

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Sent: Wednesday, November 17, 2004 1:44 PM
To: Davis, Archie, Col, OASD-PA
Subject: FW: Bio (Milt Copulos)
Attachments: MILTON RCOPULOS BIO IV.doc



MILTON RCOPULOS
BIO IV.doc (29...

Archie, one of the requests I left on your desk was to switch Mr. Milton Copulos from the Civilian Defense Experts list to the Retired Military Analyst list.

Attached is his Bio. Would you confirm or deny for me.

Thanks

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

*Program Support Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2)
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax: (b)(2)*

-----Original Message-----

From: Milton Copulos [mailto:copulos@ (b)(6)]
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2004 1:54 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Cc: ndcf@ (b)(6)
Subject: Re: Bio

(b)(6)

Attached is the bio you requested.

milt

(b)(6)

Subject: Chuck Nash
Start: Tue 11/16/2004 11:00 AM
End: Tue 11/16/2004 11:00 AM
Recurrence: (none)

MILTON R. COPULOS

For more than three decades, Milton R. Copulos has been a prominent figure in national political circles. He served as a Cabinet-level advisor in the Bush and Reagan Administrations, working closely with the Secretaries of Defense, Energy, Interior and Commerce, as well as the Director of Central Intelligence.

While working for the Executive Office of the President in the Reagan White House, Copulos authored a number of important studies including the *National Critical Minerals Report* and *Advanced Materials Program Plan*, the Department of Energy's assessment of the former Soviet Union's natural resource base as well as a number of classified documents. He was also a participant in the *Defense Industrial Base Initiative* and the principal consultant to the Department of Defense on the *Defense Environment Initiative*.

More recently, Copulos has authored a number of important studies related to energy and national security. In October of 2003 two of these were issued: "*America's Achilles Heel, the Hidden Cost of Imported Oil, A Strategy for Energy Independence*" and "*Assuring the Flow, Meeting Military Needs During Oil Import Supply Disruptions*," both published by the National Defense Council Foundation.

He is currently working on an in-depth analysis of the current situation in Saudi Arabia and how it could affect military access to critical fuel supplies.

As a prominent expert on natural resources, national defense and international politics, Copulos is frequently called upon to lecture at universities and other academic institutions around the nation. He has been a visiting lecturer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Maryland Graduate School of Nuclear Engineering and the University of Dallas Graduate School of Management.

He was also selected as faculty for the prestigious *Salzburg Seminar in American Studies* sponsored by Harvard University in Salzburg, Austria. He is also the only individual to be asked to deliver the prestigious "*Management Classics*" lecture at the University of Dallas.

A prolific author, Copulos has published more than 700 articles, books and monographs. His writing has appeared in such prominent national news media as *The Washington Post*, *The Los Angeles Times* and *The Chicago Tribune*. He is also a frequent contributor to periodicals such as *Insight Magazine*, *VFW Magazine* and *Regulation Magazine*. His book "*Energy Perspectives*" was a Washington Post best seller, and for four years he wrote a nationally syndicated column distributed by the Heritage Features Syndicate.

He also has appeared on nationally broadcast news and information programs including such programs as FOX News Network's "*FOX and Friends*", CNN's "*Crossfire*", and "*War Room with Wolf Blitzer*" as well as local broadcasts for major network affiliates. He has also acted as an on-air military analyst for MSNBC.

Because of his internationally recognized expertise in foreign affairs, Copulos has often been asked to meet with foreign leaders. Included among them are individuals such as President Fidel Ramos of the Republic of the Philippines and President Rauf Denkash of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

A veteran of two tours of duty in Vietnam, Copulos was awarded the Bronze Star and Army Commendation Medals, as well as five battle stars. He was retired from the United States Army with the rank of Sergeant on February 1, 1970. He is a graduate of The American University in Washington, D.C. and lives in Crofton, Maryland.

(b)(6)

From: Di Rita, Larry, CIV, OSD-OASD-PA
Sent: Monday, November 08, 2004 6:01 AM
To: 'Dan Senor'
Subject: RE: Re: Re: [Fwd: Re: Bagdad media reporting]

I'm in my office now. (b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: Dan Senor [mailto:dansenor@(b)(6)]
Sent: Monday, November 08, 2004 5:45 AM
To: Di Rita, Larry, CIV, OSD-OASD-PA
Subject: Re: Re: Re: [Fwd: Re: Bagdad media reporting]

okay...thanks...will call in about a half-hour. where will you be? on cell??

--- "Di Rita, Larry, CIV, OSD-OASD-PA"
<larry.dirita@((b)(6))> wrote:

> On cell now (b)(6)
> -----
> Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Handheld

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Dan Senor <dansenor@((b)(6))>
> To: Di Rita, Larry, CIV, OSD-OASD-PA
> <larry.dirita@((b)(6))>
> Sent: Sun Nov 07 21:46:14 2004
> Subject: Re: Re: Re: [Fwd: Re: Bagdad media reporting]

> thanks...what # can i reach you at in the AM?
> --- "Di Rita, Larry, CIV, OSD-OASD-PA"
> <larry.dirita@((b)(6))> wrote:

> > I'll be up...will send you some talkers in the meantime
> > -----
> > Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Handheld

> > -----Original Message-----

> > From: Dan Senor <dansenor@((b)(6))>
> > To: Di Rita, Larry, CIV, OSD-OASD-PA
> > <larry.dirita@((b)(6))>, ldirita@((b)(6))
> > <ldirita@((b)(6))>
> > Sent: Sun Nov 07 17:46:22 2004
> > Subject: Re: Re: Re: [Fwd: Re: Bagdad media reporting]

> > Larry, I'm going on TV tomorrow morning regarding Fallujah. Want
> > to make sure I'm on message. Will you be up tomorrow morning at
> > around 5:00 AM to give
> > me


> > the dump? Would be grateful. Thanks!
> > --- "Di Rita, Larry, CIV, OSD-OASD-PA"
> > <larry.dirita@((b)(6))> wrote:

> > > Call me (b)(6)
> > > -----
> > > Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Handheld

> > > -----Original Message-----

> > > From: Dan Senor <dansenor@((b)(6))>
> > > To: Di Rita, Larry, CIV, OSD-OASD-PA

> > > <larry.dirita@^{(b)(6)} wrote:
> > > Sent: Tue Oct 26 19:19:36 2004
> > > Subject: RE: Re: Re: [Fwd: Re: Bagdad media reporting]
> > >
> > > Good. About to go on Paula Zahn to duke it out
> > > on
> > > the
> > > explosives issue.
> > > --- "Di Rita, Larry, CIV, OSD-OASD-PA"
> > > <larry.dirita@^{(b)(6)} wrote:
> > >
> > > > Spoke with him. Agrees.
> > >
> > > -----Original Message-----
> > > From: Dan Senor [mailto:dansenor@^{(b)(6)}
> > > Sent: Tuesday, October 26, 2004 4:45 PM
> > > To: Di Rita, Larry, CIV, OSD-OASD-PA
> > > Subject: RE: Re: Re: [Fwd: Re: Bagdad media reporting]
> > >
> > > ^{(b)(6)}
> > > --- "Di Rita, Larry, CIV, OSD-OASD-PA"
> > > <larry.dirita@^{(b)(6)} wrote:
> > >
> > > > Do you have a phone number?
> > >
> > > -----Original Message-----
> > > From: Dan Senor [mailto:dansenor@^{(b)(6)}
> > > Sent: Tuesday, October 26, 2004 1:39 PM
> > > To: larry.dirita@^{(b)(6)} ldirita@^{(b)(6)}
> > > Subject: Fwd: Re: Re: [Fwd: Re: Bagdad media reporting]
> > >
> > > > You should touch base with Bremer...see his
> > > email
> > > > below.
> > > > --- "J. Bremer" <jbremer@^{(b)(6)} wrote:
> > > >
> > > > > To: "Dan Senor" <dansenor@^{(b)(6)}
> > > > > Subject: Re: Re: [Fwd: Re: Bagdad media
> > > > reporting]
> > > > > From: "J. Bremer" <jbremer@^{(b)(6)}
> > > > > Date: Tue, 26 Oct 2004 01:48:00 +0000 GMT
> > > > >
> > > > > I understand their concern and am frankly
> > > > agnostic
> > > > > about the dates.
> > > > > LPB
> > > > -----Original Message-----
> > > > From: Dan Senor <dansenor@^{(b)(6)}
> > > > Date: Mon, 25 Oct 2004 16:22:16 To: "J. Bremer"
> > > > <jbremer@^{(b)(6)}
> > > > > Subject: Re: Re: [Fwd: Re: Bagdad media
> > > > reporting]
> > > >
> > > > > Okay.
> > > >
> > > > > By the way, I spoke to DiRita, who is
> > > > planning
> > > > > on
> > > > > calling you about this event. Apparently
> > > > it
> > > > > was
> > > > > > organized by the IG. It's closed to the
> > > > > > press,
> > > > > > but
> > > > > > they're
> > > > > > nervous
> > > > > > that your participation could draw

> > unnecessary
> > > > > press
> > > > > attention.
> > > > > FYI.
> > > > > --- "J. Bremer" <jbremer@
> wrote:
> > > > >
> > > > >
> > > >
> > >
> >
> >
>

Subject:

FW: Conf Call Invitees

RETIRED MILITARY

Colonel Carl Kenneth Allard	(USA, Retired)
Mr. Jed Babbitt	(USAF, JAG)
Admiral Dennis C. Blair	(USN, Retired)
Cmdr Peter Brookes	(USN, Retired)
Lieutenant General Frank B. Campbell	(USAF, Retired)
Dr. James Jay Carafano	(LTC, USA, Retired)
Lieutenant Colonel Bill Cowan	(USMC, Retired)
Major Dana R. Dillon	(USA, Retired)
General Wayne A. Downing	(USA, Retired)
Colonel (Tim) J. Eads	(USA, Retired)
General Ronald Fogelman	(USAF, Retired)
Lieutenant Colonel Rick Francona	(USAF, Retired)
Colonel John Garrett	(USMC, Retired)
Lieutenant General Buster Glosson	(USAF, Retired)
Brigadier General David L. Grange	(USA, Retired)
Command Sergeant Major Steven Greer	(USA, Retired)
Colonel Jack Jacobs	(USA, Retired)
Admiral David E. Jeremiah	(USN, Retired)
General George Joulwan	(USA, Retired)
General William F. "Buck" Kernan	(USA, Retired)
Colonel Glenn Lackey	(USA, Retired)
Admiral Thomas Joseph Lopez	(USN, Retired)
Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Maginnis	(USA, Retired)
Colonel Jeff McCausland,	(USA, Retired)
Lieutenant General Thomas McInerney	(USAF, Retired)
General Montgomery Meigs	(USA, Retired)
Major F. Andy Messing Jr.	(USAR, Retired)
General Thomas S. Moorman, Jr.	(USAF, Retired)
Major General Michael J. Nardotti, Jr.	(USA, Retired)
Captain Chuck Nash	(USN, Retired)
General William L. Nash	(USA, Retired)
General Glen K. Otis	(USA, Retired)
General Joseph Ralston	(USAF, Retired)
Lieutenant General Erv Rokke	(USAF, Retired)
Major General Robert H. Scales, Jr.	(USA, Retired)
General Hugh Shelton	(USA, Retired)
Major General Donald W. Shepperd	(USAF, Retired)
Lieutenant Colonel Carlton Sherwood	(USMC, Retired)
Wayne Simmons	(USN, Retired)
Major General Perry Smith	(USAF, Retired)
Captain Martin L. Strong	(USN, Retired)
Lieutenant General Bernard Trainor	(USMC, Retired)
Major General Paul E. Vallely	(USA, Retired)

Colonel John Warden
General Larry D. Welch
General Charles E. Wilhelm
General Tom Wilkerson

(USAF, Retired)
(USAF, Retired)
(USMC, Retired)
(USMC, Retired)

(b)(6)

Full Name: Dan Senor
Last Name: Senor
First Name: Dan

Mobile: (b)(6)

E-mail: dansenor@ (b)(6)
E-mail Display As: Dan Senor (dansenor@ (b)(6))

(b)(6)

From: Brookes, Peter (Peter.Brookes@nytimes.com)
Sent: Monday, October 25, 2004 7:06 AM
To: Brookes, Peter
Subject: Brookes' Weekly New York Post column: Syria-S Trouble: Damascus Harboring Insurgency Planners

NEW YORK POST

SYRIA-S TROUBLE

By PETER BROOKES

October 25, 2004 -- ONE key to stabilizing Iraq isn't even in the country, but next door in Syria.

It's not *just* that innumerable Saddam loyalists, al Qaeda terrorists and foreign fighters have crossed the 370-mile Syrian border into Iraq over the past year. Syria also has become a safe haven for the Ba'athist Bigs pulling the strings of the attacks in Iraq.

These thugs operate with impunity while Damascus turns a blind eye. The situation has gotten so bad — and so critical to busting the insurgency — that Washington has sent at least two senior State and Defense Department delegations (along with Iraqi officials) to Damascus in the last two months.

Their blunt message to President Bashar al Assad: Address this festering problem with concrete action — or pay the consequences.

After months of tough going, Coalition forces are now making a dent in the Iraqi insurgency by pressing the offensive in places like Fallujah. (The weekend arrest of a senior al Qaeda aide certainly helps.) The death toll among the bad guys is now as high as 15,000 since the postwar fighting began, says Central Command's Gen. John Abizaid. (He estimates that 5,000 still remain.)

But ending the flow of reinforcements, cash and weapons to the insurgents is just as important as wiping out the active fighters. That's where Syria comes in.

Under the protection of Syrian Ba'athist regime, 20 to 50 former senior Iraqi Ba'ath security-service goons and Saddam aides and relatives are supervising the guerilla war back home. Some analysts say these leadership cells are more dangerous to Iraq's long-term stability than even al Qaeda's Abu Musab al-Zarqawi.

Assad has *promised* to cooperate with Coalition and Iraqi requests, especially on closing the border. But he has yet to produce results.

So how do we eliminate the ability of the Syrian cells to plan, direct, organize and fund (Saddam stashed at least \$1 billion in Syria before the war) the bloody rebellion?

We have much more leverage with Syria than most people think. Damascus is politically isolated (except for its closest ally, Iran). And with unemployment hovering at 20 percent, Syria's economy is faltering.

If Syria fails to cooperate, Washington could ratchet up the pressure by implementing sanctions beyond those already taken under the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003.

Those laws already ban U.S. exports to Syria (less food and medicine), but Washington could cut off financial dealings with Syrian banks. This would scare off much-needed foreign investment, further crippling the Syrian economy.

America could also lean on the European Union (EU) to rescind its recently-inked trade and cooperation pact with Syria. To take effect, the agreement still needs the unanimous approval in the EU parliament. London and America's "New Europe" allies should be open to reason.

And, working with Paris (yes, Paris!), we could further squeeze Damascus by acting on the regime's intransigence over U.N. Security Council Resolution 1559. The recently-passed resolution called for Syria to withdraw all 15,000-20,000 of its troops from Lebanon. (Syrian troops have been in Lebanon since the 1976 Lebanese civil war, and the government in Beirut is essentially a Syrian puppet.)

A second Franco-American resolution on Lebanon is already in the works. Security Council punitive action, such as multilateral economic sanctions for non-compliance, is certainly possible.

Damascus also risks:

- * Creating a sworn enemy in the new Iraq.
- * Losing U.S. help in reviving the stalled Syrian-Israeli peace talks (Damascus desperately wants the Golan Heights back).
- * Drawing U.S. military strikes against insurgent targets in Syria — always an option.

President Bush has called Syria "an unusual and extraordinary threat." He's right. Syria's a dictatorship, has weapons of mass destruction and supports terrorism in Israel through the likes of Hezbollah and Hamas.

If Syria doesn't couple words with deeds soon, Damascus should suffer appropriate

consequences. We've played nicely long enough. Assad has a fateful choice to make: Take advantage of a window of opportunity for better relations with the United States and its permanent — and increasingly angry — neighbor Iraq. Or follow the likes of Saddam Hussein and the Taliban directly into the dustbin of history.

