

Egypt makes pitch to build high-tech US tank

By Peter Grier
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Battle tank technology is at the top of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's shopping list as he visits the United States this week.

The Egyptian government wants to build US's best tank, the M-1A1 Abrams, in a new factory complex taking shape in the desert near Cairo. This would require purchase of never-before exported US machinery and techniques - a sale sure to be controversial in Congress.

The Pentagon, for its part, has sent a team to Egypt to display the

M-1A1 and sounds receptive to the deal.

"We've agreed to look in principle at co-production" of tanks, a Pentagon official says.

Egyptian officials have lobbied Washington for an M-1A1 plant

for almost two years. They see a modern main battle tank as a necessary complement to US-built weapons the Egyptian military is buying. Building the tank in Egypt would provide needed domestic jobs - and give Egypt a boost toward becoming a key arms producer for the Middle East.

The Egyptian Air Force has already taken delivery of 84 US-made F-16 fighters, according to International Institute of Strategic Studies figures. About 80 more F-16s are on order, along with 24 Cobra attack helicopters and 12 Sea King antisubmarine helicopters.

Egypt is also buying some of the most modern munitions in the US arsenal. Among them: the Harpoon antiship missile, the Maverick air-to-surface missile, and the Improved Hawk air defense missile.

The tank assembly line would not be able to produce

the high-tech M-1A1 from scratch. Exacting steps, such as gun barrel machining and turret fabrication, would still have to be done in the US.

But the M-1A1 has never been built outside the US. It has not been exported, either - even to

NATO allies. Thus an Egyptian production line would involve the sale of sensitive technology, such as an advanced laser range finder, which has never been out of direct US control.

It would also undoubtedly be expensive, cutting deeply into the

\$1.2 billion in annual military aid Egypt receives from the US.

Egyptian officials are optimistic that the M-1A1 deal will go through. They point out that an agreement in principle has been reached and say they are waiting for a report from the Pentagon on the project due in early spring.

"Why should anyone oppose this one thing in Egypt?" President Mubarak told an interviewer in Cairo on the eve of his US swing.

But Congress, which would have to approve a military sale of this magnitude, is certain to look at it with a close eye. For one thing, transfer of weapons technology to Arab states is always controversial because of Israeli security concerns. Israel has not taken an official position on the proposal. And in this case Egypt has indicated interest in selling Egyptian-assembled tanks to other nations in the region.

For another, there is US economic self-interest involved. General Dynamics now builds M-1A1s at factories in Ohio and Michigan, and senators from both states have expressed reservations about allowing US-

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U.S. wants to see Soviet arms detector

By William Beecher
MINNEAPOLIS STAR TRIBUNE

U.S. arms negotiators at Geneva have asked the Soviet Union to demonstrate an airborne surveillance device that it claims can tell from some distance how many nuclear weapons are carried on a warship, an administration official disclosed Monday.

The device's existence was revealed to President Reagan by Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at their summit meeting in December.

If it can do what the Soviets claim, it could open the way to putting limits on sea-launched cruise missiles, said the official, who expressed skepticism.

Such limits are one of the

toughest obstacles standing in the way of a strategic arms reduction treaty (START) agreement this year.

If the device cannot do what the Soviets claim, the cruise missile issue could become one of a handful of difficult problems that could frustrate the desires of Messrs. Reagan and Gorbachev to have a draft START treaty in hand for their Moscow summit in late May or early June.

During a discussion on how the limitation on land-based U.S. Tomahawk cruise missiles might be verified, U.S. officials say, Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Reagan the Soviets had perfected a technological means of determining not only how many nuclear weapons are carried on a surface ship but also the yield of each one.

Mr. Gorbachev said he believed the United States had a similar capability, but, if not, the Soviets would be willing to sell the system "if the price is right."

In lower level, working discussions, the Soviets said their surveillance system is carried aboard helicopters and can distinguish nuclear warheads from a distance of 900 to 1,200 feet.

U.S. officials told the Soviets the United States doesn't possess such a technology. They were skeptical about Soviet claims.

In addition to Mr. Gorbachev and Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, chief of the Soviet general staff, two top Soviet scientists, Yevgeni Velikov and Roald Sagdeev, also discussed the surveillance technology in general terms with U.S. negotiators.

However, U.S. officials say some Soviets cautioned that the technology was being exaggerated by enthusiasts and claims should be taken "with a grain of salt."

As one senior U.S. planner said

Monday: "On this thing, we're taking the attitude that we're from Missouri and want to be shown exactly what the system can do. Our specialists are very skeptical, but we'll see. That's why we've asked them in Geneva to lay on a demonstration."

Even before the Washington summit, Marshal Akhromeyev insisted that unless sea-launched cruise missiles, generally referred to as SLCMs, are strictly limited in number, they could represent a major loophole enabling the circumvention of a START agreement, according to senior U.S. officials.

Marshal Akhromeyev said it wouldn't make much sense to sign such a treaty unless a way could be found to close that loophole, either in the treaty or in a side agreement.

The United States has long agreed in principle to limit SLCMs, but said it couldn't come up with an effective plan to verify limits and that unless

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Vance, Rogers Urge INF Treaty Ratification

Pentagon Asks Approval of New Nuclear Arms

By Helen Dewar
and R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Staff Writers

Two former secretaries of state in Republican and Democratic administrations endorsed the new U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms treaty yesterday as the Defense Department urged Congress in a report to lift restrictions on new nuclear missiles and artillery shells for deployment in Western Europe.

In the sharpest warnings thus far about the consequences of rejection or crippling amendments, William P. Rogers, who served under President Richard M. Nixon, and Cyrus R. Vance, who was secretary under President Jimmy Carter, urged approval of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty without changes.

Vance, who helped negotiate the ratified 1979 SALT II treaty, joined in support of the INF Treaty by retired general Edward L. Rowley, who resigned as an arms-control official during the Carter administration in opposition to the SALT II agreement and now serves as a special adviser on arms control

under President Reagan.

The Pentagon's report on the military impact of the INF Treaty said Congress should allow development of a new nuclear-tipped Army tactical missile system, which would replace the aging Lance missile now deployed in five European countries.

The report, demanded by the Senate in last year's budget bill, also called on Congress to lift restrictions on additional production of nuclear-tipped artillery shells, and to provide new funds for nuclear bombs and missiles to be deployed on aircraft based in Europe.

Although such deployments are expected to arouse controversy in Europe, Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci suggested in an introduction to the report that his endorsement of the INF Treaty was based in part on the expectation that Congress would approve these and other improvements to U.S. nuclear and conventional forces.

"Before entering into our agreement . . . we made sure . . . that NATO's resulting forces structure would be fully capable of supporting deterrence—provided [emphasis in

original] that we vigorously pursue the necessary modernization," Carlucci said.

The report noted that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has not yet decided how to "readjust" its nuclear forces in the wake of the INF Treaty. But it said Carlucci was "prepared to ensure a high priority for all aspects" of a nuclear modernization plan.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze last week strongly criticized NATO discussions of new nuclear weapons, contending that they could "scuttle everything that has been achieved in the sphere of nuclear disarmament."

Shevardnadze said in Bonn that "this must not be permitted."

U.S. officials have taken pains in Senate hearings this week, however, to emphasize that nothing in the treaty blocks any U.S. nuclear modernization.

In the Foreign Relations Committee room yesterday, Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) continued his wide-ranging assault on the treaty amid mounting efforts by colleagues to blunt his charges, contributing to heightened tensions among committee members and a testy exchange between Helms and the panel's Democratic majority.

In response to Helms' charges that provisions allowing reuse of warhead components in missiles to

be destroyed under the treaty violate Reagan's goal of weapons reduction, Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) said the Reagan administration had insisted on saving nuclear explosive and guidance devices to keep U.S. nuclear secrets out of Soviet hands.

Otherwise, Soviets would have "free rein" inside critical U.S. nuclear reactors, processing plants and bomb design and assembly facilities, including reactors in Helms' home state, said Cranston. "The American people aren't dumb. They aren't about to believe that Ronald Reagan, our most virulently anticommunist president, has been snookered by the Soviets," he added.

When Helms quoted 1987 testimony about a communications intercept in which former Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev appeared to be stretching treaty language to accommodate a new Soviet missile, Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.) suggested it showed the Soviets were trying to avoid outright violations and added that the testimony may have involved classified information.

Helms, who was not present during Biden's comments, returned later to assert Biden was implying

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posture and to reassess the way it is preparing for the long haul."

A secret "competitive strategies" report detailing such moves as using smart, unmanned weapons to decapitate Warsaw Pact command centers from their invading forces is circulating in the Pentagon. The rationale is that NATO will never spend enough money in peacetime to match the Soviet Union gun for gun or tank for tank, so the alliance must identify the chinks in the Warsaw Pact's armor that could be speared with smart weapons.

Officials who worked on the report cited the unmanned "Tacit Rainbow" cruise missile under development as an example. The missile can be launched from aircraft, and with modifications, from the land. It can be programmed to fly over Eastern Europe, detect radar signals and ride them down to the sending complex, blowing it up.

"It makes more sense to buy Tacit Rainbow than the F15E," said one

Pentagon official who is campaigning to change the mix between manned and unmanned weapons, "but the Air Force will fight it. They want to buy weapons which need pilots." The F15E is the bomber version of the Air Force fighter.

Another idea being debated in the Pentagon is to take many of the U.S. warplanes out of West Germany and base them in NATO countries farther to the rear where they would be safer. Rings of unmanned anti-aircraft missiles would substitute for many of the manned fighters assigned to shoot down Warsaw Pact planes.

New generations of antitank missiles deployed on the NATO front, some military leaders contend, would free alliance tanks from this defensive role and enable them to rush up from the rear to plug holes in the forward line. Implementing those ideas under tight military budgets would force the military to choose between buying more "platforms," such as aircraft and missiles, or redirect the money into advanced weapons.

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INF VERIFICATION SITES

U.S. and Western European facilities subject to Soviet inspection under the INF treaty

Martin Marietta Launcher Production Facility, Middle River, Md.
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Training Facility, Tucson, Ariz.
Fort Huachuca Training Facility, Ariz.
Hercules Missile Production Facility, Magna, Utah
Air Force Launcher Production Facility, San Diego, Calif.
Pueblo [Col.] Missile, Launcher Storage and Repair Facilities
Redstone Arsenal Missile, Launcher Storage and Repair Facilities, Huntsville, Ala.
Fort Sill [Okla.] Training and Launcher Repair Facilities
Cape Canaveral [Fla.] Test Range
Schwaebisch-Gmuend Missile Operating Base, West Germany
Neu Ulm Missile Operating Base, West Germany
Waldheide-Neckarsulm Missile Operating Base, West Germany
Greenham Common Missile Operating Base, Great Britain
Molesworth Missile Operating Base, Great Britain
Comiso Missile Operating Base, Italy
Florennes Missile Operating Base, Belgium
Wusechheim Missile Operating Base, West Germany
Woenadrecht Missile Operating Base, Netherlands
Wellerbach Missile Storage Facility, West Germany
EMC Hausen Launcher Repair Facility, West Germany
SABCA Missile Repair Facility, Gosseles, Belgium

Source: Appendix to the Memorandum of Understanding for the INF Treaty

The Washington Times

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Mr. Carper said he had decided to vote against the President's request after taking part in four rounds of closed-door meetings in which Democrats sought to forge a strategy and an alternative to the administration's aid package.

The Senate is to vote on the aid request on Feb. 4.

Facing what is sure to be a contentious legislative battle in the House, Mr. Reagan pledged today to make an all-out diplomatic effort for peace in the region and said he would personally consult with the presidents of four other Central American nations, asking them whether they believed the Sandinistas had lived up to their commitments under the peace plan.

But in a speech delivered before a defense lobbying association here today, Mr. Reagan made no mention of consulting Congress, and a senior State Department official said Mr. Reagan had decided not to give Congress a direct say. Several members who are critical to the outcome of the vote had urged him to let Congress take part in the decision on whether military aid should be released after the March deadline.

"If Congress cuts off aid to the freedom fighters next week," Mr. Reagan said, referring to the Nicaraguan rebels, "there is little chance that the Sandinistas will bargain seriously."

The speech clearly advanced the Administration view that renewed contra aid is essential to insure that the Managua Government will comply with the peace accord signed in August by the leaders of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala.

"President Teddy Roosevelt once said diplomacy is utterly useless where there is no force behind it," Mr. Reagan said. "I didn't come to Washington to preside over the Communization of Central America."

He also said Secretary of State George P. Shultz might be sent to the region to enter into regional peace talks on a range of security issues.

The contras themselves presented a new peace proposal today that includes the withholding of some military aid but differs from the Administration plan in some details. The Associated Press said the contra leader, Adolfo Calero, made public a three-page "Nicaraguan Resistance Proposal to the Sandinista Regime," which calls for placing any military aid approved

by the Congress in escrow for 30 days.

During the 30-day period, the statement said, the Sandinista Government should agree on a schedule for achieving national unity and on "the specific determination of the geographical zones and modalities to be applied in the cease fire, guaranteeing fully the integrity, security, mobility, communications and logistics of the belligerent parties."

Neither side would be permitted to improve its battlefield positions or increase its armaments during the period, according to the proposal. It also set a 30-day deadline for agreement both on a cease-fire and internal liberalization and demanded a total and unconditional amnesty.

Under the White House plan, \$36.25 million would be provided to the rebels over four months, primarily for non-military aid. In addition, \$20 million would be set aside for self-insurance of aircraft used to ferry equipment to the contras. If a contra supply plane crashes, the cost of replacing it would come from this fund. Further, money would go to surveillance of Nicaragua to assist the supply flights, using satellite spy planes and other means. No figure was given, but in the past this has

cost several million dollars a month.

The 10 percent of the package to be set aside for military aid would be used to purchase such items as rifle ammunition, Redeye anti-aircraft rockets and other expendable munitions.

On Capitol Hill today, a small group of Representatives, many of the favoring renewed contra aid, some unsure, listened to Maj. Roger Miranda Bengoechea, a defector from the Sandinistas, advance the Administration view. Another group of Congressmen gathered to endorse an anti-contra media campaign that will be aimed at 17 Congressional districts represented by members who are undecided or wavering in their support.

Lawmakers on both sides of the debate acknowledge that the vote will be close.

Representative Jim Wright of Texas met today at the White House with Mr. Reagan; Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House chief of staff; Lieut. Gen. Colin Powell, the President's national security adviser, and Kenneth Duberstein, the deputy chief of staff.

Mr. Wright said he had told the President that the package "would probably be rejected if there were any significant military money in it."

INTERNATIONAL MEDIA

PHILIPPINES/COUNTERINSURGENCY:

Pres Corazon Aquino says she will allow her military a "free hand" to wage an all-out campaign against the communist New People's Army (NPA). A 27 Jan Philippine News Agency dispatch says Aquino has been shaken by incessant NPA attacks and has concluded that the only answer to terror is the use of military force. PNA quotes Aquino as saying her counterinsurgency program consists of two parts, full economic development and sustained military operations.

