into cities in central Burma.

<P> Even after the students became more organized with the founding of the All Burma Students' Democratic Front, it could take up to two months to gather full information on allied and enemy emplacements.

<P> The slow speed of communications hindered defensive deployments, prevented coordinated offensives and left soldiers blindly wandering into bloody clashes.

<P> For those outside Burma, news was virtually nonexistent.

<P> Now, however, the falling price of sophisticated radio equipment, the introduction of inexpensive satellite imagery and the spreading of news via the Internet are making it easier to run jungle-based insurrection.

<P> The communications revolution came to Mr. Mahinder in the form of FM wavelength walkie-talkies and shortwave radios purchased soon after he became regiment commander in charge of 200 soldiers.

<P> "The FM communication completely changed our ability to report and get instructions," Mr. Mahinder said. "Finally our front-line troops could tell where the government troops were coming from so we could prepare for their offensive."

<P> Shortwave radios may have a greater range, but handheld walkie-talkies are the most powerful communications tool for jungle warfare, Mr. Mahinder said.

<P> "Walkie-talkies are easier to jam and easier for the government to monitor," he said. "But it takes just a few minutes of training to operate a walkie-talkie, and it fits easily in your pocket." Shortwave radios run off bulky car batteries that must be recharged with a generator and setting up for a broadcast requires both skill and time.

<P> All insurgent radio broadcasts use code to conceal information.

<P> "We learned very early that there are no secrets in the airwaves," Mr. Mahinder said, adding that the Rangoon government has an elite signals intelligence unit with sophisticated listening posts that monitor insurgent broadcasts.

<P> All information regarding troop positions, estimates of enemy movements and the time and date at which operations will be undertaken are broadcast in code that can be deciphered only with the help of a paperback code book carried by each unit.

<P> For added security, the soldiers occasionally use a radio scrambling technique known as channel-hopping, whereby the radio frequency is changed at irregular intervals to make it more difficult to monitor an entire conversation.

<P> Certain information - planned movements, logistics details and the names of contacts - will only be communicated in writing between commanders and delivered by hand with a messenger, Mr. Mahinder said.

<P> The ideal addition to their current jungle communications equipment, Mr. Mahinder said, would be a network of solar-powered FM transmission boosters. Placed on hilltops inaccessible to government troops, signal boosters would increase walkie-talkie range up to several hundred miles from the standard two or three miles, allowing signals to be received in cities within central Burma.

<P> "I could see sending swarms of people into the cities with walkie-talkies," Mr. Mahinder said. "The government could trace the site of each broadcast, but by that time we would already have walked down the street."

<P> THE clandestine radio communications coming out of Burma's major cities are now limited to brief bursts of shortwave transmission at predetermined times and frequencies in order to hamper the government in tracing broadcast equipment, Mr. Mahinder said.

<P> There are a number of illicit briefcase-sized satellite phones in place within Burma, but their signal can be traced within a 50-kilometer radius and the calls are far too expensive for frequent use, according to Kyaw, director of the political defiance committee of the National Council of the Union of Burma.

<P> "Even when donors provide us with the phones, \$3.70 per minute is too expensive," Mr. Kyaw said. "We are looking forward to prices of calls coming down with the Iridium system in place."

<P> When working in Thailand, an operational base for many fighting the Rangoon government, the dissident groups conceal their location from Thai authorities by communicating almost exclusively via mobile phones, which in some cases can even be operated from within Burmese territory.

<P> Other recent technological advances that will assist dissident groups in the conduct of jungle warfare, guerrilla fighters and military experts said, include recent walkie-talkies designed to automatically channel-hop several times per second, handheld global positioning system hardware that can now be purchased off-the-shelf as well as the falling price of detailed spy satellite photographs.

<P> Perhaps the greatest technological breakthrough for the dissident groups, however, has been the Internet, which they use to spread news and propaganda and rally support. East Timor activists recently threatened to conduct a campaign of cyber warfare against the Jakarta government if the promised independence vote did not take place.

<P> One of the first and best known cyber campaigns confronting the Rangoon government is Burmanet, an e-mail service that distributes news about the country. A mainstay for activists and journalists covering the country, Burmanet is sponsored in part by the financier George Soros.

<P> The Internet has become particularly important to the ABSDF ever since the group's recent decision to give up armed struggle in favor of political action, Mr. Mahinder said.

<P> Collecting information about human rights abuses and delivering them to Internet-enabled offices along the Thai border is now one of the group's priority operations.

<P> "If we hear about human rights abuses in the jungle, they can be sent out across the world via Internet in just a few hours," Mr. Mahinder said.

<P> The information gathered is often broadcast back into Burma on the Norway-sponsored shortwave station the Democratic Voice of Burma, short-circuiting the Rangoon government's monopoly on domestic news, Mr. Mahinder said.

<I><P> Thomas Crampton is a correspondent for the International Herald Tribune based in Bangkok.</I>

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London Daily Telegraph

October 8, 1999

30,000 Have Fled North For China, Says Seoul

By David Rennie in Beijing

About 30,000 North Korean refugees have fled to China, risking the bullets of border guards to escape famine and economic collapse in the world's last Stalinist dictatorship, the South Korean government said yesterday.

This was the first time that Seoul had disclosed its official estimate of the number of North Koreans hiding in the border areas of north-eastern China. Beijing, which began a major security campaign against the refugees this year, estimated the number at 10,000, the South Korean Foreign Ministry said.

In August a South Korean charity founded to protect North Korean refugees said that up to 300,000 had fled to China since 1995. Rare visitors to the heavily policed Chinese counties near the border have brought back reports of starving women and children sheltered by peasant families or by sympathisers among ethnic-Korean communities in the border area.

Since Jan 1, Chinese police are reported to have carried out house-to-house searches across the border provinces of Jilin and Liaoning, sending all North Koreans they find back across the border, where they face an uncertain future ranging from imprisonment to execution. Fines for sheltering North Koreans have been raised tenfold to 375, or a year's income, and local Chinese have been ordered to let refugees starve to death rather than give them a home.

<P> There have been reports of North Korean women being smuggled across to be sold as brides to Chinese men, and of young men bribing starving border guards to let them cross the Tumen River, which forms much of the border, to go on food scavenging expeditions. Refugees say that the reclusive North Korean dictator, Kim Jong-il, has given border guards shoot-to-kill orders.

<P> China is closer than any other country to the paranoid, deeply isolated regime in Pyongyang. But Chinese officials privately admit that even they have relatively little influence over China's unpredictable neighbour, which is still technically at war with South Korea.

<P> Beijing has worked to prevent total collapse in North Korea, since Communist agriculture policies, vast spending on the military and a series of natural disasters first led the North Korea to the brink of starvation in 1995. Beijing fears that a massive influx of starving Koreans into China's already impoverished north-east, which has very low temperatures in the long winter months, as well as the loss of a valuable buffer zone.

<P> No outsiders are allowed to visit the North Korean side of the border which lies in an area sealed even to the handful of diplomats and United Nations aid officials who are allowed to tour the country under strict escort. A senior United Nations official in North Korea recently reported that the regime's Stalinist disciplines remain in full force, even while millions struggle to live on wild plants, and "alternative foods" made from corn stalks, leaves and grain.

<P> Dr Dilawar Ali Khan, the Unicef representative in Pyongyang, told journalists in Beijing that industry in many major cities was at a near standstill, taps produced water contaminated with raw sewage for only a few hours a day, and malnourishment had stunted two thirds of children.

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<P>New York Times

October 8, 1999

<P>Italy: Spying For Soviets

<P> Files leaked by the former K.G.B. archivist Vasily Mitrokhin, whose newly published revelations have resounded through Europe, suggest that as many as 261 Italian journalists, diplomats and politicians sold secrets to the Soviet Union. In Italy, the scandal focuses less on high-level spies than on even higher-level ignorance. British intelligence obtained the file in 1992. A former Defense Secretary, Beniamino Andreatta, said he first learned of the spy ring in 1996. Former Prime Minister Romano Prodi said he was never told.

<I><P>Alessandra Stanley (NYT)</I>

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<P>Boston Globe

October 7, 1999

<U><P>News Analysis

</U><P>Russia's Caucasus Tactics: A Try To Divide And Conquer

<P>By David Filipov, Globe Staff

<P> MOSCOW - Whether Russia's latest military push into the Caucasus will succeed or fail may depend on which of two hardened Chechen fighters who go by their tough-sounding nicknames - "Killer" and "The Executioner" - is right.

<P> "Killer" is one of a Chechen separatist militia that numbers anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000, an experienced fighting force made up of men who would rather die for an independent Chechnya than live under Russian rule.

<P> "The Executioner" is also an experienced fighter, but he and the 390 commandos he leads believe Chechnya's future lies with Russia.

<P> Russia is trying to split the separatist Caucasus region into pro-Moscow zone in the plains to the north, while establishing a heavily fortified "security zone" that would surround the rebel-controlled area in the mountainous south.

<P> Moscow's plan appears to involve resettling refugees from the fighting into the northern zone, then showering them with the benefits of Russian statehood they have gone without since Chechnya won unrecognized independence when rebels forced federal troops out of the region after a brutal 1994-1996 war.

<P> Under the plan, Moscow would reopen schools and hospitals, pay pensions, create jobs and switch on the heat, light, and gas. And the so-called "Wahhabis," Islamic militants who have controlled much of Chechnya for two years, would be kept out.

<P> As he sat on the roadside out of Chechnya's capital, Grozny, last week, one of over 125,000 people who have fled the fighting, The Executioner nodded approvingly at this plan.

<P> "Chechens are tired of the Wahhabis," said The Executioner, whose real name is Hadzhi. "They are tired of war. Our only way is with Russia."

<P> Moscow is banking that most Chechens think that way. But a recent three-day swing through Chechnya indicated most people agree with Killer, born Aldi, when he says that "Chechens will never agree to live with Russia."

<P> Killer's rationale is that Moscow's campaign against the Chechens went too far during the last war. Then, too, the Russians tried to set up a pro-Moscow Chechen government in Grozny while launching raids against the separatists.

<P> But the improvements in life never came. Moscow sent a billion dollars to the loyalist government to finance the reconstruction of the city. Most of the money was siphoned away by greedy officials; Grozny remains in ruins today.

<P> Russia's paramilitary police force behaved like an occupying army. Incidents of drunkenness, pillaging, even murder, were frequent. Rather than winning the hearts and minds of the Chechen people, the Russian force earned the locals' hatred.

<P> "By the end of the war, the Russians had turned nearly every Chechen into a separatist militant," Killer said. "We are a nation of people who have already lived through the worst Russia can do to us."

<P> It is unclear what Russia will do better this time. But it is evident that the army is repeating some of the tactics that helped lose the last war. Moscow's policy toward Chechen civilians includes branding them criminals by ethnicity and keeping them from freely traveling or choosing their place of residence throughout Russia.

<P> Moscow's tactic for "protecting ordinary people in Chechnya from the bandits," as Russia's top police official, Vladimir Rushailo, called it yesterday, includes surrounding Chechen settlements with massive military force and pummeling them indiscriminately. Many of the refugees fled after bombs began killing civilians in their homes.

<P> Killer agrees that the Russians have the military might to drive the lightly armed Chechen militia out of any village or town they like. "But they will lose a lot of men if we fight," he said during a chat in a barracks outside Grozny last week. "And when the Russian troops are gone, we can always come back."

<P> The Russian generals in charge of the latest Caucasus operation - in many cases the same people who lost the last conflict - like to talk about how they would have won the 1994-1996 war if the politicians had let them. They forget that in mid-1995, when Russian troops had occupied nearly all of Chechnya, the night still belonged to the Chechen rebels.

<P> Russian troops truly controlled, as one Chechen commander put it then, 'the ground they stand on.' The Chechens were in bad shape, but able to carry out destructive raids by night and hide in villages and mountains during the day. The Russians would respond by surrounding and shelling into submission villages where rebels were believed to be hiding - a tactic that killed few fighters but worked against that hearts-and-minds campaign.

<P> The Executioner, who supports Russia's effort, thinks that if the Russian army succeeds in setting up a dividing line at the Terek River, about 10 miles north of Grozny, it will be able to hold the ground.

<P> But Killer, sworn to fight Moscow, echoes the sentiment of the separatists' elected leader, Aslan Maskhadov, when he says that "we will give up no ground to the Russians." By that, the rebels mean they will infiltrate and strike at the Russians, exacting heavy casualties and turning Moscow's Chechen strategy into a costly quagmire.

<P> One of the things that persuaded Russia to end the last war was the Chechens' ability to launch daring raids on Russian territory outside of Chechnya.

<P> Military analysts say that as many as 50,000 troops are needed to guard all of Chechnya's borders to prevent infiltration into Russia. Moscow has probably sent that many to the border of Chechnya. But with some of its troops involved in fighting Chechen militia, the likelihood that some Chechens will get through is high - assuming they are not already in place, as the Chechen defense minister, Mogamed Khambiyev, insisted in an interview in Grozny on Saturday.

<P> Another factor Moscow has to consider is the quality of its troops. Russia has said it would rely on seasoned troops, not recent draftees, who are not regarded as competent soldiers. There are two problems with that: One is that Russia does not have that many tested troops (and plans to increase military spending by \$1 billion, announced yesterday, will not immediately help). And the other, as one former Russian security official said this week, is that "no commander wants to commit all his experienced troops and be left with just young ones." The inexperienced draftees will be used, and once again will face off against highly trained, highly motivated killers like Killer.

<P> "I can't wait," said Killer. The Executioner had nothing to say to that.

<P> So far, the action in Chechnya has been a near total success from the Kremlin's point of view. It has distracted public attention away from the embarrassing scandals involving money laundering and corruption in President Boris N. Yeltsin's family and Kremlin inner circle. It has all but extinguished calls for Yeltsin to quit, and distracted attention from what appears to be another heal

th crisis for the Russian president, who has made several hospital trips and been largely out of the public eye for weeks.

<P> The war has boosted Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, the bland former KGB agent and Yeltsin's designated successor. Putin has talked tough, looked competent, and pushed his popularity rating from a miniscule percentage point to 7 percent, according to a recent poll by the Public Opinion Foundation.

<P> Finally, the Chechnya conflict has created what has become an increasingly rare phenomenon in Yeltsin's Russia: the Kremlin's political needs have coincided with the public's demands. People want the government to put an end to "Chechen terrorism," a mood that formed after apartment bombs that killed nearly 300 were attributed to "Chechen terrorists."

<P> "But in a month - as soon as a large amount of funerals for Russian soldiers start - it will be clear that this strategy is not effective, his rating will go down and people's mood will change," said Nikolai Petrov of the Carnegie Center in Moscow.

<P> Petrov and other analysts fear that Putin may use the worsening situation for either of two scenarios: as an excuse a crackdown throughout Russia, or to justify an even harsher campaign against Chechens.

<P> Killer and The Executioner disagreed on most issues, but like most Chechens, they agreed on two things.

<P> Both say that the Kremlin has provoked this conflict for the first scenario; and both say that if Moscow chooses the second, as The Executioner said, 'Of course we will unite and fight the Russians to the death.'

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<P>Washington Post

October 8, 1999

Pg. 24

<P>Africa Has Refugees, Kosovo Gets Money

<I><P>Needs of War Exiles Deplete Donations

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

<P> NAIROBI, Oct. 7 In Africa, which has the largest share of the world's refugees, money has been found to continue a program that has drastically reduced rapes in the scrubbrush outside a trio of Somali refugee camps in northeastern Kenya. But a senior U.N. official called the good news an exception, because donor fatigue is diminishing services this year for refugees unlucky enough to be anywhere but Kosovo.

<P> "Mobilizing resources for any crisis in Africa is like climbing a mountain," said Soren Jessen-Petersen, the assistant U.N. refugee commissioner.

<P> The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), charged with caring for people displaced by conflict, has raised 90 percent of the money it needs for refugees from the Kosovo war. But it has raised just 60 percent of its budget for more than 6 million refugees in Africa. Jessen-Petersen said Africa programs, already pared from a year ago, will almost certainly be cut again to prevent the agency from going into the red.

<P> "At the end of the year we go back to our donors and say, 'Please go back and look in your drawers one more time,' " he said. "And this year they'll be telling us there is nothing in those drawers, because they gave it all to Kosovo."

<P> The consequences are apparent across the continent that has one-tenth of the world's people but half of its armed conflicts.

<P> In West Africa, where more than 400,000 people fled civil war in Sierra Leone, the U.N. refugee agency has been unable to raise the \$4 million required to move refugees along the country's border, leaving tens of thousands vulnerable in neighboring Guinea. In Ivory Coast, thousands who fled violence in neighboring Liberia have been in camps for a decade. But almost none of the children go to school. Funding shortfalls have left "almost nothing in terms of basic education," Jessen-Petersen said.

<P> Perhaps the most striking shortfalls involve safety. In the three Kenya camps where 100,000 Somalis have lived since their central government collapsed in 1991, women were being raped at extraordinary rates as they gathered firewood in the scrub beyond camp fences: One study estimated that rape occurred 75 times more often than would be expected in a typical population.

<P> UNHCR began providing firewood only after the United States provided a special appropriation last year. Rapes plummeted. The program was to expire over the summer, but was revived after a spate of publicity coincided with a visit by the agency's top fundraiser.

<P> "We will make firewood a regular program, like sheeting, like blankets," said W. Collins Asare, director of the three camps.

<P> In camps a few hundred miles to the south, rampant sexual violence continues. The UNHCR camps in northwestern Tanzania shelter about 270,000 people who fled ethnic fighting in neighboring Burundi. Aid agencies call statistics sketchy, but the Washington advocacy group Refugees International this year reported that a quarter of women in the camps said they had been raped or threatened with sexual violence.

<P> A group of 50 women were raped while collecting firewood outside one camp in May. Officials said the approximately 100 assailants were villagers who blamed refugees for the death of a local schoolteacher.

<P> Researchers for Human Rights Watch, the New York watchdog group, found high rates of domestic violence as well as attacks by strangers. The group blamed UNHCR for "sluggish progress" in implementing policies protecting women.

<P> The agency vowed to improve its performance. A spokesman noted that the United States has earmarked \$500,000 "to insure the security and neutrality" of the Tanzania camps.

<P> "I think funding is really legitimately an issue, but it's not only a funding problem," said Binaifer Nowrojee, a researcher for Human Rights Watch. "I think it seems worse because the refugee crises are becoming stagnant and

d massive. And certainly Kosovo pointed up the difference in response between r
efugees who are white and refugees who are black. . . .but the UNHCR as a U.N.
agency has a responsibility not to just accept this disparity as a racist polic
y. "

<P> But U.N. officials returned to the frustrating obscurity of Africa
n crises, emphasizing that the continent is remote from richer countries in mor
e ways than one. Jessen-Petersen said proximity plays a fundamental role in any
refugee crisis. Australia brought self-interest as well as altruism to its pea
cekeeping efforts in East Timor, he said, noting that those fleeing militias on
the island were a short boat ride from Australia.

<P> "You look at Kosovo: Not only can you relate to it as a European,
there was also a concern for a major refugee outflow," he said. "It's a hell of
a long way from Africa to Europe, a great distance till you actually get peopl
e landing on your shores."