Peter Brookes is a Heritage Foundation senior fellow.

E-mail: peterbrookes@



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(b)(6)

From: Paul Vallely (paulvallely@nytimes.com)
Sent: Thursday, October 21, 2004 5:35 PM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: Afghanistan

B: Advanced copy.. Pass on as you see fit. Will hit UPI tomorrow (Friday)

Outside View: Winning in Afghanistan

By Thomas McInerney and Paul Vallely
Outside View Commentators

Published 10/22/2004 2:02 AM

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UPI) -- While it's no surprise that Democrats John F. Kerry and John B. Edwards harshly criticize President Bush's Iraq policy, their new claim about the war on Islamist terrorism -- the campaign in Afghanistan, Operation Enduring Freedom, was a failure because it failed to kill or capture of Osama bin Laden -- is baffling.

Calling the Afghan campaign a failure is puzzling because, by every meaningful measure, it was a resounding success. A combined force of anti-Taliban Afghans, U.S. special operations forces, carrier- and land-based U.S. airpower, and more conventional Army and Marine units quickly liberated Afghanistan. On Oct. 7, 2001 when U.S. air strikes began, the Taliban and its ally al-Qaida controlled 90 percent of Afghanistan.

Two months later, they had been driven out of every major city and were fleeing for the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, relentlessly pursued by U.S. airpower, U.S. Marines, and U.S.-assisted mujahedin.

Most of the credit rightly belongs to the men and women of the U.S. armed forces and the brave Afghan fighters who took the fight to the Taliban and al-Qaida. A good measure of it, however, belongs to Bush. The initial plan for the Afghan campaign called for a months-long build-up of a force of three Army divisions and then a conventional offensive in the spring of 2002. Determined to take immediate action, the president demanded a different course of action. The result was a campaign that produced a swift and decisive victory and refuted predictions of a quagmire in Afghanistan.

To be sure, Operation Enduring Freedom had its problems. The air campaign's initial pace was desultory and its initial direction was against fixed targets rather than enemy forces in the field. Central Command often refused to delegate decisions about using airpower, disrupting the Air Force's "time-critical targeting" and leading to some missed opportunities, including a couple to kill the Taliban's leader, Mullah Omar. By exercising command from his stateside headquarters, Gen. Tommy Franks denied himself the "feel" for events on the ground that is a necessary element of successful command. But that said, it worked.

As vexing as they were, these problems were not of Bush's making.

The air campaign's initially slow pace stemmed in large part from the fact that the United States had (and has) too few aerial refueling aircraft. Most of the campaign's other shortcomings can be put down to the drastic shift from peace to war that occurred in September 2001 -- a shift even more sudden and profound than that which occurred in December 1941 -- and one of war's irrefutable laws: nothing goes exactly as planned.

Kerry correctly states that, in Tora Bora, Central Command did not use U.S. conventional forces to "close the back door" on the remnants of the Taliban and al-Qaida -- that might have included Osama bin Laden -- trying to get into Pakistan. He is, however, quite wrong to claim that the fighting was "outsourced" to Afghan warlords.

Quite simply and quite understandably, General Franks applied the formula that had been successful during the previous eight weeks: Afghan fighters backed by U.S. special operations forces and supported by U.S. airpower. Despite the fact that bin Laden and other "big fish" were not netted, hundreds of Taliban and al-Qaida fighters were killed.

The battles in Tora Bora did not mark the end of the military campaign against the Taliban and al-Qaida. Launched in March 2002, Operation Anaconda was a bold winter offensive against enemy enclaves, conducted by coalition units that included the 10th Mountain Division and the 101st Airborne Division.

Operation Enduring Freedom smashed the Taliban, routed al-Qaida, and put their leaders on the run. It strengthened the hand of Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf whose domestic campaign against al-Qaida has killed or captured many of its leaders -- including the mastermind of the 9/11 attacks, Khalid Sheik Mohammed. It put other Islamist terrorists on notice about U.S. strength and resolve and the American military's enormous power and global reach. Finally, it taught the U.S. military many lessons -- lessons that, to his great credit, Franks applied with stunning results to the planning and execution of the Iraq campaign.

The recent presidential election in Afghanistan in which millions of people, including women, voted demonstrates that, while there is a lot of work to do, Afghanistan is a much better place now than it was three years ago -- and that freedom can put down roots anywhere in the world. Those who liberated Afghanistan from despots and terrorists, therefore, deserve praise -- not snide second-guessing almost three years after the fact.

--

(Lt. Gen. Thomas McInerney and Maj. Gen. Paul Vallely, retired from the U.S. Air Force and Army, respectively, are military analysts for Fox News and co-authors of "Endgame: The Blueprint for Victory in the War on Terror" (Regnery, 2004).)

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(United Press International's "Outside View" commentaries are written by outside contributors who specialize in a variety of issues. The views expressed do not necessarily reflect those of United Press International. In the interests of creating an open forum, original submissions are invited.)

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Make sure you read "Endgame" We Trust Fox News

Paul E Valley
Military Analyst Fox News Channel

(b)(6)

paulvalley@ (b)(6)

www.soldiersmemorialfund.org tel:

mobile: (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Add me to your address book... Want a signature like this?

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(b)(6)

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, October 20, 2004 12:24 PM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: RE: DoD TPs 10-20-04 Wash Times Iraq article

Must be nice to have a friendly newspaper publish your press releases. Good work.

-----Original Message-----

From: Hill-Press List [mailto:HILL-PRESS-L@DTIC.MIL] On Behalf Of (b)(6) OASD-PA
Sent: Wednesday, October 20, 2004 12:10 PM
To: HILL-PRESS-L@DTIC.MIL
Subject: DoD TPs 10-20-04 Wash Times Iraq article

Attached please find an article from the Washington Times by Jed Babbin, who interviewed U.S. troops who have served in Iraq.

<<TP 10-20-04 Wash Times Babbin article.doc>>

(b)(6)

From: Brookes, Peter [Peter.Brookes@nytimes.com]
Sent: Monday, October 18, 2004 7:26 AM
To: Brookes, Peter
Subject: Brookes' Weekly NY Post Column: "Iraq Looking Up"

NEW YORK POST

IRAQ LOOKING UP

By PETER BROOKES

October 18, 2004 -- YOU wouldn't know it from most of the pun dits or the evening news broadcasts, but things are looking up in Iraq. The high-stakes decision to go on the offensive militarily - and politically - over the last couple of weeks has made a big difference.

The airstrikes, ground assaults, local negotiations and international diplomacy will pay substantial dividends in establishing security in the run-up to next January's Iraqi national elections.

Some discouraging days are undoubtedly still ahead (like attacks in the Green Zone). But a number of disparate, but related, events indicate that the political and military momentum is shifting to the Coalition and Iraqi side.

Skeptical? Consider the following developments:

NATO forces: In a significant diplomatic victory last Wednesday, the NATO defense ministers, meeting in Romania, agreed to increase the group's military training contingent in Iraq from 40 to 300 by year's end. The new military advisers (most likely initially from Denmark and Norway) will be deployed to a center outside Baghdad to train Iraqi military officers.

The NATO trainers will help boost the number of Iraqi forces from the current 100,000 to a projected 145,000 by next January. (The NATO forces will serve under American Gen. David Petraeus.) Equipping these forces is also another challenge, and NATO may play a role there as well.

Though France and Germany are still playing hard to get, there are some subtle hints that even they may kick in some assistance later on. Moreover, Defense Secretary Don Rumsfeld's NATO agreement is an important step in helping mend the trans-Atlantic rift over Iraq.

Fallujah: The central-Iraq town of 300,000 has been a snake pit since the Marines ended their siege in April. But in recent weeks, precision U.S. airstrikes have killed at least six senior members of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's terror network. And the Pentagon claims to have eliminated half the foreign fighter leadership in the last month.

The airstrikes have had the added benefit of creating fault lines among Fallujah's bad guys. The pounding has inspired local insurgents to turn against the foreign fighters and al Qaeda. Fallujan vigilante justice resulted in the killing of at least five foreign Arab fighters in recent weeks, including a senior Zarqawi aide.

On the political side, while Iraqis negotiated for return of the city's control to local forces, interim Prime Minister Ayad Allawi put some political spine into the situation by demanding that Fallujah's citizens hand over Zarqawi - or face attack.

"If they do not turn in al Zarqawi and his group, we will carry out operations in Fallujah," he recently told the 100-member interim Iraqi National Council. Gentle reminders of the successful, joint Iraqi-U.S. assault on Samarra earlier this month may give locals the needed incentive to fork over the terrorists.

Sadr City: Stubborn supporters of rebel cleric Muqtada al-Sadr have agreed to turn in

their weapons in exchange for cold cash in the Baghdad slum of Sadr City (\$1,000 for a heavy machine gun; \$250 for a mortar; \$170 for a grenade launcher; and even 25 cents for a bullet).

Early buy-back results are promising, but it's not clear to what extent Sadr's Mahdi Army will really disarm. Cooperation, relative calm and a fragile cease-fire prevail for now. If the peace deal holds, aid to rebuild this dilapidated section of Baghdad is waiting in the wings.

The point: The situation in Iraq is better than you'd think from the "if it bleeds, it leads" news reports.

The seemingly intractable challenges in Fallujah, Najaf, Samarra, Baghdad and Ramadi shouldn't be underestimated by any means. But these problems - confined predominantly to the Sunni Triangle's major urban areas - should be contrasted with the rest of the country, which has been pacified and is under military control. (Remember: Iraq is California's size.)

Iraqis need to take control of the security situation as soon as possible. Military victories, which should include Iraqi forces for confidence-holstering purposes, must be quickly followed up by economic aid to the contested area.

We'll surely continue to see violence through the U.S. elections next month and the Iraqi elections next January. But if we (in collaboration with Iraqi counterparts) keep pressing the political and military offensive as we have of late, stability and security is in sight.

Peter Brookes is a Heritage Foundation senior fellow. E-mail: peterbrookes@(b)(6)

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(b)(6)

From: Paul Vallely [paulvallely@...]
Sent: Tuesday, October 12, 2004 11:51 AM
To: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA'
Subject: RE: UN

Attachments: How We Won in Afghanistan.doc



How We Won in Afghanistan.doc ...

Our latest article for publication. Please pass to Rummy and staff. Sent to the WSJ yesterday. Getting ready for big fundraiser tomorrow night for the Soldiers Gift Program. Anyone can donate over the web site

www.soldiersmemorialfund.org

Sorry we missed. Went to the Black Tie dinner for Pete Pace on Wed night.

Paul E Vallely

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, October 12, 2004 9:24 AM
To: 'Paul Vallely'
Subject: RE: UN

This was so good, thanks. How was your trip to DC? Sorry I didn't get a chance to have an adult beverage with ya. I left for CT for the long weekend.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)
Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(6))
Telephone: (b)(6)
Fax: (b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: Paul Valley (mailto:paulvalley@spectator.org) (b)(6)

Sent: Monday, October 11, 2004 9:11 AM

To: (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Cc: (b)(6)

Ken Allard; (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Subject: UN

From my friend Jed Babbin

<http://www.spectator.org/./images/headerLeftTop.jpg>

<http://www.spectator.org/./images/headerLeftBottom.jpg>

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Top Brass

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Loose Canons

Sharpies at the U.N. <http://www.spectator.org/images/Printer.gif> **Print Friendly Format**

<http://www.spectator.org/images/Envelope.gif> **E-Mail this to a Friend**

By Jed Babbin

Published 10/11/2004 12:06:59 AM

No, not the people who helped Saddam loot Iraq and pocketed billions from the Oil-for-Food-for-Bribes-for-Weapons program. Sharpies: those wonderfully-handly felt-tipped pens with permanent ink that my wife continues to swipe from my desk. The Afghan election -- an otherwise wonderful and historic event -- is now in dispute because the U.N. didn't have Sharpies handy.

Laugh if you must, but the humor of this can only be appreciated by the overpaid bureaucrats of Turtle Bay. The U.N. was supposed to be monitoring and assuring the validity of the Afghan election in which Hamid Karzai and about seventeen others were vying for the presidency of this war-ravaged nation. The U.N. failed. Not because of violence in the polling places, though there surely was some. Not because hundreds of thousands of Afghans quailed at the terrorists' threats of murder if they tried to vote, because they didn't. The U.N. failed because its infallible, impartial, and professional election monitors planned to mark the cuticle of one thumb of each voter with ink to show they'd voted and thus prevent them from voting again, and couldn't manage to get even that right. You'd think they'd have arranged for pens with ink that wouldn't wash off immediately, rendering the result in doubt of massive Chicago-like vote fraud. But they didn't. It's as if the U.N. election monitors had been trained by former Louisiana gov Edwin Edwards. In truth, that would probably have been an improvement.

In the fall of 2001, Afghanistan sat under the oppression of the Taliban, UBL and the Pakistani Intelligence Service that kept it in the sorry condition it had been since the Soviets withdrew in defeat. After September 11, the reign of the Taliban was brought to an abrupt end, al Qaeda was almost destroyed, and OBL was on the lam. In just three years, Afghanistan went from a nation that had never in its history allowed its people self-determination, to one in which -- despite the strictness of Islamic law that still dominates much of its people -- millions voted. The picture on the front page of Sunday's *Washington Post* said it all: a woman, garbed head to toe in a burqa, only her hands visible, pushing her paper ballot into a ballot box. According to one report, pollsters weren't able to get good exit polls because the Afghans were reveling in their ability to keep their votes secret.

That the U.N. couldn't manage even this simple thing leaves me wondering just what role it can possibly play in the January elections in Iraq. Let's help. Every American (and everyone else interested in seeing democracy take root in Iraq) should send a Sharpie to Secretary Kofi Annan (Hizzoner Kofi Annan, Secretary General, U.N. Headquarters, First Avenue at 46th Street, New York, NY 10017). Maybe by this little act of charity we can help prevent in Iraq the same buffoonery that just occurred in Afghanistan. Don't send nasty letters. Just a little note saying we're trying to help the U.N. do what it obviously can't do on its own.

THANK HEAVEN THAT the U.N. played no role in the Australian election last week. Prime Minister John Howard, who braved enormous political opposition to do it, joined Mr. Bush's Coalition of the Willing, and sent Aussie troops to Afghanistan and Iraq. His survival was long in doubt but the Aussies reelected him with a substantial margin of victory. Now, maybe President Bush can mention his name again with prominence in the final debate against Vichy John Kerry. Aussie liberals are shocked by their loss. Maybe they should think about it more. Their message didn't fail with the voters because it wasn't clear enough, or because they didn't articulate it well or loud enough. It failed because Aussies are practical people. They don't want terrorism at home, so they're willing to fight it at its source. So must we.

Two out of the four elections that should affect the war on terrorists and the nations that support them have passed, and but for the U.N. screw-up, both would stand as a powerful message to the enemy. The effect of the January Iraqi election will depend on what happens here in November. If Mr. Bush wins, terrorism will remain on the run. If Kerry prevails, we will suffer an enormous setback.

Kerry's "plan" for Iraq is in tatters. He says -- and John Edwards reiterated on *Meet the Press* on Sunday -- that the Iraq war is the wrong war, at the wrong time and in the wrong place. Kerry's principle idea, to bring in those nations that have so far refused to join in the fight, has only meant one thing. In his awesome egotism, Kerry believes that just because he is who he is, France and Germany -- and perhaps even Russia -- will send troops to relieve the burden we have shouldered. It's false, like so much else Kerry and Edwards say. Chirac and Schroeder have already said that they won't send troops no matter who the President may be on 21 January 2005. Kerry says that if we do this right, we can begin to withdraw our troops in six months, and be out of there in four years.