JAPAN/EXPORT CONTROLS:

Moscow says Tokyo's strengthened export control laws are hindering Soviet-Japan trade. A 27 Jan Kyodo News Service dispatch quotes Vladimir Malkevich, Pres of the USSR Chamber of Commerce, as saying Soviet-Japan trade has declined 20 percent due to tougher Japanese trade laws. Malkevich cites as an example Tokyo's refusal to sell

Moscow "robotics" to operate a timber factory in Siberia. Japan was heavily criticized by the US last year for selling the Soviets sophisticated milling machines which enabled Moscow to reduce the noise of its submarines.

FRANCE/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER:

Paris says it has charged four French businessmen with illegally exporting high-technology equipment and computer software to the Soviet Union. A 26 Jan French Press Agency dispatch says the accused could be imprisoned for 10-20 years if convicted. AFP notes that the four suspects had set up a "dummy corporation" to channel the sensitive equipment to Moscow.

POLAND/TERROR ACTIVITIES:

Warsaw says it has closed an import-export firm that Washington claims is financing the Abu Nidal terrorist organization. A 26 Jan French Press Agency dispatch says the firm allegedly traded arms and con-

sumer goods to raise money to finance terrorist acts. AFP adds that Warsaw has uncovered no evidence indicating the firm carried out illegal acts on Polish territory.

ANGOLA/RECENT FIGHTING:

Anti-Communist UNITA rebels have not occupied the key southeastern town of Cuito Cuanavale despite forcing a withdrawal of Soviet Luandan government troops, reports a 26 Jan Radio Lisbon broadcast. A separate 27 Jan report from the clandestine KUP Radio, says the Marxist government troops have retreated to Namcova, 23-km northwest of Cuito Cuanavale. Meanwhile, a Radio Johannesburg broadcast from the same day reports UNITA is currently assessing the strategic value of occupying the city and whether the rebels can keep it resupplied.

(Summarized from translations provided by Foreign Broadcast Information Service. Complete texts available from SAF/AAR, 4C881)

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falsely that Helms was violating official secrecy and suggested that Biden was "overstepping... propriety." Helms said he was reading from published testimony at an open hearing last year. Other Democrats rallied to the absent Biden's defense, saying the initial testimony may have involved a breach of secrecy.

The testimony of Rogers and Vance appeared aimed at overpowering specific criticisms of the pact with an all-encompassing embrace

stressing the pitfalls of tampering with the treaty, which Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev signed last month to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles in the superpowers' nuclear arsenals.

"The political effects within the [NATO] alliance of our being unable to go forward at this time would be absolutely disastrous" and pose "very grave consequences for any arms control negotiations in the future," Vance said.

"I agree with that, and I'd go further," said Rogers, who contended

the consequences would be global. "A lot of people in the world think we're warmongers, that we are equally as guilty as the Russians in terms of wanting to dominate the world," he said, adding that it would be "devastating" if a few senators could block a treaty in light of its otherwise broad support in the West.

"I can't think of a more serious setback to American foreign policy and to American interests throughout the world than to have this treaty fail..." said Rogers, who was instrumental in negotiation of the

SALT I and Antibalistic Missile (ABM) Treaty in the early 1970s.

The former secretaries were also joined by Rowny and David M. Abshire, former U.S. representative to NATO, in cautioning against trying to amend the treaty or link it to other issues, such as strengthening NATO's conventional forces.

"I think Congress will make a terrible mistake if it permits an amendment or resolution," said Vance. "Once you get one, you get a Christmas tree and before you know it, you get a killer."

Brazil Plans to Resume Weapons Sales to Libya

Foreign Minister Dismisses U.S. Protests

By Mac Margolis
Special to The Washington Post

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 27—Brazil is preparing to resume arms sales to Libya, the Foreign Ministry confirmed today, despite strong protests from the United States that the government of Col. Moammar Gadhafi continues to support terrorism and that such sales would be inappropriate.

A delegation of 12 Libyan Army officers visited Brazil last week, calling on Foreign Minister Roberto Abreu Sodre and Armed Forces Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves and inspecting the plants of two major weapons manufacturers near Sao Paulo.

Libya was a buyer of Brazilian weapons in the late 1970s and early 1980s. However, in 1983 Brazil suspended weapons sales to Gadhafi's government after four Libyan cargo planes were caught in the Amazon port town of Manaus laden with a clandestine shipment of East Bloc weapons bound for Nicaragua.

The Brazilian press has reported that Libya is negotiating to buy arms worth between \$1 billion and \$2 billion, including armored cars, battle tanks and missiles from at least two Brazilian weapons makers.

The United States, which retains

Libya on an arms blacklist, strenuously protested the deal in a conversation Friday between Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead and Brazilian Ambassador to the United States Marcilio Marques Moreira.

"It is clear from the record that Gadhafi has not abandoned his support of terrorism, subversion and aggression," said a State Department cable read to reporters in Brasilia by the U.S. Embassy yesterday. "We encourage all civilized nations to deny Gadhafi the means to carry out his objectionable policies. We believe it is particularly inappropriate to sell arms to the Libyan regime which, in addition to supporting terrorism, is currently engaged in military aggression against Chad."

The protests from Washington "have no consequence," Foreign Minister Sodre said, adding that the weapons to be sold to Libya were "defensive" and that the sale was "in the final stages" of negotiation.

Asked about the reported \$2 billion total value of the contemplated multi-year sale, Sodre said, "it could reach that figure."

The Brazilians, who generally keep weapons deals secret, reportedly offered the Libyans 250 Osorio tanks, made by Engesa in Sao Jose dos Campos, Brazil's arms-manu-

facturing center. The Osorio, a medium-weight, tracked battle vehicle, has performed well in tests under desert conditions. The Libyans also spent 2½ hours touring the plant of Embraer, a state-controlled company that makes small passenger planes, military trainer planes and a subsonic fighter jet.

"They were interested in everything but didn't buy anything," said Embraer spokesman Joaquim Maria Botelho, in a telephone interview.

Another item high on the Libyans' shopping list are the Leo antitank missile and the Piranha air-to-air missile, both produced by Orbita Sistemas Aeroespaciais, a firm owned jointly by Embraer and Engesa.

Brazil's arms industry, based largely on homegrown technology, is recognized as the Third World's largest, and some industry observers rank it fifth or sixth in the world, just behind France and West Germany.

Arms earnings are not disclosed, but sources at Brazil's Foreign Ministry say the nation's arms industry traditionally brings in \$800 million to \$1 billion a year. The International Defense Review, a military affairs publication, estimates the figure may be as high as \$2 billion to \$2.5 billion.

That may be a negligible figure compared with the nearly \$1 trillion global arms trade, but for a developing nation, short on investment capital and burdened by severe debt, the numbers are hardly negligible.

The Brazilians have moved aggressively to tap the Middle Eastern arms market. Engesa's Osorio recently beat out tanks from

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IRAN TALKS FAIL, GULF ARABS ASSERT

Neighbors Worried by Spread of Tension in War Blame Teheran for Collapse

By YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM
Special to The New York Times

KUWAIT, Jan. 26 — Talks between Iran and Arab nations of the Persian Gulf on easing regional tensions have been blocked by Teheran's evasiveness and its insistence that its war with Iraq is not negotiable, officials in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait say.

The talks started last April and intensified after the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council authorized further contacts with Iran at its summit meeting last month. The contacts included an exchange of envoys and messages with Iran and Syria.

But senior Arab officials say these talks, which provoked severe criticism from Iraq and have been the subject of skepticism here, have been a failure.

Arab officials and foreign diplomats said Iran's only responses had been repeated requests for the withdrawal of the 80 or so Western ships that came into the Persian Gulf to protect neutral ships subjected to repeated Iranian attacks in international waters.

For their part, the nations of the gulf council have asked Teheran to commit itself to stop armed assaults on their commercial ships and oil platforms, to refrain from fomenting sectarian strife and internal troubles in their countries, and to work toward "a general decrease of the tension" that grips this region because of the escalation in the gulf war, a senior Arab official from one of the council's key countries said.

The group comprises Saudi Arabia,

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WIRE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

US/PERSIAN GULF: Despite a DOD move to slightly reduce the Navy's Persian Gulf fleet, the US is locked into keeping a substantial force there for a considerable time unless the Iran/Iraq War ends, former Sec/Def Harold Brown warns. "I have felt for the last couple of months it was time for us to lower the temperature somewhat in the Gulf," Brown says. "This (reduction of US warships) is a modest step in that direction." Foreign policy experts agree with Brown's claim that the Reagan administration has accomplished a major goal by letting moderate

Gulf states such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait know they need not be intimidated by Iran. (Reuter)

JAPAN/ANTI-SUB WARFARE: The Japanese Defense Agency has approved a \$66.8 million joint study with the US to improve anti-submarine warfare capabilities, undermined by Toshiba's illegal high-tech sales to the Soviet Union, officials in Tokyo disclosed yesterday. The Defense Agency also plans to build an Anti-Submarine Warfare Center in Yokosuka, a port city 30 miles southwest of Tokyo where the US Navy and the Japanese Mari-

time Self-Defense Force have naval bases. Officials also said \$940 million of Japan's \$3.5 billion defense budget for FY 1988 has been allocated to support US forces in Japan. (UPI)

BRITAIN/USSR: London will not be cowed in any way by Soviet criticism of its plans to modernize British nuclear forces, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe announced yesterday. Responding to accusations by Soviet For/Min Eduard Shevardnadze that Britain wants to increase its nuclear arsenal, Howe told a parlia-

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Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have been openly hostile to Iran, while the United Arab Emirates and Oman have pushed for continuing contacts with Iran.

Saudi officials said they had made it "about as clear as possible" to Iran that they will not tolerate a repetition of the political demonstrations by Iranian pilgrims in Mecca, where more than 400 people were killed in clashes last summer.

"We will respond very strongly at the slightest provocation," said a senior Saudi official who asked not to be identified. "Our experience with Iran is that taking a tough stand is the only thing they understand."

Interviews in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, suggested that a threefold policy by those nations is unfolding on the regional, international and pan-Arab levels.

At the gulf council's meeting last month, "our conclusion was that there is no point entering a confrontation with Iran or acting in anger against their provocations," said the senior Arab official who is familiar with the deliberations. "We decided that if we escalate, they will be unpredictable, and may be pushed to seek confrontation with the United States in the gulf. One thing we did not want is to make them look like a victim of United States aggression and give them an excuse to respond against us."

On the regional level, Arab officials said they would push the big powers to pursue sanctions against Iran in the Security Council.

A French Minister of State, Edouard Balladur, who is traveling in the gulf region as the representative of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, told reporters that France was asked to pursue its "locomotive role" in the Security Council to move the big powers toward putting Resolution 598 into effect. The resolution demands a cease-fire in the gulf and threatens sanctions against any party that refuses to do so. So far, Iran has stalled in complying with the resolution.

Arab officials said the pan-Arab strategy of the gulf group is to continue

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France, England, and the United States in bidding for sales to Saudi Arabia. Now the Saudis are negotiating a more than \$3 billion purchase of 1,200 Osorios. The Saudis reportedly are also interested in obtaining licensing to assemble Engesa armored vehicles.

Brazilian weapons—including Engesa's Cascavel and Urutu armored cars and the Astros II multiple rocket launch system, made by Brazil's Avibras—are deployed by each side in the Persian Gulf war. Egypt is assembling Embraer's Tucano military trainer planes, and Honduran Air Force pilots have trained in them. Embraer and two Italian firms are jointly producing the AMX subsonic fighter plane.

In the era of nuclear submarines and cruise missiles, Brazilian weapons are not always the most potent or technologically advanced, but they are often cheaper, lighter and made for easy repair, an important feature in the developing world. And Brazil, unlike the United States, does not require an "end user's certificate," which restricts resale of weapons.

Thus, despite a longstanding weapons contract with Iraq, many Brazilian arms in the early 1980s were funneled to Iran by way of Libya.

"We are viewed as a country that

its backing of Iraq to "keep the Iraqi front stable and nourish Iraq's staying power with financial aid and logistical support," the senior Arab official said.

Much of this strategy is based on a fundamental belief among gulf nations that Iran will never stop its war against Iraq until it is "convinced that

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the Soviets could do so, the weapon would have to remain unchecked.

In the intermediate nuclear forces treaty, U.S. Tomahawk land-based cruise missiles are to be eliminated. But the SLCM version of the Tomahawk has both nuclear and non-nuclear warheads, and the Navy doesn't want to give up either one.

Non-nuclear SLCMs are aboard U.S. warships off the coast of Iran, programmed to attack military targets in the event of an Iranian attack on U.S. flagships in the Persian Gulf. In that situation, SLCMs could be used without risking pilots or planes. In Lebanon, the Navy relied on tactical jet fighter-bombers, in one instance losing two planes and having one pilot fall into the hands of Syrian forces.

During the Washington summit, the Soviets tried to insert a line into the joint communique saying the two sides agreed that SLCMs would be limited. The United States insisted the statement include the word "nuclear" to make clear non-nuclear SLCMs would not be affected. The Soviets agreed.

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sells good products and collects no political price from our trade partners," a Foreign Ministry official has said. "We have no problems of conscience."

the world will not accept an Iranian victory," an Arab official said.

Western diplomats say Arab gulf nations are mindful that Iran's strategy is to create the impression that there are two gulf wars — one against Iraq that is going to be settled on the battlefield, and the other against the gulf

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**Hercules Inc.
In \$100M
Expansion**

**Planning For Future
Space, Defense Work**

By Philip Burgert

MAGNA, Utah — Hercules Inc. shortly will announce a \$100 million expansion of a highly automated rocket motor plant here to better handle upcoming defense contracts and position itself for future deals in the space program.

The Bacchus West facility initially was built at a cost of \$150 million to produce the solid motors for the Trident II and Space Shuttle and opened early last

year. But the Challenger disaster drastically reduced contracts for the space program. However, the facility's sophistication has helped Hercules land contracts for the military's Delta and Titan rocket programs, and the firm hopes to see contracts once the space program revives.

Officials declined to reveal de-
HERCULES...Pg. 16

Arab countries that can be stopped if they reduce their support of Iraq.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al Qabas echoed this sentiment a few days ago when it said in an editorial that "as long as the aggression exists, the call to cooperation or dialogue is nothing but a strategic trap aimed not only at Iraq but at the whole Arab world."