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<P>New York Times

October 8, 1999

<P>Congo: Fighting Continues

<P>Congolese rebels said they killed more than 200 Rwandan Hutu mili
tiamen in northeast Congo, in an operation jointly mounted with the Rwandan Arm

y, a demonstration of the fragility of a five-week-old cease-fire deal. <I>
(Reuters)</I>

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<P>Washington Post

October 8, 1999

Pg. 4

<P>Saudi's Effort To Stop Deportation Fails

<P>By Associated Press

<P> Two federal appellate courts refused to block the deportation of a Saudi dissident suspected of involvement in the 1996 attack that killed 19 U.S. airmen in Saudi Arabia. Justice Department officials prepared to expel him.

<P> Yesterday afternoon, without comment, three judges of the federal circuit court in Atlanta denied Hani Abdel Rahim Sayegh's emergency motion to delay being sent to Saudi Arabia for trial.

<P> "As far as we're concerned, the courts have spoken, and there are

no stays preventing us from deporting Mr. al-Sayegh," said a Justice Department official, who requested anonymity.

<P> The department originally intended to expel Sayegh on Wednesday. After he appealed, it promised to wait until today or until the courts acted on his last-minute appeals. Justice officials, however, discounted the chances for acting today. "It's possible that it's a matter of days before he's gone," one Justice official said last evening.

<P> Sayegh could appeal to the full circuit court in Washington or in Atlanta or to the Supreme Court, but it appeared that only a court-ordered stay, not merely the filing of an appeal, would delay his deportation.

<P> Sayegh was seeking asylum in the United States on grounds that he would be tortured if he were returned to Saudi Arabia because he was a politically active opponent of the monarchy. The deportation order was issued after Sayegh backed out of a deal to help U.S. agents investigate the June 1996 bombing at the Khobar Towers complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.


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<P>Jerusalem Post

October 8, 1999

<P>Pollard Lawyer Demands State Pay Fees

<P>By Dan Izenberg

<P> JERUSALEM - A Jerusalem lawyer representing Jonathan Pollard has demanded that the state pay him \$1.7 million dollars in fees for his work on Pollard's behalf.

<P> The demand came to light yesterday in the state's response to a petition submitted for Pollard by the lawyer, Larry Dub. Dub charged that the state had violated all of its legal and moral responsibilities to Pollard as recorded in a document drafted in 1998.

<P> The state denied the accusation. "The State of Israel, in various stages, took steps in an effort to bring about Pollard's release at various levels and channels, including appeals made by all previous prime ministers," wrote Uzi Fogelman, head of the High Court of Justice Petition Section of the State Attorney's Office. "The matter was raised in full force at the Wye Plantation talks as well. The current prime minister has also acted personally in the matter of the petitioner."

<P> Fogelman wrote that Prime Minister Ehud Barak had recently appointed an interministerial committee headed by Moshe Kochanovsky, deputy director-general of the Ministry of Defense for special tasks, to head efforts to free Pollard."

<P> According to Fogelman, US President Bill Clinton is currently considering a request by the Israeli government to free Pollard.

<P> Meanwhile, there have been other appeals by Israeli officials, including one by Attorney-General Elyakim Rubinstein to US Secretary of State Madeline Albright and another to the White House legal adviser.

<P> As for Dub's financial demands, Fogelman wrote: "The petitioner's lawyer, who was not appointed by the state and is not acting in its name, submitted a bill for \$1.7 million and has already received a reply in the negative to his request."

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<P>Christian Science Monitor

October 8, 1999

Pg. 7

<U><P>World

</U><P>With Aid At Stake, Colombia Prioritizes Human Rights

<I><P>This week, Colombian officials visited Washington to ask for some \$1.5 billion in military aid over three years.

</I><P>By Martin Hodgson, Special to The Christian Science Monitor

<P> TOLEMAIDA ARMY BASE, COLOMBIA -- The injured rebel writhes in the dirt as the infantry patrol approaches, rifles cocked and ready. Gunfire from his retreating comrades echoes through the jungle air.

<P> "Soldier, help me! Please don't shoot!" he wails, as the troops surround him.

<P> But instead of delivering the coup de grâce, the army commander hunkers down and offers his wounded enemy a canteen of water.

<P> It's not a scene from a Hollywood action movie - but nevertheless, the soldiers and "rebel" are all acting.

<P> On the training grounds of the Tolemaida military base, the Colombian Army is using role-playing to teach the principles of human rights. And with billions of dollars of international aid at stake, Army commanders are eager to show the world that humanitarian conduct is now a top priority.

<P> This week, in fact, Colombian armed forces chief Gen. Fernando Tapias was in Washington, seeking some \$1.5 billion in military aid over the next three years to tackle the drug trade and to combat leftist rebels and right-wing paramilitaries.

<P> But the Colombian military must first prove that it has broken with its checkered past, because US legislation prohibits assistance to any army unit with a history of human rights abuses.

<P> "They started worrying about human rights the moment their funding was affected," says Teófilo Vargas, an investigator for the Center for Education and Popular Research, a Bogotá-based human rights organization.

<P> US military aid to Colombia has more than tripled over the past three years, making the country the third-largest recipient of military support, after Israel and Egypt.

<P> This year alone, Colombia received \$289 million from the United States, most of which was channeled to the Colombian National Police for antinarcotics operations. That focus changed this year, with the launch last month of a new US-funded antinarcotics battalion, trained by American advisers at the Tolemaida base.

<P> Colombia's 35-year guerrilla war pits leftist rebels against the Army and paramilitary militias. Most of the casualties are noncombatants - generally poor campesinos hauled from their homes by gangs of masked killers who accuse them of collaborating with their enemies.

<P> According to the US State Department, the Colombian military - especially the Army - was directly involved in torture, assassinations, and intimidation throughout the 1980s and early 1990s. Sometimes troops acted in cooperation with the illegal paramilitary squads, funded by powerful landowners and drug barons.

<P> Since then the Army has greatly improved its record, largely because of pressure from the international community. Figures from the Colombian attorney general's office show that the complaints against the military have dropped from 2,000 in 1996 to 40 so far this year.

<P> While the Army's own record has improved, the military still faces regu

lar accusations of tolerating - or even cooperating with the right-wing paramilitaries.

<P> "The Army says that their violations of human rights have diminished, but they don't just have to behave well - they also have the constitutional responsibility to protect the Colombian people," says independent Congressman Antonio Navarro Wolf.

<P> President Andrés Pastrana has started to crack down on Army links with the paramilitaries. Last month he cashiered Brig. Gen. Alberto Bravo, the third general to be fired this year for tolerating paramilitary actions.

<P> And the Army has stepped up its own public-relations offensive, regularly shipping journalists and foreign correspondents to the sweltering Tolemaida base to witness human rights training exercises.

<P> "I've done countless demonstrations - for officers, for the foreign press, for American officials," second-year cadet José Ancizar Espinosa told a group of visiting journalists.

<P> As helicopters roar overhead, Mr. Espinosa and his fellow trainees demonstrate the correct way to deal with a surrendered rebel in a mock-up guerrilla camp. One soldier tries to interrogate the prisoner, but the others pull him away.

<P> "Any information that we get must be voluntary, without any pressure, and especially not torture. I'm going to report you to the company commander," scolds the face-painted patrol commander.

<P> But according to human rights investigator Vargas, training alone cannot change a war in which all sides identify the civilian population with their enemy. "The Army, the guerrillas, and the paramilitaries all fail to distinguish between combatants and noncombatants. There are entire villages which the Army considers guerrilla strongholds. They do the exercises, but how much theory gets used in practice?" he says.

<P> According to Carlos Salinas from Amnesty International, the priority is not training, but tougher sentences for convicted abusers. "Without effective disciplinary and judicial actions against members of the security forces who are involved with human rights violations, training amounts to nothing. Soldiers get the message that the human rights training is just part of the US window-dressing, but on the ground the reality is still violations and impunity," he says.

<P> And there is evidence that many crimes still go unpunished. In June thi

s year two Army officers were convicted of the 1994 murder of left-wing Sen. Iv an Cepeda, on the orders of Lt. Col. Rodolfo Herrera. They were given a severe reprimand but remain on active service. Colonel Herrera died of a heart attack in 1997, and was never tried for the crime.

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<P>New York Times

October 8, 1999

<P>Rebel War Comes Back To Haunt Honduran Base

<P>By David Gonzalez

<P> EL AGUACATE, Honduras -- A few cattle munched idly on scraggly clumps of grass poking through the hard packed dirt and gravel of what was once Honduras's longest and busiest military airstrip.

<P> Now, only mosquitoes and butterflies hover over the runway, but in the 1980's cargo planes constantly swooped into this valley with supplies for the American-backed Contra rebels fighting Nicaragua's Government just over the mountains to the south. The airstrip was also used by the Honduran Army, which itself had waged a quiet and deadly war against political enemies.

<P> Remnants of that era lie hidden in a thicket of thorny bushes several h

undred feet along a winding path off the runway: a cramped and roofless red brick building and two soggy plots where the earth has sunk three feet. About half a mile away, a hillside field was deserted except for a concrete cross stuck into the dirt. All were encircled with yellow crime scene tape.

<P> The debate over El Aguacate's cold war history has been revived in recent weeks as Honduran officials started investigating assertions that those sites are home to torture chambers and clandestine graves. Their questions about the base's past are entangled in a conflict over its future: the assertions were made in August by farmers who have taken the military to court to regain land they said was taken from them for a pittance to build the 3,000-acre base.

<P> Former Contras have said that the cells were used to punish their own and that the graves hold only the bodies of comrades who died in battle or at the base hospital. A few bones and traces of human blood have been discovered, although the special prosecutor for human rights said he wanted to interview more of the area's residents and people who worked at the base before starting any large-scale exhumations.

<P> Further delaying that prospect is a judge's request that the area be swept for mines.

<P> Human rights advocates still hope the investigation will unearth clues to the fate of 184 Honduran political prisoners who disappeared during the 1980's. Among the missing are the Rev. James F. Carney, a priest from St. Louis who was chaplain to a small Honduran revolutionary group routed by Honduran Special Forces in 1983, and David Arturo Baez Cruz, a former Green Beret who was the group's military adviser. Their remains have never been found.

<P> The sites are unguarded and that increases the worries of human rights advocates that evidence -- and the culprits -- could vanish.

<P> "It's a dirty history of a dirty war, and some people do not want it to get out," said Leo Valladares, the National Commissioner for Human Rights. "But the issue of human rights violations will only end by discovering the truth. With the truth you can have justice and with justice, reconciliation. But how can you forgive if you don't know what you are forgiving or whom you are forgiving?"

<P> Valladares is affable and energetic, traits that have been put to the test in his efforts to uncover that history. The United States Government has given him reams of declassified documents about intelligence activity in Honduras in the 1980's. Among them are reports that the Central Intelligence Agency failed to inform Congress about human rights abuses, including the execution of members of the revolutionary group to which Father Carney and Baez belonged.

<P> Conflicting reports about the priest's death were noted in the documents: one said that he died of starvation in the jungle, another that he had been executed. Valladares's quest for answers is hampered by the fact that large parts of the documents have been blacked out, including the names of those who executed other members of the rebel group.

<P> A spokeswoman for the American Embassy in Tegucigalpa said Valladares had received all the documents pertaining to his inquiries.

<P> Valladares has contacted American authorities in an effort to learn the identity of the people whose names were blacked out. He is being helped by the National Security Archive, a Washington organization that specializes in the collection and analysis of declassified Government documents.

<P> "In the case of Honduras, it's more or less 4,000 pages," said Susan Peacock, a research fellow at the archive. "In comparison, we have 30 boxes about Guatemala. We have less information for Honduras, but the presence of North American military advisers and the C.I.A. was equal or more here."

<P> These days, El Aguacate feels more like a ghost town than it does a spooky headquarters. However, conflict is still being played out in hearing rooms and cornfields.

<P> For years, the farmers who worked its soil watched helplessly as their land was overrun with military advisers and Contra soldiers. They were warned not to enter, and they were ultimately compensated with about \$600,000. But they soon found out that that was not nearly enough to buy new land, and many wound up having to rent homes and fields, or immigrate illegally to the United States.

<P> "The armed forces are supposed to protect the people, but not here," said Carlos Antonio Rodríguez, the vice president of the local farmers' association. "They protected the foreigners and dislodged the natives, which we saw as absurd."

<P> As he tells it, the absurdities were just beginning. After the Contra force left the area in 1989, the Honduran military tried its hand at farming, part of an effort to train soldiers in agriculture.

<P> When the effort failed, Rodríguez said, the military began to rent the fields to civilian growers.

<P> That's when he and the other displaced farmers filed a complaint with the National Agricultural Institute, which has ruled in their favor three times. The Honduran military has appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which is expected to rule soon.

ected to rule soon.

<P> "It is not fair," said Col. Romeo Vásquez Velásquez, a military spokesman. "If you sell something, how can you take it back?"

<P> He said he had no knowledge of the military's renting out the fields, adding that keeping the site as a military base would better serve the national interest.

<P> Yet, eager to take advantage of the planting season and emboldened by their previous victories, the farmers' group started to fence in and cultivate the land on the base last May.

<P> A few weeks later, they encountered troops conducting military exercises on their fields.

<P> "There were great explosions, machine guns, big guns," Rodríguez said. "Some commandos came to us with rifles in hand and stopped our machines. They took down all the fence posts."

<P> Within weeks, the farmers were taking reporters to the base to show them how the military was responding. By August, the farmers began talking about the graves and cells that were on the base, prompting an investigation.

<P> "The people are fed with basic grains, not guns and munitions," Rodríguez said.

<P> "We can no longer justify any more aggression and marginalization by the army."

<P> The conflict has brought reports of death threats and accusations that an Honduran officer shot 87 cattle dead. It has worried human rights advocates, who say the region is saturated with AK-47 rifles left behind by the Contras. They hope the court ruling, and the investigations into just what lies dormant in El Aguacate's earth, will end a sad and violent part of their recent history.

<P> The farmers hope so, too, saying they want El Aguacate to become a place that sustains life once again.

<P> "We want our land back," Rodríguez said. "Then we can become productive again. Then the soldiers of Aguacate can leave this land and go to the border where the country needs their force. Or back to their barracks."

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<P>International Herald Tribune

October 8, 1999

<P>Why Beijing Is Cooperating With The Timor Action

<P>By J. Mohan Malik, International Herald Tribune

<P> GEELONG, Australia -- China's response to the East Timor crisis is significant for its statecraft. A judicious mix of diplomatic flexibility, pragmatism and strategic realism serves Beijing's desire to maintain the legitimacy of the United Nations, enhance China's image as a responsible power, and increase its influence in Southeast Asia.

<P> China supported the UN Security Council resolution clearing the way for deployment of the Australian-led multinational force to restore order in East Timor. It offered to send a civilian police contingent to be part of the UN peacemaking operation that will take over from the multinational force if the Security Council approves its dispatch later this month.

<P> China could have vetoed the Timor operation. By allowing the United Nations to authorize military intervention, but only after Indonesia caved in to international pressure and agreed to foreign involvement, it has ensure

d the primacy of the Security Council in dealing with world crises.

<P> Because of Jakarta's formal acquiescence, the UN presence does not compromise the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of sovereign states.

<P> China is no stranger to peacekeeping efforts. Since committing itself to the UN peacekeeping operation in Cambodia several years ago, it has been involved in operations in Kuwait, Palestine, Liberia and the Western Sahara. It is keen to enhance its image as a good international citizen and an active player in regional security affairs.

<P> Its competition with Taiwan over the allegiance of newly emerging states in southern Europe, Africa and Asia has played a part. Beijing wants to ensure that an independent but bankrupt East Timor will commit itself to recognizing China.

<P> China stands to benefit from the Indonesian crisis. Indonesia (along with Vietnam) has long been seen as a bulwark against Chinese influence and expansion in Southeast Asia.

<P> For Beijing, the rupture in cooperative relations between Jakarta and Canberra is a welcome strategic development. The primary motivation of the 1995 Australia-Indonesia security agreement that was recently canceled by Jakarta was to foster closer engagement between Indonesia and the U.S. alliance network in the Asia-Pacific region, so as to ensure that Australia and Indonesia were not drawn or pressured into the Chinese orbit.

<P> A major objective of China's Asia policy has been to counter any moves aimed at the enlargement or consolidation of the U.S. alliance network.

<P> Another reason behind Indonesia's decision to sign the 1995 pact with Australia was Jakarta's concern over China's territorial claims in the South China Sea extending as far as Indonesia's gas-rich Natuna Islands, which guard the eastern entrance to the Malacca Strait. The security agreement was thus designed in part to resist China's strategic push to enforce its claim to sovereignty over the disputed Spratly Islands as well.

<P> Unlike Japan, which prefers a strong, stable Indonesia because it straddles the straits that link the critical Pacific and Indian Ocean sea-lanes, China would welcome a weak, divided and isolated Indonesia.

<P> China is actively dangling the carrot of economic, military and diplomatic support to bring Burma, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia and Thailand closer

to its worldview. China's economic links with Southeast Asian countries have significant strategic implications.

<P> If the Indonesian state starts unraveling in the aftermath of the East Timor secession, Australia in particular and the West in general will be seen as having contributed to its dismemberment. Already emboldened by UN intervention in East Timor, Aceh, Irian Jaya and Ambon in Indonesia have stepped up their separatist movements.

<P> Most Asian countries are apprehensive about the precedent that East Timor may set. Malaysia's Sabah and the Muslim minority areas of the Philippines could be next. This would trigger fresh refugee flows and perhaps wider conflict in Asia.

<P> Before fueling the fires of discontent, the question to ponder is whether the United Nations or the West have the resources and the will to intervene in Asia's trouble spots. Moreover, history shows that external interventions and partitions can complicate conflict resolution - witness the Balkans, Ireland, India and Cyprus.

<P> One message is crystal clear: Don't mess with the West unless you are a permanent member of the Security Council or allied with one, as Burma and North Korea are with China, or possess nuclear weapons, as India does.

<I><P> The writer is director of the Defence Studies Program at Deakin University in Geelong. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.</I>

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<P>San Diego Union-Tribune

October 7, 1999

<P>The Dangers On The Korean Peninsula

<P>By John Linantud

<P> The Clinton administration's recent decision to reduce sanctions on North Korea, and reports of wartime killing of Korean civilians by American troops, should remind us that the Korean peninsula involves not feel-good foreign policy but the frustrating and morally ambiguous world of power politics. To pretend otherwise is grossly irresponsible in light of the rising risk of war.

<P> The core problem is the unresolved Korean conflict. A hard-line but patient North Korean regime, hostile to the United States and Japan, awaits an opportunity to finish the war put on hold in 1953. South Korea is the front-line state against North Korea and a linchpin in the vital Asian economic order. That's why the United States stations 37,000 troops "in front of all the rest" as a human tripwire for the North.

<P> This strategy has reassured the South and deterred Pyongyang from launching another blitzkrieg for 46 years, but it promises American casualties in wartime and puts our military personnel at risk even now. Since 1953, the United Nations has recorded over 100,000 truce violations by North Korea, and fighting since 1953 has claimed over 500 South Korean and at least 90 American lives.

<P> China prefers a divided Korea to one united and friendly with the United States. If wartime momentum pulls U.S. and South Korean troops across the border, China might intervene.