Mr. Kerry objects to fighting this war on the terms it must be fought in order to win. We can't fail to build the bases in Iraq we're now building, but he'd stop the construction. If we lack those bases, then any further action in the Middle East -- against Iran and Syria -- will be much harder to accomplish when Kerry's successor takes office. He wants to stop the program that's developing tactical nuclear penetrating

bombs that can destroy Iran's buried nuclear weapons program untouchable by conventional weapons. Mr. Kerry wants to bring the troops home from this war, just as he did in the Vietnam War. Someone should remind him that we lost that one thanks to him, Hanoi Jane, and their ilk.

TAS Contributing Editor Jed Babbin is the author of *Inside the Asylum: Why the U.N. and Old Europe Are Worse Than You Think* (Regnery Publishing).

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*The American Spectator's personal copy of John Kerry's **New Soldier** could now be yours, assuming McCain-Feingold say it's okay. [Click here](#), carefully.*

<http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=6930094921>

The Prowler

Roberts filed his report before ABC News blew the investigation wide open by reporting that at least two of the experts CBS used to verify the authenticity of the memos either could not or would not do so. "In the end, it probably doesn't matter," says the CBS News producer. "We're sunk." [[more](#)]
Reader Mail

Lawrence Henry and I share the same horror of selecting an OverTheCounter drug for a simple cold. As a physician, I understand that I need to go to the fine print of the "active ingredient" and I do so.

But my frustration turns to disgust after I turn over the third box to read the "active ingredients" and find the same combinations. In the "good old days" we had fewer selections and I could remember the box and the ingredients. If all of these manufacturers can make a great label and box, then I want the "active ingredient(s)" in large letters on the label. I am SICK and tired of marketing euphemisms. I can't even tell my sick patients which box to pick, except by referring to the fine-print "active ingredient" [[more](#)]

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(b)(6)

From: Brookes, Peter [Peter Brookes (b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, October 08, 2004 4:50 AM
To: Brookes, Peter
Subject: Brookes NY Post column: "Afghans' Fateful Vote"

NEW YORK POST
AFGHANS' FATEFUL VOTE
By PETER BROOKES

October 8, 2004 -- IN momentous defiance of their former Taliban masters, war-weary Afghans will go to the polls tomorrow to participate in their country's first direct presidential elections. Not too shabby for a nation rocked by a generation of violent conflict, going back to the wintry Soviet invasion almost 25 years ago.

Coming just three years after the nation was freed from the shackles of al Qaeda and the Taliban, tomorrow's voting is arguably one of the most significant events of the post-9/11 world.

Thought it won't be picture perfect, the election is a vital step in establishing democracy in Afghanistan. And it's happening right in the heart of the Islamic world.

Afghanistan has made tremendous progress toward democracy in very short order. Three years ago, the fundamentalist Taliban ruled the country with an iron fist and provided safe haven to al Qaeda.

In contrast, tomorrow, 18 candidates, including one courageous woman, will stand for a five-year term as Afghan president - backed by a new democratic constitution.

More than 10.6 million Afghans (of 25 million total, children included) have registered to vote. Remarkably, 42 percent of them are women - an impossibility under the Taliban. And in all but two (violence-plagued) provinces of the country's 34, voter registration exceeded 68 percent.

Even refugees will be able to vote. In Pakistan, 650,000 refugees registered, as did 400,000 in Iran. All in all, the vote should represent a broad cross-section of Afghanistan's diverse ethnic and tribal populations.

It's not all good news though. Security could be election day's biggest nightmare. Two thousand al Qaeda and Taliban jihadists will try to disrupt the elections, especially near their strongholds along the rural Pakistan border.

Major cities may be targeted as well. A coordinated Vietnam Tet-style offensive in Kabul (the capital) and Kandahar (the former Taliban bastion) on election day is certainly a possibility.

The candidates aren't safe either. Interim President Hamid Karzai, his vice presidential running mate and one of his deputies have all escaped separate assassination attempts in the last two months. Security concerns (plus a lack of funds, political experience - and roads) have limited vigorous, western-style campaigning.

Voter intimidation is also a worry. Al Qaeda and Taliban threats will likely depress turnout in the Pashtun-dominated south and east. Elsewhere, regional warlords or tribal elders have given many voters "friendly advice" about to cast their ballot.

The election will be monitored by the watchful eyes of 125,000 Afghan election officials, including 16,000 domestic observers and 227 international monitors, at 5,000 polling centers in a country the size of Texas.

In addition, the forces of 41 nations, including the Afghan National Army (15,000 men) and police (25,000), NATO's International Security Assistance Force (9,000), and U.S. forces (18,000), are deploying to provide security.

No matter who is elected president, he - or she - will find no shortage of problems. In addition to the ongoing insurgency, opium production - the world's largest - must be controlled. Narco-trafficking funds the insurgency as well as terrorism in and beyond Afghanistan.

And the government must extend its influence beyond the capital. (Some joke of Karzai as "President of Kabul.") Provincial security must be improved, and the warlords' power must be further reduced.

Tomorrow's presidential election - and the parliamentary and local races next spring - will help the nation deal with these critical tasks by conferring real legitimacy on the new government.

Every election is important, but none more so than the first. (Afghanistan actually last held elections in 1969 for parliament.) Tomorrow's polling will break the ground for future votes and the broader objectives of peace and stability.

Without question, this is an historic undertaking, the first step on a long journey to freedom and prosperity. Even if only minimally successful, the election will prove once again that Islam and democracy are indeed compatible.

But more than that, it will provide a beacon of hope to others in the Muslim world yearning to be free. There is no doubt that what happens in Afghanistan tomorrow will reverberate far beyond the country's vast mountains and deserts.

The election will also have a salutary effect on dismantling regional insurgencies. Not to mention the prospects for promoting democracy in places like Iran, Pakistan, and the countries of Central Asia. But, perhaps, most significantly, the Afghan election will give hope to the Iraqi people that democratic elections can be theirs as well.

Peter Brookes is a Heritage Foundation senior fellow. E-mail: peterbrookes@(b)(6)

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(b)(6)

From: DI Rita, Larry, CIV, OSD-OASD-PA
Sent: Tuesday, October 05, 2004 9:09 AM
To: Whitman, Bryan, SES, OASD-PA
Subject: RE: bremer statement

Thanks. our posture has to continue to be that the Secretary relied upon the judgment and recommendations of military commanders during the pre-deployment, hostilities, and post-hostilities phases of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

-----Original Message-----

From: Whitman, Bryan, SES, OASD-PA
Sent: Tuesday, October 05, 2004 8:55 AM
To: Di Rita, Larry, CIV, OSD-OASD-PA
Subject: FW: bremer statement

-----Original Message-----

From: Lawrence Di Rita [mailto:ldirita@^{(b)(6)}] ^{(b)(6)}
Sent: Monday, October 04, 2004 10:31 PM
To: Bryan SES OASD-PA Whitman; eric ruff
Subject: Fwd: bremer statement

apparently the michael gordon story will report that bremer was calling for more troops in iraq and this is his statement.

spoke with sean mccormack who said that condi would be speaking with gordon on wednesday late p.m. i told him i was not sure secdef would be speaking with him but that feith was and we might try to get someone else to.

i do think we need someone that can speak to this business of 1st cav and the off-ramp. let's press tomorrow. perhaps i can speak with chairman and see who he thinks.

Dan Senor <dansenor@^{(b)(6)}> wrote:

Date: Mon, 4 Oct 2004 18:32:44 -0700 (PDT)
From: Dan Senor
Subject: bremer statement

To: ^{(b)(6)} smccorma@^{(b)(6)}
scott_mcclellan@^{(b)(6)} larry.dirita@^{(b)(6)}

ldirita@^{(b)(6)}, BoucherRA@^{(b)(6)}^{(b)(6)}
CC: dansenor@^{(b)(6)}

Statement by Ambassador L. Paul Bremer III

>> October 4, 2004

>> Contact: Dan Senor, ^{(b)(6)}

"I have recently delivered addresses in which I explained that, following September 11, 2001, the United States and the West face a new kind of terror threat. I said that winning the war in Iraq is an integral part of fighting this war on terror. I made clear that after spending 14 months in Iraq I was even more convinced that removing the regime of Saddam Hussein was the right thing to do and was central to winning the war on terrorism.

"I also stated that I agree with the President's strategy for training Iraqi security forces and his overall strategy in Iraq. This is one of the many reasons, as I explained in my addresses as well, that I strongly support his re-election.

"I believe that we currently have sufficient troop levels in Iraq. The reference to troop levels that I made referred explicitly to the situation as I found it on the ground, when I arrived in Baghdad in May 2003, and when I believed we needed either more Coalition troops or Iraqi security forces to address the looting. We developed a plan to address this problem, which has been continued by Iraq's Interim Government."

###

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Read only the mail you want - Yahoo! Mail SpamGuard.

http://promotions.yahoo.com/new_mail

Do you Yahoo!?

vote.yahoo.com - Register online to vote today!

(b)(6)

To: (b)(6) CIV, OASD-PA; Rhynedance, George, COL, OASD-PA
Cc: (b)(6) Mr, OSD-ATL; Whitman, Bryan, SES, OASD-PA
Subject: RE: Mr. DiRita -- summer study communications

(b)(6)

Here is how it works with arranging outreach opportunities with the military analysts. There are a total of 46 on the list. With a two-week advance notice on an outreach meeting in the Pentagon with the Chairman and the Secretary as participants at the meeting, 15-20 analysts will attend. With 48 hours prior notice on a conference call

Archie

Colonel Archie Davis
Director
Community Relations & Public Liaison

(b)(6)
archie.davis@ (b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) CIV, OASD-PA
Sent: Friday, October 01, 2004 1:03 PM
To: Rhynedance, George, COL, OASD-PA
Cc: Davis, Archie, Col, OASD-PA; (b)(6) Mr, OSD-ATL; Whitman, Bryan, SES, OASD-PA
Subject: FW: Mr. DiRita -- summer study communications

George -- I will work with COL Davis to arrange for Monday or Tuesday -- could you please relay to Mr. DiRita -- Thank you -- Cheryl

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Friday, October 01, 2004 12:32 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV, OASD-PA
Cc: (b)(6)
Subject: RE: Mr. DiRita -- summer study communications

(b)(6)

I know many of these fine people and there is no problem meeting with any or all of them.

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) CIV, OASD-PA [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, October 01, 2004 9:51 AM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: FW: Mr. DiRita -- summer study communications

Sir -- Here is the list you requested.

-----Original Message-----

From: Davis, Archie, Col, OASD-PA
Sent: Friday, October 01, 2004 9:49 AM
To: (b)(6) CIV, OASD-PA
Subject: RE: Mr. DiRita -- summer study communications

(b)(6)

As requested.

Archie

Colonel Archie Davis
Director
Community Relations & Public Liaison
(b)(2)
archie.davis@ (b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) CIV, OASD-PA
Sent: Friday, October 01, 2004 8:56 AM
To: Davis, Archie, Col, OASD-PA
Subject: FW: Mr. DiRita -- summer study communications

Archie -- Can you provide a list for me and (b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, September 30, 2004 5:29 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV, OASD-PA
Cc: (b)(6) Mr, OSD-ATL
Subject: RE: Mr. DiRita -- summer study communications

(b)(6)

Can you provide a list of "retired military 'talking heads' and subject matter experts" who would be included in such a meeting?

I will expect to hear from Brian re next steps, either with the aforementioned opinion leaders and subject matter experts of with DiRita.

Thank you for your continuing attention to this topic.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Sent: Tuesday, September 28, 2004 2:14 PM
To: 'bill_cowan@'(b)(6)
Subject: FW: FOX REQUEST - RE: going to Iraq (Cowan)

Bill, did you ever get anywhere with General Petraeus' (Iraq)?

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax: (b)(2)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, August 25, 2004 12:52 PM
To: (b)(6)
Cc: (b)(6)
Subject: RE: FOX REQUEST - RE: going to Iraq (Cowan)

Hello, sir.

I'll go direct with the colonel, thanks.

v/r,

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, August 25, 2004 7:28 PM
To: (b)(6) (O-3E)
Cc: (b)(6) COL MNF-I
PAO
Subject: FOX REQUEST - RE: going to Iraq (Cowan)

Capt (b)(6)

Please see the note below concerning LTC Bill Cowan (USMC, Retired), FOX News who is planning a trip to Iraq and would like to meet with/cover LTG Petraeus and the work you are doing with Security Transition.

Request you contact him and let him know if this is feasible. I had intended to have JOC (b)(6) bring this request forward but I got laid up with the FLU and didn't get to see him off from Tampa.

Thanks
LCDR (b)(6)
Media Officer
U.S. Central Command
(b)(2)

> -----Original Message-----

> **From:** (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
> **Sent:** Monday, August 16, 2004 2:06 PM
> **To:** (b)(6)
> **Subject:** FW: going to Iraq
>
> My pleasure speaking with you and my appreciation to you for taking

> this request. See below. Please keep me in the loop as I'd like to
> know the progress.

> LTC Bill Cowan (USMC, Retired)
> Fox News Retired Military Analyst
> <http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,60314,00.html>

> (b)(6) Cellular

> Email: Bill_Cowan@ (b)(6)

> (b)(6)

> (b)(6)

> Program Specialist
> Office of the Secretary of Defense
> Public Affairs (Room (b)(6))
> Telephone: (b)(6)
> Fax: (b)(6)

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Bill Cowan [mailto:bill_cowan@ (b)(6)]
> Sent: Monday, August 16, 2004 1:16 PM
> To: (b)(6)
> Subject: going to Iraq

> (b)(6)

> I'm planning a trip to Iraq in late September.. One of the things I'd
> like to do is meet up with General Patreus and give him some GOOD
> coverage with Fox.

> Could you point me to the right DoD person to facilitate my meeting
> with him?

> Thanks much.

> Resp'y,

> Bill

(b)(6)

From: Rick Francona [francona@ (b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, September 24, 2004 1:40 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Subject: Re: CONFERENCE CALL Monday 9-27-04

Attachments: sergei1.jpg



sergei1.jpg (31 KB)

My Russian counterpart and myself in Damascus....

----- Original Message -----

From: (b)(6)
To: 'Rick Francona'
Sent: Friday, September 24, 2004 10:07 AM
Subject: RE: CONFERENCE CALL Monday 9-27-04

OK on participation.

Very cool on the first air attache thing.

Do you have any hit times for next week. if so, send them. I'll tune in from here.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

*Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(6))
Telephone: (b)(6)
Fax: (b)(6)*

-----Original Message-----

From: Rick Francona [mailto:francona@ (b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, September 24, 2004 12:06 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Subject: Re: CONFERENCE CALL Monday 9-27-04

(b)(6)

I will be at MSNBC that week, and will try to participate. FYI, I was the first air attaché in Damascus (1992-1995).

Rick

----- Original Message -----

From: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
To: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Cc: Davis, Archie, Col, OASD-PA (b)(6) LTC, OASD-PA
Sent: Friday, September 24, 2004 9:02 AM
Subject: CONFERENCE CALL Monday 9-27-04

See invite below. Please let me know if you will participate. Thank you.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(6)
Fax: (b)(6)

MEMORANDUM

To: Retired Military Analysts

From: Colonel Archie Davis
Director, Community Relations and Public Affairs
Office of the Secretary of Defense

Date: 09-24-04

Re: Conference Call with Senior DoD Officials

We invite you to participate in a conference call, Monday, September 27, 2004 from 10:00 AM to 10:30 AM est.

Topics to be discussed are: Update on Syria

Participants in this conference call will be Mr. Peter Rodman, Assistant Secretary of Defense, International Security Affairs. Your host for this call will be Colonel Archie Davis.

To participate in this conference call, please dial (b)(2) and ask the operator to connect you to the Retired Military Analysts conference call.

Please R.S.V.P. to (b)(6) at (b)(6)
<mailto:(b)(6)> or call her at (b)(2)

We hope you are able to participate.

How We *Won* in Afghanistan
By Thomas McInerney and Paul Vallely

While it's no surprise that John Kerry and John Edwards harshly criticize President Bush's Iraq policy, their new claim about the war on Islamist terrorism—the campaign in Afghanistan, Operation Enduring Freedom, was a failure because it failed to kill or capture of Osama bin Laden—is baffling.