WIRE NEWS...from Pg. 5

mentary committee that modernization was vital in spite of the US/Soviet INF treaty. (Reuter)

FINLAND/DEEP-SEA CRAFT: The Finnish company Rauma-Repola denied yesterday that two deep-sea research vessels it delivered to the Soviet Union in December were built for military use. "I am no military specialist," Rauma-Repola Pres Tauno Matomaki said. "But I can see no technical way in which they could be used for military purposes." The 23-foot, 18.5-ton craft were ordered by the Soviet Academy of Sciences. British and French newspapers suggested the vessels, which can plunge to almost any ocean depth, could be

used to plant devices to disrupt NATO's communications system. (Reuter)

AIR FORCE/ROTC CLOSINGS: The Air Force announced yesterday it is closing Reserve Officer Training Corps units at 37 colleges in 23 states to save \$10 million. More than three thousand officers graduated into the Air Force last year from 151 college AFROTC programs. "The units will be phased out over 18 months and we estimate an initial saving of \$14 million," Air Force CPT Bill Stephenson said. "But we will put \$4 million back into scholarships at remaining schools." Seven of the 37 units being closed will be merged with nearby AFROTC units, Stephenson noted. (Reuter, UPI)

DUKAKIS/NATIONAL GUARD: Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis, a candidate for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination, announced yesterday he would file a lawsuit to stop a DOD order to deploy a 12-man public information unit of the Massachusetts National Guard to Honduras. "The National Guard is an important element of our national security," Dukakis told reporters in Boston. "But there are plenty of places for the Guard to learn how to build roads and runways and write press releases without sending them to Honduras." The governor stressed he will obey the law and send the Guard unit if his lawsuit is dismissed. (Reuter, UPI)

(Complete texts available from SAF/AAR, 4C881)

Aug. 4 'Planning Date' Set for Shuttle Mission

Ex-Official Assails Long Delay in Flights

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

NASA yesterday announced a new "planning date" of Aug. 4 for the next shuttle launch as the space community prepared to mark the second anniversary of the Challenger disaster and a former top space official called the long delay in flights "totally unacceptable."

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said recent shuttle hardware problems can be resolved by August. "The flags are back at full staff, the program and the people on this team are looking forward and I think that's what our friends [the seven crew members who died aboard

Challenger] would expect from us," said Richard H. Truly, head of the space flight program.

On the eve of the Jan. 28, 1986, Challenger disaster anniversary, Christopher Kraft, who became a familiar figure to television viewers as director of flight operations at the Johnson Space Center in Houston during the Apollo moon program, took issue with policymakers' decisions to ground the shuttles for so long.

"If we see space flight as a necessary element in our formula for national survival, then a 2½-year hiatus is totally unacceptable," he said in remarks prepared for delivery to a National Geographic Society audience last night.

He said his comments were in-

tended "not to necessarily criticize what has transpired but to prepare for what is likely to happen again. More specifically, if every time there is a fatal accident in space, the result is a long and frankly unnecessary delay before continuing, then we should reevaluate our objectives."

"Flying in commercial airplanes, driving on the freeway, or walking across the street have their risks, but we have all accepted the gains commensurate with these risks," Kraft said. "Why should space flight be treated in any other way?"

Since the Challenger accident,

Challenger engineer to be honored

An engineer who attempted to halt the launch of the shuttle Challenger and tried to have the flawed rocket redesigned is the recipient of the Scientific Freedom and Responsibility Award.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science announced Tuesday that it was honoring Roger M. Boisjoly, a former engineer for Morton Thiokol Inc., which manufactured the shuttle rocket blamed for the January 1986 accident.

Just hours before Challenger blew up, Mr. Boisjoly warned NASA that it was dangerous to launch the spacecraft in cold weather.

NASA has reviewed virtually the whole shuttle system, redesigning and retesting large parts of it.

Truly, appearing before a House space subcommittee yesterday, said the latest launch delay and recovery demonstrates that "we have struck the proper balance between our first priority of safety and quality while maintaining our commitment to return the shuttle to flight just as quickly as we can reliably do so."

The first post-Challenger launch was previously scheduled for June 2, but the date was postponed for the third time in two years because of a failure in a part of the booster nozzle assembly during a Dec. 23 test firing.

Officials were delayed in announcing a new date this week when faulty welds were discovered in other pieces of shuttle hardware—the booster aft skirts and main engines. However, Truly said yesterday, engineers have determined that the problems can be handled within the new schedule.

Officials have also decided to require three more full-scale test firings of the solid fuel rocket boosters before the next flight. They hope to fully verify the redesigned O-ring joints, whose failure caused the Challenger to explode 73 seconds after launch. Only two such tests were previously considered mandatory.

Aug. 4 is the "internal planning date" for the next launch, for purposes of coordinating complex activities leading up to the flight, officials said, but they stressed that an official launch date could later be set for anytime in August.

The Republican National Convention is slated for mid-August, a factor critics say could further delay the resumption of flights. However, NASA officials say they have assurances from the White House that there will be no pressure to alter the launch schedule for political reasons.

Under the current schedule, the shuttle Discovery will be rolled out to the launch pad at Cape Canaveral on May 13, with a "readiness" test firing of the main engines and other

JACK ANDERSON and JOSEPH SPEAR

A New Theory on Challenger's Demise

Two years ago today, the space shuttle Challenger exploded on national television. Since then, the 73 seconds of fatal flight have never left the microscope.

The report of a presidential commission was issued in June 1986, but it did not end the scrutiny, especially for a persistent Virginia engineering consultant who still argues that errors have been sewn into the fabric of the official record.

Ali AbuTaha is a self-employed consultant who has worked in aerospace, satellite, computer and video engineering for 20 years. Unlike most armchair Challenger troubleshooters, he has studied more than 3,000 pages generated by the Rogers Commission, which investigated the accident.

AbuTaha contends the Rogers Commission investigators took the wrong tack when they concluded that O-rings caused the fatal explosion. He believes a pre-existing crack near the aft joint of the right solid rocket booster led to the disaster.

By filtering away the glare of sunlight and rocket exhaust from his home video recording, AbuTaha saw fire striking the right wing and main engines of the Challenger seconds after it was launched into the Florida sky. He contends that the steadily growing leak of fire was obscured by the lighting and the shuttle's external tank, so the commission did not confirm the "first evidence of flame" until 58.7 seconds into the flight.

AbuTaha claims his continuous-leak theory helps explain other anomalies, including the inability of recovery teams to find some missing shuttle pieces

off the Florida coast. After reviewing AbuTaha's preliminary findings early last year, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration wrote a three-page analysis of his work that ended by saying, "NASA finds no evidence in any of your analyses that could change the original sequence of events or the cause of the accident."

But the controversial engineer's work recently prompted a Pentagon intelligence official to try to get him an audience at NASA.

David Acheson, the only commissioner to review AbuTaha's video evidence, said his theories hinge on questionable glints of light.

Myron Uman, director of the National Research Project, which is overseeing the redesign of the next shuttle, said AbuTaha simply "doesn't understand much of the stuff he is doing." Even if some of AbuTaha's findings are correct, they would not affect future shuttle flights, Uman said. Preparation for NASA's 26th shuttle launch, scheduled for August, has included exhaustive testing of the boosters beyond the O-ring problems, he added.

An aerospace scientist in private industry, Dr. Andrew Meulenberg, speculates NASA has been using some of AbuTaha's findings "without admitting it."

The official NASA chronology contains no unusual occurrence between a series of puffs of black smoke three seconds after liftoff and the first visible flame 55 seconds later. "NASA says something happened at the beginning and at the end and nothing in between," said Meulenberg. "AbuTaha has basically filled in the blanks."

Iraqi Jet Makes Sailors Scramble on U.S. Navy Gulf Patrol

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Staff Writer

ABOARD THE USS PORTLAND, Jan. 27—The call from the USS Portland's combat information center jarred Cmdr. James B. Cook II late last night:

"Iraqi F1 fighter inbound."
Seconds later he ordered his crew—making their maiden voyage into the Persian Gulf—to battle stations. The amphibious landing ship's loudspeakers blared: "General quarters! General quarters! All hands, man your battle stations!"

Crewmen poured out of racks into darkened passageways and scrambled up ladders. Some raced to their posts at 50-caliber machine guns mounted behind sandbag barriers on the starlit decks, while others darted to

stations in the bowels of ship. Cryptic orders and tracking numbers crackled through the blackness of the crowded bridge.

"This is the TAO," tactical action officer Lt. Steve Roland announced calmly over the loudspeakers. "We have an Iraqi F1 inbound, 30 miles northwest. This is precautionary."

For the officers and crew of the Portland, it was the first taste of their mission in the gulf, where the ship, based in Little Creek, Va., will serve as mother vessel to six Navy mine sweepers. Despite the threat of mines, Iranian speedboats and Silkworm missiles, it is still the Iraqi pilots many U.S. ship commanders consider the greatest potential threat.

The path of the inbound Iraqi F1 Mirage—the same type of plane that launched two

Exocet missiles at the USS Stark last May, killing 37 sailors—had been picked up over the central gulf off the coast of Iran through a high-technology network of tracking information connecting the U.S. naval vessels in the waterway. The southbound fighter's track was first relayed to sister ships by the guided missile destroyer USS Chandler, officers said.

"It came to the point that it was close enough [30 miles] to make us nervous," said Cook.

"It was closing pretty fast at 400 miles per hour," said Lt. J.g. Carlos Martinez, the combat information watch officer.

At 11:35 p.m., just as many crew members were preparing for the midnight watch

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ACCIDENT...fm Pg. 1

was contacted by The Washington Times.

The mishap came as Alpha was receiving increasing attention and making something of a comeback after its potential role in a strategic defense was downplayed for several years.

Although the Air Force Weapons Laboratory in Albuquerque, N.M., oversees the \$200 million laser project, it was built and operated by defense contractor TRW Inc.

Air Force officials this week are at the TRW facility — an expanse of fuel tanks, exhaust pipes and vacuum chambers in a valley — assessing the cost of the damage and its precise impact on the test schedule.

None of the numerous defense officials contacted could provide an estimate of the accident's cost.

"It's just a question of how fast" the damage can be repaired, said one official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity. "And 'fast' translates into dollars."

"These things happen," said Edward T. Gerry, a Washington consultant and former director of the Pentagon's high-energy laser program. "It's unfortunate schedule-wise. It's certainly nothing fundamental to the program."

TRW had hoped Alpha would produce its first laser beam some time in the first quarter of 1988. That schedule may be in jeopardy, although Mr. Gerry suggested an overall delay of no more than three weeks.

The 2-million-watt prototype was built to be lightweight and compact, as an orbiting chemical laser station would have to be, and will be tested at San Juan Capistrano under conditions that simulate outer space.

Martin Marietta Corp., under a \$108 million contract, is assessing whether the SDI program should mate the laser with a huge mirror and beam control equipment in the Zenith Star experiment.

Meanwhile, Alpha's chief competitor, the ground-based "free-electron" laser, recently suffered a sharp funding cut due to scaled-back SDI appropriations.

The Jan. 7 accident began when a worker, in the process of transferring chemical fuel through the pipes, opened a valve in the wrong sequence, Mr. Garcia said.

The misstep allowed fluorine into a pipe where it began a chemical reaction and sparked a "very hot, very intense" fire that lasted just a few seconds, he said.

The fire damaged a control panel just outside the vacuum chamber and destroyed several valves. One of the ruptured valves allowed smoke and other debris into the vacuum chamber.

"It must have been very closely contained," Mr. Garcia said of the damage, noting that the laser device itself is in the vacuum chamber but

was not harmed.

The mishap was a "standard technician's failure," said a Pentagon official who requested anonymity. "It's a plumber's nightmare in these chemical lasers, anyway," he said, referring to the miles of pipes and valves that control the flow of the two gasses and vent unwanted heat created when they mix.

For the laser to operate efficiently, that heat must be vented extremely rapidly, and leaves exhaust nozzles at speeds greater than that of sound, officials said.

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propulsion systems on June 13.

Amid the official announcements, plans were unveiled for a monument to fallen astronauts to be erected at the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral by 1990. Called the "Space Mirror," it features a framework of granite slabs that will track the sun, filtering its light through the stenciled names of those who died.

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designed tanks to be built elsewhere.

A spokesman for Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D) of Ohio says "the senator sees no reason why M1 tanks should be produced in plants other than American ones."

There is a dilemma here for the US politicians involved.

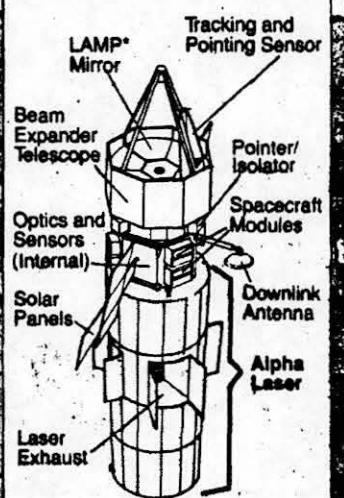
If an M-1A1 factory is built in Egypt, US companies would get subcontracts for about 30 percent of the cost of each tank, one congressional aide figures. But if the sale is killed in Congress, the Egyptians could go to a Western European nation to buy new tanks — and US companies could get nothing.

The West German Leopard is a top-notch tank, this aide points out, but for political reasons Germany is reluctant to sell weapons to Arab countries. France and Britain would both be glad to sell to Egypt — but their tanks are inferior in crucial respects to the M-1A1.

"The question is, can you force them to buy from us?" the Senate aide says.

ZENITH STAR PROJECT

The Alpha — a component of Zenith Star — is a chemical laser that runs on hydrogen and fluorine. It derives energy from the combustion of fuels much like those used in rocket engines and, through the use of mirrors and other devices, produces a concentrated beam of light.



LAMP Large Aperture Mirror Program

Graphic by Dolores Motchka / The Washington Times



Dukakis relents on reserves in Central America

By Peter B. Sleeper
and Adam Pertman
Globe Staff

Two weeks ago in Iowa, during a campaign stop, Dukakis repeated his opposition to sending National Guard troops to Central America, saying that he believed their activities were not confined to training exercises. "Those National Guard people aren't down there learning how to build roads," Dukakis said at the time.

The Pentagon's order requesting the deployment of Massachusetts reserves comes as the Dukakis campaign has stepped up its criticism of the administration's policy. The campaign is running a series of emotional television ads in Iowa strongly challenging US policy in Central America.

The Pentagon said yesterday that the timing of the letter was

coincidental and was not political-ly motivated.

"There was no political agenda in any of this, quite frankly," said Daniel Donohue, chief spokesman for the National Guard Bureau at the Pentagon. "The only issue at hand is that the federal law says the troops must train overseas as required ... you don't have to agree with the foreign policy. That is the bottom. There is no politics in it."

James Dorsey, the governor's chief spokesman, said Dukakis would comply with the Pentagon order to deploy the Massachusetts National Guard unit.

"If [Dukakis] is ordered he will comply with the law," Dorsey said. "It's regrettable and illegal.