<P> The dilemmas for U.S. policy are clear. If we tolerate the status quo, we face the threat of war as long as North Korea exists. If we fight North Korea, we risk fighting China. If we appease North Korea, we endanger South Korea. If we withdraw from the peninsula altogether, we lose influence in an imbroglio that involves all these countries and Japan.

<P> Unfortunately, North Korea has become more dangerous and less malleable than ever in the 1990s. Famine has killed 2 million people and could prompt the North to try a diversionary attack on the South. A Somalia-like collapse in the North could provoke intervention by rivals South Korea and China, and bring us in to aid the South.

<P> Pyongyang's nuclear and ballistic missile programs make an unstable situation even more dangerous. In 1994, threatened by U.S. airstrikes, it grudgingly promised to stop developing nuclear weapons in exchange for a peaceful atomic energy program funded by the United States and its allies.

<P> But current reports indicate that nuclear military research continues as the North threatens proliferation to bargain for more food aid, sells \$1 billion in Scuds worldwide, undertakes little economic reform, and infiltrates commandos into South Korea. On 23 August 1998, the anniversary of independence from Japanese rule, the North fired a rocket over Japan. No one can feel safe with such a neighbor.

<P> Despite all this, the United States and South Korea have joined with China to stabilize the North. In 1997 China and the West provided nearly 2 million tons in food aid. The United States also persuaded Pyongyang to apologize for its armed incursions into South Korea, establish enterprise zones, and host potential foreign investors (although the North rejects large-scale South Korean participation). Yet Pyongyang, recalling the Vietnam War, still links North-South peace negotiations to the unlikely event of a separate U.S.-North Korean treaty and withdrawal of American troops from the South.

<P> Seoul too rejects rapid unification because of popular bitterness over the war and terrorism, Germany's economic problems since reunification began there in 1989, and the recent economic crisis. It would rather offer advice and investment. Wary of China and Japan, Seoul wants to host American troops after unification. This strengthens China's resolve to prop up North Korea. We should thus expect the divided peninsula to be a problem for a long time.

<P> Recent events provide little room for optimism. Just two weeks ago, the Clinton Administration reduced economic sanctions to coax the North not to test-fire a missile that could reach Hawaii and Alaska. This was a good move because it presumably stopped the missile test, facilitated private dollars in North Korea, and bought time until the next flare-up.

<P> Crisis diplomacy and brinkmanship, however, depend on credible threats and periodic shows of force by both sides. If either side pushes the envelope too hard, things will explode. Moreover, the countries contributing to the atomic energy project and food relief grow weary of Pyongyang's dubious commitment to change. Moreover, if our allies think we would block only those missiles that can reach our territory but tolerate missiles that can strike South Korea or Japan, U.S. influence on their security policies will erode.

<P> What to do? There are no easy answers. If North Korea does implode, the United Nations should deploy a multinational force to police Pyongyang's military arsenal. This will threaten China less than a contingent led by the United States, South Korea and Japan. The current North Korean leadership, however, shows

s no signs of losing control. We might hope that famine has starved the fight out of its military, but that intelligence is hard to get.

<P> More likely, Northern truculence combined with allied frustration and fear will force the United States into coercive action to defend its friends and maintain regional leadership. Because Pyongyang cares little about its own people, any plan should target its most treasured physical and military assets. But airstrikes could trigger general war and conflict with China. A less flammable option if threats don't work is for the United States and North Korea's neighbors to support a coup by reformers or power-hungry officers in the North who are willing to deal with foreign powers.

<P> These difficult choices explain why the United States avoids bold moves. At the very least the American public should know how and why their soldiers stand and in harm's way. At most, we should ask our leaders to reduce less essential commitments, like building a multi-ethnic Bosnia and Kosovo or meddling in Indonesia, so the North Koreans know they have our full attention.

<P> The Korean War has already killed millions of Koreans and Chinese and 34,000 Americans. Spreading our resources too thin for the sake of CNN-driven foreign policy is hardly worth risking a real war in Asia.

<P> <I>Linantud is a Herman Kahn fellow at the Indianapolis-based Hudson Institute, where he specializes in East and Southeast Asian affairs. </I>

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<P>Boston Globe

October 7, 1999

Pg. 27

<P>How Lies Replaced Intelligence At The CIA

<P>By Ray McGovern

<P> Rather than traveling to Hanoi for help in understanding what went wrong in Vietnam and then writing "Argument Without End," Robert McNamara should have stayed home and read a book.

<P> That book is "CIA and the Vietnam Policymakers" by Harold Ford, a former senior CIA official with access to the top players and a wealth of classified material. Ford makes it clear that the key problem was deception. The US Army repeatedly falsified intelligence on enemy strength in order to promote the illusion of progress in the war. And, sadly, the director of the CIA lacked the guts to blow the whistle.

<P> Ford's book was published last year by the CIA's history staff. Chester Cooper, who worked on Vietnam policy in Lyndon Johnson's administration, called Ford's study "impeccable," but it was hardly mentioned in the press.

<P> Ford reports that in early 1967, CIA analysts, led by the late Sam Adams, my former colleague, demonstrated that there were more than twice as many Vietnamese Communist forces as the US military listed on its books. General William Westmoreland's staff had reduced the numbers for political reasons. The general was adamant, and the director of central intelligence, Richard Helms, backed down. In November 1967 Helms signed and gave to President Johnson a formal National Intelligence Estimate enshrining the Army's count of between 188,000 to 208,000 for enemy strength.

<P> That figure arbitrarily excluded paramilitary and other elements numbering up to 300,000 - categories included in previous estimates because they were a key part of the enemy's combat potential. The CIA was aghast upon learning that these elements had been dropped; their best estimate of total enemy strength was about 500,000.

<P> Helms later said that "because of broader considerations we had to come up with agreed figures.... It didn't mean a damn what particular figures were agreed to." This does not square with what he told a special interagency meeting in June 1967, Ford notes, when Helms said that the numbers issue had become "the most important disagreement about the war."

<P> Important indeed. The artificially low enemy count helps explain why warnings from the field of large-scale attacks in early 1968 were discounted. The Tet offensive in January 1968 bared the deception and brought down the Johnson presidency. Even at that point, if the Army and CIA had told the truth about enemy strength, the war could have ended much sooner. But it dragged on for seven more years, filling the entire left half of the Vietnam Memorial in Washington with the names of those killed or missing in action.

<P> The record is now clear and the conclusions inescapable. George Allen, the CIA's widely respected specialist on Vietnam, branded the Army's position on enemy strength a "prostitution of intelligence," adding that the CIA "had sacrificed its integrity on the altar of public relations and political expediency."

<P> Adams was angry at the capitulation, but his protests were unavailing. Adding insult to injury, a member of the CIA's Board of National Estimates asked Adams whether the CIA had "gone beyond the bounds of reasonable dishonesty." The comment speaks volumes regarding the willingness of senior agency officials to politicize intelligence analysis at a time when it was necessary to speak truth.

<P> Adams, a fourth cousin seven times removed of President John Adams, receives posthumous vindication in Ford's study. The author calls Adams "CIA's most diligent researcher ... whose findings were groundbreaking." Ford avoids passing judgment on his former colleagues, but his findings amount to a clear indictment of Helms, his Board of National Estimates, his deputy director for intelligence, and others with whom Helms surrounded himself.

<P> Ford's book is particularly important for the lessons that should have been learned and were not. The record shows that some of Helms's successors also shaved the truth for "broader considerations." The congressional hearings on Iran-Contra and on Robert Gates's nomination to head the agency revealed many examples of how Gates and former CIA director William Casey politicized intelligence analysis.

<P> Another former director, John Deutch, directed his subordinates to assist the Pentagon in covering up exposure to chemicals that may account for the illnesses of tens of thousands of Gulf War veterans. (See "Gassed in the Gulf," by former CIA analyst Patrick Eddington). Here, too, senior officials, including the present director, George J. Tenet, went along.

<P> Deutch also ceded to the Pentagon responsibility for imagery and mapping analysis, with predictable results - the bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, for example. And his cavalier approach to security, which has deprived him of security clearances, also reflects a common attitude among CIA directors that they are above the rules. The country has a right to expect better.

<P> <I>Ray McGovern was a CIA analyst from 1963 to 1990. During the '60s his responsibilities included analysis of Soviet policy toward Vietnam. </I></P>

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<P>Proceedings

October 1999

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<P>Don't Ask, Don't Tell . . .

<P>By Janice M. Graham

<P> And dont expect it to hold up in court. Earlier this year, the U.S. Supreme Court refused for the fifth time to consider a legal challenge to the military's "dont ask, dont tell" policy, to determine whether it violates an individuals right to equal protection under the Fifth Amendment. But as public tolerance of gays grows and public policy continues to shift in their favor, the chances of military policy surviving future court tests dwindle.

<P> During his presidential campaign, Bill Clinton proposed to end the mili

tarys exclusion of homosexuals. Once he assumed office in 1993, however, he quickly retreated when faced with powerful opposition from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, supported by Senator Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. The debate intensified over the next several months, as Clintons supporters touted the need to end the discrimination, and conservatives, military leaders, and many members of Congress declared that the presence of homosexuals would degrade military readiness.

<P> Finally, in June 1993, a compromise was struck. Both sides agreed to codify a policy of "don't ask, don't tell," whereby homosexual orientation alone no longer is a disqualifier for military service. Gays may serve in the armed forces legally, but can be discharged for displaying homosexual behavior openly (USC para. 654(B)). The policy requires separation of a service member if the military determines the following:

<P> That the member has engaged in, attempted to engage in, or solicited another to engage in a homosexual act or acts, unless there are further findings made and approved in accordance with procedures set forth in such regulations, that the member has demonstrated all of the following:

<P> * such conduct is a departure from the members usual and customary behavior;

<P> * such conduct, under all the circumstances, is unlikely to recur;

<P> * such conduct was not accomplished by use of force, coercion, or intimidation;

<P> * under the particular circumstances of the case, the members continued presence in the armed forces is consistent with the interests of the armed forces in proper discipline, good order, and morale; and

<P> * the member does not have a propensity or intent to engage in homosexual acts.

<P> * That the member has stated that he or she is a homosexual or bisexual, or words to that effect, unless there is a further finding, made and approved in accordance with procedures set forth in the regulations, that the member has demonstrated that he or she is not a person who engages in, attempts to engage in, has a propensity to engage in, or intends to engage in homosexual acts.

<P> * That the member has married or attempted to marry a person known to be of the same biological sex.

<P> General Colin Powell, then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, articulated the principal justification for this policy. Many straight soldiers, he stated, are uncomfortable serving with openly gay soldiers.¹ He was supported by commanders from all the services, who testified before Congress that allowing openly gay personnel to serve in the military would undermine morale and unit cohesion and erode good order and discipline.

<P> Whatever the intended outcome of the policy of "don't ask, don't tell," the discharge rate for homosexuality after declining steadily from 1983 to 1993 increased dramatically following its implementation. In 1994, the services discharged 597 members for homosexuality. By 1996, this number was up to 850; by 1998, it reached 1,145.² The discharge rate for homosexuals now is the highest it has been in ten years.

<P> Critics of "don't ask, don't tell" call the rising discharge rates unacceptable and are charging that the new policy is a failure. The primary reason it has not worked, they believe, is that alleged violations of investigative procedures for service members are tolerated. In addition, rather than fostering greater tolerance of gays, the policy instead creates a charged atmosphere that leads to greater scrutiny of their private lives.

<P> In examining the likelihood of a future change in policy concerning the status of gays in the military, legal precedents must be reviewed. It seems inevitable that the Supreme Court in time will decide that the issue involves compelling social policy and agree to a judicial review. It is equally important, however, to examine the moral and ethical arguments behind the prohibition on gays to determine whether they indeed have merit. Finally, the practical aspects of implementing any new policy pertaining to gays in the military must be considered.

<P> The Legal Arguments behind "Don't Ask, Don't Tell"

<P> "Don't ask, don't tell" has been challenged in several courts, with some upholding the policy and others striking it down. The most recent ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit upheld the policy as constitutional. This was the fourth federal appeals court to do so. Specifically, this court unanimously concluded that the government's justification for the ban on homosexual relations—that it "promotes unit cohesion, enhances privacy, and reduces sexual tension"—albeit discriminatory, was sufficiently rational to be acceptable under the Constitution. The three-judge panel opined that allowing this double standard was within the usual deference the courts show to Congress and the executive branch in their management of the affairs of the military.

<P> In the past, the degree of deference shown by the court often has been the deciding factor in a case. In the 1981 *Rostker v. Goldberg*, the court practiced extraordinary deference in deciding whether the Military Selective Service Act (MSSA) which empowers the president to require the registration of every male

e citizen and male resident alien between the ages of 18 and 26 violated the equal protection clause by excluding women. During the court hearings, the Solicitor General emphasized the deference due Congress in the area of military affairs and national security. He argued that the court should scrutinize the MSSA only to determine if the distinction drawn between men and women bears a rational relation to some legitimate government purpose. The court decided that the decision to exclude women from registration was a sex-based classification "closely related to Congress's important purpose in authorizing registration" and therefore acceptable under the Constitution.

<P> This rational basis test in which the court decides only whether the state or federal government has a rational basis for passing the law is the one often used in the past by the Supreme Court to decide cases of equal protection and due process. But the test now routinely applied to gender- and race-based discrimination cases involving due process and equal protection is the test of strict scrutiny. It is interesting to analyze the holding and supporting rationale in a case where the more stringent test of strict scrutiny was used to determine the legality of excluding gays from the military.

<P> In the 1989 *Watson v. United States Army*, the judge used the strict scrutiny test and ruled that the Army's policy of excluding bisexuals, gay men, and lesbians from the armed forces violated equal protection. The judge's argument followed the rationale used in Supreme Court gender and racial discrimination cases:

<P> * The group at issue suffered a history of purposeful discrimination.

<P> * The discrimination embodies a gross unfairness that is sufficiently consistent with the ideals of equal protection to term it invidious.

<P> * The group lacks effective political representation needed to protect itself from social and state prejudice.

<P> The court found that sexual orientation does not impair a person's ability to perform well in the military, a point the Army did not dispute. It also found:

<P> * Classifications based on sexual orientation reflect prejudice and inaccurate stereotypes.

<P> * Sexual orientation, whether immutable or not, rests outside the conscious control or choice of the individual.

<P> * Gay people are a minority with whom the majority finds it difficult to empathize and understand.

<P> * When political organization of gays occurs, it frequently is met with public prejudice and unusual hostility.

<P> In this case, the judge held that the Army did not provide the burden of proof required to justify excluding gays from the Army.

<P> Adding the Moral and Ethical Debate

<P> Generally, the court has not viewed sexual orientation as disadvantaging a class of people and has ruled using judicial deference. The government cannot imprison gays for their sexual preference (as opposed to sexual conduct), but it can discriminate against them civilly especially in the armed forces, where the courts have a history of deferring to the executive and legislative branches. Thus, the military's need to maintain discipline and unit cohesion can render permissible within the military what is constitutionally impermissible outside it.³ Defenders of the "don't ask, don't tell" policy claim that the military is a special institution that holds itself to higher standards than those to which society in general adheres. In addition, soldiers asked to risk their lives for their comrades and for the overall plan of battle can achieve this level of altruistic behavior only through the intense bonding that occurs within a unit. The introduction of gays to the unit would undermine troop morale, disrupt the bonding experience, and upset the normal balance and cohesion ultimately harming military readiness.

<P> As further justification, military leaders have argued that the presence of gays in the armed forces increases risks to national security. They claim that homosexuals could be more easily coerced than heterosexuals into spying against their country, and they could be blackmailed over their personal lives more readily. In court, these types of arguments nearly always trigger the judicial response of deference because they rely on the hard-to-refute experience of military commanders. But are they truly rational and justifiable? Or are they irrational fears that merely reinforce prejudices and sanction a discriminatory policy?

<P> To address the question, it is useful to review the testimony of General Colin Powell, one of the most highly regarded military leaders of his time. Throughout the gay policy debate in 1993, General Powell, presiding as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, repeatedly asserted that a majority of heterosexual soldiers would be made uncomfortable by living and working in close quarters with openly gay colleagues. He testified that the presence of homosexuals would cause friction, resentment, and distrust within military units, destroying soldiers' ability to work and fight together.

<P> Yet these are the same words used in the past to argue against racial integration; today they are being used to argue against women in combat.

<P> Legal scholars often cite the similarities between the justification for racial segregation in the military prior to 1948 and the justification for opposing homosexuals in the military some 50 years later. In his congressional testimony, however, General Powell dismissed the comparison:

<P> * Skin color is a benign, nonbehavioral characteristic. Sexual orientation is perhaps the most profound of human behavioral characteristics.

<P> There is no scientific evidence, however, to confirm Powell's claim that sexual orientation is a behavioral characteristic. In fact, the factors that make a person prefer homosexual relations regardless of one's views on whether it is chosen or innate remain unknown. The latest effort to confirm scientific theories that some gay men inherit their homosexuality from their mothers failed to confirm a previous link. Many doctors, psychiatrists, and human genetics experts believe homosexual behavior is so complex that it is almost certainly under the control of many different genes and environmental factors.

<P> The Road Ahead

<P> During the 1998 Texas Republican Party convention, George W. Bush admonished his party's leadership about gay bashing and declared that "all individuals deserve to be treated with dignity and respect" a declaration easy to make but difficult for many to practice. Indeed, one concern of military leaders and others who oppose homosexuals in the armed forces is that many heterosexuals, because of their belief that homosexuality is immoral, will be unable to treat known gays in the military with dignity and respect. Instead, these heterosexuals will be mean-spirited and divisive, causing the friction, resentment, and undermining of unit morale and cohesion so often predicted by military leaders.

<P> In spite of much rhetoric to the contrary, this concern too was conveyed by military leaders during the debate on racial integration. Before 1948, the Defense Department adhered to a policy of race-based segregation in the military, with the primary justification being that integration would undermine unit cohesion and morale because white soldiers were uncomfortable and often hostile to black soldiers.⁴

<P> It is clear that tolerance for gays within the military is low, but nationwide polling by the Clinton administration indicates that the opposite is true within the U.S. population as a whole. A steady shift in the attitudes of American citizens is evident in the support for equal protection in cases of employment and housing. In fact, polling of the American public by the administration indicates 70% support for Clinton's executive order prohibiting discrimination against gays by federal agencies.⁵ It may take another executive order by the president to end the prohibition of gays in the military, just as it took one to end racial segregation.⁶

<P> In addition, recent Supreme Court rulings using strict scrutiny to end racial preferences in university admission policies are an indicator of the renewed emphasis on equal protection for all citizens and less tolerance for classification schemes. A Supreme Court review of "don't ask, don't tell" using strict scrutiny most likely would overturn the policy because its justification by the Defense Department is not supportable in fact. The U.S. Constitution clearly dictates that the law cannot, either directly or indirectly, give effect to such private biases, because "the impact is even greater when it has the sanction of the law."⁷

<P> Certainly from a practical standpoint it is easier to continue to deny known homosexuals the chance to serve in the military than it would be to incorporate them. Similarly, it would have been easier to continue to deny women access to combat-related assignments. But as the public becomes more tolerant of gays in the workplace and public policy continues to shift in their favor, it did with women, it will become increasingly difficult for the military to justify their exclusion. If the military fails to adjust to this societal transformation, it is more likely that what will compromise its readiness is not the presence of known homosexuals within its ranks but the behavior of military leaders in dealing with this issue. An organization designed and touted by its leaders to be representative of the general population cannot then select those individuals only within "accepted" classification groups.