Calling the Afghan campaign a failure is puzzling because, by every meaningful measure, it was a resounding success. A combined force of anti-Taliban Afghans, U.S. special operations forces, carrier- and land-based U.S. airpower, and more conventional Army and Marine units quickly liberated Afghanistan. On October 7, 2001 when American air strikes began, the Taliban and its ally al-Qaeda controlled 90% of Afghanistan. Two months later, they had been driven out of every major city and were fleeing for the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, relentlessly pursued by U.S. airpower, U.S. Marines, and U.S.-assisted *mujahadeen*.

Most of the credit rightly belongs to the men and women of the U.S. armed forces and the brave Afghan fighters who took the fight to the Taliban and al-Qaeda. A good measure of it, however, belongs to President Bush. The initial plan for the Afghan campaign called for a months-long build-up of a force of three Army divisions and then a conventional offensive in the spring of 2002. Determined to take immediate action, President Bush demanded a different course of action. The result was a campaign that produced a swift and decisive victory and refuted predictions of a quagmire in Afghanistan.

To be sure, Operation Enduring Freedom had its problems. The air campaign's initial pace was desultory and its initial direction was against fixed targets rather than enemy forces in the field. Central Command often refused to delegate decisions about using airpower, disrupting the Air Force's "time-critical targeting" and leading to some missed opportunities, including a couple to kill the Taliban's leader, Mullah Omar. By exercising command from his stateside headquarters, General Tommy Franks denied himself the "feel" for events on the ground that is a necessary element of successful command. But that said, it worked.

As vexing as they were, these problems were not of President Bush's making. The air campaign's initially slow pace stemmed in large part from the fact that the United States had (and has) too few aerial refueling aircraft. Most of the campaign's other shortcomings can be put down to the drastic shift from peace to war that occurred in September 2001—a shift even more sudden and profound than that which occurred in December 1941—and one of war's irrefutable laws: nothing goes exactly as planned.

Senator Kerry correctly states that, in Tora Bora, Central Command did not use U.S. conventional forces to “close the back door” on the remnants of the Taliban and al-Qaeda—that *might* have included Osama bin Laden—trying to get into Pakistan. But he is wrong to claim that the fighting was “outsourced” to Afghan warlords. Quite simply and quite understandably, General Franks applied the formula that had been successful during the previous eight weeks: Afghan fighters backed by U.S. special operations forces and supported by U.S. airpower. Despite the fact that Osama bin Laden and other “big fish” were not netted, hundreds of Taliban and al-Qaeda fighters were killed. Moreover, the battles in Tora Bora did not mark the end of the military campaign against the Taliban and al-Qaeda. Launched in March 2002, Operation Anaconda was a bold winter offensive against enemy enclaves, conducted by coalition units that included the 10th Mountain Division and the 101st Airborne Division.

Operation Enduring Freedom smashed the Taliban, routed al-Qaeda, and put their leaders on the run. It strengthened the hand of Pakistan's President Musharraf whose domestic campaign against al-Qaeda has killed or captured many of its leaders—including the mastermind of the 9/11 attacks, Khalid Sheik Mohammed. It put other Islamist terrorists on notice about American strength and resolve and the American military's enormous power and global reach. Finally, it taught the U.S. military many lessons—lessons that, to his great credit, General Franks applied with stunning results to the planning and execution of the Iraq campaign.

This past weekend's presidential election in Afghanistan in which millions of people, including women, voted demonstrates that, while there is a lot of work to do, Afghanistan is a much better place now than it was three years ago—and that freedom can put down roots anywhere in the world. Those who liberated Afghanistan from despots and terrorists, therefore, deserve praise—not snide second-guessing almost three years after the fact.

Lt. Gen. McInerney and Maj. Gen. Vallely, retired from the U.S. Air Force and Army, respectively, are military analysts for Fox News and co-authors of Endgame: The Blueprint for Victory in the War on Terror (Regnery, 2004).

4/14/08 9:28 AM

(b)(6)

From: Chuck Nash (nashct@^{(b)(6)})
Sent: Monday, September 20, 2004 3:07 PM
To: OSD ^{(b)(6)} DIV OASD-PA
Subject: [Fwd: spam: CSIS Highlights Public Opinion in Iraq JAN-JUN 04]

----- Original Message -----

Subject: spam: CSIS Highlights Public Opinion in Iraq JAN-JUN 04
Date: Sun, 19 Sep 2004 13:35:03 -0400
From: Chuck Nash <nashct@^{(b)(6)}>
To: me <nashct@^{(b)(6)}>

CSIS Highlights Public Opinion in Iraq
Anthony Cordesman (via Paul Berenson)
18 September 2004

The attached report by my colleagues Rick Barton and Sheba Crocker provides a new assessment of developments in Iraq, and attempts to measure progress in each critical area. It also summarizes the results of extensive on the scene interviews and some 16 public opinion polls. The assessment of progress is not reassuring, but the report also notes that Iraqis remain optimistic and that the situation is anything but hopeless. From a military point of view, two things are striking: Polls showing that Iraqi security forces have increased in popular confidence and support, in spite of their mixed performance in the recent fighting, and the growing level of broad popular hostility to US and Coalition forces:

Attitudes Towards Iraqi Security and Police Forces

IIACSS: How much confidence do you have in the [new] Iraqi police] to improve the situation in Iraq?

	Jan. '04	Apr.-May '04	May '04
Great Deal	44.80%	47.90%	47.30%
Fair Amount	35.00%	29.60%	28.70%
Not Very Much	6.70%	8.60%	5.70%
None at All	11.00%	11.20%	15.80%

IIACSS, Department of State, CPA, "National Poll of Iraq." Iraqi Perception 34 See Saban Center for Middle East Policy, Brookings Institution, "Iraq Index: Tracking Reconstruction and Security in Post- Saddam Iraq," August 30, 2004; Daniel Cooney and Omar Sinan, "Morgue Records Show 5,500 Iraqis Killed," *Associated Press*, May 24, 2004. 26 Progress or Peril? Measuring Iraq's Reconstruction CSIS Post-Conflict Reconstruction Project

Oxford: How much confidence do you have in the [new Iraqi police]?

	Oct.-Nov. '03	Feb. '04	Mar.-Apr. '04	Jun. '04
Great Deal	19.70% 2	7.60%	33.00%	35%
Quite a Lot	30.60%	43.30%	39.20%	39%
Not Very Much	33.40%	20.60%	17.60%	20%
None at All	16.30%	8.50%	10.20%	7%

Oxford Research International, "National Survey of Iraq."

Attitudes Towards Iraqi Army Forces

IIACSS: How much confidence do you have in the [new Iraqi army] to improve the situation in Iraq?

	Jan. '04	Apr.-May '04	May '04
Great Deal	34.70%	36.50%	32.90%
Fair Amount	28.40%	25.00%	28.50%
Not Very Much	9.70%	9.90%	8.60%
None at All	17.20%	17.80%	20.10%

IIACSS, Department of State, CPA, "National Poll of Iraq."

Oxford: How much confidence do you have in the [new Iraqi army]?

	Oct.-Nov. '03	Feb. '04	Mar.-Apr. '04	Jun. '04
Great Deal	16.00%	19.70%	24.40%	24%
Quite a Lot	30.10%	42.20%	46.70%	50%
Not Very Much	34.30%	27.50%	17.10%	20%
None at All	19.50%	10.70%	11.80%	6%

Oxford Research International, "National Survey of Iraq."

Attitudes Towards US and Coalition Forces

Oxford: How much confidence do you have in the [U.S. and UK occupation forces]?

	Oct.-Nov. '03	Feb. '04	Mar.-Apr. '04	Jun. '04
Great Deal	7.60%	8.70%	7.00%	6%
Quite a Lot	13.60%	19.00%	18.40%	14%
Not Very Much	22.20%	25.60%	22.30%	30%
None at All	56.60%	46.80%	52.30%	51%

Oxford Research International, "National Survey of Iraq."

IIACSS: How much confidence do you have in [Coalition forces] to improve the situation in Iraq?

	Jan. '04	Apr.-May '04	May '04
Great Deal	11.60%	2.60%	1.50%
Fair Amount	16.70%	4.40%	8.20%
Not Very Much	13.70%	4.70%	6.10%
None at All	53.30%	83.50%	80.60%

IIACSS, Department of State, CPA, "National Poll of Iraq."

(b)(6)

From: Paul Vallely [paulvallely@oasdpas.com] (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, September 14, 2004 5:16 PM
To: (b)(6) OASD-PA
Subject: RE: DoD Talking Points - DepSec RAND remarks on terrorism

Thanks (b)(6) some of us just get frustrated with the message coming out of Washington.

Paul E Vallely

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----
From: (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, September 14, 2004 1:49 PM
To: 'Paul Vallely'
Cc: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA; 'Thomas McInerney'
Subject: RE: DoD Talking Points - DepSec RAND remarks on terrorism

Sir:

Thank you for the feedback on the Talking Points. I appreciate your insight.

I am not sure which of the DepSec's speechwriters penned these remarks, but I will forward your comments for them to review too.

Thanks again, (b)(6)

-----Original Message-----
From: Paul Vallely [mailto:paulvallely@oasdpas.com] (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, September 14, 2004 2:56 PM
To: (b)(6)
Cc: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA; 'Thomas McInerney'
Subject: RE: DoD Talking Points - DepSec RAND remarks on terrorism

Reference # 1. We need to stop saying this is going to be a long war.....
We need a Blueprint for Victory for a shorter term effort. We do not need to drag this War on Terror out. It is not fair to the American people and the world. Let's get aggressive and deal with the nation states that continue to support international terrois. See the book, "Endgame" for answers. Flawed principle/// War was be conducted swiftly, decisively and with finality.

That is what the Army and DOD need to articulate. I have mentioned this to Sec Wolfowitz before.; Sends a message of weakness from the only superpower in the world.

2 ///Also, forget the "softer ones" regarding the War on Terror", Again, soft reflects weakness. Who is writing this nonsense for the Sec Wolfowitz.
Let's get tough and stay tough until we win. Soft sounds like Kerry on a more sensitive war..

This talk must be revised to send the right message and a much stronger one.

My thoughts for what they are worth.....

Paul E Vallely

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----
From: Military-Analysts List [mailto:MILITARY-ANALYSTS-L@DTIC.MIL] On Behalf Of (b)(6)
To: (b)(6) OASD-PA

Sent: Tuesday, September 14, 2004 12:08 PM
To: MILITARY-ANALYSTS-L@DTIC.MIL
Subject: DoD Talking Points - DepSec RAND remarks on terrorism

Attached please find today's Talking Points from the Department of Defense Office of Public Affairs.

<<TP 09-14-04 DepSec RAND Speech.doc>>

Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz addressed the RAND Conference on Terrorism in Washington last week. The topic was "A Strategic Approach to the Challenge of Terrorism." Following are highlights of his remarks (full text).
<<http://www.defenselink.mil/speeches/2004/sp20040908-depsecdef0721.html>>

* Four basic principles must guide the United States in its strategy to combat terrorist fanaticism:

(1) Recognize the struggle will be long. The United States will win, but the victory will probably not be marked by an event as dramatic as the signing aboard the USS Missouri or the collapse of the Berlin Wall.

(2) The United States must use all the instruments of national power, including military force, but not solely or even primarily military force. Different elements of national power, including the "softer" ones, reinforce each other.

(3) The struggle will be waged in multiple "theaters," including the United States. Americans cannot ignore any of the theaters. Efforts must be sequenced so energies are focused in the right places at the right times.

(4) The struggle is both physical and ideological. There must be a vision of life, hope and freedom to counter the terrorists' vision of tyranny, death and despair.

* One lesson of September 11th is that the United States can no longer continue to live with terrorism as an evil but inescapable fact of international life.

* While every individual terrorist threat cannot be eliminated, the United States can hope to eliminate global terrorist networks and end state sponsorship of terrorism.

* Americans must be patient: A problem that grew up in 20 or 30 years is not going away in two or three.

* The same values that held the Allies together for four decades of often contentious debates have brought more than 80 countries into the larger Coalition in the Global War on Terror.

* A longing for freedom penetrated the Iron Curtain and brought about the peaceful end to the Cold War. Today, the same universal desire for liberty is the strongest weapon to fight fanaticism.

* Combating terrorism involves many and varied fronts.

* Efforts must be sequenced in a way that makes sense - what happens in one theater impacts others. Success in one theater can provide a platform for success in others.

* Success in Afghanistan has deprived al Qaeda of a sanctuary there, supported President Musharraf's position as a friend of the United States, and driven al Qaeda terrorists into Pakistan, where it has been possible to capture them.

* The capture of terrorist operatives in Pakistan has led to arrests of key associates in places as distant as London and Chicago, and provided new information about terrorists' plans.

* The Saudis have killed or captured more than 600 al Qaeda associates. Their counter-terrorist efforts have benefited from the ability of the United States to remove the threat of Saddam as well as the burden of supporting a large military presence on Saudi territory, which was made possible by the liberation of Iraq.

* Afghanistan and Iraq are the two central fronts in the Global War on Terror for U.S. military forces.

* Fifty million people in Afghanistan and Iraq have been freed from brutal tyranny.

* Afghanistan and Iraq are on their way to becoming America's newest allies in the fight for freedom.

* Both countries are moving toward self-government.

* The success of democracy in both countries will represent a

major defeat for terrorists, including associates of al Qaeda.

* Victory in the Global War on Terror requires sowing seeds of hope and expanding the appeal of freedom, particularly in the Middle East.

* Winning in Afghanistan and Iraq is imperative, but these victories are only part of the larger Global War on Terror.

* As democracy grows in the Middle East, it will become easier for peacemakers to succeed throughout the region.

* As President Bush said in a speech in November marking the 20th anniversary of the National Endowment for Democracy, the United States must work with its partners in the greater Middle East and around the world to promote tolerance, the rule of law, political and economic openness and the extension of greater opportunities so that all people can realize their full potential.

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Sent: Thursday, September 09, 2004 10:42 AM
To: 'Tim Eads'
Subject: RE: Follow-up - Meeting with SecDef of 9-8-04

I have forwarded your questions to one (b)(6) of the Navy. She is responsible for this type of thing. I did let them know you had a Sun night appearance on Fox and asked them to reply to you prior to that.

Let me know if nothing is forthcoming.

If you don't mind, I also asked them to copy me in on the answers. I'd like to share them with the rest of the participants.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax: (b)(2)

-----Original Message-----

From: Tim Eads [mailto:TEads@ (b)(6)]
Sent: Thursday, September 09, 2004 9:36 AM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: RE: Follow-up - Meeting with SecDef of 9-8-04

(b)(6)

I just have a couple of questions.

- 1: When the tribunal finds that a person is not an enemy combatant what happens to him? Is he still held in captivity? If so why? Where is he returned to-where he was picked up or his home country?
- 2: Would that person be compensated by the USG for the time he was denied his freedom?
- 3: Does the person have any cause of action against the USG?
- 4: Does the person have any cause of action against the individuals who captured him and caused him to be sent him to Gitmo.
- 5: Is the USG going to formally apologize to the person.
- 6: When the USG decides that a person has been wrongly imprisoned, what is the internal process that happens to look and the mistakes that were made in putting the guy in jail.
- 7: Secretary England said yesterday that in this case there is a possibility that new information arrived of the 2 1/2 years that proved the person was not an enemy combatant. How often will each prisoner be given a review? Surely not just once. What happens if new evidence comes in the day after the prisoner finishes his review? Does he have to wait another year for the USG to decide that he was innocent.
- 8: Finally, (and this is the question I get asked the most often) why does the government have lawyers looking at these cases and "helping" the tribunal but the prisoner are not allowed to have a lawyer?

I hope these are clear enough. Let me know if you need anymore details.
Right now it looks like I will be on Sunday night at 10 to discuss but that may change.