WASHINGTON - The Dukakis administration said yesterday it would comply with a Pentagon order to deploy a Massachusetts Army National Guard unit to Central America, despite the governor's 1986 vow that he would not allow state reserves to be sent to the region.

The decision was in response to a letter by the Pentagon saying that it would not grant the Dukakis administration's request that state units be relieved of such duty. The letter advises Gov. Dukakis that under

What we are doing is wrong. But we will comply with the law."

But Dorsey added that Massachusetts, along with 10 other states, will continue to press a federal lawsuit challenging the Pentagon's right to deploy state reserve units outside the United States.

Two months ago, the 11 states lost their initial challenge to the Pentagon's authority to order such deployments. The case is being appealed. Dukakis is the last of the 11 governors involved in the suit to announce that he would comply with Pentagon orders to send reserves outside the state.

Once in Central America, the

federal law he must deploy a 13-man public affairs detachment from the state National Guard for training exercises in Panama and Honduras in May.

The contents of the letter, written last week and mailed yesterday, were confirmed by the Pentagon yesterday.

As both governor and presidential candidate, Dukakis has been an outspoken critic of President Reagan's policies in Central America and has repeatedly called the government's policy in the region illegal.

Massachusetts unit will write newspapers and produce television and radio stories for the South Command News in South and Central America. It will also escort reporters on assignment in the area.

Dukakis' decision to comply comes two years after the Pentagon first requested the Massachusetts public affairs detachment. If the governor continued to resist, the Pentagon reportedly was prepared to cut off federal funding for all Guard operations in Massachusetts - \$119.2 million in fiscal 1988, including 2,365 full-time jobs. However, no mention of the funds was made in the order mailed to Dukakis yesterday.

Soviets Send SA-6 Missiles to Managua

By PETER SAMUEL

The Soviets have escalated the conflict in Nicaragua by introducing new long-range surface-to-air missiles, a Pentagon official says, speaking on background. He claims the Soviets have introduced into Central America the highly capable SA-6, the first time such long-range, vehicle-mounted missiles have been introduced into the western hemisphere.

The missiles are thought to be in the area of Managua, the capital.

The SA-6, which has the NATO name GAINFUL, first came to public notice in 1973, when used with devastating effect against the Israeli Air Force by Egypt in the first days of the Yom Kippur war. The SA-6's exceptional maneuverability against an aircraft attempting to evade it resulted in major Israeli aircraft losses.

The "Directory of Modern Soviet Weapons" (Prentice Hall) says: "Suddenly in the Yom Kippur War in 1973, Israeli combat aircraft began to tumble out of the sky like ninepins and the SA-6 acquired an instant reputation for destroying its target, no matter what the latter tried in the way of maneuvers or ECM (electronic countermeasures)."

Sam Dickens, former U.S. Air Force Colonel, now director for Latin America at

the American Security Council in Washington, says he believes the Soviets have recently brought some SA-6s into Nicaragua. He characterizes the presence of SA-6 as a major Soviet escalation that should be taken very seriously by the United States.

"I have no question in my mind that there are SA-6s there. This is the first introduction of vehicle-mounted, large surface-to-air missiles onto the mainland of the western hemisphere. It would greatly complicate any U.S. air operation. It shows a new level of Soviet commitment and makes it much tougher for us to do anything in Nicaragua," said Dickens in a telephone interview.

The U.S. has previously made barely veiled threats to "take out" advanced Soviet fighter planes if these are introduced into Nicaragua, and it is thought that these warnings have deterred the introduction of a squadron of MiG-21s. Nicaraguan pilots have been trained in MiG-21s in Bulgaria and Cuba and about a dozen distinctive hardened hangars for MiG-21s were constructed in 1986 on the military airfield at Punta Huete near Managua.

Provision of SA-6 missiles might be considered a rather comparable air defense escalation to the introduction of MiG-21 fighter planes, since both would complicate any U.S. offensive air operation.

The Nicaraguans have had anti-aircraft artillery and shoulder-fired air defense SA-7 GRAIL missiles for some time, but

these are relatively easily defeated by low-level air attack. Also, they have little range.

The SA-6, however, has a considerable capability against low-level aircraft, which it can hit as far as 18 miles (30km) away. It can attack higher altitude aircraft at a range of almost 40 miles (60 km) and is effective as high as 60,000 feet (18km).

The SA-6 is triple-mounted on a tracked vehicle, a modified PT-76, light-tank

Our sources have not indicated the number of SA-6s in Nicaragua, but usually they are deployed in groups of three vehicles carrying three missiles each, a reload vehicle with spare missiles and a fire-control vehicle carrying two turret-mounted radars—a search and acquisition radar and a target-tracking and illuminating radar, called by NATO a "Straight Flush."

chassis. The Sandinista army already has a number of PT-76 amphibious tanks.

Normally, a Soviet army has five batteries of 45 deployed SA-9 missiles plus reloads. SA-6s, which first appeared in 1967, are in standard use with Warsaw Pact armies and those of Iraq, Syria, Libya and North Vietnam.

The missiles are 20 feet (6.2m) long, about one foot in diameter (330mm) and have mid-body, cruciform-shaped wings with a 4-foot (1.23m) span. They have a quite sophisticated, solid-propellant

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The New French Connection

A higher military profile for a post-INF Europe

Slightly less than a year ago, Helmut Schmidt floated a startling proposal. Claiming that the American commitment to the defense of Europe was "withering away," the former West German chancellor suggested that Paris and Bonn combine their conventional military forces into an integrated European command. Backed by the lesser forces of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, he argued, the 30 Franco-German divisions would present so formidable a front that "no Soviet marshal would dare to take them on." Recognizing the mistrust between the two old wartime enemies, Schmidt included a fillip for the French. The European force, he proposed, would always be commanded by a Frenchman.

A truly integrated European army may never come to pass, but last week the two nations reached an accord that, in the words of French President François Mitterrand, will form "the embryo of a common army." Specifically, they agreed to station a single new joint brigade near Stuttgart, West Germany. They also pledged to establish a bilateral defense council to help coordinate widely differing military strategies and policies. While largely symbolic, the agreement marks a sea change in military thinking, particularly among the French. Two decades after withdrawing from the integrated NATO command, the French are growing increasingly wary of the isolationist policies they adopted under the imperious presidency of Charles de Gaulle.

Resentful but safe under the American nuclear umbrella, the French focused on defending their own borders. But in the wake of December's U.S.-Soviet agreement to withdraw intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) from Europe, Paris is no longer quite so certain of the American guarantee. Meanwhile, with popular opin-

ion in West Germany supporting almost any kind of arms-control agreement, French officials fear that future Bonn governments may drift into tacit neutralism. This fear has led to public pledges that would have been unthinkable only a decade ago. "If West Germany became the victim of aggression, the engagement of France would be immediate and without reserve," Prime Minister Jacques Chirac declared last month.

Under Defense Minister André Giraud, France has also abandoned the practice of relying on purely French-made weapons. Among other things, Giraud recently began discussing joint development with Britain of a new generation of cruise missiles. France has also expressed an interest in coordinating its nuclear-missile targeting and its deployment of missile submarines with the British. The talks are tentative, but as one British defense official told *The Sunday Times*, "We are now getting into areas that we would never have thought would be possible with the French." Similar talks are continuing with the NATO high command. One item currently under discussion, Paris sources told *NEWSWEEK*, are arrangements for the use of French ports and airfields by NATO forces in the event of a European war.

At times, though, the French effort has been self-defeating. Last week, at an unofficial conference of past and present European political leaders, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the French National Assembly, suggested that France be included in a new and separate European command that would operate within NATO as an equal partner of the United States. While France was clearly trying to find a face-saving way to work its way back into NATO's mili-

SA-6...from Pg. 9

launch booster combined with an air-breathing, integral ramjet that sustains the missile after the solid booster has burned out and its tail nozzle has been jettisoned. The missile is difficult to counter because of its maneuverability and the fact that it comes in various versions with different guidance systems. Earlier models were CW (continuous wave) semi-active radar. Others are thought to have active radar guidance and one version may use infrared homing. Using radio links to the fire-control vehicle, the SA-6s can be controlled from the ground.

The missile reaches a speed of 2.8 Mach, faster than most U.S. fighter planes and carries a 180 pound (80kg) high-explosive, fragmentation warhead.

The Pentagon's "Soviet Military Power," 1987 edition, says that SA-6 and SA-8 missiles are steadily replacing 57mm anti-aircraft guns in Warsaw Pact forces at the division level

tary wing, the proposal seemed almost calculated to send a shudder through other members of the alliance. Any hint of European unilateralism, warned Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, would "risk encouraging some Americans who want to drastically reduce their role in Europe." Instead, to demonstrate its solidarity with Washington, the Italian government last week indicated that it was willing to accept 72 U.S. F-16 fighter jets that are to be evicted from the Torrejón Air Base in Spain.

Bomb and the bomb: While France is rethinking its role, it is far from ready for integration. The French military differs from NATO in strategy, tactics and the procedures of the general staff. For example, Paris has long planned to use its land-based Pluton nuclear missiles against attacking Soviet troops. With a range of only 75 miles, however, the French rockets

CONNECTION...Pg. 12

Fact and Comment

By Malcolm S. Forbes, Editor-in-Chief

THE MOST DANGEROUS THING THE CIA COULD DO

to cripple its gathering of vital intelligence would be to provide Congress with actual names of U.S. and foreign individuals doing our covert intelligence work.

Yet Congress is considering legislation that would compel the CIA to do just that.

Further, this proposed legislation would force the CIA to give these congressional intelligence supervisory committees the names of any and all foreign governments that cooperate with us in such operations.

What intelligent government or intelligent operative

would run such a risk of disclosure?

Anyone dumb enough to do that wouldn't be apt to have access to useful information.

A couple of congressional overseeing committees do have a responsibility, but they need only numbers, not names. Reasonable briefings from men with the integrity of CIA Director Webster are enough.

Why do these committees want to run the enormous risk of leaks that would leave blood on their hands? Why put out the eyes we need to see with?

EUROPEAN MEDIA

US F-16'S/ITALY: NATO and the plan to gradually deploy 300 air-launched cruise missiles and 380 submarine-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe, a British/US Security Information Council report claims. The London Press Association quotes the independent study as saying there are additional plans to boost the NATO arsenal with 1,000 new nuclear battlefield missiles and shells. The report, authored by Dan Plesch, also says NATO is considering deployment of more US F-111 fighters in Europe, and the introduction of US F-15E's into Britain and W. Germany by 1997.

ZANONE INTERVIEW: Italian Defense Minister Valerio Zanone is concentrating his efforts on building up air defenses, the army's territorial mobility, and naval air forces for security in the Mediterranean, the 25 Jan *La Stampa* reports. "We are deciding today how the armed forces will look in the year 2000," Zanone says in an interview with the Italian newspaper. Concrete steps should be taken by Rome and its allies toward forming a European army, asserts Zanone. But he also says the West is not yet ready for such an ambitious objective.

BRITAIN/TRIDENT: Britain's new Trident nuclear missile system may suffer from a warhead shortage because of building delays and problems with recruiting skilled craftsmen, the British *Independent* reports. The construction of a complex to build warhead components has fallen years behind schedule, the 26 Jan newspaper notes, while recruitment of skilled personnel required for a safe warhead production program continues to fall below acceptable levels. These problems are being partially solved by moving staff and resources from research projects to production, the *Independent* reports.

TURKEY/NATO: Turkey must shoulder new NATO responsibilities in the Persian Gulf and Middle East this year if it wants increased US aid, the 23 Jan *Milliyet* quotes Turkish

EUROPEAN MEDIA...Pg. 12

Pentagon Eyes Life Support For Midgetman; Aims To Leave Decision For Next President

BY DAVID J. LYNCH

Civilian Pentagon officials are mapping out a plan to keep the embattled mobile Midgetman nuclear missile alive until after President Reagan leaves office, sources said last week.

Under the evolving blueprint, sufficient money would be included in the fiscal 1989 Defense Department budget for existing multiyear contracts to develop the single-warhead missile and its hard mobile launcher, one source said. According to this account, the big loser in the plan would be Boeing Co.'s Weapons Control System contract.

"There are indications the weapons control system may be a casualty," one source said.

No final decision has been reached. But if the Midgetman rescue scheme is approved, it would represent a reversal of an earlier Air Force decision to kill the missile because of budget pressures. (*Defense Week*, Dec. 14, 1987).

The Pentagon's apparent willingness to grant the nimble nuclear weapon a reprieve was prompted by a recognition of the political costs of killing it, sources said. In recent weeks, Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci has been warned by prominent supporters of the mobile missile that Midgetman and the MX are locked in a political suicide pact. Killing Midgetman would mean the death of the MX, Carlucci has been told.

"It's in no small part a political decision pending the next election," a source said of the Midgetman plan.

A pro-Midgetman congressional aide added: "There was an awareness of the desirability of maintaining political consensus and handing over an ICBM modernization program to the next president. There was a sober awareness that the death of Midgetman would mean the death of the MX, especially in the House."

The WCS contract funds development of the command and control network that would be used to monitor and fire Midgetman if needed. Depending on the amount included in the Pentagon's budget for the fiscal

MIDGETMAN...Pg. 12

A glimpse at the (shhh) black budget

Soon, apparently, some members of Congress will be told what the Defense Department has done and plans to do with the money in its black budget. That's a nickname for a spending category covering military and intelligence programs so secret that the Pentagon often says they don't exist.

The Philadelphia Inquirer reported last year that the black budget, which is a mystery to all but a few members of Congress, accounted for some \$35 billion in federal spending. It contains money for such things as planning nuclear war, developing radar-evading aircraft and helping guerrilla movements abroad.

All federal spending is supposed to be knowingly approved by Congress, but the black budget, like the Stealth aircraft it finances, somehow goes through or around the budgeting process virtually unnoticed. Some black-budget programs are misleadingly labeled or otherwise camouflaged. Some may

not appear in the publicly released budget in any guise.

No U.S. government operation should be conducted, and no U.S. military weapon should be planned or built, without the awareness of Congress. Apparently Congress thinks so, too. The military-spending bill for this year requires that the secretary of defense tell the military committees how much money is being sought for black-budget military programs, their estimated future costs, what's been spent on such programs during the last five years and the nature of each program.

Although the reporting requirement is a significant step forward, it excludes secret intelligence programs and covert operations, and that's wrong. Congress can't adequately oversee the executive branch without knowing what the executive branch does. Secret spending frees the government to do all sorts of things, but many of those things ought not to be done.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
25 JANUARY 1988 Pg. 9

MAJ. GEN. HENRY MOHR

**Girl-Watching on the Front
Would Be a Natural Result
Of Front-Line Females**

Girl-watching and the pleasantries that go with it are not for the battlefield. Contrary to what we see in the movies, even acts of chivalry can be deadly.

We aren't talking about girl-watching in the usual sense. Our concern is that, while there has been a lot of debate about women in combat units, nobody has paid attention to the influence women can have on fighting men and their units, and how this can affect mission accomplishment.