<P> As U.S. Judge Eugene Nickerson wrote about "don't ask, don't tell" in *Able v. U.S.*, "there can be no doubt that the purpose of the act is to foster or at least acquiesce in the prejudice of some heterosexuals" and a military "called on to fight for the principles of equality and free speech embodied in the U.S. Constitution should embrace those principles in its own ranks." Similarly, during one recent case concerning equal protection, the judge quoted Lewis Powell in the 1978 *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*, "the guarantee of equal protection cannot mean one thing when applied to one individual and something else when applied to another."

<P> Some sociologists claim that adherence to these ideals is not possible within a military that has grown too conservative and too comfortable with the norm to accept homosexuals among its ranks. It certainly is true that the conditions of combat preclude much privacy and that each time a new classification of people is added—blacks, women, ethnic groups—it stresses the system and temporarily disrupts unit cohesion. Yet the bedrock of military values is that the institution will take care of, and respect the dignity of, all citizens. By holding to this value reinforced by strong leadership from the top down, the military has been able to overcome any difficulties in, and in the end prosper from, the incorporation of each new group.

<P> We learned from the civil rights cases that these types of prejudice only delay the day when race, gender, national origin, and now sexual orientation will be insignificant factors and all that will be important is what the individual contributes to the mission of the military. Whether sexual orientation is

an immutable characteristic or learned behavior is irrelevant. By all accounts, homosexuals as a group in the military are as dedicated and competent as are heterosexuals. Their continued service should be based on their professional performance and personal conduct. The record shows that the impact of misconduct, poor performance, drugs, and alcohol on unit cohesion and good order and discipline is far more adverse than that of homosexuality. If the history of equality in the armed forces serves to enlighten us about the future, one day we will reflect on the issue of gays in the military and wonder why we were so intolerant.

<P> 1. General Powell's testimony can be read in full in Fiscal Year 1993 Defense Budget: Hearings before the House Committee on the Budget, 102d Congress, 2d sess. 45 (1992).

<P> 2. The number of discharges from the military for homosexuality are compiled and released annually by the Department of Defense. The most recent report was released by the Pentagon on 22 January 1999. Further information can be obtained from the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network.

<P> 3. See holding and rationale in *Selland v. Cohen* (1997).

<P> 4. For histories of white resistance and the changed attitudes once desegregation occurred in 1948-54, see Richard Dalfiume, *Desegregation of the U.S. Armed Forces: Fighting on Two Fronts, 1939-1953* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1969); Morris MacGregor Jr., *Integration of the Armed Forces 1940-1965* (Washington, DC: Center of Military History, U.S. Army: for sale by U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981); and Bernard Nalty, *Strength for the Fight: A History of Black Americans in the Military* (New York: Free Press; London: Collier Macmillan, 1986).

<P> 5. Geneva Overholster, "Still Out of Bounds," *The Washington Post*, 6 April 1999.

<P> 6. In 1948, President Harry Truman ended racial segregation in the armed forces by executive order.

<P> 7. Quoted from the holding delivered by Chief Justice Warren in the landmark 1954 civil rights case *Brown v. Board of Education*.

<P> <I>Lieutenant Commander Graham retired from the Navy in 1998 and is a research associate at the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies in Rosslyn, Virginia, and a doctoral candidate at The George Washington University, School of Business and Public Management. </I>

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<P>Proceedings

October 1999

Pg. 55

<P>Sailors' Time Isn't Free

<P>By Rear Admiral John M. Luecke, U.S. Navy and Rear Admiral Kenneth L. Fisher, U.S. Naval Reserve

<P> Three decades of highly prescriptive programs and the inevitable inspections that result have placed an overwhelming burden on the sailors who must implement them. A new initiative from the Chief of Naval Operations to reduce workload by 25% will give commanding officers more discretionary time and sailors more time with their families.

<P> Since September 1998 our Navy has seen many pronouncements of change labeled "interdeployment training cycle (IDTC) reductions." Initiated by the Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Jay Johnson and aimed primarily at the Navy's deployable forces, they are designed to relieve sailors' workload and restore trust in commanding officers. For these changes to take root, however, we will take leadership at all levels of the Navy's chain of command. We must have a clear understanding of what caused these changes, as well as an appreciation for where they are meant to take the Navy.

<P> Over the past three decades the Navy has implemented a myriad of highly prescriptive programs designed to standardize everything from how we operate nuclear power plants to how we route a leave chit. These programs were developed by intelligent, well-meaning people trying to solve real problems, and many have been critical in producing a safer, more professional, and more combat ready Navy. Unfortunately, many more have been less effective, or worse yet, have produced few tangible results. We meticulously inspected for compliance with a process, but too often we failed to define or measure the effectiveness of the process itself.

<P> Programs, rather than solutions, have become the focus and with every one there are costs, ranging from the bureaucracy of program managers at each level of the chain of command, to the inevitable inspections to ensure every unit is complying with the rules. The most significant cost, however, is the tremendous burden imposed on the sailors who must execute these programs. Unlike the budget process "zero sum game," there are no checks and balances on sailors workload. There is no process to ensure that program requirements are in balance with the manpower available. Left unchecked, the requirements levied by program owners have become an overwhelming burden. We have in effect adopted the adage that sailor time is free; this mind-set must change. Recent manning shortfalls in the fleet have brought these problems to the forefront, and in response the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) established a Fleet Review Board (FRB) & "to conduct a comprehensive review of all programs, inspections, instructions, and assist visits affecting operating forces." His objective is to reduce workload by 25%, "allowing commanding officers increased discretionary time and sailors more time at home with their families." This will be accomplished by "implant[ing] the responsibility, authority, and empowerment at the proper level . . . that of the unit commanding officer."² In other words, let leaders lead. Tell commanding officers what is expected of them, provide the tools for them to get the job done, and then allow them the discretion to use those tools when, where, and how they deem appropriate for their units.

<P> This is a cultural change for many. The old "you get what you inspect," zero-defects philosophy must go. We cannot afford the estimated 10,000+ man days worth of inspections that a typical ship receives during the IDTC. In their place will be a process with increased but acceptable risk based on continuous self-assessment and a minimum number of external inspections. The new Engineering Qualification (E-Qual) process, which replaced the 1970s-era Engineering Certification, is an excellent example. Under E-Qual, the expertise formerly assigned to the conventional Propulsion Examining Board (PEB) has become part of the Afloat Training Group and is used to mentor shipboard engineers and assist commanding officers and immediate supervisors in command (ISICs) with assessments. With E-Qual, instead of PEB setting engineering standards through a rigid inspection process, former board inspectors form a partnership with the fleet. Emphasis now is on safe and effective engineering plant operations, not on how well a ship kept its training records. Other changes approved to date include:

<P> * Labor-intensive programs overhauled: Hazardous materials, quality assurance

rance, planned maintenance system, electrical safety, ordnance qualification and certification, heat stress, hearing conservation, and controlled equipment, to name a few

<P> * Compliance-oriented inspections canceled, including command inspection, maintenance and material management (3M), and personnel qualification standards

<P> * Duplicative inspections consolidated or eliminated Fleet Review Board recommendations and CNO decisions not only have affected programs, they also have served as enablers for change. Expanded in-port duty sections, limiting to 28 the average number of nights away from home port per quarter between deployments, and making the 30-day postdeployment stand down time inviolate are a few of the changes that will allow sailors more time at home with their families. There have been mixed reactions to the CNOs initiative. On the waterfront, sailors are enthusiastic but skeptical. Until the details are spelled out in revised instructions, the pronouncements ring hollow.

<P> Commanding officers applaud the changes that entrust them with mission readiness and increased control over their own schedules, but they too are skeptical that our risk-averse, zero-defects culture will allow full implementation.

In addition, as long as commanding officers fitness reports use inspection results as a primary performance metric instead of the things that matter: operational performance, retention, readiness, and sailors quality of life they will never be fully vested in IDTC reduction. Waterfront skepticism can be overcome only by leaders: ISICs, commanding officers, wardrooms, ready rooms, and chiefs messes who believe in this new philosophy and are willing to support it with actions. Admiral Archie Clemens, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, and Admiral Paul Reason, Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, said it best in their message to commanders and commanding officers: "This approach will be a challenge for some since it represents a major departure from how we grew up in the Navy. Let's use the inspection mechanism for its original purpose: verifying deployment readiness."3

<P> Within the Pentagon, system commands, and operational staffs, there also are mixed reviews. Many program owners have embraced the CNOs direction and have used this opportunity to revamp long-outdated and ineffective programs. But others have been reluctant to have their "rice bowls" affected, often times saying that their programs were "written in blood," and that to change them would risk spilling more. Unfortunately, these emotional responses seldom are supported by objective data. A prime example is the personal electrical safety check program.

<P> For more than 30 years our sailors spent countless man hours safety checking all personal electric and electronic gear that came on board our ships (i.e., electric shavers, portable radios, etc.). Originally well-intentioned and designed to safeguard sailors from inferior consumer products, the program continued to grow, even though consumer equipment became much safer. In contrast, each year approximately four million people ride cruise ships safely, without hav-

ing their personal belongings confiscated, safety checked, tagged, and returned . When hard data were examined as part of the FRB process, the Navy and the cruise ships were found to have similar safety records. Based on data and not emotion, the program owner realized there was an infinitesimal risk but a tremendous burden lifted by scrapping the entire personal electrical safety program.

<P> The CNOs approach to IDTC reductions is to analyze data to justify program requirements, and to use a risk management approach to ensure that emphasis is placed on those areas that pose the greatest risk to combat readiness or personal safety. Many of the changes have deleted duplicative administrative requirements that have no bearing on a program's effectiveness but create a workload burden on fleet sailors. Letters of designation, shipboard instructions, paygrade criteria for collateral duties, and training requirements may make sense in the vacuum of an individual program, but when every program owner places that same administrative burden on a unit, the result is disastrous. Instead of treating sailors as free labor, we must find labor savers by leveraging automation in our programs. Planned maintenance, tagouts, the Engineering Operational Sequencing System (EOSS), and logs are all examples of time consumers that can be streamlined through automation. The shift in culture brought about by IDTC reduction and the FRB process must take hold, or our sailors' skepticism will be founded and they will lose faith.

<P> As the economy of the 1990s has boomed, attracting and retaining sailors and junior officers have become challenges. Part of the reason is family separation during the interdeployment period. But there are growing indications that a bigger reason for their departure is a leadership problem: a leadership by inspection and zero-defects mentality that has created a risk-averse working climate. They perceive a leadership that treats sailors and junior officers as a "not free labor pool," lacking trust in its people and stifling initiative and growth: leadership that takes the fun out of being a sailor.

<P> In his book, *On Watch*, Admiral Elmo Zumwalt spoke of changing the culture within the Navy: "Eliminating Mickey Mouse [policies], relieving some of the pressure naval service puts on family life, and creating new opportunities for fun and zest were deeds that were difficult to perform only in a bureaucratic sense. They required much prodding and tweaking of long-established regulations, routines, and mind-sets and constant monitoring of the system to make sure the prods and tweaks were having the intended effect, but they presented no attitudinal problems to a great majority of the men and women of the Navy." 4 Today we have an opportunity to relieve some of the pressures our service places on family life. Our sailors and junior officers want and expect this change or we risk losing them. The CNO and senior Navy leaders have recognized this need and are using the Fleet Reserve Board to jump-start the process.

<P> Changing the culture will take other forms as well. Secretary of the Navy Richard Danzig's Smart Work initiative is another way to relieve the burden on sailors through better working conditions and the use of technology. In his letter to the fleet, he noted: "The idea is simple . . . you are not drafted. Your labor is not free. Your skills are the skills of professionals. Accordingly, you should be given better tools, better working conditions, and automat

ion where it can relieve you of time-consuming burdens. . . . Further [through Smart Work] it makes jobs more meaningful by giving more authority to fewer people and diminishing some of the drudgery you have properly told me you did not like."5 Leaders throughout the Navy need to embrace the interdeployment training cycle reduction philosophy in their day-to-day business. This effort will succeed only if we remove the burdens on our sailors and change the culture that put those burdens there. The IDTC reduction initiative is about leadership and taking personal responsibility for keeping our Navy great.

<P> 1. A program is defined to include inspections, assessments, certification, and any higher authority guidance that tells unit-level commanders how to accomplish a specific task.

<P> 2. NAVOP 009/98, CNO WASH DC 252203Z SEP 98.

<P> 3. CinCPacFlt PEARL HARBOR HI DTG 210148Z APR 99.

<P> 4. Elmo R. Zumwalt, On Watch (New York: Quadrangle/New York Times Book Company, 1976), p. 197.

<P> 5. The Honorable Richard Danzig, Secretary of the Navy, Letter to the Fleet, 10 June 1999.

<P> <I>Admiral Luecke is Deputy Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and Admiral Fisher is Deputy and Chief of Staff, U.S. Pacific Fleet</I>.


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<P>Los Angeles Times

October 7, 1999

<P>Balm For The Chinese Threat

<I><P>Security: Senate should ratify nuclear test ban treaty barring nations from experimentation.

</I><P>By Richard L. Garwin and Kurt Gottfried

<P> Remember the Chinese nuclear spying flap? The one that took Washington by storm earlier this year and led to a major reorganization of the Energy Department and strained U.S.-China relations? Well, it appears that many Washington senators have forgotten all about it. For if they had not, they would be throwing their support behind the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty instead of threatening to defeat it.

<P> To actually damage U.S. security, nuclear weapons information that may have been lost (or that may be lost in the future) must be turned into weapons, and the treaty would create a very high barrier against this. Whatever information on thermonuclear weapons China may have obtained, it is not credible that Beijing would deploy weapons that incorporate this information without first conducting nuclear explosive tests outlawed by the treaty. China signed the pact in 1996 and has not conducted any nuclear explosive tests since. But the treaty cannot enter into force--and the verification system cannot be fully implemented--until the U.S. Senate provides its advice and consent to the president.

<P> The report of the House Select Committee led by Rep. Christopher Cox (R-Newport Beach) states that "If [China] violates the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by testing surreptitiously, it could further accelerate its nuclear development." An even more serious problem is that without the treaty, China would be entitled to conduct nuclear tests openly and make gains that could in no way be redressed by the resumption of testing by the United States.

<P> The Senate has the power to help prevent this from happening. With the treaty in force and its verification system operational, China and other nations would be unable to conduct clandestine nuclear tests of even the triggers for smaller and lighter thermonuclear warheads for use on long-range ballistic missiles. This is the central security value of the treaty, and one the Senate cannot afford to ignore.

<P> We may never know whether Chinese nuclear weapons development benefited significantly from espionage. According to the April 21 damage assessment prepared by the U.S. intelligence community and reviewed by an independent panel chaired by Adm. David Jeremiah, "China's technical advances have been made on the basis of classified and unclassified information derived from espionage, contact with U.S. and other countries' scientists, conferences and publications, unauthorized media disclosures, declassified U.S. weapons information and Chinese indigenous development. The relative contribution of each cannot be determined."

<P> Even if China did acquire detailed design information on sophisticated nuclear weapons, there is no basis to assume that China would field a warhead based on this information without new nuclear tests. Computer simulations alone cannot provide confidence that a new thermonuclear weapon will perform properly.

<P> The likelihood that other countries with relatively little nuclear weapons experience are involved in spying makes the case for the treaty even more compelling. Nuclear explosive testing would be more important to nations that do not already have sophisticated, well-tested designs than it is now for China

<P> Nuclear proliferation, aided by espionage or not, is one of the greatest threats to American security. U.S. ratification and making the treaty enforceable will strengthen the nation's ability to contain this threat. To limit the damage from nuclear espionage, past or future--or for that matter, from foreign nuclear weapons advances, whatever their source--the Senate should ratify the test ban treaty.

<P> --- <I>Richard L. Garwin served on the Rumsfeld Commission, which assessed the ballistic missile threat to the United States for this Congress; a physicist, he is a senior fellow with the Council on Foreign Relations. Kurt Gottfried is a physics professor at Cornell University and chairman of the board of the Union of Concerned Scientists</I>


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<P>Washington Times

October 8, 1999

<P>Bring On The CTBT

<P> The U.S. Senate is scheduled to begin debate today over the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, also known as the CTBT.

<P> Unless some kind of deal is struck between the White House and the Republican leadership, the Senate will vote on the treaty Tuesday. It is no exaggeration to say that the CTBT has become one of the hottest issues in Washington in the past two weeks, this despite the fact that before it was distinctly in the MEGO category of subjects for most policy-makers, also known as My Eyes Glaze Over. Precious few people in this town could even tell you what CTBT stood for. Which is not to say that the CTBT is unimportant. It is, in fact, a document with tremendous negative potential for American national security.

<P> Now, with the end of the Clinton administration in sight, the White House badly wants ratification, though in strategic terms, they have been all over the map. After pressing furiously to have the treaty considered by the Senate -- Mr. Clinton even yesterday called it a "moral responsibility for future generations" -- the administration to its dismay found that the votes would almost certainly not be there for ratification. As a result, intense negotiations have been under way to have the Senate vote postponed. To which Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms has said "no," unless Mr. Clinton commits himself in writing to postpone the whole thing until he has left office. The president, who wants credit more than a treaty presumably, so far has refused. Asked in an interview by this editorial page whether the administration would prefer to put off the vote, a senior State Department official said: "Yes. . . . I mean no. I am very unhappy about the process. On the other hand, I would prefer a vote this year."

<P> The Senate should proceed with its three days of debate and its vote on Tuesday. There has been plenty of time to study the subject of nuclear testing. After due consideration, the nuclear test ban has been concluded by many experts to be, on the one hand, detrimental to the U.S. nuclear stockpile, while, on the other, insufficiently verifiable to be a real safeguard against the nuclear tests of others. American national security cannot be based on treaties alone.

It must also be based on a convincing nuclear deterrent and on a strong, well-funded military. It will up to Republicans in Congress to restore both after the lowered standards of the two Clinton terms. So, let's have the vote on CTBT -- and let it be "No."


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<P>Long Island Newsday

October 7, 1999

Pg. 56 </P>

<P>For Safety's Sake, Delay Vote On Test-Ban Treaty </P>

<P>Wait. Stop. Sanity must be allowed to prevail. Rather than play a game of political chicken with the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, Senate leaders must agree to take it off the table for now. The alternative, which otherwise appears all but inevitable, is that the Senate will reject the treaty. That would damage U.S. interests by leading to a proliferation of nuclear weapons around the world. </P>

<P>Somehow the political gamesmanship that characterizes almost all that goes on in Washington these days has now spread to the deadly serious matter of how to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. The Republicans had bottled up the treaty, signed by President Bill Clinton, not even allowing public hearings on its contents. The Democrats complained, threatening to use the issue against the R

epublicans. So the Republicans responded by offering a vote-right away. </P>

<P>It's scheduled for next Tuesday, too soon for the administration and Senate Democrats to round up the 67 votes needed to pass a treaty. </P>

<P>By yesterday, though, even moderate Republicans were concluding it would be better to put off such a confrontation. But now that it has been scheduled, it will take a unanimous vote of the Senate to take it off the table, and some hard-line conservatives are objecting. </P>

<P>There is a significant difference between delaying a vote on the treaty and turning it down. If the United States rejects the treaty, it would send a message to all nations that there will never be a ban on nuclear testing-and that they had better obtain their own nuclear capability. Is that what the Senate wants? The treaty is in America's best interests. Because the United States already has weapons that have been tested, a freeze would be an effective and safe way to maintain a U.S. military advantage. </P>

<P>But it will take time to make that case. If the administration gains a reprieve, it must make a strenuous effort to build support for the treaty, toward the day the vote finally comes. </P>


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<P>Charleston (SC) Post and Courier

October 7, 1999

<P>Postpone Test Ban Treaty

<P> As the Senate nears a planned vote next week on the 1996 Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, it has accumulated evidence that the pact is not yet ready for ratification. The wise course would be to postpone a vote until major uncertainties about the treaty are resolved.