Thanks

Tim

Timur J. Eads
Blackbird Technologies Inc.
13900 Lincoln Park Dr.
Suite 400
Herndon, Va. 20171
Office: (b)(6)
Cell: (b)(6)
Fax: (b)(6)
teads@ (b)(6)

-----Original Message-----
From: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Thursday, September 09, 2004 8:12 AM
To: Tim Eads
Subject: RE: Follow-up - Meeting with SecDef of 9-8-04

Tim - I do appreciate the time you took to write this.

The Abell briefing was added at the last minute (I still don't know why) and had to be squeezed in. Others lost time off their presentation because of it. This definitely creates a problem as it relates to Q & A time. I don't work with the briefers directly thus don't have much input on their presentations but I will pass along the comments as written.

Please pass along your questions for Secretary England in a separate email. I will get them to the right person for you.

Have a great day.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax: (b)(6)

-----Original Message-----
From: Tim Eads [mailto:TEads@ (b)(6)]
Sent: Wednesday, September 08, 2004 8:51 PM
To: (b)(6)
Cc: Davis, Archie, LTC, OASD-PA; Barber, Allison, CIV, OASD-PA
Subject: RE: Follow-up - Meeting with SecDef of 9-8-04

(b)(6)

Very good session today. If I had one criticism in would be Charlie Abell's brief. I am not sure what he was saying that would be useful for us as we appear on TV. I think all of us assume that DOD (no matter from what administration) does everything humanely possible to allow its personnel to vote. From my stand point, I get the most out of these sessions where the briefer leaves time for questions at the end. A couple of the briefers did not do this. I do not know what kind of guidance you give them before these sessions but I would recommend that they be told to allow at least 1/3 of the time for questions. Of course, it is incumbent on us military analysis to get with our counterparts and make sure we stay on point. I will talk to Andy Messing and make sure that he understands that

these are not marketing opportunities.

In reference to Secretary England's presentation, I have a number of questions and was wondering if there was someone I can contact to get some more details. If you would prefer, I will give you the questions and you can get back to me. I believe that Fox is going to try and run something this weekend (assuming that it becomes a story).

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Timur J. Eads
Blackbird Technologies Inc.
13900 Lincoln Park Dr.
Suite 400
Herndon, Va. 20171
Office: (b)(6)
Cell:
Fax:
Leads: (b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, September 08, 2004 1:22 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Cc: Davis, Archie, LTC, OASD-PA; Barber, Allison, CIV, OASD-PA
Subject: Follow-up - Meeting with SecDef of 9-8-04

Gentlemen:

On behalf of Allison Barber, I'd like to thank you for taking time out of your busy schedule to attend the meeting today with the Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld, Chairman Myers and the other briefers.

We are asking that you take a moment to answer the following questions for us so that we can better plan in the future for our Outreach sessions.

- 1) Were the briefings informational?
- 2) Were the briefings timed properly?
- 3) How might we make the sessions more productive?

Thanks in advance.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(6))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax:

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Sent: Thursday, September 09, 2004 10:41 AM
To: (b)(6) Officer AAUSN
Cc: (b)(6) CAPT SECNAV PA
Subject: FW: Follow-up - Meeting with SecDef of 9-8-04

Hi (b)(6) your name has been given to me as the contact person for questions such as are listed below. Secretary England spoke to the Retired Military Analysts yesterday (Wed Sept 8) at noon, and they indicated they had additional questions for him.

The writer is Colonel Tim Eads, US Army, Retired His cell phone is (b)(6) His email is teads@ (b)(6)

He indicates at end of email that he will be on Fox sunday night to discuss. Would it be possible to reply before his appearance?

Please copy me on all responses, so I can share them with the other Analysts that attended the meeting.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)
Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax: (b)(2)

-----Original Message-----
From: Tim Eads [mailto:TEads@ (b)(6)]
Sent: Thursday, September 09, 2004 9:36 AM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: RE: Follow-up - Meeting with SecDef of 9-8-04

(b)(6)

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(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax:

-----Original Message-----
From: Tim Eads (mailto:TEads@ (b)(6))
Sent: Wednesday, September 08, 2004 8:51 PM
To: (b)(6)
Cc: Davis, Archie, LTC, OASD-PA; Barber, Allison, CIV, OASD-PA
Subject: RE: Follow-up - Meeting with SecDef of 9-8-04

(b)(6)

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(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax: (b)(2)

(b)(6)

From: Paul Valley [paulvalley@(b)(6)]
Sent: Tuesday, September 07, 2004 2:13 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Subject: RE: Emailing: valleypaul

Paul E Valley

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, September 07, 2004 10:44 AM
To: 'Paul Valley'
Subject: RE: Emailing: valleypaul

Yes, They are my agent for speaking engagements.

Paul, is this a speakers bureau and are you now a member of this?

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax: (b)(2)

-----Original Message-----

From: Paul Valley [mailto:paulvalley@(b)(6)]
Sent: Saturday, September 04, 2004 9:58 AM
To: (b)(6)
(b)(6)
Subject: Emailing: valleypaul

Kepler Associates Speakers Bureau

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Paul E. Valley

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Paul E. Vallely

The senior military analyst for FOX News Channel and guest on many nationally syndicated radio talk shows, Paul E. Vallely retired in 1991 from the U.S. Army as Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army, and Pacific in Honolulu, Hawaii. He served a distinguished career in the Army, serving in many overseas theaters including Europe and the Pacific Rim Countries as well as two combat tours in Vietnam. He has served on U.S. security assistance missions on civilian-military relations to Europe, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Indonesia and Central America with in-country experience in Indonesia, Columbia, El Salvador, Panama, Honduras and Guatemala.

Biography

Paul E. Vallely was born in DuBois, Pa. He retired in 1991 from the US Army as Deputy Commanding General, US Army, Pacific in Honolulu, Hawaii. General Vallely graduated from the US Military Academy at West Point and was commissioned in the Army in 1961 serving a distinguished career of 32 years in the Army. He served in many overseas theaters to include Europe and the Pacific Rim Countries as well as two combat tours in Vietnam. He has served on US security assistance missions on civilian-military relations to Europe, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Indonesia and Central America with in-country experience in Indonesia, Columbia, El Salvador, Panama, Honduras and Guatemala.

General Vallely is a graduate of the Infantry School, Ranger and Airborne Schools, Jumpmaster School, the Command and General Staff School, The Industrial College of the Armed Forces and the Army War College. His combat service in Vietnam included positions as infantry company commander, intelligence officer, operations officer, military advisor and aide-de-camp. He has over fifteen (15) years experience in Special Operations, Psychological and Civil-Military Operations.

He was one of the first nominees for Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations under President Reagan. From 1982-1986, he commanded the 351st Civil Affairs Command that included all Special Forces, Psychological Warfare and Civil Military units in the Western United States and Hawaii. He was the first President of the National Psychological Operations Association. His units participated in worldwide missions in Europe, Africa, Central America, Japan, Solomon Islands, Guam, Belgium, Korea and Thailand. He has served as a consultant to the Commanding General of the Special Operations Command as well as the DOD Anti-Drug and Counter-Terrorist Task Forces. He also designed and developed the Host-Nation Support Program in the Pacific for DOD and the State Department. Most recently, he has in-country security assistance - experience in El Salvador, Columbia and Indonesia in the development of civil-military relations interfacing with senior level military and civilian leadership.

General Vallely is a military analyst for FOX News Channel and is a guest on many nationally syndicated radio talk shows. He is also a guest lecturer on the War on Terror. He is the Military Committee Chairman for the Center for Security Policy in Washington, DC. He has just co-authored a book entitled *Endgame - Blueprint for Victory for Winning the War on Terror*.

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(b)(6)

Subject: Outreach - Military Analysts

Start: Wed 9/8/2004 11:15 AM

End: Wed 9/8/2004 12:00 PM

Recurrence: (none)

(b) [REDACTED]

From: WSSinter (b) [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, September 01, 2004 4:20 PM
To: (b) [REDACTED] CIV OASD-PA
Subject: Re: Wayne Simmons

Hi (b) [REDACTED]

Please find enclosed the Fox News Channel Bio that they use to book me. I will forward a more detailed Bio as soon as I can locate it or will redo. I appreciate your help and consideration. Take care.

Wayne Simmons

BOOKING NOTES:

RECRUITED BY THE CIA IN 1973

RECRUITED BY THE CIA WHILE IN THE U.S. NAVY

WAYNE SIMMONS BECAME PART OF A SPECIAL OPERATIONS GROUP THAT WAS NOT ONLY PREPARED TO DIE FOR AMERICA, BUT WHILE CONDUCTING INTEL OPS, WERE PREPARED TO BE ARRESTED, GO TO JAIL AND SIT IN JAIL UNTIL REMOVED BY THEIR CONTROLLERS

FOR 8 OF HIS 27 YEARS IN THE INTELLIGENCE BUSINESS, WAYNE SIMMONS, ATE SLEPT AND DRANK WITH NARCO-TERRORISTS AND SMUGGLERS WHILE HELPING TO CONDUCT SOME OF HIS NATIONS MOST IMPORTANT ANTI-DRUG, INTELLIGENCE GATHERING EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

SIMMONS HARSHLY CRITICIZES THOSE WHO UNFAIRLY ATTACK THE CIA AND BELIEVES THAT 99.99% OF THE MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED BY THE CIA AND ALL OF THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES, ARE THE VERY FINEST, MOST MORAL, UPSTANDING, PATRIOTIC PEOPLE ON EARTH, SACRIFICING DAILY TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

FULL BIO:

RECRUITED BY THE CIA IN 1973 WHILE IN THE U.S. NAVY, WAYNE SIMMONS BECAME PART OF A SPECIAL OPERATIONS GROUP THAT WAS NOT ONLY PREPARED TO DIE FOR AMERICA, BUT WHILE CONDUCTING INTEL OPS, WERE PREPARED TO BE ARRESTED, GO TO JAIL AND SIT IN JAIL UNTIL REMOVED BY THEIR CONTROLLERS. THEY WERE PREPARED TO GO ANYWHERE AND DO VIRTUALLY ANYTHING WHEN ORDERED. HE SPENT HIS CAREER IN THE CARIBBEAN, EUROPE, THE FAR EAST AND CENTRAL ASIA WORKING AGAINST, NARCO-TERRORISTS, ARMS SMUGGLERS, COUNTERFEITERS, CYBER-TERRORISTS AND INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE. HE SPEARHEADED DEEP COVER INTEL OPS AGAINST SOME OF THE WORLD'S MOST DANGEROUS DRUG CARTELS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

FOR 8 OF HIS 27 YEARS IN THE INTELLIGENCE BUSINESS, WAYNE SIMMONS, ATE SLEPT AND DRANK WITH NARCO-TERRORISTS AND SMUGGLERS WHILE HELPING TO CONDUCT SOME OF HIS NATIONS MOST IMPORTANT ANTI-DRUG, INTELLIGENCE GATHERING EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. HIS DEEP COVER INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS HELPED LEAD TO THE SEIZURES OF MARIJUANA, COCAINE AND HEROIN WITHA COMBINED VALUE OF OVER \$1 BILLION DOLLARS.

SIMMONS IS RIVETING WITH HIS SIMPLE MESSAGE: STOP RESTRICTING THE ABILITY OF THE CIA AND OTHER U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES TO OPERATE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, OR FACE THE CATASTROPHIC CONSEQUENCES OF TERRORISM.

SIMMONS HARSHLY CRITICIZES THOSE WHO UNFAIRLY ATTACK THE CIA AND BELIEVES THAT 99.99% OF THE MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED BY THE CIA AND ALL OF THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES, ARE THE VERY FINEST, MOST MORAL, UPSTANDING, PATRIOTIC PEOPLE ON EARTH, SACRIFICING DAILY TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(b)(6)

From: Paul Vallely (paulvallely@
Sent: Wednesday, September 01, 2004 10:18 AM
To:
Subject: WSJ OP EDThursday 9/2
Attachments: Vallely Web Pic.jpg

This Op Ed will be published in the Wall Street Journal on Thursday 9/2//////// This is an advanced copy for your reading.

By Thomas McInerney
And Paul Vallely

As thankful as we are that Moqtada al-Sadr's rebellion did not end in a bloody and destructive battle for the Imam Ali Grand Mosque in Najaf, our gratitude is tempered by the realization this rebellion was not an isolated event. Like al-Sadr himself, the mosque was created by Iran and was only part of Iran's latest effort to destabilize Iraq and achieve strategic dominance in the Middle East and Central Asia.

The Islamic republic's strategic ambitions and its prominence in global terror are nothing new. Almost immediately after the mullahs took over Iran, they began exporting their brand of Islamist revolution. In the Levant, they established the terrorist organization Hezbollah, which now controls southern Lebanon, and, over time, turned Syria and the Palestinian Authority into clients. Iranian-directed suicide bombs killed hundreds of Western peacekeepers in Lebanon in 1983 and the United States fought an undeclared naval war against Iran in the late 1980s.

Despite the hopes of many governments, the widespread popular unrest and internal power struggles of the late 1990s did not result in a more democratic, less aggressive Iran. Instead, the mullahs have dropped their masks and taken off their gloves. In the past year, they purged reformists from the Iranian parliament and intensified suppression of internal dissent, knocking the wind out of the domestic opposition. They dropped any pretense of adhering to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty-issuing apocalyptic warnings about the revenge they would exact should Israel attack Iran's nuclear facilities-and accelerated their ballistic missile program. Iran is as close as ever to Syria and Palestinian terrorist groups, such as Hamas. Now, Israeli intelligence sources tell us, Iran is preparing its Palestinian proxies to seize power when Yassir Arafat's regime collapses.

In Iraq, Iran aims to replicate its successes in Lebanon. Since Iraq's liberation, Iran has provided weapons, money, and trained personnel to militant Shia groups-including al-Sadr's-with the apparent goal of establishing an Iraqi version of Hezbollah, that, in time, would establish de facto Iranian control over Shia Iraq. Despite his setback in Najaf, therefore, al-Sadr almost certainly will continue to do his masters' bidding.

Iran already enjoys-and exploits-an excellent geo-strategic position and immense oil wealth. If in a few years, Iran possesses nuclear weapons and exerts de facto control over more strategically important territory and even more energy resources, it is likely to flex its muscles in the Gulf States, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

It is imperative, therefore, that we immediately and forcefully check Iran, inside and outside of Iraq. The Iraqi interim government should immediately break relations with Tehran, citing Iran's support of anti-government subversion, and secure its borders against Iranian infiltration. The Iranians cynically use religious pilgrimages to move men, materiel, and money into Iraq; therefore, until its security situation improves, Iraq must deny entry to Iranian pilgrims. Iraqi security forces must be strengthened and, if necessary, U.S. forces within Iraq should be repositioned to support them.

Experience in Iraq shows we cannot rely on the United Nations to end Iran's nuclear ambitions. So, although it again would bring us into conflict with Russia, Germany, and France, the U.S. must form a global coalition to do so. After declaring a nuclear-armed Iran would pose an intolerable danger to global security and stability, members of this coalition would take the steps necessary to force Tehran to abandon its pursuit of nuclear weapons-up to and including a complete and total economic embargo with a strict naval blockade.

Of course, the best way to end the threat posed by Iran is end the mullahs' rule of Iran. To that end, the U.S. and

other countries also must revive democratic opposition groups in Iran through both overt aid and covert support. We also should create the nucleus of an armed resistance movement by removing the Iranian exile group, the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq from the State Department's list of terrorist organizations. That group is "the most organized, disciplined, and popular opposition movement in Iran," according to Iranian expert Alireza Jafarzadeh. It's time to rearm its 4,000 trained fighters.

We understand these suggestions will strike some as too strong. Considering, however, that Iran is poised to make a play for regional dominance, our countermove must be the strongest we have ever made in our 25-year cold war with Iran. Iraq's success is dependent on it.