USA Today on Jan. 6 filled its entire editorial page with 16 different points of view about women in the military. Its editorial says women should be allowed in all combat units in the interests of their "career advancement or the chance to serve their country in the roles they choose."

What *USA Today* and others fail to realize is that the cruel world of military combat is not compatible with such economic and social considerations.

Physical strength is only one important problem when it comes to women in military assignments. Hand-to-hand combat isn't something soldiers like; they prefer not to allow the enemy to get that close. But it is sometimes unavoidable. Brute strength or the lack of it can be decisive. As Phyllis Schlafly, president of Eagle Forum, frequently points out, women have only 60 percent of the body strength of men.

But the obvious physical differences between the sexes haven't discouraged those who mistakenly want women in ground combat units. *USA Today's* editorial correctly points out that military policy says: "A woman can serve in a supply unit, where she's exposed to enemy fire, but can't serve in the infantry." And the paper questions whether that makes sense.

The answer is: "Yes, it makes a lot of sense."

To illustrate: Assume you are an infantry company commander in a combat situation. By congressional directive (which is where this debate seems to be heading), women are assigned to combat units. About 10 percent of your unit are women.

The order comes for your company to attack a critically important objective — to seize it regardless of cost. As sometimes happens, the survival of adjoining units are at stake.

The attack jumps off and your company comes under heavy enemy rifle, machine gun, artillery, and mortar

MIDGETMAN...from Pg.11

year beginning Oct. 1, the WCS contract could be canceled or scaled back dramatically, the source said.

If the contract is not funded in the 1989 budget, the Air Force may "zero it" in the current budget, according to the source. After paying contract termination costs, any savings could be applied to the remainder of the program. Another industry source said Boeing has not been notified by the Air Force that WCS may be in trouble.

According to a pro-Midgetman congressional aide, canceling or slowing WCS is consistent with the Pentagon's general lack of enthusiasm for the costly Midgetman. "If you had to figure of the three [contracts] which one you'd kill if you don't personally think the thing would make it, that would be the one," he said. "If you're going to deploy it, you'd develop the specialized suite of command and control."

Defense budget conferees late last year narrowly approved compromise funding of \$700 million for Midgetman for the current fiscal year. That amount represented a sharp reduction from the Pentagon's \$2.2 billion request.

The budget for the program was scheduled to increase sharply in fiscal 1989. Between \$700 million and \$1 billion would be needed in the new Pentagon budget to continue work on the missile and its launcher, according to one source familiar with the program.

"We've said everything is under discussion. This is really under discussion," said an Air Force official. "Don't be surprised if there's money in the budget."

An anti-Midgetman congressional source, however, said some officials were pushing a plan that would divide the \$700 million in 1988 money between 1988 and 1989. He called Midgetman "near dead."

In an interview with *Defense Week*, Fred Ikle, the under secretary of defense for policy, appeared to suggest the money appropriated for Midgetman in the 1988 budget would not be spent.

"I'm not sure it would figure in the '89 [budget], but the question that has to be addressed more immediately is '88 where Congress did pass some money...So we have to look at that and see what path our work on the smaller mobile, more survivable, missile should be," Ikle said. He refused to elaborate.

fire. Suddenly a woman soldier is wounded. She falls to the ground, bleeding, and screaming in agony. Several men instinctively halt their forward movement and rush to her side. Another woman falls, then another, and the same thing happens. Since there are no medics in sight, the soldiers carry the women to safety.

Meanwhile, what's happened to the mission? Two platoons of the rifle company are faltering because men dropped out to help wounded female comrades. The attack slows. The third rifle platoon, out ahead of the others, is now taking the full fury of enemy fire. Losses are heavy as a result.

The order is reluctantly given to fall back. The attack has failed, but only because men instinctively stopped to give aid to women casualties.

Is this a probable scenario if women are assigned to

GIRL-WATCHING...Pg. 14

WASHINGTON TIMES
28 JAN 1988 Pg. 2

**Mrs. Aquino accepts
invitation to Moscow**

MOSCOW — President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines is to visit



Aquino

the Soviet Union, the Tass news agency reported here yesterday. No date has yet been set for the visit, Tass said, but Mrs. Aquino accepted an invitation to go to the Soviet Union in a message to President Andrei Gromyko.

**CONNECTION...
from Pg. 10**

would drop right in the heart of West Germany. The French now plan to replace the Pluton with the longer-range Hades, capable of reaching targets in East Germany.

NATO officials concede that France has much to contribute. Exempt from the U.S.-Soviet agreement on intermediate-range warheads, its *force de frappe* has become a formidable deterrent. French nuclear forces now include submarine-launched missiles capable of carrying multiple warheads 2,500 miles and air-launched missiles that can hit Soviet territory from France. The Soviets are taking that threat

very seriously. France and West Germany "are moving farther and farther along the path of militarizing relations, a course [that] can only lead to danger for peace in Europe," warned the official news agency Tass. Both Bonn and Paris are determined to move the process of cooperation along. "It lies in our security interests to incorporate France's defense potential into a collective central European defense," insists West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. France and Germany may never fully integrate their forces, but they can no longer afford to attempt to go it alone.

HARRY ANDERSON with FRED COLEMAN
in Paris, ANDREW NAGORSKI in Bonn
and bureau reports

EUROPEAN MEDIA...from Pg.11

and American officials as saying. Turkish military circles are split on increasing Ankara's role in the region, the newspaper notes. Some officials are said to feel Turkey needs more military aid and should take on a limited amount of additional responsibility.

(Summarized from transcripts and translations provided by SHAPE Public Information Office. Source material available from SAF/AAR, 4C881)

COCOM meets on ways to bar high-tech exports to Soviets

Toshiba asks U.S. understanding as it moves to stifle illegal trade

By Elaine Kurtenbach
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO — Top officials of Toshiba Corp. outlined steps taken to prevent a recurrence of illegal exports of sensitive equipment to Communist nations and appealed yesterday for U.S. understanding.

Toshiba, Japan's second largest electronics company, came under fire after its subsidiary, Toshiba Machine Corp., was found to have illegally sold \$17 million worth of high-technology milling machines to the Soviet Union.

U.S. officials have said the machines enabled the Soviets to produce propellers that make submarines quieter and harder to detect.

Toshiba President Joichi Aoi contended at a news conference that his company had taken "adequate" measures to prevent any further illegal exports by Toshiba's subsidiaries.

He said he hoped for understanding from the United States.

"We have given this our highest priority and are making great efforts to resolve this matter," Mr. Aoi said. "We have established a system that will not allow any recurrence of this case . . . and will make certain Toshiba has the most stringent export control program possible."

The parent company has denied any involvement in Toshiba Machine's illegal sales. But its measures aimed at preventing such sales by its subsidiaries include the establishment in October of a Strategic Products Control Division of 140

employees that reports directly to Mr. Aoi.

Toshiba's employees also are undergoing training to assure full compliance with export controls, Mr. Aoi said.

Following the Toshiba Machine case, Japan tightened controls over strategic exports to Communist countries and banned Toshiba Machine from exporting to any Communist nations for one year.

Congress also is considering trade legislation that, among other things, would ban all Toshiba exports to the United States.

Company officials said the Toshiba Machine case had hurt Toshiba's exports to the United States to a limited extent.

"We have faced some cancellations for a thermal power plant and motor systems plant," said Keiichi Komiya, vice president for international affairs. "We have lost business opportunities, and the exclusion of our consumer products from U.S. military exchanges will cost us about 7 billion yen," or about \$54.8 million.

Mr. Komiya declined to identify specific companies that canceled contracts but said some American hospitals had suspended orders for medical equipment.

The company's sales of semiconductors have not been affected, Mr. Komiya said. Toshiba is a leading supplier of computer chips in the United States and elsewhere.

Toshiba's annual sales in the United States are estimated at 327 billion yen, or about \$2.6 billion.

Officials: Streamlining, strength keys to making controls efficient

FROM COMBINED DISPATCHES

PARIS — Officials from Western countries and Japan met yesterday to discuss streamlining and strengthening controls barring high-technology exports to the Soviet Union.

The meeting of the Coordinating Committee on Export Controls, or COCOM, in nearby Versailles, was expected to consider dropping some obsolete or widely available items from the list, while possibly tightening controls on the most sensitive products.

Peter Antico, spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Paris, said it was not clear whether any public statements would be made today at the conclusion of the two-day meeting.

COCOM was established by the NATO countries and Japan to coordinate efforts to keep militarily useful technology out of the hands of the Soviet bloc countries.

The 16-nation agency is based in Paris, but keeps a low profile, rarely announcing its meetings or making any public disclosure of its work. The organization is founded on an informal agreement and its decisions, made by consensus of all the member nations, are not binding in themselves but each country is to enforce them through its own laws.

The U.S. delegation was headed by Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead.

The meeting follows disclosures that during the past 15 years companies from Japan, France, Norway and other countries have exported sensitive material to the East Bloc in

violation of COCOM rules.

Last year, it was learned that Moscow had made its nuclear submarines harder to detect with the aid of illegally imported Western technology.

The export of banned milling machines by Japanese and Norwegian companies allowed the Soviets to make quieter nuclear submarine propeller shafts, with an estimated cost to the West of improving its detection systems at between \$4 billion and \$7 billion.

One of the meeting participants, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the affair made it clear that at least Japan and Norway needed to institute stricter controls.

In addition, he said, COCOM needed "to make the system of controls more efficient and more realistic."

European officials have said the COCOM list sometimes has restricted outdated equipment, while failing to include newer and more advanced equipment. They say the list must be streamlined and enforcement improved.

European officials said privately that the United States' partners all agreed that controls must be made more efficient.

"We've got to get better at defining which products are really of strategic-military significance," one official commented.

American exporters, urged by the administration to help cut the towering U.S. trade deficit, have complained about cumbersome export controls.

Army Bluntly Warned On Wedtech Contract

Reagan Ex-Aide Wanted No 'Footdragging'

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

Former White House deputy counselor James E. Jenkins testified yesterday that he bluntly warned Army and other government officials at a meeting in May 1982 that he would not stand for "any foot-dragging" on a defense contract for the Wedtech Corp.

"I summed it up by saying I was not going to stand for any [expletive]," Jenkins said in U.S. District Court here.

Jenkins, a veteran Reagan aide from California who was chief deputy to presidential counselor Edwin Meese III in 1982, was called as a prosecution witness at the conflict-of-interest trial of former White House aide Lyn Nofziger and Mark Bragg, Nofziger's partner in a

Washington consulting firm.

A longtime friend of Nofziger, Jenkins said he first heard of Wedtech, then called the Welbilt Electronic Die Corp., about mid-April 1982 at a meeting in his White House office with Bragg and Stephen Denlinger, head of the Latin American Manufacturers Association, of which Wedtech was a member.

Nofziger and Bragg had been hired as lobbyists for Wedtech a month or two earlier.

Jenkins said his two visitors described the South Bronx firm as an "excellent candidate" for an Army engine contract under the Small Business Administration's minority-business program.

Jenkins said that it struck him as a worthy cause and that he adopted

it as a personal project because of his experience as a state official in California where "minority businesses had never been able to get the assistance they deserved."

"It was an opportunity to do it right," Jenkins said.

White House records and other documents introduced by independent counsel James C. McKay indicated that Meese and Jenkins had been apprised of Wedtech's problems earlier.

In a note to Meese April 8, Nofziger had told him that "it would be a blunder" not to give Wedtech the contract because of Army opposition. Nofziger suggested that President Reagan or Meese step in to help the company.

CONTRACT...Pg. 14

Thinning Out the Defense Budget

DEFENSE SECRETARY Frank Carlucci is doing the right thing with the defense budget. He is trying to bring it back within the confines of last November's truce between the president and Congress and, more than that, back toward a path that the country may be willing to sustain—not by playing games but by cutting out and restructuring entire programs.

The latest example involves the Army's helicopter program. This has been a sleeper in the budget, a \$60 billion program that has rarely made a headline. The Army has 5,000 Vietnam-era Cobra light attack and Huey transport helicopters that it says are no longer a match for Soviet aircraft and defenses and are increasingly difficult to maintain besides. In 1982 the service began planning to replace them, beginning in the early 1990s, with variations on a single, futuristic craft, the LHX or light helicopter experimental.

The LHX, the Army said, would be both quicker and cheaper than an intervening generation of helicopters now being built (Apache attack and Blackhawk transport) and would help meet a pilot shortage by requiring only one pilot per craft instead of two. But not everyone was sure the ambitious new design would work; nor was everyone willing to gamble and shut down the Apache

and Blackhawk production lines as the Army proposed in an effort both to lock in the LHX decision and to help defray its cost.

What Mr. Carlucci has reportedly decided is to cut the LHX program in two, going forward with an attack helicopter but not with a transport craft. The transports will have to wait until another day. It is said there will be other such decisions. There will have to be to meet the budget targets without either temporizing—leaving all the present programs in the budget but having them move forward at a crawl—or draining off readiness funds, which has been done to protect the weapons buildup in the past but which no one thinks is a rational thing to do.

In earlier years the administration let defense drive fiscal policy instead of the other way around. Its theory was in part the tactical and political one that Congress would cut whatever it sent up, so why start low? The result of that aggressiveness has been two roller-coaster rides, one fiscal, the other for defense. Mr. Carlucci's job in the administration's last year is to smooth the process out as best he can, to try to rationalize, thin out and consolidate the buildup. Not everyone will agree with the choices he is making. But they can be debated; the important thing for now is that such choices are finally being made.

A carbon copy of that note was to go to Jenkins. A typewritten postscript evidently added at the White House said: "Jim, please see that Ed sees this." And a handwritten notation by a Meese aide said the office already had a Welbilt file that Meese may have taken home with him.

"Our Welbilt [sic] file is missing (even those under possible other headings!)," Meese aide Mitchell Stanley said in the note addressed to Jenkins as "JJ." "I seem to remember everything being pulled together in Dec.-Jan. EM [Ed Meese] may have at home. (We will continue to look)."

Under questioning by Nofziger's lawyer, Robert Plotkin, Jenkins said he did not recall having seen the April 8 note until investigators showed it to him last year.

He repeated that he did not become involved until Bragg and Denlinger told him about April 15 that the Army was insisting that Wedtech "have a financial capability as well as a technical capability."

In a memo April 16, 1982, that he sent to White House aide Craig L. Fuller, Jenkins wrote that "Lyn Nofziger [sic] has asked Ed Meese to award this contract to Welbilt instead of to Chrysler. The Bronx needs the jobs. I think that, instead, Ed (by memo) or you, directly should simply ask for a status report . . . Quite possibly, we should do nothing at all. Do you have existing guidance on this type of thing?"

Fuller wrote back the next day, saying, "I strongly recommend that no White House action be taken."