<P> Postponement would be preferable to defeating the treaty, which at this time is likely to fall short of the necessary 67 Senate votes.

<P> Despite administration arguments that early Senate action is needed to maintain ratification momentum in other nations, the evidence presented to the Senate suggests that it will be years - if ever - before the treaty can take effect. For this to happen, all 44 nations that have some nuclear industry must ratify. Only 23 have done so. Among those that have not are North Korea, India, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq and Syria. These nations are unlikely to be influenced by early U.S. ratification.

<P> The CTBT aims to freeze the spread of nuclear weapons by banning all tests, including ones conducted underground. But key safeguards against cheating have been brought into question. Until they are resolved, the treaty should be shelved.

<P> One question concerns the Stockpile Stewardship Program, a Department of Energy activity that uses supercomputers and other techniques to simulate nuclear explosions, test the reliability of the nation's nuclear weapons stockpile, and design new warheads, all without nuclear testing. Success with this program "is far from ensured," according to an article in Wednesday's Washington Post by senior figures from the Nixon, Bush and Clinton administrations. This uncertainty, in itself, should be reason enough to postpone a vote on the treaty.

<P> Another safeguard recently brought into question is the ability of U.S. monitoring systems to detect cheating. President Clinton argued this week that the CTBT will strengthen national means of verification by creating an international monitoring system with on-site inspection rights.

<P> A number of senators have expressed doubts about the reliability of an untested international monitoring system. They want to rely on U.S. national monitoring as a backup. But the CIA has recently cast doubt on the ability of U.S. monitoring systems to detect all cases of cheating.

<P> The question has arisen in connection with recent Russian tests that may, or may not, be violations of the treaty's provisions. The Russians say they are conducting so-called "subcritical" tests, permitted by the treaty, using high

h explosives to test the safety of nuclear weapons.

<P> But the CIA, according to the Post, says it cannot verify this. The Post also reports that U.S. military intelligence analysts believe Russia may be developing a low-yield tactical nuclear warhead in support of a new nuclear warfare doctrine. If so, that would be a CTBT violation. In an effort to settle the question, administration officials recently asked Russia to voluntarily allow on-site inspection and seismic tests. It is still waiting for an answer.

<P> Until the administration is ready to certify the success of the Stockpile Stewardship Program and to demonstrate how international monitoring can resolve questions about cheating, it is unlikely to gain Senate support for the CTBT. The treaty should be withdrawn from consideration until it is ripe for ratification.


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<P>Bangor (ME) Daily News

October 7, 1999

<P>Avoiding Nuclear Showdown

<P> If world events were the only measure, the time would be right for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. But this is politics, and the timing could not be worse.

<P> Nuclear weapons technology is no longer the exclusive property of the seven-member nuclear club, a historically self-selective group of nations with the requisite scientific wherewithal. It is now available off the shelf. Proliferation is no longer a threat. It is reality.

<P> But Senate consideration of the treaty is not based upon access to technology or fears about rogue states or worries about regional military adventures turning into fission expeditions. The Clinton administration made it all too clear from the start that ratification would be a major foreign-policy coup, a real legacy builder. Senate Republican leadership has not been at all shy about wanting to deny the president they detest such a victory.

<P> Majority Leader Trent Lott, who massaged the schedule to ensure a floor debate too short to fully address the issues, has learned from bitter experience the political price paid for endorsing weapons treaties in an election cycle. He backed the Chemical Weapons Treaty in 1997 and spent as much energy appeasing his conservative critics as he did battling Democrats. It is not by coincidence that 250,000 petitions decrying the lease of the Panama Canal (another treaty conservatives love to hate) to a Hong Kong read Red Chinese business were dumped on the Capitol steps just before the Senate convened Tuesday.

<P> President Clinton deserves a hearty share of blame for this muddling of mankind's future with politics. His many statements about the blow a Senate defeat would deal to America's leadership role are too easily construed to mean a defeat to his leadership. The salivating over getting such an important treaty signed as his vice president hits the campaign trail has been too obvious. The hope that a Republican-controlled Senate would muster the necessary two-thirds vote to help out was simply hoping for too much.

<P> The best hope now unless 67 senators can agree that nuclear containment is more important than the next election is for the vote to be delayed until after the next election. That requires unanimous consent, no small feat in itself, but it would be far more preferable than an outright defeat. The 107 nations that have yet to ratify the treaty would not be getting the wrong message from the United States. And it would give Congress time to clear up that mess on its front steps.

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<P>Sacramento Bee

October 6, 1999

Pg. B8

<P>Test-Ban Maneuvering

<P> President Clinton signed an international treaty to ban underground nuclear weapons testing in 1996, and sent it to the Senate for ratification the next year. Since then, the White House and Democrats in Congress have called on the Republican Senate majority to allow a vote on the treaty. But for two years nothing happened.

<P> Then, last week, Republican Senate leader Trent Lott said he would allow a floor debate starting this Friday, with a vote to follow early next week. Democrats had no choice but to go along, but they are not happy, nor should they be. The treaty is almost sure to lose, dealing a blow to an uphill struggle to curb the spread of nuclear weapons. For that, there's plenty of blame to share.

<P> The administration has failed to make ratification of the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty a high-profile issue, and is now paying the price. Last week, the Central Intelligence Agency said U.S. sensing equipment could not determine if two recent explosions in Siberia were low-level nuclear blasts or something else. Lott, citing that as proof that a test ban would endanger U.S. security, quickly called for a Senate vote he had long rejected.

<P> Belatedly, the administration now proposes negotiations with Russia to improve detection methods and require mutual notification of "subcritical" tests, which are allowed under the test-ban treaty but do not use nuclear explosives. Moscow has agreed to talks, but in return wants to obtain U.S. supercomputers to help it improve nuclear safety. Republicans object that such computers could also be used to design new nuclear weapons.

<P> These differences are serious, but they should have been addressed sooner, thus increasing the chances of obtaining a required two-thirds affirmative vote when the treaty comes before the Senate. Instead, President Clinton is now forced into last-minute lobbying against heavy odds.

<P> Forty-four "nuclear-capable" countries -- those with nuclear weapons and those with the ability to make them -- must ratify the treaty for it to come into force. So far 23 have done so, but if the United States does not, it's unlikely that the others will.

<P> Most Republicans may genuinely believe, against expert opinion, that this country must have the option of nuclear testing (suspended in 1992) to ensure the viability of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. But that issue ought to be debated more extensively, starting with Senate hearings. Instead, Lott is set to rush the treaty to a likely defeat after too little debate. If he succeeds, the path to greater nuclear security will be even more tortuous than it already is.


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<P>Boston Globe

October 7, 1999

<P>Ratify The Test Ban Treaty

<P> Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty should be a straightforward step toward the goal of halting the proliferation of nuclear weapons. That goal has been pursued in the past by Republican and Democratic administrations alike. But their wise efforts to prevent nations from developing or modernizing nuclear arsenals are today imperiled by partisan squabbling.

<P> Because the United States ceased its own test explosions in 1992 and can maintain its nuclear weapons stockpile through simulated tests, ratification of the Test Ban Treaty should be seen as a low-cost way to enhance a basic element of national security.

<P> Partisan politics should not have been allowed to endanger ratification. The fault lies not only with Republican leaders who prevented a ratification vote for two years and then abruptly called for a vote next week knowing that supporters of the treaty now lack the votes to ratify. President Clinton is equally to blame. He wasted the past two years, failing to use his bully pulpit to rally support for a treaty that deserves wholehearted bipartisan backing.

<P> The sole argument against the treaty with any merit is that it cannot guarantee detection of low-yield underground tests. Once the treaty enters into force, however, 300 new monitoring stations would be deployed worldwide, making it harder than ever to conduct clandestine nuclear explosions. Those who worry about verification of treaty violations should not allow the unattainable perfect to become the enemy of the attainable good.

<P> If the Senate fails to ratify the test ban, Russia and China would surely do the same, India would not honor its recent pledge to sign the treaty, and Pakistan would follow suit. A calamitous chain reaction could be expected. India would doubtless resume testing, and so would Pakistan. China would come under pressure to modernize its nuclear deterrent. Russia would be tempted to test low-yield warheads to compensate for the weakness of Russia's conventional military. Nothing could be more inimical to America's national security interests.

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<P>Detroit Free Press

October 7, 1999

<P>Nuclear Treaty

<I><P>Opportunity botched; long delay is unwarranted

</I><P> The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty took 40 years to create. It was signed by President Bill Clinton two years ago, and it has been waiting for Capitol Hill ratification for two years.

<P> That should have been enough time for the U.S. Senate to find a way to strengthen national security -- and security of U.S. allies -- by getting behind it.

<P> Instead, Republican senators gave it just days of consideration, then insisted on putting it to a vote, certain it would lose. In the alternative, GOP leaders demanded that Clinton agree to shelve it for the remainder of his presidency. Republicans are obviously afraid of having a rejection used against them in next year's elections, which signals that this is something they believe the people support.

<P> Silly people. They just don't understand these big-picture issues. Imagine putting nuclear arms reduction ahead of politics.

<P> This could have been one of the most important votes of this congressional session. Instead, Senate Republicans are undermining the U.S. goal of constraining the development of more advanced nuclear weapons.

<P> At this point, delay is still better than an outright rejection of the accord, which would be disastrous. But the ongoing failure to support the treaty seriously weakens the United States' moral authority to challenge the nuclear weapons development program of nations such as India, Pakistan, North Korea and

Iraq.

<P> Senate critics claim that the treaty, which would ban all nuclear testing and set up a seismic monitoring network to gauge compliance, is unverifiable and could eventually erode the condition of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

<P> But while no treaty can guarantee that 100 percent of violations will be caught, not ratifying the treaty means that nothing can be done about anyone who violates its terms.

<P> Most important, this treaty is designed to keep large countries with advanced nuclear weapons -- including Russia and China -- from manufacturing even more threatening weapons. It would make it easier to rein in smaller nuclear powers, such as India and Pakistan. And it would lock in U.S. superiority.

<P> White House officials have called this treaty a seminal event and characterized a global end to nuclear testing as the "longest-sought, hardest-fought" prize in arms control history.

<P> Too much effort has been put into crafting this document and too much U.S. credibility is at stake to let the Senate GOP nuke this accord.

<P> The president should reject the call to abandon ratification until 2001. And if the Senate gives him only until Tuesday to muster the two-thirds support needed for ratification, he has his work cut out -- and what's left of his bully pulpit to take his case to the people. =0D


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<P>San Francisco Chronicle

October 7, 1999

Pg. 28

<P>The Struggle For East Timor

<P> CONCEDING THE ROAD to peace in East Timor will be long, difficult and costly, United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan wants the U.N. to take charge and guide the infant state to independence.

<P> Annan says it will take a "robust" U.N. military and police presence and at least two or three years to bring order out of the chaos wrought by anti-independence militias during the past six weeks.

<P> After the East Timorese voted overwhelmingly for independence from Indonesia on August 30, Indonesian soldiers and militias ran amok, terrorizing the population and laying waste to cities, villages and government institutions.

<P> A U.N.-sanctioned peacekeeping force led by Australia landed in East Timor on September 20, routed the marauding gunmen and brought a semblance of control.

<P> But the fledgling democracy remains crippled with thousands of refugees and its infrastructure in disarray. And the militias have regrouped in West Timor and are threatening a guerrilla war to retake East Timor.

<P> "The situation in East Timor is critical. The civil administration is no longer functioning. The judiciary and court systems have ceased to exist," Annan warned the U.N. Security Council.

<P> Under his plan, about 9,000 U.N. peacekeepers would replace the Australian-led troops and assume control of East Timor in late October or early November, after Indonesia's parliament is expected to ratify the independence vote.

<P> However, the humanitarian crisis is so severe that the U.N. must take over the water and electrical systems and defunct government agencies as soon as possible.

<P> The U.N. Security Council, which must approve Annan's proposal, is expected to debate the matter today.

<P> Meanwhile, Congress is refusing to pay more than 25 percent of the peacekeeping costs. The U.N. wants the United States to pay 31 percent. But now is not the time to quibble about costs. It's time to support a tiny oppressed nation that bravely demanded democracy and is now hanging by a thread.

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<P>St. Petersburg Times

October 7, 1999

Pg. 18

<P>Security At Stake

<P> The United States is missing its opportunity to stem nuclear development by rogue governments, as Congress and President Clinton wrangle over a vote on a nuclear test ban treaty.

<P> Congress and the White House have been wasting precious time that should have been devoted to our most important national security issue: the control of nuclear weapons. The Senate stalled for more than two years before beginning

ng consideration of a nuclear test ban treaty that clearly is in our national i
nterest. Now Senate Republican leaders intend to reject the treaty if President
Clinton doesn't agree to delay a vote until 2001.

<P> The White House, lacking the votes needed for ratification, has littl
e choice. Although all 45 Democratic senators and a few responsible Republicans
support the treaty, the president has made little progress toward securing the
67 votes needed for formal approval.

<P> The failure to ratify the test ban treaty defies logic. Effective enf
orcement of the treaty is our best protection against the development of nuclea
r weapons by rogue governments that do not yet have them. An effective test ban
also would make it far more difficult for China and other nuclear neophytes to
upgrade their programs in ways that threaten the United States. U.S. experts s
ay sophisticated computer models make it unnecessary for our government to cond
uct further nuclear tests in the foreseeable future, so agreeing to a worldwide
ban would cause no strategic sacrifice for our nuclear program.

<P> Some critics of the treaty argue that its verification provisions are
inadequate. Most military and security analysts say otherwise. In any case, th
e Senate's failure to ratify the treaty is holding up one of its major verifica
tion components. Once the United States and other nuclear-capable nations forma
lly approve the treaty, dozens of new monitoring stations will be established i
n and around Russia.

<P> Verification concerns notwithstanding, the test ban treaty has been h
eld up for partisan reasons, not strategic ones. The usual recalcitrance on arm
s-control issues from the Jesse Helms wing of the GOP has been aggravated by Pr
esident Clinton's poisonous relations with Republican leaders. The Clinton admi
nistration also has not been nearly as aggressive as it should have been over t
he past two years in seeking the support of knowledgeable Senate Republicans.

<P> The test ban treaty is not the only arms-control issue on which Washin
gton has veered dangerously off course. The Clinton administration has failed t
o take adequate steps to build on existing arms-control agreements with Russia
and to safeguard the scattered remains of the former Soviet nuclear arsenal. An
d the White House and Congress share blame for pressing once again for the deve
lopment of an experimental missile defense system that threatens to unravel the
1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty without providing any real protection from
enemy attack.

<P> In blocking ratification of the test ban treaty, Senate Republicans a
re toying with our long-term security in an effort to score short-term politica
l points. Ratification of the test ban treaty would build momentum in other cap
itals waiting to take their lead from Washington. It also could have provided a
first step toward reviving broader arms-control negotiations with Russia. On t
he other hand, the failure to ratify the treaty could doom it. Republican senat

ors fixated on embarrassing President Clinton should be much more concerned with stemming the nuclear ambitions of North Korea, Iraq and the other governments that would love to see this treaty die.

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<P>Memphis (TN) Commercial Appeal

October 6, 1999

Pg. 8

<P>One Shot Isn't A System

<P> IT WAS a magnificent technological feat: A Minuteman missile was launched from California. Twenty minutes later, from Kwajalein, far out in the Pacific Ocean, a booster rocket carrying an "exoatmospheric kill vehicle" (EKV) was launched.

<P> Some 140 miles up and at a closing speed of 16,000 mph - that's around the world in an hour and a half - the EKV ignored a decoy, sought out the Minuteman's warhead, and slammed into it. The EKV, weighing only 120 pounds, destroyed the warhead by the brute force of the collision.

<P> A sizable bloc in Congress is desperate to deploy a national missile defense. There is some danger that this initial successful test might start a rus

h toward a costly (each EKV costs more than \$20 million) and premature deployment. The intercept was a significant step, but only a first step. It has cost \$55 billion since 1983 just to get just this far. The technology is difficult and can't be pushed. The Army's \$3.9 billion theater missile defense, THAAD, has hit its target only twice in eight tests - no one's definition of foolproof.

<P> The Clinton administration expects to decide next June, after only two more tests, whether to deploy 100 EKV-loaded interceptors in Alaska at a cost of \$10.5 billion. That's too few tests to make such a decision, and the price tag is almost certainly low.

<P> Aside from the cost, there are serious foreign policy considerations. Although the missile defense is designed to protect against rogue missiles and not a full-scale onslaught, Russia says it will resume the arms race if the system is deployed.

<P> The deployment decision should wait until the interceptions become routine. The nation doesn't need a false sense of security; it needs a system that will work.


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<P>San Antonio Express-News

October 6, 1999

<P>Pentagon Boondoggles Meet Little Opposition

<P> Federal budget negotiations last week kept alive the F-22 stealth fighter jet program, which is not needed in the post-Cold War world.

<P> Despite a conscientious bipartisan effort by U.S. House members to postpone this \$200 million-per-aircraft luxury weapon, U.S. Senate proponents and the White House prevailed, getting \$1 billion in fiscal 2000 to build six test F-22 aircraft.

<P> The need for the F-22 is dubious. America's F-15 is the premier fighter jet in the world. Why waste a projected \$63 billion for the F-22?

<P> Meanwhile, out in the Pacific last weekend, the Army successfully tested its newest toy, an anti-missile defense system or Star Wars II.

<P> As with the F-22, Congress must ask: How much can the nation afford? Congress and the White House are committed to spending untold billions of future dollars to this missile defense system, which they claim will protect all 50 states.

<P> But where is the threat? And just imagine how many "kill" missiles it will take to protect just San Antonio?

<P> Like the F-22, Star Wars is an expensive high-tech toy that overresponds to foreign threats. A nation that is \$5 trillion in debt and not seriously threatened cannot afford such largesse at this time.

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<P>Anchorage Daily News

October 5, 1999

Pg. 8D

<P>Troubled Recruits

<I><P>The military reflects society

</I><P> Headlines have it that thousands of young recruits are psychologically unfit for the military. Nobody knows for certain what the figures are for all the services, but the Navy says that about 5 percent of its recruits in the last two years have been discharged because of pre-existing psychiatric problems.

<P> What are we supposed to make of this? That the military is in trouble? That the country is in trouble?