Lt. Gen. McInerney and Maj. Gen. Valley, retired from the U.S. Air Force and Army, respectively, are military analysts for Fox News and co-authors of "Endgame: The Blueprint for Victory in the War on Terror" (Regnery, 2004).

----- End of Forwarded Message



Valley Web Pic.jpg
(16 KB)

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(b)(6)

From: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Sent: Monday, August 16, 2004 2:07 PM
To: 'bill_cowan@'(b)(6)
Subject: FW: going to Iraq

Bill, FYI !!!! I chopped up your email a bit and forwarded it along to my contact at Centcom. Please let me know if you do not hear from someone within a reasonable amount of time.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax: (b)(2)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Sent: Monday, August 16, 2004 2:06 PM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: FW: going to Iraq

My pleasure speaking with you and my appreciation to you for taking this request. See below. Please keep me in the loop as I'd like to know the progress.

LTC Bill Cowan (USMC, Retired)
Fox News Retired Military Analyst
<http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,60314,00.html>

(b)(6)

Cellular

Email: Bill_Cowan@'(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax: (b)(2)

-----Original Message-----

From: Bill Cowan [mailto:bill_cowan@(b)(6)]
Sent: Monday, August 16, 2004 1:16 PM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: going to Iraq

(b)(6)

I'm planning a trip to Iraq in late September. One of the things I'd like to do is meet up with General Patreus and give him some GOOD coverage with Fox.

Could you point me to the right DoD person to facilitate my meeting with him?

Thanks much.

Resp'y,

Bill

(b)(6)

From: Brookes, Peter [Peter.Brookes@nytimes.com]
Sent: Friday, August 13, 2004 11:32 AM
To: Brookes, Peter
Subject: Brookes' NY Post column: "Imagine Fidel Castro with Oil: Venezuela's Sunday Referendum"
Attachments: ole0.bmp



ole0.bmp (28 KB)

IMAGINE FIDEL CASTRO WITH OIL

By Peter Brookes

August 13, 2004 – SUNDAY is a red-letter day for democracy and for the price of oil: Venezuelans vote on a referendum on whether to recall President Hugo Chavez.

Long a friend of the United States and since 1958 one of Latin America's most stable democracies, Venezuela stands at a crossroads, headed for either democracy or Cuban-style socialism.

Elected fair and square in 1998, Chavez took office with sky-high popularity on a reform platform. But he has since donned the cloak of political strongman, run the economy into the ground *and* helped roil world oil markets. Plus, he's a good buddy of Cuba's Fidel Castro.

"Dictator" isn't used very often to describe Latin American leaders anymore - beyond Castro, that is. But Chavez, a cashiered army colonel who was once jailed for his leading role in a 1992 military coup, could make it two.

Though now highly unpopular (30 percent approval), Chavez may well survive the no-confidence vote. Polling is expected to be rife with voter intimidation, fraud and other voting irregularities.

Certainly, his record to date makes that chicanery seem likely. He has already rewritten the Constitution to give himself more power, sucked up power over the state oil company (PDVSA) and stacked lower and Supreme Court(s).

He's also made a good start on purging the armed forces, misusing them for partisan political purposes and social programs. Threats to freedom of the press include physical attacks on journalists.

The fractious opposition has mostly been peaceful - though a botched, bloodless coup nearly toppled Chavez two years ago. But his misrule has pushed political and class tensions to such a

fever pitch that some fear civil war.

El Presidente has also made a shambles of Venezuela's already impoverished economy. Per-capita income has dropped 25 percent since 1998, propelling the economy backward to the 1950s. Inflation is running at a household budget-busting 30 percent, unemployment hovers at 18 percent and 33 percent live in extreme poverty despite massive social programs.

And that's had worldwide repercussions, because Venezuela is a major oil-producing nation - the world's fifth-largest, with one of the biggest energy reserves outside the Middle East. It provides 15 percent of U.S. oil needs, making it one of our top four oil suppliers (after Canada, Saudi Arabia and Mexico).

Even now, the possibility of another Venezuelan oil strike continues to keep the oil market skittish, helping keep prices at record \$45-a-barrel levels.

Adding insult to injury, Chavez has also encouraged OPEC to raise its prices, too. In one of his anti-American fits of rhetorical rage, El Presidente has even threatened to cut off oil supplies to the United States. That would certainly be a blow to the U.S. economy (even with this week's welcome Saudi announcement of increased oil supply.)

But then, Chavez is a big chum of Cuba's communist Cold War-holdover, Fidel Castro. (He's also been friendly in the past with Iraq's Saddam Hussein and Libya's Moammar Khaddafi.) In exchange for getting Caracas oil on favorable terms, Havana is providing doctors and teachers - and military advisers. Venezuela is also knee-deep in Cuban intelligence (DGI) officers.

There's no telling what Castro's political plans for Venezuela might be. Chavez already has stated his desire to unite Latin America in a Castro-inspired campaign against U.S. policies. And U.S. officials have expressed concern that Chavez's government is supporting the Colombian narcoterrorist FARC rebels.

Democracy is under assault. Chavez is a throwback to the military strongmen who once ruled Venezuela. What Chavez calls his "Bolivarian Revolution" (after Latin American independence leader Simon Bolivar) is in fact fashioned in part on Castro's Cuban revolution.

Washington has supported the referendum as a democratic solution to Venezuela's political turmoil - one that offers the possibility of peaceful regime change. But with Chavez in charge, it would be shocking if the voting were free and fair.

Unfettered international election monitoring should be a prerequisite, but it's unlikely. Chavez has insisted on stringent controls over any poll observers. The (Jimmy) Carter Center and Organization of American States will field teams, but the European Union declined to participate under these restrictions. (In a hysterical effort to add "international credibility" to the referendum, Chavez's election monitor invitee list *does* include Barbra Streisand and Michael Moore.)

If the referendum turns out to be flawed - or if Chavez resorts to "extra-constitutional" actions -

the global community should withhold Venezuela's international privileges until the democratic process is honored.

For instance, the United States should encourage the World Bank to suspend all loans to the Venezuelan government. And the OAS should consider suspending Venezuela's membership in the group.

Latin America has made great strides in embracing freedom and democracy. Today, 22 of 23 Latin American countries are considered to be democratic. (Cuba is the exception.) But some states, especially those with leftist-leaning leaders and economic problems (such as Ecuador and Argentina), might follow Venezuela's path. This would be a significant setback for the hemisphere and its people.

The U.S. and the international community should stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of Venezuela's proud democratic traditions and aspirations. With other Latin American democracies leading the way, the United States should help ensure that the term *Latin American dictator* is relegated to the dustbin of history once and for all.

Peter Brookes, a Heritage Foundation senior fellow, served in Latin America while on active duty in the U.S. Navy.

This message (and any associated files) is intended only for the use of Peter Brookes (b)(6) and may contain information that is confidential. **If you are not the named addressee you should not disseminate, distribute or copy this email.** Any views or opinions presented in this email are solely those of Peter Brookes and do not necessarily represent those of The Heritage Foundation.

(b)(6)

From: Brookes, Peter [Peter.Brookes@^{(b)(6)}]
Sent: Thursday, August 05, 2004 12:09 PM
To: Brookes, Peter
Subject: Brookes' NY Post: "Terror Tradecraft"

NEW YORK POST

TERROR TRADECRAFT: Bin Laden Aided by Iran, Hezbollah.

BY PETER BROOKES

August 5, 2004 -- THE mother lode of intelligence recently plucked from al Qaeda computers in Pakistan shows that we're not dealing only with lethal terrorists, but highly capable spooks as well.

The quality of al Qaeda's information on targets in New York City and Washington, D.C., indicates a covert intelligence-collection capability on par with some of the world's best spy services.

The FBI estimates that there are as many as several hundred al Qaeda-associated extremists in the United States. It could be a deadly mistake not to take recent terrorist threats seriously.

Al Qaeda's casing operations were certainly serious. Its operatives collected more than 500 digital photos, documents and drawings. They detailed building layouts, security and construction and pedestrian and vehicular traffic flow.

They noted employee routines and watering holes. And they mapped the location of the first responders such as hospitals, police and fire departments - all with an eye to killing as many people as possible.

Bottom line: It's top-notch intelligence work that would make any clandestine service stand up and take notice.

Moreover, the intrusive, coordinated, long-running casings went undetected. Working under cover as couriers and delivery people, al Qaeda operatives were able to observe and enter the buildings without alarming security personnel. Recruited terrorist agents may have even been employees of the targeted facilities, making it a real inside job. (Some of the casing notes were in English.)

Although the information seems to have been collected a few years ago, it's unlikely it went only to the computers seized in Pakistan. The smart money says this intelligence was shared with others in Terror Land, too.

Beware: This surveillance information has likely been updated by other al Qaeda cells since it was first acquired. And it may be tied into the other streams of intelligence we're receiving on threats against U.S. targets this summer.

In raising the terror level to "high," the Department of Homeland Security was spot-on. It would be foolish to assume these plots have been canned.

But where did al Qaeda learn to conduct such thorough sleuthing? Not surprisingly, it had help from the usual suspects.

Iran: The 9/11 Commission fingers Iran as having trained and supported al Qaeda as far back as 1992. The Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps and the Ministry of Intelligence and Security are thick as thieves with international terrorists, providing intelligence, training, funding and material support.

Remember the expulsion of Iranian (faux) diplomats for intelligence-collection activities last month in New York City? That was the third set of Iranian spies asked to leave the

U.S. in the last two years for casing possible terrorist targets. (See New York Post op-ed, "Spooks, Lies and Videotape," July 6, 2004.) The Iranians might well be sharing this intel with al Qaeda.

Hezbollah: The commission also mentions that al Qaeda received training from the Iranian-backed terrorist group Hezbollah in the early 1990s in Lebanon's terrorist snake pit, the Bekaa Valley. "Bin Laden showed particular interest in learning how to use truck bombs such as the one [used by Hezbollah] that killed 241 Marines in Lebanon in 1983," the report notes.


The truck bomb technique was later used against the World Trade Center (1993), the American barracks at Khobar Towers, Saudi Arabia (1996) and the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania (1998).

Hezbollah's bomb training for al Qaeda doubtless included how to successfully pick and case a target to ensure the maximum carnage. (Note: There are also Hezbollah operatives in the U.S. who might be assisting al Qaeda, too.)

Both new and older (but solid) intelligence about al Qaeda plots indicate a perfect terrorist storm forming over the homeland this summer. Unfortunately, al Qaeda has gotten - and may be still getting - intelligence help from both Hezbollah and Iran. As we look at intelligence reform here at home, we must realize that the only way we can prevent another attack is to ensure that our intelligence is better than al Qaeda's.

Peter Brookes, a Heritage Foundation senior fellow, is a CIA veteran. E-mail:

peterbrookes@

This message (and any associated files) is intended only for the use of Peter Brookes@ and may contain information that is confidential. If you are not the named addressee you should not disseminate, distribute or copy this email. Any views or opinions presented in this email are solely those of Peter Brookes and do not necessarily represent those of The Heritage Foundation.

(b)(6)

From: Brookes, Peter (Peter.Brookes@ [redacted]) on behalf of New York Post
(peterbrookes@ [redacted])
Sent: Tuesday, August 03, 2004 3:24 PM
To: whal627@ [redacted]
Subject: RE: A trip at sea

Jim:

Not sure if this is possible, but I am going to forward your request to the Pentagon.

Thank you for your service--one vet to another.

All the Best,

Pete

-----Original Message-----

From: whal627@ [redacted] [mailto:whal627@ [redacted]]
Sent: Tuesday, August 03, 2004 2:53 PM
To: New York Post
Subject: A trip at sea

i am and Old (76) veteran of WWII (Army) and have always dreamed of spending some time on a carrier while at sea.

I know several years ago civilians were invited abroad under special circumstances and I wonder if this is still possible.

I have "newspaper" credentials. Would that get me aboard.

Whom should I write to?

jim whalen

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(b)(6)

From: Brookes, Peter [Peter.Brookes@(b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, July 23, 2004 1:37 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Subject: RE: Brookes' NY Post op-ed on 9/11 Commission Report: "Bumpy Road to Better Security"

Hey (b)(6)

[Redacted]

Non Responsive

Best,

Pete

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Friday, July 23, 2004 1:10 PM
To: Brookes, Peter
Subject: RE: Brookes' NY Post op-ed on 9/11 Commission Report: "Bumpy Road to Better Security"

Peter, I am very familiar with you - and your work. I read your column's and watch your appearances on Fox News. It was nice to receive the email from you. I was surprised.

Non Responsive

[Redacted]

(b)(6)

(b)(6)
Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax: [Redacted]

-----Original Message-----

From: Brookes, Peter [mailto:Peter.Brookes@(b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, July 23, 2004 1:04 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Subject: RE: Brookes' NY Post op-ed on 9/11 Commission Report: "Bumpy Road to Better Security"

(b)(6)

Will do. Got your name from Jim Carafano here at Heritage. I write a weekly column on foreign policy and defense for the NYP. Served in the Pentagon in 2001-2002 as DASD for Asia-Pacific, working with LCDR (b)(6)

Best,

Pete

Peter T.R. Brookes
Senior Fellow for National Security Affairs and Director of the Asian Studies Center
The Heritage Foundation
214 Massachusetts Ave, NE
Washington, DC 20002
ph: (b)(6)
fax: (b)(6)
peter.brookes@ (b)(6)
www.heritage.org

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Friday, July 23, 2004 11:07 AM
To: Brookes, Peter
Subject: RE: Brookes' NY Post op-ed on 9/11 Commission Report: "Bumpy Road to Better Security"

Thank you for this. This is the first time I've received anything like this from you, please keep me on the list.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(6)
Fax: (b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: Brookes, Peter [mailto:Peter.Brookes@ (b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, July 23, 2004 10:53 AM
To: Brookes, Peter
Subject: Brookes' NY Post op-ed on 9/11 Commission Report: "Bumpy Road to Better Security"

New York Post

BUMPY ROAD TO BETTER SECURITY

By PETER BROOKES

July 23, 2004 -- NOW that the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States - the 9/11 Commission - has reported its findings and recommendations, the dirty, roll-up-your-shirtsleeves work begins.

After 1,200 interviews, visits to 10 countries and almost 20 months of study and deliberation, the commission has offered us prescriptions for preventing the next terrorist attack.

But implementing the needed national-security reforms won't be a walk in the park: Egos, cash and turf are on the line.

Surprisingly, most of the commission's findings weren't earth-shattering. The nearly 600-page report (9-11commission.gov) offers a broad criticism of both the executive and legislative branches of government.

Why didn't the federal government prevent 9/11? The report cites failures of imagination, policy, management and capabilities.

* We used Cold War mindsets and tactics to deal with a post-Cold War enemy.

* Despite as many as 10 identifiable opportunities, our well-intentioned efforts did little to disrupt the 9/11 plot.

* The 10 commissioners concluded that neither the Clinton or Bush administrations nor Democratic and Republican-led Congresses understood the gravity of the threat. As evidence, the last National Intelligence Estimate on Terrorism was done in 1995 (with a minor update in 1997).

The report is also heavy on recommendations, including the establishment of a Cabinet-level director of National Intelligence and intelligence reform, more vigorous congressional oversight of the intelligence community (the intel committees are some of the smallest committees in Congress), strengthening the FBI's counterterrorism capabilities and boosting homeland security.

Despite this smorgasbord of keen ideas, there are still real challenges to implementing any reform:

Too Many Blueprints: Between various blue-ribbon panels and Congress, we now have at least *five* different sets of recommendations for improving our national-security establishment. These include: The Scowcroft Commission on intelligence reform; the Gilmore Commission on the terrorist WMD threat; the pending intelligence-reform legislation in the House of Representatives; the Senate Intelligence Committee's Iraqi WMD report, and now the 9/11 Commission.

And, oh, by the way, not all of these agree on the way forward . . .

For instance, the Gilmore Commission called for the establishment of a British-style MI-5 domestic intelligence agency separate from the FBI, while the 9/11 Commission instead supports improving the bureau's counterintelligence/terrorism apparatus.