Jenkins, however, said that he decided to try to put together "a financing package" before the Army could pull the program out of SBA jurisdiction and that "the only way [to do that] was to call the concerned parties together." He said he told Meese of his decision to help

Wedtech "within a day or so" of the meeting with Bragg and Denlinger.

Meese "just wanted to know if it would interfere with anything else I was doing," Jenkins testified. "I said no. He said okay."

In a note April 22, 1982, to newly installed SBA Administrator James Sanders, Jenkins asked for a private briefing, saying "Ed Meese has asked me to look into the Welbilt problem . . . which has been too long on the back burner." Jenkins said yesterday that he was just name-dropping.

"I didn't know Mr. Sanders, and I invoked the name of Ed Meese to make sure I had his attention,"

Jenkins said.

The head-knocking session at which Jenkins presided was held May 19, 1982, in a White House basement dining room with Bragg, Denlinger, Wedtech executives and officials of the Army, the SBA and several other agencies.

Jenkins said he told participants that he didn't want to argue prices and cut off Army officials when they tried to justify their position. He said he didn't want "footdragging" and announced to the group at large that "if they were pulling this stunt," he would talk to them or their superiors.

"I reminded them," Jenkins concluded, "that the president had stood on a corner in the South Bronx" during the 1980 campaign "and promised to do what he could to help the people up there."

The SBA promised to ante up \$3 million, Jenkins recalled, and Wedtech lowered its price May 20 to \$25.9 million. But he said that the Army kept moving at "a snail's pace" and that, in telephone calls with Bragg May 27-28, Jenkins suggested that the Army might be persuaded to issue a "letter of intent" that Wedtech could use in obtaining supplemental financing.

Indicted on four felony counts of illegal lobbying at the White House within a year after his resignation there in January 1982, Nofziger was accused in one count of breaking the law with a letter May 28, 1982, to Jenkins, asking his help in securing the letter of intent.

Defense attorneys contended that it should have been sent to the Army and that Denlinger fouled up the signals. Jenkins said he took no action.

"So I take it, Mr. Jenkins, that you were not influenced by this letter?" Plotkin asked. "It didn't tell you anything you didn't already know at the time and you didn't do anything to get a letter of intent or follow up on it?"

"No," Jenkins agreed after a long pause.

GIRL-WATCHING...from Pg.12

front-line combat units? Many combat-experienced soldiers believe it is. Like it or not, men will keep an eye out for the women in their outfits — call it girl-watching if you like — it's basic human nature.

What most inexperienced people don't realize is that in battle the mission must come first. Taking some objectives may be more important than even your own life. War is often like that.

A soldier is taught that when men are killed or wounded in certain situations, he can't stop to help. Combat units continue their attack to reach the objective — regardless of casualties left behind. Medics following immediately in the rear are supposed to care for the wounded. Combat commanders have found this rule difficult to follow and enforce, even when a unit is comprised only of men. Add women and combat

discipline could collapse.

This isn't the fault of women. nobody questions their courage, patriotism, or willingness to fight if necessary to defend this great country. History records many instances of heroism by women in war.

Remember Molly Pitcher? During our Revolutionary War, when her husband was killed at the Battle of Monmouth, she picked up the ramrod, and served as a cannoner in the artillery. Heroism was commonplace among American pioneer women.

However, routine assignment of women to front-line ground combat units would be a tragic mistake. Basic human instincts are not going to be changed by well-intentioned attempts to counter the laws of nature.

Maj. Gen. Henry Mohr is a veteran of the U.S. Army and a military affairs specialist.

Panel OKs time limit in bill to bare covert action to Hill

By Bill Gertz
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Senate Intelligence Committee concluded work yesterday on legislation that forces the Reagan administration to notify Congress of all covert operations within 48 hours after the action starts.

The new restrictions, contained in a bill sent to the Senate floor, also requires the administration to notify Congress when it plans to use foreign governments or contract employees in U.S.-sponsored covert operations.

Provisions requiring disclosure of the identities of individuals and foreign governments were omitted in the bill's final version.

Sen. William S. Cohen, Maine Republican and co-sponsor of bill, hailed the legislation as a step forward in resolving "gaps and ambiguities" in current law. He said that the bill was drafted in response to the administration's handling of the Iran-Contra affair.

"These changes in the law are

needed to ensure that the checks and balances system is allowed to work properly," said Mr. Cohen in a statement. "Avoiding it increases the risk of misjudgment and embarrassment, as the Iran-Contra affair so vividly illustrated."

The committee approved the bill in a 13-2 vote last month. Committee members had until yesterday to change their vote. When none did, the bill was sent to the full Senate where it is expected to be considered early next month, said Jim Dykstra, minority staff director for the committee.

If approved in the Senate, the bill would go to a House-Senate conference to resolve differences with a House version of the legislation.

Under the terms of the Senate bill, the administration must notify Congress in advance of all covert operations, and, in the most extraordinary circumstances, the president is permitted to limit notification to four members of Congress. But he must notify the leaders of the House and Senate within 48 hours after the

start of an operation, Mr. Dykstra said.

Sen. Chic Hecht, Nevada Republican, said he voted against the measure because it would undercut the president's authority to conduct foreign affairs. He also charged that it would damage U.S. intelligence capabilities. Sen. Orrin Hatch, Utah Republican, also opposed the measure, Senate sources said.

"The whole damn bill is no good," Mr. Hecht said in an interview. "In the end, it's going to weaken our intelligence capabilities worldwide and we're going to pay a high price for that in years to come."

Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci testified against the bill at a Dec. 16 hearing before the intelligence panel. He said the president would veto the bill because of the 48-hour notification restrictions.

A White House spokesman said yesterday that the president would probably veto the bill if it reached his desk in the present form.

Current legislation requires the

president to notify Congress of all covert operations in an undefined "timely" fashion.

One intelligence official said the bill, if passed, would "turn the clock back to the worst days of the Church Committee," referring to the Senate intelligence panel that probed U.S. intelligence activities in the late 1970s. Critics of the Church Committee say it weakened U.S. intelligence agencies.

"Even the Carter administration avoided this," the official said. "And the Reagan administration so far has prevented this encroachment upon the president's constitutional authority."

The bill also requires all presidential authorizations of covert operations to be in writing, or if approved orally, to be written within 48 hours. It also bars retroactive findings.

During the administration's covert arms sales to Iran, the administration held off notifying Congress for 10 months and in one case authorized a covert operation after it occurred.

The legislation states that secret covert operations require "a constitutional mechanism" so that decisions are not limited to "single-minded executive officials."

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FBI watched American foes of US policy

Opponents of contra aid were targeted, documents show

By Gary Thatcher
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Newly released government documents indicate that the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted domestic surveillance of groups and people opposed to Reagan administration policy in Central America.

The disclosures come as Congress nears an important vote next week on whether to continue aid to the Nicaraguan contra rebels.

The documents were provided by the United States

Justice Department under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. The material was sought by the Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR), which is representing a number of organizations and individuals who claim their civil rights were violated by the surveillance program.

The documents indicate that, from 1981 to 1985, FBI agents conducted an investigation of groups opposed to contra aid and administration intervention in Central America. Initially, the investigation centered on the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES), but apparently widened to include other groups as well.

The documents indicate that "there was activity [by the FBI] that shouldn't have taken place," says Rep. Don Edwards (D) of California, chairman of the House subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights.

The investigation was justified by US officials on grounds that it was meant to uncover and thwart possible terrorist actions in the US. FBI officials say the action is permitted under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, which allows the US attorney general to authorize clandestine investigations, without warrants and without review through the normal judicial process.

Federal officials have voiced suspicions that CISPES has links with Marxist guerrillas in El Salvador and the Communist Party of El Salvador. Angela Sanbrano, the

group's executive director, denies such claims, and says the organization is a grass-roots organization of individuals opposed to US policy in Central America. The organization, she says, receives no funding from overseas, and has no ties with

any foreign intelligence service.

Indeed, the surveillance of CISPES and other organizations failed to produce any prosecutions, indictments, or arrests during the more than four years it was under way.

"The moment they [federal in-

vestigators] find an organization is not involved in promoting terrorism," says Mr. Edwards, "they ought to knock it [the investigation] off."

Indeed, says Margaret Rattner, an attorney for CCR, there is still no evidence that the in-

vestigation has been terminated. "The FBI is a grown-up organization. They ought to know that just because a group doesn't happen to agree with President Reagan on Central American

FBI...Pg. 16

PATROL...from Pg. 8

change, Cook ordered the tactical action of officer to sound general quarters.

Another U.S. warship made radio contact with the Iraqi pilot and the pilot responded via radio, Cook said.

Seconds after the initial alert, the ship's combat information center reported that the jet had turned northward and was moving away from the northbound convoy of two American warships and a chartered American military supply ship.

Commercial shipping officials reported that an F1 fighter fired one Exocet missile into the hull of the 228,688-ton Iranian-leased tanker Coral Cape in the northern gulf at about 1:35 a.m. today. The Cypriot tanker was traveling south from Iran's Kharg Island terminal, officials said.

Iraqi officials also said one of their fighters struck a second "large naval target"—their term for a tanker—in the northern gulf at 10:07 a.m. today, but the report was not confirmed by shipping authorities. It was the fourth attack reported by Iraq against Iranian naval targets in the past three days.

U.S. military officials said they could not determine whether the fighter they had tracked was associated with either of the attacks.

Cook said his crew's two months of training for the gulf operation paid off. They responded quickly and quietly, pulling on hoods, gloves and masks to protect against fire as they assumed battle stations. He said the ship's main defensive weapons, two Phalanx fast-firing gun systems, were ready for firing if needed.

At night, the ships involved in convoy operations here post three to four times the number of lookouts manned in most other areas of the world. A heightened alert status is the norm. Orders for general quarters are not uncommon.

Senior officers say the potential for accidental attacks concerns them the most. "We're looking for the errant, the unexpected," said Cmdr. John J. Kieley, captain of the guided missile frigate USS Reuben James, as it escorted the reflagged tanker Middletown south toward the Strait of Hormuz earlier in the day. "We're looking for the needle in the haystack."

Another senior officer was more blunt: "Our biggest fear is being sucker-punched like the Stark. She paid a price, but she helped the rest of us."

When the firefighters of the Reuben James conducted a practice drill simulating a fire in the engine room during the convoy this week, they were outfitted with more efficient and modern equipment than their counterparts on the Stark, thanks to \$38 million appropriated by Congress after the incident.

Air Force secrecy is wrong

The Air Force refuses to release an investigative report about a jet crash last October near the Indianapolis airport that killed 10 people, and the secrecy is unjustifiable.

One report on the accident, in which an A-7D Corsair struck a Ramada Inn hotel, has been publicly released. But it doesn't contain conclusions. A fuller report, with findings, recommendations and likely reasons for the mishap, won't be released.

An Air Force spokeswoman said the secrecy's purpose is to encourage witnesses in the investigation to be candid, by eliminating their worries about the effects that their statements might have. But how secrecy prevents worrying isn't clear. The comments of a witness, even if withheld from the public, still could have weighty consequences.

In any case, the value of candor is outweighed by the public's need — indeed its right — to know what investigators have found and what their conclusions are. The case for full disclosure is strengthened by the fact that the accident killed civilians and occurred near a major public airport.

The response of the Air Force to the crash can't be fully evaluated without access to all of the information that was available to the investigators. So until the secret report is released, the public can't know whether proper procedures were followed before, during and after the crash. That's not a basis for confidence in Air Force flight operations or in the service's general performance.

Government secrecy, as usual, has done more harm than good.

HERCULES...
from Pg. 6

tails of the expansion, but Ted H. Olsen, media affairs manager for the Hercules Aerospace Co., said the investment is expected to include additional casting and pellet mixing capacity. Materials-handling-system suppliers for the initial portion of the plant said they also are expecting to bid on an expansion of the highly integrated material-flow network.

Officials said the facility, described by recently retired chairman, Alexander F. Giacco, as the "most efficient manufacturing facility of its kind," had been designed to reduce hands-on production requirements to produce higher quality products at lower cost with greater safety.

"We have to consider ourselves successful in that area to be able to attract these two large contracts," said Olsen.

The automation has been credited with reducing the number of manufacturing steps by 75 percent and cutting mixing and casting labor by 67 percent. The plant can be operated from a central control center with nine technicians per shift.

"They are going to be adding a few more vehicles and several thousand more feet of wire," said one supplier of wire-guided vehicles in the initial

Sailors on many Navy ships, particularly those assigned to the gulf, have been outfitted with new Kevlar helmets used by professional firefighters and with thick yellow fire-resistant suits, as well as with infrared thermal devices to detect hidden flames.

project, who asked not to be identified because of non-disclosure requirements.

Among the suppliers in the initial automation effort, which was described as the largest ever for Hercules, were Mentor Products Inc., Mentor, Ohio; the Jervis B. Webb Co.'s Control Engineering Co. unit, Harbor Springs, Mich.; GCA Corp.'s Industrial Systems Group, Aurora, Ill.; Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass.; Digital Equipment Corp., Maynard, Mass.; and International Business Machines Corp., Armonk, N.Y.

Oversized AGVs from Mentor are used to move 1,800-gallon mix bowls described as four times the size of any other used in rocket motor manufacturing.

FBI...from Pg. 15

policy, that doesn't mean they're criminals."

CISPES and other organizations and individuals involved in Central American issues have been the victims of a number of break-ins. A CCR study says there have been at least 58 such burglaries "directed against individuals and organizations which oppose Administration Central American policies."

Some of the break-ins appear to have been common burglaries, but in others the intruders left valuables behind while stealing or rifling files detailing membership and political activities.

The latest documents to be released, however, yield no clues as to who might have been responsible for the break-ins. Substantial portions of the documents have been blacked out

ACCIDENT...from Pg. 8

Angelo Codevilla, a senior research fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution and longtime backer of Alpha, argued that the accident "is the sort of thing that would never happen in an operational weapon. In space, the vacuum's free."

Most of Alpha's troubles can be traced to a 1983 decision by the Pentagon's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to scale down the laser's power, from between 10 million and 5 million watts to 2 million, Mr. Codevilla said. "These things work more efficiently at higher power," he said.

Alpha currently is in the second phase of a four-part test program.

In the next phase, hydrogen will be added to flourine in the laser cavity.

Finally, mirrors and other optical devices will be put in place to extract a laser beam from the energy of the hydrogen-fluorine reaction.

WALL STREET JOURNAL
28 JANUARY 1988 Pg. 1
"WORLD-WIDE"

A Soviet newspaper said public protests following the Chernobyl disaster have halted construction of a nuclear plant in Krasnodar, a city in the northern Caucasus.

under provisions allowing the federal government to withhold information that would compromise intelligence-gathering sources and methods.