<P> If you answer yes, please realize this must be a complicated yes. More and more Americans, especially young Americans, are seeking medical help for their emotional struggles. Those who choose to see a psychiatrist or psychologist no longer are stigmatized as they were for generations. Nobody wants unstable people handling powerful weapons, but do we have a greater percentage of unstable young people or a greater percentage of people who have the good sense to get help?

<P> The American military has an admirable history of insulation from national politics. But the military has never been insulated from the country's serious social problems.

<P> During World War II, for example, Congress was shocked by the high number of draftees who could not pass the physical. Thousands of young men, especially from the south, were so malnourished, so underdeveloped and so damaged by disease that they flunked.

<P> Although it is now forgotten, illiteracy also was a major impediment during the war. In fact, the army established special units to teach able-bodied men to read and write.

<P> More than 250,000 men learned to read in this fashion -- the equivalent of 17 American divisions, notes writer John Hersey.

<P> A visit to a psychologist should not disqualify one for national service. Yet the services need to demand high standards of physical and mental health from the troops. A difficult balancing act indeed for those in charge of filling the ranks.

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<P>Los Angeles Times

October 7, 1999

<P>Misguided War On Chechnya

<P> Three years ago, Russia waged an unpopular war against separatist Chechnya. Once again it's at war with this tiny Caucasian republic, this time with much broader popular support. To most Russians, Chechnya's independence wasn't a cause worth the loss of Russian lives. But the desire for revenge for recent bombings in Moscow and elsewhere, widely blamed on Chechen terrorists, has stirred Moscow to action. Whatever the motivation, Russia's onslaught in Chechnya will not defeat the defiant population and is likely to get Moscow entangled in a vicious spiral of violence.

<P> Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov, snubbed by Moscow, already is calling on Muslim leaders to summon Chechens to a holy war against Russia, and guerrilla warlords have vowed to take the war to Russian cities.

<P> Moscow's first campaign of terror against the Chechens claimed an estimated 80,000 lives on both sides and ended in 1996 in de facto independence for Chechnya. President Boris N. Yeltsin, in a rare display of candor, admitted that the war, which galvanized Russian public opinion against him, was a mistake. His then security advisor, Alexander I. Lebed, said "killing hundreds and maiming thousands of people daily" was not the way to secure Russia's territorial integrity. He predicted "the Chechen war is over for Russia."

<P> It isn't. A few weeks ago, bombs again began raining on the Chechens, in retaliation for terrorist strikes in neighboring Dagestan and a series of bombings in Russia that killed almost 300 people. Moscow investigators never established that the bombs were planted by the Chechens, but authorities nevertheless rounded up, imprisoned and reportedly tortured and deported more than 1,500 Chechens living in Russia.

<P> The show of Russian might has drawn broad support, but that's bound to end if casualties among ill-trained Russian conscripts begin to mount. The ground offensive, which followed weeks of aerial bombing, pushed up to the Terek River, deep in Chechen territory.

<P> Moscow cut off ties with the government of Maskhadov and set up a pro-Russian government. Russian Prime Minister Vladimir V. Putin's apparent intent is to partition the country of 1 million, using the northern part as a buffer zone. Although Russia can hardly make ends meet and depends on Western loans to keep the economy afloat, Putin is asking the parliament for \$1 billion in military appropriation to pay for the war.

<P> Moscow's fear, that the militant Chechens posed a threat to the stability of the northern Caucasus region, was not unfounded. But the sensible response would have been to reinforce border security and work jointly with Chechnya's Maskhadov to bring the militants under control. None of the surrounding Muslim regions, including Dagestan and Ingushetia, have secessionist ambitions. But Russia chose to attack Chechen civilians, and more violence is what it will reap.

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<P>Proceedings

October 1999

Pg. 79

<I><P>Nixons Vietnam War

By Jeffrey Kimball. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1998. 483 pp. Photos. Notes. Bib. Index. \$39.95 (\$35.95).

</I><P>Reviewed by Lieutenant Colonel Gary D. Solis, U.S. Marine Corps (Retired)

<P> This highly interesting book draws a disturbing but well-documented portrait of President Nixon's pursuit of an end to the Vietnam War. Focusing on the diplomatic history of Nixon's efforts, Kimball sets out to correct the record as written by the President and his National Security Affairs Assistant, Henry Kissinger, calling their versions "incomplete, disingenuous, and self-serving." While the text is concerned with the diplomatic twists in pursuit of extracting the United

<P> States from Vietnam, Kimball also depicts Nixon as an emotionally unstable, hard-drinking liar concerned as much with his political legacy as with ending the war. Kissinger comes off no better, depicted as devious to peers, domineering to subordinates, and obsequious to superiors.

<P> Nixon's hawkish views moderated as he proclaimed unique peacemaking abilities after being elected President in 1968. Over the next five years, he and Kissinger followed a plodding, torturous path of overt and covert peace negotiations. Both men kept their cards hidden not only from the North Vietnamese, but from Secretary of State William Rogers, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, and o

ften from each other. Kimball traces Kissingers and Nixons negotiating steps, including their repeated misreadings of North Vietnamese intentions. Much is made of Nixons "madman theory," by which irrationality and unpredictability were employed as a negotiating stratagem: the threat of Nixons irrational use of excessive force that a rational statesman would never consider, but which Nixon presented as a constant possibility. Kimball assures the reader that it was a studied reality of Nixonian geopolitics. Also documented are Nixons and Kissingers penchant for keeping secrets, along with their disingenuous justifications for those secrets.

<P> Kimball makes brief mention of a secret Special Forces unit sent deep in to Cambodia to assess the then-secret bomb damage. When the first unit was decimated, he writes, a second unit to be inserted "mutinied." Kimballs notes in supporting this account appear reliable, although a few source notes there are a 100 pages of them are occasionally less persuasive. This is especially true of his inaccurate coverage of the failed Son Tay raid to free U.S. POWs. Woven through all this are the continuing peace talks and the intricacies of their diplomatic course. A major strength of the book is Kimballs access to North Vietnamese sources, revealing how U.S. initiatives were viewed by the enemy as well as the nature of North Vietnamese thinking. This alone makes the text a valuable reference for the serious student of Americas longest war.

<P> This is a serious work, sometimes dry and dense, but compellingly written with painstaking archival research and an informed interpretation of that research. No adherent of Nixon or Kissinger will relish Kimballs work, but theyll be hard pressed to refute it. Anyone interested in the Vietnam War will profit from reading this insightful, finely documented, and scholarly account.

<P> <I>Dr. Solis, the Naval Institute Presss 1997 Author of the Year, teaches law at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. </I>

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**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

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<mhfdispach@REALCITIES.COM> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-OCT-1999 09:38:17.00

SUBJECT: Herald Highlights Mon Oct 11 09:00:12 EDT 1999

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TEXT@DISPATCH.REALCITIES.COM [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

MIAMI HERALD ONLINE
<http://www.herald.com/>

Monday, October 11, 1999

MIAMI HERALD ONLINE TOP NEWS

U.S. will give millions for Panama Canal improvements

The Clinton administration has quietly decided to throw in \$160 million cash when it turns over the Panama Canal to the Panamanian government at the end of the year, a decision that has led some alarmed political leaders in both countries to predict a wild spending spree.

<http://www.herald.com/thispage.htm?content/today/docs/054182.htm>

Van Van, protesters plan encore

<http://www.herald.com/thispage.htm?content/today/docs/029432.htm>

Flood victims, police tangle during protest

<http://www.herald.com/thispage.htm?content/today/docs/057255.htm>

Marino leads team to comeback win

<http://www.herald.com/thispage.htm?content/today/sports/content.htm>

Deportees reflect on new lives in Haiti

<http://www.herald.com/thispage.htm?content/today/docs/059173.htm>

Study: Girls outdo boys in math, science

<http://www.herald.com/thispage.htm?content/today/docs/061954.htm>

Changes ease traffic without adding lanes

<http://www.herald.com/thispage.htm?content/today/docs/055217.htm>

Fertile turf for new banks in Florida

<http://www.herald.com/thispage.htm?content/today/business/docs/086336.htm>

Journalists launch voice for Haitians

<http://www.herald.com/thispage.htm?content/today/docs/062389.htm>

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CREATOR: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org> (Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-OCT-1999 13:56:50.00

SUBJECT: news on CTBT, 10/14; Clinton to speak at 1:30 on CTBT

TO: dkimball@clw.org (dkimball@clw.org [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

October 14, 1999

TO: Coalition members and friends

FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: the news after the vote on CTBT; Clinton to speak on CTBT at approx.
1:30pm today

The following are today's major new items on last night's negative vote by the Senate on the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. The tally was 48 for approval (Chafee, Specter, Jeffords, Smith of Oregon); 1 present (Byrd); and 51 against.

But as the President said last evening, "I assure you, the fight is far from over. When all is said and done, the United States will ratify the Treaty."

Today we begin the process of re-assessing, re-organizing , re-grouping, moving forward...

New York Times

October 14, 1999

Pg. 1

News Analysis

The G.O.P. Torpedo

By R. W. APPLE Jr.

WASHINGTON -- The Senate's decisive rejection Wednesday night of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty was the most explicit American repudiation of a major international agreement in 80 years, and it further weakened the already shaky standing of the United States as a global moral leader.

Not since the Versailles Treaty was voted down in November 1919, an action that was repeated in March 1920, has so far-reaching an accord been turned

down.

In the entire history of the Republic, only 20 treaties negotiated by American Presidents or other officials have been defeated, while 1,523 have been ratified. Tonight, that number rose to 21.

By torpedoing a face-saving compromise that was in the works between the White House and the Republican leadership, conservative Republicans made a vote inevitable. And by denying the treaty not only the requisite two-thirds majority but even a simple majority, the conservatives and their allies made good on Senator Jesse Helms's promise to give the agreement a Capitol Hill "funeral."

The control of nuclear weapons has been a central goal of American foreign policy since Dwight D. Eisenhower proposed a ban on all nuclear testing in 1958. All Presidents in the four decades since, Republicans and Democrats, have sought to limit testing and weapons development.

In rejecting the test ban treaty, which President Clinton signed on Sept. 24, 1996, at a ceremony at the United Nations, the Senate halted the momentum built up over the years. No modern arms-control treaty had ever been rejected, although President Carter, who had a hard time winning passage of the Panama Canal treaties, withdrew the SALT II agreement with the Soviet Union from consideration after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The SALT agreement was finally ratified in 1996, when memories of Afghanistan had faded, but the Russian Parliament has never acted on it.

The treaty rejected Wednesday night was to have been the capstone of arms control efforts, banning even nuclear tests conducted underground.

Only last week, an international conference in Vienna urged the United States, Russia and China, all of which had signed the global agreement without ratifying it, to accelerate approval as a means of bringing renewed pressure on North Korea, India and Pakistan. They are the only 3 of the world's 44 nuclear-capable nations that have not signed the pact.

On Tuesday of this week, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry urged American ratification, arguing that it would "serve as an example and promote the ratification of the treaty by other countries."

North Korea has not stated its intentions clearly. India and Pakistan are still trying to decide whether to sign, although the coup in Pakistan this week has raised doubts.

The 15 nations that have signed but not ratified the accord now have far less incentive to ratify. In addition to Russia and China, Egypt and Israel are on that list. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright said in a speech in Maine Wednesday that the United States would continue to observe the terms of the treaty, conducting no nuclear testing, and urge other nations to do the same.

But the whole point of the treaty was to make such undertakings legally

binding, not voluntary, and that now seems unachievable. Ratification by all 44 countries is required for the agreement to take effect.

So the United States finds itself in the position of the spoiler, at a time when it is already stigmatized as a nation that refuses to pay its dues to the United Nations and, in some quarters, as a nation that takes part in international peacekeeping and other such efforts only reluctantly, only in some parts of the world and only when its own ox is being gored.

For Clinton, whose influence abroad is waning, perhaps more than that of the typical President approaching his final year in office, the rejection of the treaty was the latest in a series of difficulties.

It took place against a backdrop of intense partisan and ideological polarization between the White House and Congress, which the President was unable to neutralize with the finesse he often displays on domestic issues. Such polarization also played a key role in the defeat of the Versailles Treaty, which came at the end of the most popular war the United States had ever fought up to then.

President Wilson invited neither Republican leaders nor important figures in the Senate to Paris for the peace talks, telling associates that the Republicans, who had taken control of both houses of Congress in the 1918 elections, would never dare to refuse ratification. Compounding his error, he refused to compromise with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and leader of the opposition to the treaty and the League of Nations, which was set up by a covenant within the treaty.

Many of the Republicans, including Lodge, disliked Wilson intensely, and that contributed to the defeat, as did the enmity toward President Clinton of Senator Helms of North Carolina, who is now the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and other conservatives in Wednesday's vote. But in 1919 and 1920, unlike Wednesday, there was a detailed debate about the treaty on both sides of the Atlantic, with leading thinkers joining in attacks on the treaty.

For example, the great British economist John Maynard Keynes condemned Wilson as "a blind and deaf Don Quixote" who had been "bamboozled" by the more sophisticated Europeans. This time, the debate has been brief and muted, with opponents relying on generalized assertions that the accord would harm United States national security by unwisely limiting sovereignty.

Because it never joined the League of Nations, the United States was able to play no role in its attempts to head off the approach of World War II in places like Ethiopia, then called Abyssinia, and that inevitably weakened the League's peace efforts.

After the defeat of the Versailles Treaty and before Wednesday, only five other treaties had been rejected by the Senate. United States adherence to the World Court, an arm of the League of Nations, was one of the most important of the issues involved; it was turned aside in January 1935, at the height of the New Deal, with 20 Democrats forsaking President Roosevelt.

Described as a historic setback at the time, it proved to be much less than that, as the influence of the World Court crumbled in the rush towards war. American adherence would have made little difference.

The St. Lawrence Seaway project was blocked a year earlier, but it was built after World War II. A commercial rights treaty with Turkey was voted down in 1927. More recently, a protocol of the Law of the Sea treaty regarding the compulsory settlement of disputes was rejected (though not the treaty itself), as was an obscure Montreal aviation protocol.

But none of those actions had anything approaching the gravity of Wednesday night's rejection, which went to the very heart of the efforts by the victorious allies to build a safer world in the wake of World War II.

Daryl Kimball, Executive Director
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Avenue NE, Suite 505
Washington, DC 20002
(ph) 202-546-0795 x136 (fax) 202-546-7970
website <<http://www.crnd.org>>

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Van Wingen, Matt" <vanwingm@fleishman.com> ("Van Wingen, Matt" <vanwingm@fleishman.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 14-OCT-1999 20:37:49.00

SUBJECT: Daybook Oct 14

TO: "FH.WASHINGTON.DC.ALL" <FHDCALL@fleishman.com> ("FH.WASHINGTON.DC.ALL" <FHDCALL@fleishman.com> [UNKNOWN])
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

THE REUTERS DAYBOOK
Friday, October 15, 1999

The daybook editor is Timothy Ryan. Susan Heavey, Vanessa Furlong, and Nancy Waitz also are available to help you. If you have information for the daybook or any questions, please call 202-898-8345 or fax 202-898-8401. For service problems, call 1-800-435-0101.

All times listed below are eastern, and all addresses and telephone numbers are in Washington, unless noted.

For e-mail submissions please send items to
tim.ryan+reuters.com

UPDATES TIME

2 p.m. -- (CALDERA/PANAMA CANAL) BRIEFING -- The Panama Canal and the Panama Canal Authority hold a closed briefing on the status of the transition and other Canal-related topics. Secretary of the Army and Panama Canal Commission Board Chairman Louis Caldera participates.

Location: Ronald Reagan Building, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Meridian C

Contact: 202-364-6441

The Reuters Daybook
October 15, 1999
REUTERS

Reut18:01 10-14-99

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<SPL20@SPL.SSP.NAVY.MIL> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-OCT-1999 06:13:57.00

SUBJECT: news 10_14 CTBT; Pakistan; Commercial Satellite to provide One Meter imaging

TEXT:

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=====

15. AP: Other Major Treaties

By The Associated Press

Wednesday October 13 5:56 PM ET

Some other treaties:

The Senate voted 80-19 on April 30, 1998, to ratify the first post-Cold War expansion of NATO, easing the way for the addition of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic while opening the door for other former Soviet satellites to join. The pact had broad bipartisan support.

Clinton went all-out to win Senate ratification of the Chemical Weapons Treaty in April 1997. The Senate approved it 74-26.

The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty {II} was ratified by the Senate in 1996 and would halve the U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals to between 3,000 warheads and 3,500 warheads each. It has yet to be ratified by Russia.

{This

AP article doesn't mention that the START II Treaty was negotiated and signed by President Bush}

President Reagan opened negotiations with the Soviet Union to reduce strategic nuclear warheads on both sides. This evolved into the START I treaty signed in 1991 and ratified the next year on an overwhelming 93-6 Senate vote.

The Senate voted 93-5 in May 1988 for a U.S.-Soviet treaty banning intermediate-range nuclear force missiles, leading to the destruction of an

entire class of nuclear weapons.

The pact dealing with international aviation overflight rights and airline litigation liability was the last treaty rejected in a floor vote. It failed 50-42 in 1983.

President Carter withdrew the strategic arms limitation talks treaty from

Senate consideration in 1980 after the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, which had hardened Republican and even some Democratic objections to an accord with Moscow.

President Carter scored one-vote margins of victory in 1978 on each of two treaties to relinquish U.S. control of the Panama Canal to Panama by the end of the century, after a bruising months-long battle. Both votes were 68-32.

The ABM treaty, which limits the scope of anti-missile systems, was an outgrowth of the first round of strategic arms limitations talks. It was presented to the Senate by President Richard Nixon and ratified 88-2 in August 1972.

The treaty banning spread of nuclear weapons to states that did not already possess them was sent to the Senate by President Johnson in 1968 but not ratified until March 13, 1969, after President Nixon took office. The vote was 83-15.

Banned all but underground nuclear tests. Sent to the Senate by President

Kennedy. Ratified 80-19 on Sept. 23, 1963. The Soviet Union ratified the pact the next day and it went into force the following month.

The original pact setting up the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was ratified 82-13 on July 21, 1949.

The Senate vote 89-2 on July 2, 1948, ratifying the treaty that established the United Nations.

President Wilson saw his second term undermined by his failure to win Senate ratification for his League of Nations Treaty, also known as the Treaty of Versailles, both in November 1919 and again in March 1920 - by a vote of 49-35, seven short of the required two-thirds.

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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: HeadlineNewsMail@CNN.COM (HeadlineNewsMail@CNN.COM [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-OCT-1999 14:48:40.00

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TO: TEXTQUICKNEWS@CNNMAIL1.CNN.COM (TEXTQUICKNEWS@CNNMAIL1.CNN.COM [UNKNOWN])

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+=====+

Top stories as of: Saturday, 16 Oct 99, 07:30:01 AM EDT

TOP STORY--

.....Irene kills 5 in Florida, moves to Atlantic

.....Moderately strong quake hits California

WORLD NEWS--

.....3 militiamen killed in East Timor clash

.....Russia girds for second stage of Chechen campaign

.....Berliners debate what to do with Hitler's bunker

.....More than 100 injured in Kosovo melee

U.S. NEWS--

.....Moderately strong quake hits California

.....Irene kills 5 in Florida, moves to Atlantic

.....Panama: Canal will remain under its control after turnover

.....Polar rescue flight completes first leg of return trip

BUSINESS FROM CNNFN--

.....U.S. stocks drop sharply

.....Producer prices surge

.....Industrial output dips

.....Greenspan says U.S. is ready for Y2K

SPORTS FROM CNN/SI--

.....Indians fire manager Hargrove

.....Stern: NBA to establish home-grown minor league

.....Griese back in the saddle for Broncos

.....Midnight Madness launches college basketball season

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TOP STORY

> IRENE KILLS 5 IN FLORIDA, MOVES TO ATLANTIC

Hurricane Irene moved across the Everglades and up the Atlantic shore early Saturday after leaving the Miami area flooded late Friday. Five people were killed by downed power lines in Broward County, north of Miami, as the storm

passed through. At 5 a.m. EDT, Irene was a minimal hurricane, perched about 15

miles (25 kilometers) north-northwest of West Palm Beach, Florida. The storm

was moving north-northeast at about 11 mph (17 km/h) with sustained winds of up

to 75 mph (120 km/h).