Turf Battles: Any change to the current national security structure is sure to be filled with lots of kicking and screaming by the agencies involved. No one wants anyone else messing with his rice bowl, especially if it means a loss of stature or resources.

For instance, seven cabinet secretaries now have intelligence functions within their departments. And the Defense Department owns seven of 15 intelligence agencies and a full 80 percent of the intelligence budget. Don't expect anyone to give in to reform without a real fight. (Some stakeholders, such as Acting Director of Central Intelligence John McLaughlin, are already pushing back on reform efforts.)

Timing: The last time we reorganized national security was under the 1947 National Security Act, which birthed both the CIA (from the Office of Strategic Services) and Department of Defense (from the Navy and War Departments). It took place after World War II, while the nation was at peace.

Today, we're at war. We have to make sure that any changes to our national security and intelligence establishment don't undermine our security in any way while the terrorist threat persists.

This may not be easy to do, but it's possible. We did it with the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security in 2003, bringing together 180,000 employees from 20 organizations.

It also isn't likely to happen this year. Congress has as few as 18 working days left before the elections, and it's already way behind on next year's spending bills. Unless both chambers reconvene after Election Day, they won't get much done this year.

It's clear that we need change in how we do national security. But we don't need change for change's sake. Moving the lines and boxes on an organizational chart to give us a warm and fuzzy feeling won't enhance our national security. Reform must be well-considered, substantive and timely.

9/11 caused this nation unspeakable pain. But things that hurt can also instruct. Let's just make sure we're smart enough to learn the *right* lessons from this tragedy to ensure it never happens again.

Peter Brookes, a Heritage Foundation senior fellow, was on the taxiway at Dulles Airport on a United flight to San Francisco on the morning of 9/11.

E-mail: peterbrookes@[REDACTED]

This message (and any associated files) is intended only for the use of Peter Brookes@[REDACTED] and may contain information that is confidential. **If you are not the named addressee you should not disseminate, distribute or copy this email.** Any views or opinions presented in this email are solely those of Peter Brookes and do not necessarily represent those of The Heritage Foundation.

This message (and any associated files) is intended only for the use of [REDACTED] and may contain information that is confidential. **If you are not the named addressee you should not disseminate, distribute or copy this email.** Any views or opinions presented in this email are solely those of Peter Brookes and do not necessarily represent those of The Heritage Foundation.

This message (and any associated files) is intended only for the use of [REDACTED] and may contain information that is confidential. **If you are not the named addressee you should not disseminate, distribute or copy this email.** Any views or opinions presented in this email are solely those of Peter Brookes and do not necessarily represent those of The Heritage Foundation.

(b)(6)

From: WSSInter@^{(b)(6)}
Sent: Tuesday, July 20, 2004 12:14 PM
To: ^{(b)(6)} CIV OASD-PA
Subject: Re: Wayne Simmons

(b)(6)

Thank you for your note. I am flattered by your interest and by the kind words of Steve. There is quite a bit of info under "Wayne Simmons and CIA" on a Google search. I will forward to you a booking BIO used by Fox News and a more detailed BIO as soon as possible. Again, thank for your interest. Take care.

Sincerely,
Wayne Simmons

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Full Name: Major F. Andy Messing Jr
Last Name: Messing
First Name: Major

E-mail: ndcf@^{(b)(6)}
E-mail Display As: Major F. Andy Messing Jr (ndcf@^{(b)(6)})

(b)(6)

Subject: SecDef Outreach w/Retired Military Analysts.

Location: (b)(6)

Start: Wed 6/16/2004 2:00 PM

End: Wed 6/16/2004 2:45 PM

Recurrence: (none)

Importance: High

(b)(6)

Subject: Michael Nardotti
Start: Thu 5/6/2004 2:30 PM
End: Thu 5/6/2004 2:30 PM
Recurrence: (none)

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Sent: Monday, April 19, 2004 8:32 AM
To: (b)(6) CIV, OASD-PA
Subject: FW: The idea I spoke to you about

(b)(6) Martin Strong (Ret Military Analyst) send me this email and has asked that I try to move this information up as far as possible. There is some really good info in this email plus..... an offer to help!

Please let me know how you make out. Marty has attended several of our most recent briefing meetings.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)
Program Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax: (b)(2)

-----Original Message-----

From: GGIstrong (b)(6) [mailto:GGIstrong (b)(6)]
Sent: Thursday, April 15, 2004 3:01 PM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: The idea I spoke to you about

Hi (b)(6)

One of my security consultants (retired FED force protection officer) sent me the comments below. The use of retired military as "drafted talent" in the war on terror make some sense. There may be PR value in developing a volunteer "think tank" of retired military that can review problems at a different level than DC thinkers.

Take care --- Marty

Over the weekend, I had occasion to sit down with a number of military retirees at the local air base.

My friend Wade and I have been teaching self-defense to a group of Army Reserve Combat Engineers who will be heading to Iraq this summer. The sad thing is that these Combat Engineers will be tasked with MP duties. (???Go Figure???) Wade who is a DOD police officer informed me of the situation and he asked me if I would assist him in giving these guys an edge. Therefore, we have been conducting classes for them for the last couple of months.

Apparently, these Combat Engineers have been assigned to the Air Base Security Police for cross training in an effort to prepare them for the future assigned duties.

The president of the local military retiree's attended a couple of the classes as an observer. After the last class, he invited us to the COM for coffee and a bullshit session.

While we were there, a number of other retirees came over to the table eventually we had to start pulling tables together as the group became larger.

The major topic of discussion was the War in Iraq. Many of the individuals involved in the discussion were emotional.

As the day progressed, the group started discussing specifics. I brought up the fact that the vehicles were vulnerable to the threat of having grenades etc. thrown into the passenger compartment. One of the group members was a former mechanic. He said that that would work in some instances, however, many times the doors of the Hum-V's have to be removed to facilitate exit from the vehicle. Apparently, the door configuration is not conducive to a quick dismount.

Wade brought up the fact that he has not seen any claymores mounted on the vehicles. He said that when he was in Vietnam SOP was to mount claymores on vehicles in case of an ambush or in the event, it was suspected there was a possibility of an ambush. Wade indicated that this was an effective method of killing the enemy during an ambush or if an ambush was suspected, clearing the jungle.

One of the older members who was a Marine during WWII indicated that he could not understand why the troops do not have flamethrowers. He swore by the flamethrower. Also, someone brought up the fact that it appeared that we were not using napalm.

The WWII vet also indicated that during WWII the government, to the best of his knowledge, drafted personnel up to the age of 55-60. He indicated that if the draftee's were up in age and had military experience, i.e., WWI, China, etc. They were utilized to train the untrained and assisted in homeland security by covering military installations that were placed in caretakership when the personnel were deployed.

I was amazed at the treasure trove of knowledge and experience that surrounded me as we discussed the war in Iraq. The retiree's groups are an untapped resource. Most if not all of the group indicated that given the chance they would help in any way that they could.

Over the weekend, I had heard a news cast that indicated that the government was considering the possibility of bringing back the draft on a limited basis. I really do not know if this is an option. I started thinking about the discussions at the COM and the news cast reporting the possibility of re establishing the draft and came up with an idea. Even if the draft does not transpire, why not give the vast number of military and civilian government retirees an opportunity to assist in the current situation. With the shortage of personnel and apparent lack of continuity of training, the DOD and OPM should consider giving the retiree community a chance to shine. There are many combat vets and former law enforcement/intelligence retirees that can make a difference. I believe that the "Over the Hill gang" is not so far over the hill. Just look at Rumsfeld, the guy is 72.

Do you think this is worthwhile? Please give me your thoughts.

(b)(6)

From: MARTIN STRONG [sealmd@
Sent: Monday, February 02, 2004 9:13 AM
To: CIV OASD-PA
Subject: RE: Marty Strong's monthly newsletter

Attachments: MStrong editorial.doc; FSFaug2003.doc



MStrong
editorial.doc (32 KB)



FSFaug2003.doc
(28 KB)

(b)(6)

Here are two more recent articles. Feel free to distribute as you see fit.

The Front Sight Focus newsletter is an apolitical discussion of the role of US military power - strategic and tactical. Every month for the last two and a half years I've tried to pick security and defense issues that I feel are being distorted by the media or political filters to the detriment of the truth. Especially where that distortion adversely impacts the morale of active and retired service members.

February's piece will focus on the clear attempt by the "opposition party" to declare the war in Iraq as "illegitimate" ala Vietnam. Consider the impact on the returning 100,000 plus troops as they arrive home to hear they were "lied to" by the Commander-in-Chief and participated in an "illegitimate war". This politics as usual message cannot go unchallenged.

I'm not a political commentator nor have I ever contributed time or money to a political cause or party, but in my humble opinion no political objective (even winning the White House) justifies this distortion. Iraq is not Vietnam and no one should take the victory and value of faithful and honorable service away from our troops.

You know, General Eisenhower ordered that the populations of German towns near the Nazi death camps be paraded through the facilities. He was afraid the German people would be able to dispute the horror of the Holocaust if there were no witnesses to Hitler's madness. He then ordered that as many US troops as possible do the same. Eisenhower was keenly aware of the price WWII represented in treasure and American blood. He instinctively knew that the sacrifice was better justified by stopping the evil that was Nazi Germany vs the sterile concept of achieving military objectives like disarming a militant Germany. I hope our troops in Iraq are made aware (out chop briefings etc.) of the horror Saddam represented. If they know of the mass murders and other rampant atrocities their bravery and sacrifice has stopped - no politician will be able to take the value of their service away from them. (consider that a recommendation!)

Have a great week!

Marty

(b)(6)

CIV OASD-PA"

(b)(6)

Marty, this is such a wonderfully written article. You are very articulate. Do you mind if I send this out to "regular folks".

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Project Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(6)
Telephone: (b)(6)
Fax: (b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: MARTIN STRONG [mailto:sealmd@ (b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, January 30, 2004 8:47 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Subject: Marty Strong's monthly newsletter

Front Sight Focus - January 2004

The Case for Preemptive War

With the 2004 presidential election fast approaching, Americans are being subjected to a cacophony of angry and confused voices from both ends of the political spectrum. The critical nature of this discussion goes far beyond the traditional guns vs. butter debate. At this crucial point in American history there is a desperate need for a logical, reality based analysis of America's foreign policy requirements in the post 9-11 world. This issue of Front Sight Focus addresses the historical context of the current war on terror and explores the preemptive use of America's power through the unilateral application of military force known as the Bush Doctrine. It examines the passionate views of Americans and others in the world community vehemently opposed to unilateralism and the use of American might to resolve conflict.

It is my conclusion that we, as a free and democratic nation, can no longer apply 17th century European concepts of gentlemen's wars and corporate diplomacy to an enemy that doesn't fly a flag, doesn't defend a capital and doesn't employ a diplomatic corps. I believe that our great nation cannot stand by and rely on hope as a defense policy. America can no longer fight, restricted by Marquis of Queensbury rules, while an enemy armed with devastating weapons of mass death recruits dedicated and fanatical warriors in the back allies of Cairo and in barren mountains of Afghanistan.

In the aftermath of the first Persian Gulf War, then Undersecretary of Defense for Policy, Paul Wolfowitz, drafted a an internal set of military guidelines detailing a new approach to national security. His brief memorandum, *Defense Planning Guidance*, was a routine strategic musing that received little attention in the first Bush Administration. It argued for a new military and political strategy. Containment, Wolfowitz noted, was an obsolete relic of the Cold War. America, he wrote, should use its super power status and leverage to preempt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and if America was, in the final analysis, the only nation capable of effectively dealing with the issue, so be it. This minor document represented the genesis of a bold and highly controversial doctrine of unilateral super power preemption now

known as the Bush Doctrine, a dynamic national security doctrine that not only threatens our enemies, but may also serve to undermine the very fabric of international relations.

The shock of the terrorist attacks in September of 2001 galvanized the resolve of the American people and handed the new Bush administration an opportunity to present the strategy of preemptive war as a just and proper response to the reality of world conflict in the new millennium. In the president's first address to the nation on that terrible day he began what was to become a series of small steps toward a fully fleshed out and detailed policy. He announced to the world that the United States would not distinguish between the terrorists and the nations who harbored them. The American people realized this president wouldn't be sending cruise missiles as a slap on the wrist, a procedure that had become common practice during the Clinton administration. On September 13th, 2001, in an even clearer insight into President Bush's new robust approach to the terrorist threat, Paul Wolfowitz stated, "I think one has to say it's not just simply a matter of capturing people and holding them accountable, but removing their sanctuaries, removing their support systems, ending states who sponsor terrorism."

Many astute observers of foreign policy believe that with weapons of mass destruction spreading beyond the control of established First World nations it is imperative that the US engage the proliferation issue through compromise and consensus building. They argue the Cold War was won without global conflagration in just this manner. In their opinion, strong alliances and diplomatic containment is the path to peace and security. But what do we do if this approach fails? Terrorist organizations do not operate within the construct of normal international organizations. They, in fact, operate similar to organized crime and the UN is ineffective against an enemy that doesn't attend meetings and doesn't recognize the basic moral underpinnings of diplomacy and foreign policy. Deferring to the good works of an international body when dealing with terrorism would result in disaster for the United States. The Bush Doctrine seems to be the only pragmatic answer in the face of this failure and the near instantaneous threat of terrorist attack.

On September 20th, 2001, President George W. Bush formally addressed a joint session of Congress while a shaken nation watched and waited. He made it clear that Paul Wolfowitz had not misspoken during his earlier Pentagon statement. A new American foreign policy was presented: "We will pursue nations that provide, aid, or give safe haven to terrorism. Every nation, in every region, now has a decision to make. Either you are with us, or you are with the terrorists. From this day forward, any nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime." With those words the die was cast. Over the next twelve months the Bush administration continued to add elements to the new doctrine. In his first State of the Union address in January 2002, President Bush detailed his view of a dangerous world, listing Iraq, Iran, and North Korea as nations hostile to America. An axis of Evil that harkened back to the days of World War Two and the infamous German, Italian, Japanese alliance. In June 2002, during a graduation speech at West Point, President Bush called on all Americans to be resolute and prepare for preemptive American action when necessary to defend liberty and lives. On September 17th, 2002, the formal national security strategy of the Bush administration was published. It confirmed the intentions of the new Bush Doctrine in great detail. America was finally taking off the gloves.

The American public, as might be expected in a nation politically split down the middle, was ambivalent about the basic premise of the Bush Doctrine. Few Americans are soft on terrorism and most agreed with the president's objective to protect the nation. However, since the declaration of war on terror in 2001, some Americans have vehemently rejected the new doctrine of preemptive war as arrogant and dangerous. Many Congressional and European leaders went even further in their condemnation. In fact, only six days after the September 23, 2002, publication of the Bush Doctrine in the National Security Strategy of the United States, former Vice President Al Gore attacked the doctrine during a speech in San Francisco. He predicted dire consequences for America if US power was abused. "If the Congress approves the Iraq resolution just proposed by the administration it is simultaneously creating the precedent for preemptive action anywhere, anytime, this as any future president so decides," Gore said. As the shock of 9-11 wore off, critics of the

new doctrine began to make themselves heard, carefully avoiding the appearance of attacking the military while Americans were fighting in Afghanistan and forward deployed in the Philippines and the Persian Gulf. However, the Commander-in-Chief was fair game.

In his famous Axis of Evil speech, George W. Bush made his views crystal clear: "We'll be deliberate, yet time is not on our side. I will not wait on events, while dangers gather. I will not stand by, as perils draw closer and closer. The United States of America will not permit the world's most dangerous regimes to threaten us with the world's most destructive weapons." The case has been made by the president's chief political critic, Democrat Howard Dean. He believed that the time had not come to toss aside the international community in a headstrong rush to war. In a 2003 online article the aspiring presidential candidate viscerously attacked the Bush Doctrine and the Bush administration's handling of foreign policy: "The next president will need to undo the work of this band of radicals currently controlling our foreign policy - who view the Middle East as a laboratory for their experiments in democracy-building." Governor Dean goes on to add, "...on day one of a Dean Presidency, I will reverse this attitude. I will tear up the Bush Doctrine, and I will steer us back into the community of nations." Regardless of your political viewpoint one thing is clear, the 2004 race for the White House will determine if America continues the policy of preemptive defense or returns to an internationalist approach to fending off impending threats.