Some of the documents appear to have been prepared by Frank Varelli, a former FBI in-

FBI...Pg. 18

Reagan, Mubarak discuss Egypt's Mideast peace plan

By Richard Beeston
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

President Reagan holds talks today with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on Egypt's Arab-Israeli peace proposals.

In a preliminary meeting yesterday, Mr. Mubarak outlined to Secretary of State George Shultz his ideas for calming the situation, in which 38 Palestinians have been killed, with a six-month cooling-off period.

Mr. Mubarak, burdened by a \$44 billion foreign debt, held back-to-back meetings with Mr. Shultz and Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci.

"We had a very worthwhile discussion, and that's about all I can say at this time," Mr. Shultz said after a 65-minute meeting with the Egyptian leader. He said the administration was having "very intensive discussions with him about his ideas and we want to explore them fully."

Two Palestinian Arab leaders yesterday discussed the situation and the violence in the occupied territories with Mr. Shultz. They said he had promised them he would be "person-

ally engaged" in bringing peace to the region.

The administration is also seeking Israeli views on the problem in talks in Washington with Israeli Cabinet Secretary Eliakim Rubinstein, a special envoy of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Rubinstein discussed ways of opening Mideast peace talks and overcoming the reservations of Jordan's King Hussein, sources told the Associated Press.

Mr. Rubinstein also met with M. Charles Hill, a key aide to Mr. Shultz who has served in the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, and returned home to report to Mr. Shamir.

After meeting Mr. Mubarak, Mr. Shultz invited a Palestinian newspaper editor, Hanna Siniora, and Faiz Abu Rahme, head of the Bar Association in Gaza, to the State Department.

They called for "personal, active involvement" of the United States in the peace process and for an international force in the occupied territories to protect the Palestinians and pave the way for an international peace conference.

Mr. Shultz said he had an "informative" meeting with the two Palestinians. He said he told them that "the problem with the PLO is that it has been too much involved in terrorism and is not willing to sit down and recognize Israel's right to exist."

He also told them the United States would like to see a settlement "that not only serves Israel's security but the legitimate rights of the Palestinians."

The two Palestinians are believed to be on good terms with the PLO, which is committed to the dismantling of Israel as a Jewish state. "They are not members of the PLO as far as we know," said a State Department official who demanded anonymity.

U.S. officials described the two as moderate Palestinian leaders who reject violence and want an international conference. "These are Palestinians with whom one can talk about the situation in the occupied territories," State Department spokesman Charles Redman said yesterday.

Mr. Siniora described the meeting with Mr. Shultz as cordial. "We feel

we got his attention to the situation in the territories," he said.

Mr. Siniora said Mr. Shultz briefly reiterated the "traditional formula" regarding U.S. policy toward the Palestine Liberation Organization. Adopted in 1975, it requires PLO acceptance of Israel's right to exist and of U.N. Security Council resolutions proposing security for all states in the area.

"We didn't go deep into that," Mr. Siniora said. Asked if Mr. Shultz had urged the two visitors to go back to the West Bank and Gaza with a call for restraint, Mr. Siniora said, "No."

"Our people are in urgent need of immediate international protection from the brutality of Israel's military authorities," Mr. Siniora and Mr. Rahme said in a letter to Mr. Shultz that was distributed to reporters.

Mr. Siniora had been banned from leaving Israel, but obtained permission to come to Washington after U.S. diplomatic pressure on Israel.

He said that he gave Mr. Shultz a detailed account "of the uprising and the brutal repression." He said he wanted an international peace conference attended by the major powers with the PLO representing the Palestinian people.

"The only way to bring peace is to hold an international conference," he said.

• This article is based in part on wire service reports.

NEW YORK TIMES
28 JANUARY 1988

Pg. 18

Nunn's Sensible Shield

By Gregory A. Fossedal

STANFORD, Calif. — A proposal by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, to design and deploy a limited shield against nuclear missiles is a modest but important plan that could improve American defenses.

The proposal, unlike President Reagan's broader Strategic Defense Initiative, would be built on the ground — no weapons in space. And Mr. Nunn would keep the plan strictly within the bounds of a 1972 treaty that limits the United States and the Soviet Union to one shield each with no more than 100 interceptor missiles.

This limited defensive shield, or "insurance policy," as Martin Ander-

SHIELD...Pg. 18

DEFENSE WEEK

25 JANUARY 1988

Pg. 6

Gray Will Trade To Protect Training Funds

BY PAUL BEDARD

With few exceptions, Marine Corps Commandant Alfred Gray is willing to make any trade to protect training money in the 1989 budget. "It's worth whatever expense is necessary," the four-star general said last week.

Gray, the Marines' new chief who is dissatisfied with past training programs, is revamping the way America's elite troops are taught. Starting in October, each Marine will be put through a grueling training program that is to include courses on shooting, hand-to-hand combat, map reading and survival. "He's going to be a commando," Gray said. And all that training, he said, "does not come cheaply."

To come up with money for the training programs, Gray is willing to deal away some M-1 tanks, delay procurement of AV-8B jump jets and possibly transfer all A-6 bombers to the Navy. "People haven't really costed everything out...We're

looking at all our options," he said.

Meanwhile, Gray said the Marines will cut 3,091 troops, saving \$65 million. He said the cut was "part of our contribution" to the personnel cuts mandated by Pentagon officials drawing up the fiscal 1989 budget, which takes effect Oct. 1. But, he said, the service won't cut troops in 1990. "This is muscle," he said of the 3,091 troops to be cut.

The troop reductions won't come from combat units, he said. Those units will be manned "at 100 percent," said Gray.

Gray said his top generals are currently re-evaluating the force structure of the Marines, including the mix of active and reserve forces. He wants the forces to concentrate less on front line battles and more on anti-terrorism. "There aren't any front lines anymore," he said.

Despite the anticipated troop and weaponry cuts, Gray said, "We'll be fine."

On other items, Gray:

- Devotes "zero time" to considering the plight of Lt. Col. Oliver North. Gray said North will remain in his current planning job until special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh completes his investigation of the Iran-Contra scandal. Gray said North "is in a pretty good assignment" and added that the key Iran-Contra figure "is doing full-time."

- Has little sympathy for the Marines guarding the American Embassy Moscow who broke rules prohibiting romantic contact with Soviet women. "I don't subscribe to the loneliness theory...It was lonely at the Chosin Reservoir and lonely at Khe Sanh and therefore I told them they won't be lonely, they'll be professional."

- Encouraged the Army to buy the V-22 tilt-rotor aircraft. Without the Army's buy, Gray said, the price of the Osprey, originally designed for the Corps, will increase. He added that the craft would also be good for special operations.

Soviet submarine changed to cruise arms

BY DESMOND WETTERN

A SOVIET nuclear missile submarine, withdrawn from service in accordance with the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, has reappeared armed with 100-kiloton cruise missiles for land attack, in place of its ballistic missiles. The cruise missiles in the boat, estimated at 20 to 40 in number, have an 1,100-mile range, compared with the 1,600 miles of the ballistic ones.

Cruise missiles were not restricted under the treaty and, being submarine-launched in this case, are not covered by the US-Soviet agreement of last month on eliminating land-

based cruise weapons.

The appearance of the submarine, evidently operational rather than evaluatory, so soon after the Washington agreement, is being viewed in Nato with some cynicism in the light of the criticism Soviet diplomats in the West are making of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's proposals for an Anglo-French air-launched cruise missile as "degrading the spirit of the Washington agreement."

The submarine's conversion for a nuclear land-attack role is in sharp contrast to the fate of the nine US submarines which carried nuclear ballistic missiles and have been paid off

under the terms of Salt. Six have been scrapped or stripped of their equipment and laid up, one has its missile tubes blocked and serves as a training boat, and two more have been equipped to carry special forces troops.

The Soviet submarine, in what Nato calls the Yankee class, was recently photographed in the Norwegian Sea on its way to the Atlantic by a Norwegian Air Force patrol aircraft. It has been lengthened by about 30 feet to accommodate the large number of SS-N-21 cruise missiles.

Four years ago, another Yan-

kee submarine was converted to carry the SS-N-24 supersonic land attack missile, which has a longer range, but this weapon is still under development. Putting it into service is proving very costly, according to Soviet sources.

The SS-N-21 missile, though, is believed to have been fully operational since 1986 and is already in some of the USSR's nuclear-powered, hunter-killer submarines. To take the missile, these have to sacrifice some of the weapons for their prime wartime task of attacking Western strategic-missile submarines and trans-Atlantic reinforcement convoys.

RADIO-TV NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

NORTH/CONTRAS: Former White House aide LTC Oliver North was involved in a secret operation to isolate and silence those who threatened to expose his connections with Nicaraguan Contras, ABC reports. A 17 July 1986 paper found in North's office is said to indicate he was spying on critics of Central American activities. ABC's John Martin says the document was sent to the Iran/Contra Committee, but was never publicly released. "It would have caused great concern...if we had seen a docu-

ment like this," a senior FBI official tells ABC. Martin says the document was written by Glenn Robinette, a former CIA officer who worked for retired Air Force MG Richard Secord.

CBS and NBC report on an FBI surveillance program of US citizens and groups who demonstrated against the Reagan administration's Central American policies. All networks report on Pres Reagan's request for \$36 million in Contra aid. ABC reports on a meeting between Sec/State George Shultz

and Palestinians in a bid to bring peace to Israeli occupied territories.

(Verbatim transcripts of summarized items available from SAF/AAR, 4C881. Other transcripts include: TR-67, NBC's "Today Show," 22 Jan 1988, report on the 1968 USS Pueblo incident; TR-69, National Public Radio's "All Things Considered," 22 Jan 1988, interview with *New York Times* correspondent Philip Taubman on the Afghanistan War; TR-70, CNN's "NewsDay," 25 Jan 1988, report on INF treaty hearings.)

FBI...from Pg.16

formant, who is now suing the federal agency over a pay dispute. Mr. Varelli alleges that he conducted surveillance of CISPES members in Dallas and became aware that the FBI had material in its files that were obtained through break-ins.

In congressional testimony last year, Varelli said the real purpose of the investigation was political - that the FBI goal was to "break" the organization.

"Not once did I find, see, hear, or observe any illegal conduct of any nature," Varelli testified. He described CISPES as "peaceful, nonviolent, and devoted to changing the policies of the United States towards Central America by persuasion and education."

Varelli's claims have come into question, however, by the disclosure that in 1986 he claimed in a document that he "discovered and duly reported several well-planned efforts by some members of CISPES with world-wide Communist coordi-

SHIELD...from Pg.17

son, a former policy adviser to President Reagan, has called it, could save millions of lives in the event of an accidental launch, a limited deliberate strike by a small nuclear power or even, depending on the shield's design, from a cheap cruise-missile bomb launched by terrorists.

Strangely, this prudent suggestion has met with howls of pain from some of the very people you'd think would be for it. Cost-conscious defense critics say it would cost too much money - admittedly, \$5 billion or more - to build such a limited shield. But the correct figure for comparison is the loss of American cities and civilians that might be destroyed if we don't take out this insurance policy.

Moreover, Mr. Nunn's shield would serve other functions. Building even

nation to make an attempt against the life of President Reagan at the 1984 Republican National Convention in Dallas."

Douglas Larson, an attorney for Varelli, says his client's law suit against the FBI, in which he seeks compensation for expenses and back pay for work as an informant, is still pending.

this limited system would be a useful testing ground for research on the S.D.I. program. It would also serve as a hedge in case Moscow decided to abrogate the 1972 antiballistic missile treaty. Many experts say the Soviet Union has already violated the treaty.

Arms control advocates, meanwhile, fear that even a limited shield would put us on a slippery slope. America, they say, won't be able to stop: Building the limited shield would lead to more and more defenses and ultimately the decision to discard the ABM treaty and deploy the "Star Wars" plan.

But why should this be? America has deployed offensive missiles and bombers before, right up to the limits imposed by various treaties. No one suggests that we will break the limits just because we do things the treaties allow. The United States started building some multiwarhead missiles in the 1970's, yet this didn't commit us to build the MX missile later.

Perhaps strangest of all, many strong supporters of a high-tech Star Wars shield oppose the Nunn plan, or at least are uneasy about it. They are afraid that Mr. Nunn's proposal would create a defensive ceiling - locking America forever into a defense against very light attacks, but nothing more.

In fact, actual work on the basic building blocks of defense is what is

most lacking now in the Reagan Administration's S.D.I. scheme.

Given all the emotion generated by the subject, a rational discussion of the Nunn proposal apart from its feedback effects on Star Wars would be difficult. Of all the groups that are suspicious of a limited shield idea, the arms control advocates seem to have it about right. Building Senator Nunn's defense now probably would lead to further defenses, as people see that the technology is sound and that the deployment of the defenses poses no threat to world peace.

But that's all based on the argument that there are defenses we could deploy in the near future at a cost the country would be willing to bear. The key point is that it should be possible to take out Senator Nunn's limited insurance policy and agree to disagree later about what steps to take next. Surely both friends and foes of Star Wars will be able to make their case just as well with 100 interceptors sitting out in North Dakota somewhere.

Today, 100 interceptors; tomorrow... Nobody knows. Congress should pass the Nunn proposal, and let the voters decide in the fall what to do next. □

Gregory A. Fossedal is a media fellow at the Hoover Institution of War, Revolution and Peace.



RADIO — TV DEFENSE DIALOG



Radio & TV Reports, Washington, D.C. Summaries not to be quoted.

Thursday, January 28, 1988 (Broadcasts of Wed., January 27, 1988)

SUMMARY OF NETWORK NEWS IN THIS ISSUE

NICARAGUAN DEVELOPMENTS: In an address to the Reserve Officers Association, President Reagan stressed the importance of continued U.S. assistance for the Nicaraguan Contras. Sandinista officials appear to be backing down from their position that the continuation of aid to the Contras would mean the end of the Central American peace process. A report that was found in Colonel Oliver North's safe is said to indicate that he was involved in an operation to isolate and silence those who threatened to expose his Contra connections. Reports by Peter Jennings and John Martin, ABC; Bill Plante, CBS; Ed Rabel, NBC.

PALESTINIAN UNREST: Israeli government officials are said to think that the development of Palestinian organizations in the occupied territories may eventually provide a non-PLO leadership with which they can negotiate. Two Palestinians from the occupied territories met with Secretary of State Shultz and called for greater American involvement in the effort to bring peace to the region. Reports by Dean Reynolds and John McWethy, ABC.

FBI SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM: Recently released documents indicate the FBI maintained surveillance of American individuals and organizations that demonstrated their opposition to U.S. Central American policy. Reports by Rita Braver, CBS; Carl Stern, NBC.

ABC WORLD NEWS TONIGHT ABC-TV
6:30 P.M. JANUARY 27

Nicaraguan Developments

PETER JENNINGS: President Reagan today formally asked Congress for \$36 million for the Nicaraguan Contras this year. Only \$3 1/2 million would be spent on weapons. In a speech to the Reserve Officers Association, Mr. Reagan said the Contras cannot go to the bargaining table empty-handed.