Storm expected to skirt Atlantic coast

.... <http://cnn.com/WEATHER/9910/16/irene.01/>

> MODERATELY STRONG QUAKE HITS CALIFORNIA

A moderately strong earthquake hit the Los Angeles area early Saturday, rattling windows and buildings around southern California. Early reports put the magnitude of the quake at 7.0, according to California Institute of Technology researchers.

Early reports sketchy, but damage appears light
.... <http://cnn.com/US/9910/16/california.quake.01/index.html>

WORLD NEWS

> 3 MILITIAMEN KILLED IN EAST TIMOR CLASH

Peacekeepers from the international force in East Timor killed three members of a pro-Indonesian militia in a new skirmish Saturday along the border with Indonesian-controlled West Timor. The peacekeepers, a patrol made up of British and Australian troops, encountered the militia about 15 kilometers (10 miles) west of the frontier. It was the latest and most violent encounter along the border between West and East Timor, which voted for independence from Indonesia in an August 30 referendum.

The patrol was airlifted out of the area
.... <http://cnn.com/ASIANOW/southeast/9910/16/etimor.01/index.html>

> RUSSIA GIRDS FOR SECOND STAGE OF CHECHEN CAMPAIGN

Russian troops regrouped Saturday near the Terek River and fortified their positions in advance of what a Russian general said would be the second stage of the campaign against insurgents in Chechnya. A Russian military spokesman said Chechen guerrillas were suffering "serious losses" in the latest fighting. A hospital in the Chechen capital, Grozny, reportedly was filled to capacity with wounded insurgents.

Russian reconnaissance flights will continue
.... <http://cnn.com/WORLD/europe/9910/16/russia.chechnya.ap/index.html>

> BERLINERS DEBATE WHAT TO DO WITH HITLER'S BUNKER

Construction workers digging the foundation for a government building in Berlin have exposed steel reinforcing rods from the roof of a bunker that helped

protect Adolph Hitler from Allied bombs during World War II. The question now is, what to do with these ruins? Some Jewish community leaders want an archaeological dig at the bunker before it is covered back up to prevent the site from becoming a neo-Nazi shrine. But others disagree.

Suicide site unearthed accidentally

.... <http://cnn.com/WORLD/europe/9910/15/hitler.bunker.02/>

> MORE THAN 100 INJURED IN KOSOVO MELEE

More than 100 people were injured Friday when a stone-throwing crowd of ethnic Albanians tried to force its way across a bridge to the Serbian side of the divided city of Kosovska Mitrovica. Most of those injured were Albanians, who were driven back by French-led international peacekeepers using percussion grenades and tear gas. At least seven peacekeepers and police officers were hurt. However, a NATO spokesman later said none of the injuries appeared to be serious.

Tensions flare in divided city

.... <http://cnn.com/WORLD/europe/9910/15/kosovo.02/index.html>

.....More World stories at <http://cnn.com/WORLD>

U.S. NEWS

> MODERATELY STRONG QUAKE HITS CALIFORNIA

A moderately strong earthquake hit the Los Angeles area early Saturday, rattling windows and buildings around southern California. Early reports put the magnitude of the quake at 7.0, according to California Institute of Technology researchers.

Early reports sketchy, but damage appears light

.... <http://cnn.com/US/9910/16/california.quake.01/index.html>

> IRENE KILLS 5 IN FLORIDA, MOVES TO ATLANTIC

Hurricane Irene moved across the Everglades and up the Atlantic shore early Saturday after leaving the Miami area flooded late Friday. Five people were killed by downed power lines in Broward County, north of Miami, as the storm passed through. At 5 a.m. EDT, Irene was a minimal hurricane, perched about 15 miles (25 kilometers) north-northwest of West Palm Beach, Florida. The

storm
was moving north-northeast at about 11 mph (17 km/h) with sustained winds
of up
to 75 mph (120 km/h).

Storm expected to skirt Atlantic coast
.... <http://cnn.com/WEATHER/9910/16/irene.01/>

> PANAMA: CANAL WILL REMAIN UNDER ITS CONTROL AFTER TURNOVER

U.S. and Panamanian officials are dismissing concerns that the Panama Canal
will somehow fall under the control of China or any other country after
Panama
assumes control of the waterway from the United States on December 31.
Panamanian Alberto Aleman Zubietam, who heads canal operations as chief
administrator and will continue in the job when his country takes over,
said
the independent Panama Canal Authority will maintain total control over
ship
traffic and all canal activity.

Canal is a crossing point for 144 shipping routes
.... <http://cnn.com/US/9910/16/panama.canal.ap/index.html>

> POLAR RESCUE FLIGHT COMPLETES FIRST LEG OF RETURN TRIP

A U.S. doctor forced to remain at a South Pole research center while
treating
herself for breast cancer completed the first leg of her trip home Saturday
when the plane carrying her landed at a base on the Antarctic coast. Dr.
Jerri
Nielsen arrived at McMurdo Station about 3:30 p.m. Saturday (10:30 p.m.
Friday
EDT) after a cargo plane from the New York Air National Guard picked her up
from the National Science Foundation's Amundsen-Scott South Pole research
station.

A replacement doctor was left at the center
.... <http://cnn.com/ASIANOW/australasia/9910/16/antarctic.doctor/index.html>

.....More U.S. stories at <http://cnn.com/US>

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BUSINESS from CNNfn  
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> U.S. STOCKS DROP SHARPLY

U.S. stock markets tumbled Friday when a report showed a pickup in
wholesale

inflation only hours after Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan warned investors that a steep equity market plunge is possible. The Dow Jones industrial average lost 266.90 points, or 2.6 percent, to close at 10,019 after briefly dipping below the psychologically important 10,000 level. The blue chip index tumbled 630 points this week, its biggest weekly point loss in history.

Officially a correction

.... <http://cnfn.com/1999/10/15/markets/marketwrap/>

> PRODUCER PRICES SURGE

Sharp increases in the cost of tobacco, cars and energy pushed wholesale prices up 1.1 percent in September, the biggest increase in nine years and more than double economists' forecasts, according to a government report Friday. Economists surveyed by Reuters had forecast a 0.5 percent increase in the Producer Price Index, which measures prices paid to factories, farms and refineries. The index rose 0.5 percent in August.

.... <http://cnfn.com/1999/10/15/economy/ppi/>

> INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT DIPS

Hurricane Floyd, the big wind that raged up the East Coast last month, blew industrial production into negative territory in September, the Federal Reserve said Friday. Production at U.S. factories, mines and utilities, which had risen 1 percent over July and August, declined 0.3 percent in September, essentially wiping out last month's 0.3 percent increase.

Output edges down in manufacturing sector

.... <http://cnfn.com/1999/10/15/economy/industrial/>

> GREENSPAN SAYS U.S. IS READY FOR Y2K

Disruptions caused by the year-2000 computer glitch will more than likely be minor, and U.S. businesses and consumers are as prepared as they can be to deal with it, Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan said Friday. "While it is easy to obsess about the few institutions in our society that may not be ready, let us not lose sight of the fact that an overwhelming majority of us are not only prepared but have contingency plans to deal with breakdowns," he said.

"Century Date Change"

.... <http://cnnfn.com/1999/10/15/economy/greenspan/>

.....More Business stories at <http://cnnfn.com>

.....For market numbers see <http://CNNfn.com/markets>

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SPORTS from CNN/SI  
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> INDIANS FIRE MANAGER HARGROVE

Mike Hargrove, who managed the Cleveland Indians to two World Series appearances but failed to win a title, was fired Friday after his team's latest collapse. "This is a difficult decision for all of us here," Indians general manager John Hart said. Hart said no single event prompted the firing, which comes three days after the Indians lost their third straight game to the Boston Red Sox to end the season. Cleveland won the first two games in the opening round of the AL playoffs.

Second on team win list

.... http://cnnsi.com/baseball/mlb/news/1999/10/15/hargrove_ap/

> STERN: NBA TO ESTABLISH HOME-GROWN MINOR LEAGUE

The NBA will work to develop a minor league system in the United States before looking to establish an overseas presence, commissioner David Stern said Friday. "The way we now see the development of basketball around the world is encouraging," Stern said. "But the NBA must develop a minor league in our country first, either expanding our relationship with the CBA or perhaps consider starting a league of our own." He said there is "no specific program" for expansion abroad.

Interest in Asia, South America

....
http://cnnsi.com/basketball/nba/news/1999/10/15/stern_minorleague_ap/index.html

> GRIESE BACK IN THE SADDLE FOR BRONCOS

Brian Griese -- not Bubba Brister -- will be the starting quarterback for the Denver Broncos in Sunday's home game against the Green Bay Packers, coach Mike

Shanahan said Friday. Shanahan said earlier in the week that Brister, sidelined by a strained oblique muscle on his left side, needed to practice by Friday if he expected to play this weekend. Brister tried to throw before Friday's practice, but said he was still suffering.

Broncos fined for slow report

....

http://cnnsi.com/football/nfl/news/1999/10/15/griese_start_ap/index.html

> MIDNIGHT MADNESS LAUNCHES COLLEGE BASKETBALL SEASON

Former Maryland coach Lefty Driesell, now at Georgia State, started it. As the clock struck midnight on October 15, the earliest possible practice time allowed under NCAA rules, the Terps could be found running laps in near-darkness in Cole Field House. Other coaches quickly followed Lefty's lead.

Today, the event is the ultimate pep rally and team promotion. This year as the calendar flips from Friday to Saturday, more than one-third of all Division I schools will whistle in practice.

Students love it

....

http://cnnsi.com/basketball/college/1999/midnight_madness/news/1998/10/14/midnight_essay/index.html

.....More Sports stories at <http://cnnsi.com>

.....For scores see <http://CNNSI.com/scoreboards>

~~~~~  
POLITICS from AllPolitics  
~~~~~

> SOURCES: RAY TO TAKE OVER STARR'S POSITION NEXT WEEK

A special three-judge panel will unseal an order next week naming Robert Ray as the replacement for Independent Counsel Ken Starr, sources said Friday -- a move the White House immediately labeled "dubious." Ray is currently one of Starr's assistant prosecutors. Starr, whose investigation of President Bill Clinton led to the second presidential impeachment in the nation's history, will step down next week and return to private practice.

Ray will issue final report

.... <http://cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/stories/1999/10/15/starr.resigns/index.html>

> BRADLEY RAISES SLIGHTLY MORE MONEY THAN GORE

Democratic presidential challenger Bill Bradley maintained a slight lead in fund-raising over Vice President Al Gore from July to September, according to new reports filed with the Federal Election Commission. But both were overshadowed by Texas Gov. George W. Bush, who continued his record-setting pace by taking in \$20.2 million for his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination.

Republicans lag behind Bush

.... <http://cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/stories/1999/10/15/fec.report/index.html>

> SENATE DEBATES PROPOSED SOFT MONEY BAN

The U.S. Senate Friday began debate on the thorny issue of campaign finance reform as it debates a proposal to ban "soft money" contributions to political parties. Soft money is cash given directly to national parties which is not subject to the federal limits placed on the campaigns of individual candidates.

Debate on the issue Thursday pitted Sens. John McCain (R-Arizona) and Mitch McConnell (R-Kentucky) against each other.

Filibuster expected against bill....

<http://cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/stories/1999/10/15/campaign.finance/index.html>

> CLINTON CALLS SENATE CUTS 'UNCONSCIONABLE'

President Bill Clinton is accusing congressional Republicans of planning "unconscionable" cuts in education and other programs as the two sides sharpen their positions in the ongoing budget fight. The Senate is scheduled to vote Friday to a \$99 billion measure financing veterans, housing and science programs after passing a \$268 billion defense bill on Thursday. But only five of the 13 annual spending bills have become law, and five others face veto threats.

Rhetoric is sharpening

....

<http://cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/stories/1999/10/15/budgetfight.ap/index.html>

.....More Politics stories at <http://allpolitics.com>

.....Commentary & cartoons at <http://CNN.com/ALLPOLITICS/analysis/>

SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY

> INTERNET HEALTH COMPANIES SEEK ETHICS POLICY

The major Internet health companies, striving to increase credibility, are working quietly on ethics guidelines to address content, sponsorship and privacy. C. Everett Koop, the former surgeon general who owns part of drkoop.com, convened representatives from about a dozen Web firms this week to begin hammering out a policy. The group is months away from a consensus, participants said.

Controlling misleading information

.... <http://cnn.com/HEALTH/9910/14/web.medicalethics.ap/index.html>

> RESEARCHERS FIND FOSSILS OF PRIMITIVE FLYING DINOSAUR

A fierce turkey-sized animal with sharp claws and teeth may have been the first flying feathered dinosaur, a missing link between the lumbering lizards of millions of years ago and the graceful birds of today. Fossils of the animal, called Archaeoraptor liaoningensis, suggest that it lived 120 million to 140 million years ago.

'First dinosaur capable of flying'

.... <http://cnn.com/NATURE/9910/14/flying.dino.ap/index.html>

> NASA ANNOUNCES MISSIONS TO SEEK PLANETS, STUDY GAMMA RAYS

A spacecraft that will study one of astronomy's greatest mysteries and another that will search for new planets outside our solar system have been selected as the next missions in NASA's medium-class Explorer (MIDEX) program, the space agency announced Thursday. Both of the missions -- relatively modest ones, by NASA standards -- will launch early in the next millennium.

Unpredictable gamma ray bursts explored

.... <http://cnn.com/TECH/space/9910/15/midex/index.html>

> ANOTHER IE 5 SECURITY FLAW FOUND

Microsoft might want to consider putting Bulgarian programmer Georgi Guninski on the payroll. The software maker has acknowledged that Guninski discovered

yet a third security flaw in Internet Explorer 5 browser software. The latest flaw, under certain circumstances, would let a Web site access and read contents of files and folders on the computers of users, Microsoft says in a security bulletin posted online.

How to fix the problem

.... <http://cnn.com/TECH/computing/9910/15/another.ie5.flaw.idg/index.html>

.....More Sci-Tech stories at <http://cnn.com/TECH>

.....What's new in high-tech? See <http://CNN.com/TECH/index.html#tomtod>

SHOWBIZ

> NO CURBING LARRY DAVID'S ENTHUSIASM FOR HBO SPECIAL

Larry David, known for co-creating and writing "Seinfeld," returns to the small screen with "Larry David: Curb Your Enthusiasm," his HBO special premiering Sunday at 10 p.m. EDT. Even after his triumph with "Seinfeld," there's no swelled head for him. "I maybe have just a little more confidence in my work now," he allows, "but not that much." Nor has his "Seinfeld" payday -- a reported \$242 million -- made a material difference in his world. "You do have thoughts occasionally like, 'Holy cow! I have a lot of money!'" he admits. "But it's not like, 'I must be great.'"

Nothing much different since he was 12, he says

.... <http://cnn.com/SHOWBIZ/TV/9910/15/larry.david.ap/index.html>

> AUTHOR GETS TO KNOW HEROES IN 'THE VIRTUOSO'

Don't take Ken Carbone the wrong way. He's just as big a sports and movie fan as the rest of us. But he wants this entertainment-obsessed society to know that there are still other respectable professions out there. "There are other things you can do," says Carbone, who has written a book illustrating his point. "The Virtuoso: Face to Face with 40 Extraordinary Talents" (Stewart, Tabori & Chang, \$30) is a monument to those who are the best at what they do.

Not just showbiz: canoe-making, storytelling

.... <http://cnn.com/books/news/9910/15/virtuoso/>

> NOBEL LAUREATE GRASS TAKES Q&A AT FRANKFURT BOOK FAIR

Adoring fans gave newly crowned Nobel laureate Gunter Grass a hero's welcome when he appeared at the world's biggest book fair to savor his triumph. Admirers attending the Frankfurt Book Fair clustered around his publisher's stand for an impromptu question-and-answer session with the pipe-smoking author, who was in characteristically acerbic form: The seasoned left-wing campaigner was ready to aim his barbs at everyone from literary critics to former Finance Minister Oskar Lafontaine.

'Tin Drum' author doubted he'd win Nobel prize
.... <http://cnn.com/books/news/9910/15/guenter.grass.ap/>

> UNABOMBER BROTHER HAS MOVIE DEAL

David Kaczynski, brother of confessed Unabomber Ted Kaczynski, has agreed to act as a consultant on a movie about his decision to turn his brother in to authorities three years ago. The film is being made by Avnet/Kerner Co. of Los Angeles in conjunction with Disney. Neither David Kaczynski nor his wife will be paid for the film rights, said Elizabeth Guber Stephen, executive vice president of Avnet/Kerner.

David Kaczynski began victims' fund
.... <http://cnn.com/SHOWBIZ/News/9910/15/showbuzz/index.html#story1>

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CREATOR: "Vince, Bob LCDR" <SPL20@SPL.SSP.NAVY.MIL> ("Vince, Bob LCDR"
<SPL20@SPL.SSP.NAVY.MIL> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-OCT-1999 12:05:15.00

SUBJECT: news 10_16

TEXT:
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10. NYT: Angry Democrats and G.O.P. Trade Blame on Test Ban Pact
By ADAM CLYMER

October 16, 1999

WASHINGTON -- The Clinton Administration and Democratic leaders Friday intensified their attacks on Republicans for defeating the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, but Republicans answered that the oratory showed once again

that Democrats were more interested in a political issue than a treaty. President Clinton's spokesman, Joe Lockhart, said the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, had "fixed the process" to keep public pressure from influencing Senators while the Republican party committed itself to "Fortress America isolationism."

Senator Tom Daschle of South Dakota, the minority leader, said Senator Lott could have prevented the defeat but felt boxed in by conservatives in his party.

Republicans focused their criticism on Vice President Al Gore and the television commercial he started showing condemning the vote.

Senator John McCain of Arizona, for example, said the advertisement confirmed Republican suspicions about Democratic motives. "Who is the first person out of the box to run a political ad?" he asked at a meeting with New

York Times reporters and editors. "I haven't seen a Republican ad on the issue."

But the long-range implications of the vote -- whether it was poisoned by antagonism between President Clinton and most Senate Republicans or reflected a decisive retreat by the G.O.P. from cooperation on international

security -- are beginning to attract thoughtful attention.

Senator McCain faulted both Clinton and his own party for the bad relations,

and compared the situation to that of two cartoon characters: The Republicans are Wile E. Coyote, he said, whose single-minded pursuit of the Roadrunner, in this case Clinton, caused the party to rush blindly off a cliff.

But he faulted Clinton, too, saying that "he didn't call up Trent Lott" in a

personal effort to work out a compromise.

McCain, a candidate for the Republicans' Presidential nomination, said, "We have a poisoned atmosphere in Washington, which I think can only be cured

by

a new administration."

Gov. George W. Bush of Texas, the frontrunner for the Republican nomination,

who was visiting an elementary school in Seattle, declined to attack either Senate Republicans or President Clinton for the handling of the vote, but he

criticized the President's role in creating what he described as a winner-take-all atmosphere.

"Zero-sum politics seem to be an important part of the political landscape in Washington," Bush said. "I suspect that if we had zero-sum politics in Austin, the chief executive officer should bare a significant part of the blame. I think the President or a governor can set a tone to bring people together to work toward common objectives."

But some students of diplomatic history were more inclined toward Lockhart's

view that Senate Republicans were rejecting cooperation on international affairs, and would not be swayed by smiles from the next occupant of the White House.

Robert Pastor, an Emory University political scientist who worked on the Panama Canal treaties in the Carter Administration, said the antagonism between Clinton and Senate Republicans recalled the battle over the League of Nations covenant in President Wilson's time, when Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Wilson "hated each other so much that they drove the country over the brink." The Treaty of Versailles, which included the League of Nations covenant, was rejected by the Senate.

But Pastor said the feud is not the fundamental issue; rather, it is an effort of the Republican Party to define itself in foreign policy.

This week, as with the League of Nations vote, outright isolationists joined

with those who felt "we have a role in the world, and we are going to do it ourselves," he said. Any future Republican President, he added, would be "pulled back by that isolationist wing."

Charles E. Jones, a retired political scientist at the University of Wisconsin and student of the Carter Administration, said he thought the week's events were essentially personal, reflecting the contempt Senate Republicans feel for the President. "They simply don't trust him" and do not

respect his judgment on foreign policy, he said.

President Carter started out facing some of the doubts, Jones said, but "he knew what he had to overcome." Carter carefully enlisted support of past presidents for the Panama Canal treaties and cultivated Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Republican leader at that time. The last step, he allowed, was easier than trying to cultivate Lott.

Joel Silbey, a Cornell historian, said the personal animosities made things much worse but were not central. He called this week's vote "an extraordinary moment" -- the first event since the end of the cold war that showed the divisions between Republicans who believe in collective security and those who advocate a "kind of inward-looking, keep America safe from foreign contamination" approach.

From the end of World War II until the dissolution of the Soviet Union, he said, the collective security forces were in control, but in the 1920's and 30's the isolationist forces dominated the Republican party, and they were doing so again.

There was no actual movement on the treaty Friday, but the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative research organ, called a sudden symposium to explain why United States nuclear weapons required occasional testing to provide a valid defense. Underground nuclear explosions as part of a testing program would be banned under the treaty.

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Allan Berg

Director, INFOSEC Program Office

bergax@jmu.edu

O)540.568.8773

F)540.568.6023

WWW.INFOSEC.JMU.EDU

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To: access@g2-forward.org

Subject: (ai) Ground zero: When the desert was nuked

Ground zero: When the desert was nuked

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From Time to Time: Nando's in-depth look at the 20th century

By TODD LEWAN

NEVADA TEST SITE (October 17, 1999 12:06 p.m. EDT

<http://www.nandotimes.com>) - It was a perfect April morning for an airdrop. No clouds, no wind - nothing stirring except the B-50 bomber circling the desert like a buzzard. Bob Freiter crouched in the roaring bird's belly. He was 24, an Air Force tailgunner on a secret mission: Operation Upshot-Knothole. Beside him sat Dixie, an atomic bomb.

From his seat four miles up in the sky, Freiter couldn't see the dry lake bed. He couldn't see the army jeeps around it, or the life-sized plaster dummies outfitted in marine camouflage. He couldn't see the butterflies, the ravens, the tortoises, or the snakes that slithered beneath tufts of sage and cactus.

The bomb bay doors opened. The B-50 shuddered, then lurched upward. Dixie was gone.

Freiter could hardly hold a thought. The radioman shouted:

"Bob! We're making history here! Take a look!"

The 10 airmen had orders not to remove their goggles. Freiter yanked his off. He saw an 11-kiloton bomb shrink to a pinhead. Sweat beaded on his upper lip.

Sweet Jesus, he thought.

It was like a million flashbulbs popping in his face. Searing white-blue light.

"Sonofabitch! I can't see!"

The pilot took the bomber once around the churning column of pink, salmon, blue, violet, black and white smoke and got them out of there.

It was April 6, 1953. The desert died that day.

A fly buzzes around Derek Scammell's neck. He swipes. The fly persists. Scammell swipes again. "See?" he says. "There is life after the bomb."

For decades, there was no place for life. Not on Frenchman Flat, where America once practiced for doomsday. Where scientists and soldiers tested how efficiently their nuclear devices could destroy and kill.

In all, they blew up 928 nuclear bombs at the Nevada Test Site. After 1963, all were underground tests. But for the first 12 years, scientists detonated 100 atomic devices in Nevada's open air - 14 of them above this dry lake bed shaped like a teardrop.

Some were set off atop towers. A few were detonated from balloons. One was fired from a cannon. Others were pitched from planes.

Big Shot. Dog. Dirty Harry. Shamrock. Screamer. Wasp. Zucchini.

And Dixie.

The moment that bomb exploded, its core burned hotter than the sun. A milky white flash washed across the desert, followed by a wall of heat.

With everything around them burning and smoking, Marines, sheltered in a bunker 2,000 yards from ground zero, were ordered out of their foxholes and began a mechanical march toward the fireball.

The fallout drifted far and wide, all the way to New York, contaminating milk, wheat, soil and fish, killing sheep, horse and cattle. Every American in the Lower 48 was exposed to iodine-131, a radioactive form of iodine. The National Cancer Institute says the releases were at least 10 times larger than those from the 1986 explosion at Chernobyl. As many as 75,000 people exposed during that period could develop thyroid cancer, the

institute says.

Today, life is back. There are flies, sage - even tourists.

Scammell squints from the glare off the hard, white earth split by millions of cracks. Nothing moves but the shadows of flies trying to hide from the sun.

He says: "There it is. Ground zero. If you'd been standing here that morning, in 1953, you'd have been vaporized."

He grins.

"Makes you feel like an atomic molecule, doesn't it?"

When the site was carved out of the Las Vegas Bombing and Gunnery Range in 1951, Scammell was an ocean away, a teen growing up in London. He is 62 now, a decorated Vietnam veteran, a spokesman for the Department of Energy, which oversees the test site - an expanse of basins and ranges slightly larger than Rhode Island.

Like the ex-CIA and green berets in fatigues and mirror sunglasses who guard the entrance gate, Scammell is a keeper of the flame, a quasi curator of these 1,350 square miles where the United States carried out 90 percent of its nuclear trials.

This site was born at a time when Americans did not question their government, when Las Vegas hairdressers promoted "atomic hairdos," when Nevadans stood on porches and saluted the giant, pink plumes as signs of strength and protection.

To many Americans, this wasteland is now little more than a Cold War artifact, an environmental menace that causes cancer, a reminder of the dark side of the human spirit and the terrible damage a cracked atom can do.

The shafts have been quiet since 1992, when President George Bush declared a moratorium on nuclear testing. They are maintained, though, and, by law, must be ready to resume tests within two years of a presidential order.

Last week, the U.S. Senate rejected the 1996 Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty after opponents argued that the ban would allow other countries - India, Pakistan, China, Russia - to overtake the United States in modernizing their arsenals. President Clinton had pressed for ratification, saying tests can be simulated with powerful computers; regardless of the Senate action, he pledged the United States would continue its moratorium on tests.

Like many places that tied their fortunes to the arms race, this one is looking for a new role in new times. Staff has dropped from a Cold-War peak of 11,000 to fewer than 2,500; the annual budget from \$1 billion to \$400 million.

So, the government is considering another idea: To open this top-secret

area to tour operators, who would guide visitors from around the world through this surreal moonscape.

A prototype tour already exists. Once a month, the Energy Department takes a busload of visitors through the site at no charge. It's no Disney World: Visitors need security clearances. They must bring their own lunches. Cameras, binoculars, tape recorders and cell phones are not allowed.

Nevertheless, it could be lucrative. Americans like historical sites of tragedy and pain. They flock to the Sixth Floor Museum of the School Book Depository in Dallas. They gather in Gettysburg's fields. They visit the Birmingham, Ala., church where four black Sunday school pupils died in a bombing.

Why not an A-bomb crater?

At Frenchman Flat, the debris of 14 atmospheric blasts mark a horrific trail.

There are the "Butler" bunkers, two long chains of square, concrete shelters that resemble a roadside motel. The bunkers were built in the late 1950s to see what could withstand a nuclear shock wave.

On May 8, 1953, scientists detonated Encore, a 27-kiloton bomb, a mile away. Butler's 2-inch-thick front walls collapsed.

"That," Scammell says, "is what 20-pounds-per-square-inch pressure does."

Behind the bunkers sits an M-48 tank, a late 1970s model. It's been roped off. There hangs a sign, yellow with black lettering:

CAUTION. RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL.

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Beside her sits Lew Thompson, 78, from Santa Fe, N.M. In July of 1945, Thompson was an army lieutenant in the 40th U.S. division on Panay Island in the Philippines, waiting for the final assault on Japan.

"We would pass by the colonel's tent on the way to get chow," he says, "and every night we'd see him sitting on the end of his bunk with his head in his hands."

His eyes glisten. "A month later, after they dropped the bomb on Hiroshima, the colonel came and told us that our division had been chosen for a suicide mission on Tokyo," which was rendered unnecessary by the atomic bombings.

"Today, the thought of dropping H-bombs on people makes me sick to my stomach. But I am alive only because of one thing - the bomb."

The bus clambors up a rise. Down a gravel slope, beyond a fence and white and yellow platform, Sedan awaits.

The visitors huddle near the railing, side-by-side, shoulders touching. The sage rustles at the lip of the crater.

"Oh, my."

"Wow."

"Good Lord."

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J.C. Penney provided couches, drapes, rugs, tableware, appliances, TV sets, bedspreads, toiletries, towels, radios, lamps. Fresh food was flown in and placed on dining-room tables. Canned food was stocked in cupboards.

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In the upstairs bedroom, drops of rain slant through gaps in the roof and make tiny dots on the floor.

Buzzing. The wings of mayflies.

Moaning. The wind bringing the smell of rain through a missing window.

On the horizon, black clouds boil. Bolts of lightning slash the sky. A lone bird, a raven, spreads its wings.

It's nature's turn now.

- att1.htm===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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<DIV>Ground zero: When the
desert was nuked
<P>Copyright 1999 Nando
Media
Copyright 1999 Associated Press

<P>
<P>From Time to
Time: Nando's in-depth look at the 20th century
<P>
<P>
<P>By TODD LEWAN
<P>NEVADA TEST SITE (October 17, 1999 12:06 p.m.

EDT http://www.nandotimes.com) - It was a perfect April
morning for an airdrop. No clouds, no wind - nothing stirring except the B-50

bomber circling the desert like a buzzard. Bob Freiter crouched in the roaring

bird's belly. He was 24, an Air Force tailgunner on a secret mission: Operation

Upshot-Knothole. Beside him sat Dixie, an atomic bomb.

<P>From his seat four miles up in the sky, Freiter couldn't see the dry lake
bed. He couldn't see the army jeeps around it, or the life-sized plaster dummies

outfitted in marine camouflage. He couldn't see the butterflies, the ravens, the
tortoises, or the snakes that slithered beneath tufts of sage and cactus.

<P>The bomb bay doors opened. The B-50 shuddered, then lurched upward. Dixie was
gone.

<P>Freiter could hardly hold a thought. The radioman shouted:

<P>"Bob! We're making history here! Take a look!"

<P>The 10 airmen had orders not to remove their goggles. Freiter yanked his off

He saw an 11-kiloton bomb shrink to a pinhead. Sweat beaded on his upper lip.

<P>Sweet Jesus, he thought.

<P>It was like a million flashbulbs popping in his face. Searing white-blue
light.

<P>"Sonofabitch! I can't see!"

<P>The pilot took the bomber once around the churning column of pink, salmon,

blue, violet, black and white smoke and got them out of there.

<P>It was April 6, 1953. The desert died that day.

<P>*****

<P>A fly buzzes around Derek Scammell's neck. He swipes. The fly persists.
Scammell swipes again. "See?" he says. "There is life after the bomb."

<P>For decades, there was no place for life. Not on Frenchman Flat, where America once practiced for doomsday. Where scientists and soldiers tested how efficiently their nuclear devices could destroy and kill.

<P>In all, they blew up 928 nuclear bombs at the Nevada Test Site. After 1963,

all were underground tests. But for the first 12 years, scientists detonated 10

0

atomic devices in Nevada's open air - 14 of them above this dry lake bed shaped

like a teardrop.

<P>Some were set off atop towers. A few were detonated from balloons. One was

fired from a cannon. Others were pitched from planes.

<P>Big Shot. Dog. Dirty Harry. Shamrock. Screamer. Wasp. Zucchini.

<P>And Dixie.

<P>The moment that bomb exploded, its core burned hotter than the sun. A milky

white flash washed across the desert, followed by a wall of heat.

<P>With everything around them burning and smoking, Marines, sheltered in a bunker 2,000 yards from ground zero, were ordered out of their foxholes and began a mechanical march toward the fireball.

<P>The fallout drifted far and wide, all the way to New York, contaminating milk, wheat, soil and fish, killing sheep, horse and cattle. Every American in

the Lower 48 was exposed to iodine-131, a radioactive form of iodine. The National Cancer Institute says the releases were at least 10 times larger than

those from the 1986 explosion at Chernobyl. As many as 75,000 people exposed during that period could develop thyroid cancer, the institute says.

<P>Today, life is back. There are flies, sage - even tourists.

<P>Scammell squints from the glare off the hard, white earth split by millions

of cracks. Nothing moves but the shadows of flies trying to hide from the sun.

<P>He says: "There it is. Ground zero. If you'd been standing here that morning

, in 1953, you'd have been vaporized."

<P>He grins.

<P>"Makes you feel like an atomic molecule, doesn't it?"

<P>When the site was carved out of the Las Vegas Bombing and Gunnery Range in

1951, Scammell was an ocean away, a teen growing up in London. He is 62 now, a

decorated Vietnam veteran, a spokesman for the Department of Energy, which oversees the test site - an expanse of basins and ranges slightly larger than

Rhode Island.

<P>Like the ex-CIA and green berets in fatigues and mirror sunglasses who guard

the entrance gate, Scammell is a keeper of the flame, a quasi curator of these

1,350 square miles where the United States carried out 90 percent of its nuclea

r

trials.

<P>This site was born at a time when Americans did not question their government, when Las Vegas hairdressers promoted "atomic hairdos," when Nevadan
s
stood on porches and saluted the giant, pink plumes as signs of strength and protection.

<P>To many Americans, this wasteland is now little more than a Cold War artifact, an environmental menace that causes cancer, a reminder of the dark side of the human spirit and the terrible damage a cracked atom can do.

<P>The shafts have been quiet since 1992, when President George Bush declared a moratorium on nuclear testing. They are maintained, though, and, by law, must be
e
ready to resume tests within two years of a presidential order.

<P>Last week, the U.S. Senate rejected the 1996 Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty after opponents argued that the ban would allow other countries - India, Pakistan, China, Russia - to overtake the United States in modernizing their arsenals. President Clinton had pressed for ratification, saying tests can be

simulated with powerful computers; regardless of the Senate action, he pledged the United States would continue its moratorium on tests.

<P>Like many places that tied their fortunes to the arms race, this one is looking for a new role in new times. Staff has dropped from a Cold-War peak of 11,000 to fewer than 2,500; the annual budget from \$1 billion to \$400 million.

<P>So, the government is considering another idea: To open this top-secret area to tour operators, who would guide visitors from around the world through this surreal moonscape.

<P>A prototype tour already exists. Once a month, the Energy Department takes a busload of visitors through the site at no charge. It's no Disney World: Visitors need security clearances. They must bring their own lunches. Cameras,

binoculars, tape recorders and cell phones are not allowed.

<P>Nevertheless, it could be lucrative. Americans like historical sites of tragedy and pain. They flock to the Sixth Floor Museum of the School Book Depository in Dallas. They gather in Gettysburg's fields. They visit the Birmingham, Ala., church where four black Sunday school pupils died in a bombing.

<P>Why not an A-bomb crater?

<P>*****

<P>At Frenchman Flat, the debris of 14 atmospheric blasts mark a horrific trail

<P>There are the "Butler" bunkers, two long chains of square, concrete shelters that resemble a roadside motel. The bunkers were built in the late 1950s to see what could withstand a nuclear shock wave.

<P>On May 8, 1953, scientists detonated Encore, a 27-kiloton bomb, a mile away.

Butler's 2-inch-thick front walls collapsed.

<P>"That," Scammell says, "is what 20-pounds-per-square-inch pressure does."

<P>Behind the bunkers sits an M-48 tank, a late 1970s model. It's been roped off. There hangs a sign, yellow with black lettering:

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<P>

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<P></P></DIV></BODY></HTML>

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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CREATOR: Dan Smith <dsmith@cdi.org> (Dan Smith <dsmith@cdi.org> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-OCT-1999 16:38:24.00

SUBJECT: [Peacekeeping Citation List] - Peacekeeping Citation List 136, October 15, 1999

TO: pkcite@cdi.org (pkcite@cdi.org [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Message from the Pkcite mailing list.

The following is a list of recent publications on peacekeeping and multilateral military operations. List are published on a biweekly basis.

If you find these lists useful or have questions or comments, please contact Colonel Dan Smith by phone at (202) 3320600, fax at (202) 4624559, Email dsmith@cdi.org

Compiled by: Col. Dan Smith, USA (Ret.)

PEACEKEEPING CITATION LIST: Center for Defense Information Number 136
October 15, 1999

NOTE: Online public access to the Congressional Record is through
<http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs>

On-Line data base only goes back to January 1989 (101st Congress, 1st Session)

Congressional Hearings and Reports 1998-1999

Senate

Byrd, Robert (D-WV), ?Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty,? Congressional Record, Proceedings of the 106th Congress, First Session, Vol. 145, No. 135, October 7, 1999 (pp. S12176-12178). Available on line as above or from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

?Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty,? Congressional Record, Proceedings of the 106th Congress, First Session, Vol. 145, No. 134, October 6, 1999. Floor statements by Arlen Specter (R-PA) (pp. S12051-12052); Jesse Helms (R-NC) (pp. S12070-120771); John Warner (R-VA) (pp. S12090-12093); Byron Dorgan (D-ND) (pp. S12093-12096). Available on line as above or from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

?Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty,? Congressional Record, Proceedings of the 106th Congress, First Session, Vol. 145, No. 137, October 12, 1999 (pp. S12329-12408). Floor debate. Available on line as above or from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Feingold, Russell (D-WI), ?Introduction of S.1636, The Hope for Africa Act

of 1999, ? Congressional Record, Proceedings of the 106th Congress, First Session, Vol. 145, No. 126, September 24, 1999 (pp. S11432-11438). Contains provisions for full debt cancellation. Available on line as above or from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

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