PRESIDENT REAGAN: We cannot go to the bargaining table empty-handed. And that, in the end, would assure a Marxist-Leninist regime on the American mainland. And I didn't come to Washington to preside over the communization of Central America.

[Applause]

JENNINGS: Mr. Reagan promised to consult with the Central American presidents before actually giving any of the military aid to the Contras. That is, if Congress gives the money to him.

We have an exclusive report tonight on the Contras and Colonel Oliver North. We all know that Colonel North was running a secret operation out of the White House to fund and arm the Nicaraguan Contras. ABC News has now discovered new evidence that North was involved in another secret operation, an operation to isolate and silence those who threatened to expose his Contra connections.

Here's ABC's John Martin.

JOHN MARTIN: In Oliver North's office safe, White House officials found a two-page report that suggests he was spying on critics of his

secret operations in Central America and trying to silence them. The report is dated July 17th, 1986. It has never been publicly released by the White House or the Iran-Contra Committee, to which it was sent. The FBI says it has never seen it until now.

It was written by Glenn Robinette, a former CIA officer who worked for Richard Secord. It describes his investigation of Jack Terrell, a former pro-Contra mercenary who had turned against the Contras and was accusing the White House of illegally aiding them. Robinette recommended a way to silence Terrell: having Secord arrange business deals with him.

GLENN ROBINETTE: It would be an opportunity to know where he was and what he was doing. And it would also enable General Secord, through me, to subtly suggest: Stop your talking in news media about these matters.

MARTIN: So it'd be a way to shut him up.

ROBINETTE: Yes.

MARTIN: Robinette's report warns that: Terrell may possess enough information to be dangerous to our objectives.

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, Terrell had been cooperating with Senator John Kerry's staff. They were investigating North's network. Kerry says the memo may be evidence of a crime.

SENATOR JOHN KERRY: I think it was intended to deny him the ability to be an effective witness against them in whatever efforts might interfere with their goals and objectives.

MARTIN: In another memo, North called Robinette a security officer for Project

Democracy, North and Secord's secret enterprise to supply the Contras. But Robinette insists he worked for Secord, not North.

You didn't call him on the phone to report back your information.

ROBINETTE: Never.

MARTIN: He wasn't your boss.

ROBINETTE: Never.

MARTIN: But North and Secord worked together, and Robinette's report was found in North's safe.

What do you make of this?

ROBINETTE: I don't know. Very mysterious.

MARTIN: FBI Assistant Executive Director Buck Revell said he suspected North was spying from inside the White House, but was assured Robinette was working for Secord, a private citizen.

"If we had had a document like this," said a senior FBI official, "it would have caused additional concern."

The special prosecutor is apparently looking at this document as possible evidence that Oliver North spied on his enemies and, through Secord and Robinette, tried to silence them.

Palestinian Unrest

JENNINGS: After weeks of criticism over its treatment of Palestinians in the occupied territories, the Israeli government has given a slight hint that it may be ready to take a different approach to the problem.

Here's ABC's Dean Reynolds.

DEAN REYNOLDS: On the outskirts of Jerusalem today, the kind of sporadic incident that keeps the Palestinian protest going. And now, nearly

eight weeks into the unrest, Israeli government officials say they detect the hazy outline of an emerging protest leadership inside the territories. The Israelis have no doubt this leadership has close links to the exiled PLO. But instead of always taking orders from abroad, the home-grown leaders are more and more directing the protests themselves.

These young men from a West Bank refugee camp say they are among the leaders the Israelis are talking about.

TRANSLATOR: We have a national committee running all the business in the West Bank and Gaza. And from this national committee, you have also other small committees in every camp and every village.

REYNOLDS: The Israelis believe these committees sustain the commercial strikes so successfully that the government is debating the wisdom of trying to break the strikes. Indeed, the young leaders say they call for the protest fires and direct the stone-throwing assaults on soldiers.

TRANSLATOR: We move the uprisings from one place to another in order that we won't get all the pressure on one place.

REYNOLDS: It goes on despite the tough Israeli countermeasures, the effect of which were felt by one young protest suspect today. Arrest and imprisonment are considered a small price to pay if it translates into a position of leadership.

TRANSLATOR: It's a like a death certificate. And here, when you grow up a little bit, you have to go to the prison.

REYNOLDS: There are many

Israelis who believe any Palestinian who throws a stone at them is a terrorist and that, just like the PLO elders, they cannot be trusted. But some Israeli officials welcome any Palestinian independence from the old PLO leadership. The Israelis say they're seeking true Palestinian representatives as negotiating partners, and some hope that out of this protest they may find the ones they're looking for.

Dean Reynolds, ABC News, Tel Aviv.

JENNINGS: Well, while the Israelis are searching for what they call a new Palestinian leadership, Palestinians will tell you that the leaders already exist, if the Israelis would only talk to them.

Two of them were in Washington today to talk to the Secretary of State, George Shultz.

Here's ABC's John McWethy.

JOHN MCWETHY: Last week this West Bank Palestinian newspaper editor, Hanna Seniora, was arrested twice for promoting a boycott of Israeli cigarettes. He was forbidden to leave Israel. Today, because the U.S. exerted heavy pressure on Israel to let Seniora travel, he is in Washington giving the Palestinian view, putting pressure on Israel.

HANNA SENIORA: Well, I believe the present uprising has sent a message all over the world that occupation cannot be permanent, that the situation of the Palestinian people is unbearable.

MCWETHY: Searching for a way to end the unrest, Seniora and his colleague, a Gaza lawyer, met with Secretary of State Shultz today, asking Shultz to help establish an

international peace-keeping force that would replace Israeli rule on the West Bank and Gaza. They also urged that the U.S. get more deeply involved.

Earlier in the day, Shultz heard a similar message from Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, that the U.S. must become a player. Mubarak, who will meet with President Reagan tomorrow, is proposing a six-month cooling-off period in Gaza and the West Bank, an idea the U.S. likes.

Among the Egyptians, the Palestinians, and the Israelis, there is agreement on one issue: the importance of leadership from Washington in finding a way towards peace. U.S. officials say the first steps come from those involved, not from here.

CBS EVENING NEWS
7:00 P.M.

CBS-TV
JANUARY 27

Nicaraguan Developments

DAN RATHER: President Reagan today made his pitch for a scaled-down compromise package of aid to the Contras. But some Democratic leaders in Congress were still predicting defeat for the President's Central American policy.

Our White House correspondent Bill Plante reports.

BILL PLANTE: President Reagan, warning of a possible communist takeover in Central America, argued that peace there depends on more military and humanitarian aid for Contra rebels in Nicaragua.

PRESIDENT REAGAN: This request insures that the democratic resistance can keep

the pressure on the Sandinistas.

PLANTE: Mr. Reagan asked Congress for \$36 million, of which 13 million would go for humanitarian aid, 20 million for transportation, and 3 1/2 million for ammunition.

Because many in Congress want to give the peace plan agreed on by Central American leaders a chance to work, Mr. Reagan will suspend the \$3 1/2 million in lethal aid until March 31st. It would be released if there were no cease-fire, but only after the President consults with leaders of the Central American democracies.

PRESIDENT REAGAN: We cannot go to the bargaining table empty-handed. And that, in the end, would assure a Marxist-Leninist regime on the American mainland. And I didn't come to Washington to preside over the communization of Central America.

[Applause]

PLANTE: With emotions running high on both sides -- the White House calls this a do-or-die situation -- today's announcement was preceded by a frenzy of lobbying, pro and con. There were TV commercials.

MAN: Because if they keep wasting our money, one day they'll have to ask for our sons.

PLANTE: There was an appearance by a Sandinista army defector. And there were Contra leaders with the Secretary of State.

In Congress, where the House will vote first a week from today, the Administration seems to be on the defensive.

REP. THOMAS FOLEY: I think it's close, but I think at this time the Administration faces a

loss on this vote.

REP. ROBERT MICHEL: We got to win, and we got to work at it.

SENATOR PATRICK LEAHY: The votes are there to defeat this aid.

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM: This is a survival fund to keep freedom's resistance present.

PLANTE: Right now the White House doesn't have the votes. The strategy: a likely eleventh-hour television appeal by President Reagan next Tuesday.

FBI Surveillance Program

RATHER: Newly released government documents today indicate the FBI for years has been spying on U.S. citizens opposed to Mr. Reagan's Central American policy. Accusations of such FBI surveillance were the subject of a CBS News investigation by correspondent Richard Schlesinger a year ago on this broadcast. Tonight correspondent Rita Braver has the latest on what's been learned about this FBI story since then.

RITA BRAVER: For at least four years, beginning in 1981, the FBI conducted a massive spying operation against groups and individuals opposed to U.S. policy in Central America, according to FBI documents released today. The information was obtained under a freedom-of-information suit filed by the Center for Constitutional Rights, a civil liberties group. The documents, heavily edited by the FBI, indicate the Bureau's use of wiretaps, informants, and surveillance on college campuses.

The investigation first focused on CISPEP, the Committee in Solidarity with the

People of El Salvador, then expanded to other anti-Administration groups.

ANGELA SANBRANO [CISPES]: We strongly protest the violation of our constitutional right to peaceful dissent against our government's policies in Central America.

BRAVER: The documents show that the FBI opened a secret file on one college professor merely because his name was mentioned in a newspaper article, on another because he spoke out on a radio show.

As to why the FBI was monitoring CISPES in the first place, the Justice Department would say only that it had classified information that the group might be involved in terrorist activity.

PATRICK KORTEN: This was not an effort to look at anybody on account of their political beliefs. We don't do that.

BRAVER: But after four years, no one in or affiliated with CISPES was charged with violation of the law.

ANN MARI BUITRAGO [Center for Constitutional Rights]: What the targets had in common with each other and what the FBI gathered information on was their opposition to various aspects of U.S. foreign policy.

BRAVER: The Center for Constitutional Rights says it now plans to bring civil suits on behalf of individuals whose privacy rights may have been violated by the surveillance.

NBC NIGHTLY NEWS
7:00 P.M.

NBC-TV
JANUARY 27

FBI Surveillance Program

TOM BROKAW: A civil rights organization charged today that from 1981 to 1985 the FBI spied on hundreds of people and a variety of organizations opposed to President Reagan's Central American policies. The charges were made by a lawyers group which obtained more than a thousand pages from FBI files through the Freedom of Information Act.

NBC law correspondent Carl Stern tonight describes the FBI operation and today's reaction.

CARL STERN: When this peace march took place in Houston, the FBI took 104 photographs, wrote down license plate numbers, and opened terrorism files on some of the participants, according to internal FBI documents.

The files were obtained in a lawsuit by the Center for Constitutional Rights, which made them public today.

Justice Department sources said that President Reagan's National Security Advisers and CIA Director William Casey pressed for the FBI investigation.

It started in 1981 with efforts to link a group opposing the right-wing regime in El Salvador to Marxists in Nicaragua and Cuba. But later the investigation came to include 138 other groups, such as the Council of Churches, the United Steel Workers, the United Auto Workers, and the National Education Association.

One opponent of U.S. policy in Central America today denounced the FBI operation.

JESUS GARCIA [Chicago Alderman]: Apparently,

President Reagan wants open societies everywhere but in this country.

STERN: This FBI report contains the word "Elsur," which means that electronic surveillance was used. This document authorized agents to spy on a student group at Florida State University.

The Chicago FBI office was one of several that expressed concern. It refused to investigate organizations it said appear legitimate.

The Denver office complained to headquarters that it concurs with New Orleans that in spite of attempts by the Bureau to clarify guidelines and goals, the field is still not sure how much seemingly legitimate political activity can be monitored.

This afternoon a Justice Department spokesman said the investigation died a natural death in 1985.

PATRICK KORTEN: The investigation was concluded more than two years ago. No charges were brought. And there the matter remains.

STERN: But a former FBI agent, now a congressman, said the investigation went too far.

REP. DON EDWARDS: People who are engaged in political activity should not be photographed by the police, should not be followed by the police.

STERN: An attorney for the center that obtained the files promised civil rights lawsuits to stop further investigations.

MARGARET RATNER: Our idea now is to file a number of suits.

STERN: Administration officials pooh-poohed today's disclosure and charged it was timed to influence next week's congressional vote on aid to the Contras.

Nicaraguan Developments

BROKAW: And today President Reagan was pushing ahead with his request for more Contra aid, \$36 million all together, with ten percent of that reserved for weapons. He says it is needed to keep peace talks on track.

PRESIDENT REAGAN: We cannot go to the bargaining table empty-handed. And that, in the end, would assure a Marxist-Leninist regime on the American mainland. And I didn't come to Washington to preside over the communization of Central America.

[Applause]

BROKAW: And when Nicaragua's President Ortega meets Friday with Pope John Paul, he is likely to ask the Pontiff to help stop Contra aid. Nicaragua's Ambassador to the Vatican said he expects Ortega to ask the Pope to intercede directly with the Reagan Administration.

Other Nicaraguan officials in Costa Rica for tomorrow's scheduled talks with the Contras also were critical of the President's latest request.

NBC's Ed Rabel is in Costa Rica tonight.

ED RABEL: The Sandinista negotiators wasted no time denouncing the Reagan Administration's request for Contra aid.

VICTOR HUGO TINOCO: This request, if it is approved, will be disastrous for the Central American peace process.

RABEL: The Sandinistas had argued that fighting would increase and the peace process would be doomed if more aid to the Contras was approved. But a key Sandinista strategist says that position is changing.

ALEJANDRO BENDANA: We will continue to try to achieve a

negotiated solution, no matter what the Congress decides.

RABEL: The Sandinistas still hope Congress will kill Contra aid, but their need to soften their line on the issue and go to the bargaining table no matter what is evident.

First, there is the killing, 40,000 dead in the civil war.

BENDANA: Every day that goes by, 25 people die.

RABEL: Poverty and malnutrition are a reality in an economy destroyed by war. Runaway inflation means no shoes, no milk, no meat for Lila Garcia and her 14 children. This plate of starchy food is the only meal this day for everybody.

And for the Contras, who know they can't win militarily, there are incentives: the chance to reenter Nicaraguan society, to challenge the Sandinistas at the ballot box.

BENDANA: Nobody is calling for the surrender of the Contras. What we are saying is, let's talk.

RABEL: But first, the Sandinistas say, there must be a cease-fire.

No way, say the Contras. Political freedom has to be negotiated before the cease-fire.

BOSCO MATAMOROS: If there is democracy in Nicaragua, there will be no more conflict. And that's what we've been seeking for several years.

RABEL: The fear is that the differences between the two sides are so great that the talks scheduled for tomorrow are likely to end in stalemate.

Ed Rabel, NBC News, San Jose, Costa Rica.

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January 26, 3:00 A.M. TR-71

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