There are many arguments for and against the Bush Doctrine of preemptive war. The fierce intensity of these opposing positions is palatable fully two months before the real political combat of the presidential race begins. The Bush Doctrine is the national security policy of the United States. In support of that policy, in speech after speech, the Bush administration hammers home America's inherent right of self-defense. The administration points to Article 51 of the United Nations charter as international support of that right. But while the UN charter does acknowledge a nation's right to self-defense, the charter clearly does not sanction preemptive attacks - even in self-defense. Especially when a nation only *thinks* it may be attacked at some undetermined time in the *future*. The conflict in the UN language is difficult to reconcile. The right of self-defense has historically been triggered by the clear massing of offensive enemy forces on a border or, as in the attack by Imperial Japan on Pearl Harbor, by an actual attack. The Bush Doctrine argues that new, unparalleled destructive technology, in the hands of rogue states and terrorists, defies historical references and definitions of early warning. A policy of allowing a first strike against America in the age of weapons of mass destruction is out of the question. No American President can accept the consequences of such a policy as a basis for a US national security doctrine.

Once again the president's detractors and opponents fail to accept the administration's comprehensive logic of preemptive defense. Madeleine Albright, former Secretary of State in the Clinton administration, has frequently voiced grave concerns about the potential negative effects of the overly simplistic Bush Doctrine. In analyzing the war in Iraq and its connection to the war on terror, she contended that the current efforts in Iraq "...frightens and divides the world. Instead of simply asking others to oppose Al Qaeda, [the president] now asks them to oppose Al Qaeda, support the invasion of an Arab country, and endorse the doctrine of preemption - all as part of a single package. Faced with this choice many who staunchly oppose Al Qaeda have nevertheless decided that they do not want to be "with" the United States." Will the Bush Doctrine tear apart alliances and diplomatic relationships, rendering the Middle East a quagmire of war and death? Or will later generations hail his bold new doctrine as a turning point in world history? Will George W. Bush be remembered as another Winston Churchill, leading America through the dark times, or be compared to the worst aggressors of human history?

These academic arguments are important but the reality today is defined by results. The United States is now actively waging global preemptive war, and as a result terrorists and the rogue nations that play host to them fear for their very existence. Meanwhile, the world watches intently as the 2004 presidential election goes into full swing. There is little doubt which outcome our former European allies wish to see. Here at home in America the battle lines are being drawn. In Washington, D.C., young idealistic political staffers

burn the midnight oil, feverishly preparing for the epic battle ahead. Presidential hopefuls strive to tear down the Bush presidency one policy at a time, even as they struggle against their peers to become the one Democrat who faces George W. Bush in November. The national debate in 2004 over the proper role of US power and influence will consume expensive airtime and drive the agenda of talk radio. Newspaper editors of every political persuasion will salivate in anticipation. The upcoming struggle between the two dominant American political parties will not be over the economy, the environment, or taxes. It will not be about education or about healthcare. Instead, the titanic clash lining up in 2004 will be about one critical issue - national security and the security of Americans at home at abroad. With the economic numbers improving every day, it is apparent President Bush's political critics and opponents must shift focus to the only issue left to them.

When Americans tune into the final days of the presidential election they will be mesmerized by the debate over the Bush Doctrine. They will have to make a choice, but a choice that reflects the reality of threats to America in *this* century - not the last. For in 2004, we will not be threatened by nuclear annihilation at the hands of another super power, but will instead be threatened by an unseen enemy that defies the classic American defenses of geographic isolation, deterrence, containment, and disarmament. In 2004 the debate over national security will about *your* security and the security of your family, not the defeat of an ideology or a well-defined hostile nation-state. Since the attacks on US soil in 2001, national and homeland security have been a part of our daily lives. The public has become weary of readiness alerts and the never-ending casualty lists from conflicts they don't truly understand. In the end the Democrats will put forward one candidate and one platform that will declare the Bush Doctrine counter productive and illegitimate. In the end the American people will decide.

I've come to the logical strategic conclusion that a new paradigm shift in US Defense policy is occurring because it *must* occur. In a world where 19 men can bypass deterrent systems and security devices, and turn our own planes against us, in a world where an open democratic society can nurture and educate those who mean to destroy us, in a world where one man can pour deadly biotoxins from a vial into a public reservoir and kill thousands, in *this* world America must stand ready to deliver the first strike! America cannot defeat bar thugs and street fighters using rules of good conduct and etiquette. The United States cannot expect a fanatical global enemy armed with weapons capable of massive and terrible consequences, to operate under the restraint of democratic checks and balances, public opinion polls, and outdated diplomatic methodology. We must not project our system of civilized conflict resolution upon an enemy that only seeks a bloody and unholy victory over its enemies.

Study the Monroe Doctrine to understand that there is a precedent for America acting preemptively and in clear violation of international constructs. Study the Truman Doctrine to understand that democracy and the spread of representative government is a just and noble strategic goal. Study the history of human experience and know in your heart that evil will seek advantage and good can only triumph through vigilance and strength.

Martin L. Strong

www.sealstrike.com

(b)(6)

From: MARTIN STRONG [sealmd@(b)(6)]
Sent: Monday, February 02, 2004 8:32 AM
To: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Subject: RE: Marty Strong's monthly newsletter
Attachments: Jan Newsltr.doc



Jan Newsltr.doc (43 KB)

Sure - feel free to give to to official or "regular" readers. Please use the cleaner version in the attached file. The e-mail version was a quick cut and paste.

Marty

(b)(6) "CIV OASD-PA" (b)(6) wrote:

Marty, this is such a wonderfully written article. You are very articulate. Do you mind if I send this out to "regular folks".

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Project Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax: (b)(2)

-----Original Message-----

From: MARTIN STRONG [mailto:sealmd@(b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, January 30, 2004 8:47 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Subject: Marty Strong's monthly newsletter

Front Sight Focus - January 2004

The Case for Preemptive War

With the 2004 presidential election fast approaching, Americans are being subjected to a cacophony of angry and confused voices from both ends of the political spectrum. The critical nature of this discussion goes far

beyond the traditional guns vs. butter debate. At this crucial point in American history there is a desperate need for a logical, reality based analysis of America's foreign policy requirements in the post 9-11 world. This issue of Front Sight Focus addresses the historical context of the current war on terror and explores the preemptive use of America's power through the unilateral application of military force known as the Bush Doctrine. It examines the passionate views of Americans and others in the world community vehemently opposed to unilateralism and the use of American might to resolve conflict.

It is my conclusion that we, as a free and democratic nation, can no longer apply 17th century European concepts of gentlemen's wars and corporate diplomacy to an enemy that doesn't fly a flag, doesn't defend a capital and doesn't employ a diplomatic corps. I believe that our great nation cannot stand by and rely on hope as a defense policy. America can no longer fight, restricted by Marquis of Queensbury rules, while an enemy armed with devastating weapons of mass death recruits dedicated and fanatical warriors in the back allies of Cairo and in barren mountains of Afghanistan.

In the aftermath of the first Persian Gulf War, then Undersecretary of Defense for Policy, Paul Wolfowitz, drafted a an internal set of military guidelines detailing a new approach to national security. His brief memorandum, *Defense Planning Guidance*, was a routine strategic musing that received little attention in the first Bush Administration. It argued for a new military and political strategy. Containment, Wolfowitz noted, was an obsolete relic of the Cold War. America, he wrote, should use its super power status and leverage to preempt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and if America was, in the final analysis, the only nation capable of effectively dealing with the issue, so be it. This minor document represented the genesis of a bold and highly controversial doctrine of unilateral super power preemption now known as the Bush Doctrine, a dynamic national security doctrine that not only threatens our enemies, but may also serve to undermine the very fabric of international relations.

The shock of the terrorist attacks in September of 2001 galvanized the resolve of the American people and handed the new Bush administration an opportunity to present the strategy of preemptive war as a just and proper response to the reality of world conflict in the new millennium. In the president's first address to the nation on that terrible day he began what was to become a series of small steps toward a fully fleshed out and detailed policy. He announced to the world that the United States would not distinguish between the terrorists and the nations who harbored them. The American people realized this president wouldn't be sending cruise missiles as a slap on the wrist, a procedure that had become common practice during the Clinton administration. On September 13th, 2001, in an even clearer insight into President Bush's new robust approach to the terrorist threat, Paul Wolfowitz stated, "I think one has to say it's not just simply a matter of capturing people and holding them accountable, but removing their sanctuaries, removing their support systems, ending states who sponsor terrorism."

Many astute observers of foreign policy believe that with weapons of mass destruction spreading beyond the control of established First World nations it is imperative that the US engage the proliferation issue through compromise and consensus building. They argue the Cold War was won without global conflagration in just this manner. In their opinion, strong alliances and diplomatic containment is the path to peace and security. But what do we do if this approach fails? Terrorist organizations do not operate within the construct of normal international organizations. They, in fact, operate similar to organized crime and the UN is ineffective against an enemy that doesn't attend meetings and doesn't recognize the basic moral underpinnings of diplomacy and foreign policy. Deferring to the good works of an international body when dealing with terrorism would result in disaster for the United States. The Bush Doctrine seems to be the only pragmatic answer in the face of this failure and the near instantaneous threat of terrorist attack.

On September 20th, 2001, President George W. Bush formally addressed a joint session of Congress while a shaken nation watched and waited. He made it clear that Paul Wolfowitz had not misspoken during his earlier Pentagon statement. A new American foreign policy was presented: "We will pursue nations that

provide, aid, or give safe haven to terrorism. Every nation, in every region, now has a decision to make. Either you are with us, or you are with the terrorists. From this day forward, any nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime." With those words the die was cast. Over the next twelve months the Bush administration continued to add elements to the new doctrine. In his first State of the Union address in January 2002, President Bush detailed his view of a dangerous world, listing Iraq, Iran, and North Korea as nations hostile to America. An axis of Evil that harkened back to the days of World War Two and the infamous German, Italian, Japanese alliance. In June 2002, during a graduation speech at West Point, President Bush called on all Americans to be resolute and prepare for preemptive American action when necessary to defend liberty and lives. On September 17th, 2002, the formal national security strategy of the Bush administration was published. It confirmed the intentions of the new Bush Doctrine in great detail. America was finally taking off the gloves.

The American public, as might be expected in a nation politically split down the middle, was ambivalent about the basic premise of the Bush Doctrine. Few Americans are soft on terrorism and most agreed with the president's objective to protect the nation. However, since the declaration of war on terror in 2001, some Americans have vehemently rejected the new doctrine of preemptive war as arrogant and dangerous. Many Congressional and European leaders went even further in their condemnation. In fact, only six days after the September 23, 2002, publication of the Bush Doctrine in the National Security Strategy of the United States, former Vice President Al Gore attacked the doctrine during a speech in San Francisco. He predicted dire consequences for America if US power was abused. "If the Congress approves the Iraq resolution just proposed by the administration it is simultaneously creating the precedent for preemptive action anywhere, anytime, this as any future president so decides," Gore said. As the shock of 9-11 wore off, critics of the new doctrine began to make themselves heard, carefully avoiding the appearance of attacking the military while Americans were fighting in Afghanistan and forward deployed in the Philippines and the Persian Gulf. However, the Commander-in-Chief was fair game.

In his famous Axis of Evil speech, George W. Bush made his views crystal clear: "We'll be deliberate, yet time is not on our side. I will not wait on events, while dangers gather. I will not stand by, as perils draw closer and closer. The United States of America will not permit the world's most dangerous regimes to threaten us with the world's most destructive weapons." The case has been made by the president's chief political critic, Democrat Howard Dean. He believed that the time had not come to toss aside the international community in a headstrong rush to war. In a 2003 online article the aspiring presidential candidate viscosly attacked the Bush Doctrine and the Bush administration's handling of foreign policy: "The next president will need to undo the work of this band of radicals currently controlling our foreign policy - who view the Middle East as a laboratory for their experiments in democracy-building." Governor Dean goes on to add, "...on day one of a Dean Presidency, I will reverse this attitude. I will tear up the Bush Doctrine, and I will steer us back into the community of nations." Regardless of your political viewpoint one thing is clear, the 2004 race for the White House will determine if America continues the policy of preemptive defense or returns to an internationalist approach to fending off impending threats.

There are many arguments for and against the Bush Doctrine of preemptive war. The fierce intensity of these opposing positions is palatable fully two months before the real political combat of the presidential race begins. The Bush Doctrine is the national security policy of the United States. In support of that policy, in speech after speech, the Bush administration hammers home America's inherent right of self-defense. The administration points to Article 51 of the United Nations charter as international support of that right. But while the UN charter does acknowledge a nation's right to self-defense, the charter clearly does not sanction preemptive attacks - even in self-defense. Especially when a nation only *thinks* it may be attacked at some undetermined time in the *future*. The conflict in the UN language is difficult to reconcile. The right of self-defense has historically been triggered by the clear massing of offensive enemy forces on a border or, as in the attack by Imperial Japan on Pearl Harbor, by an actual attack. The Bush Doctrine argues that new, unparalleled destructive technology, in the hands of rogue states and terrorists, defies historical

references and definitions of early warning. A policy of allowing a first strike against America in the age of weapons of mass destruction is out of the question. No American President can accept the consequences of such a policy as a basis for a US national security doctrine.

Once again the president's detractors and opponents fail to accept the administration's comprehensive logic of preemptive defense. Madeleine Albright, former Secretary of State in the Clinton administration, has frequently voiced grave concerns about the potential negative effects of the overly simplistic Bush Doctrine. In analyzing the war in Iraq and its connection to the war on terror, she contended that the current efforts in Iraq "...frightens and divides the world. Instead of simply asking others to oppose Al Qaeda, [the president] now asks them to oppose Al Qaeda, support the invasion of an Arab country, and endorse the doctrine of preemption - all as part of a single package. Faced with this choice many who staunchly oppose Al Qaeda have nevertheless decided that they do not want to be "with" the United States." Will the Bush Doctrine tear apart alliances and diplomatic relationships, rendering the Middle East a quagmire of war and death? Or will later generations hail his bold new doctrine as a turning point in world history? Will George W. Bush be remembered as another Winston Churchill, leading America through the dark times, or be compared to the worst aggressors of human history?

These academic arguments are important but the reality today is defined by results. The United States is now actively waging global preemptive war, and as a result terrorists and the rogue nations that play host to them fear for their very existence. Meanwhile, the world watches intently as the 2004 presidential election goes into full swing. There is little doubt which outcome our former European allies wish to see. Here at home in America the battle lines are being drawn. In Washington, D.C., young idealistic political staffers burn the midnight oil, feverishly preparing for the epic battle ahead. Presidential hopefuls strive to tear down the Bush presidency one policy at a time, even as they struggle against their peers to become the one Democrat who faces George W. Bush in November. The national debate in 2004 over the proper role of US power and influence will consume expensive airtime and drive the agenda of talk radio. Newspaper editors of every political persuasion will salivate in anticipation. The upcoming struggle between the two dominant American political parties will not be over the economy, the environment, or taxes. It will not be about education or about healthcare. Instead, the titanic clash lining up in 2004 will be about one critical issue - national security and the security of Americans at home and abroad. With the economic numbers improving every day, it is apparent President Bush's political critics and opponents must shift focus to the only issue left to them.

When Americans tune into the final days of the presidential election they will be mesmerized by the debate over the Bush Doctrine. They will have to make a choice, but a choice that reflects the reality of threats to America in *this* century - not the last. For in 2004, we will not be threatened by nuclear annihilation at the hands of another super power, but will instead be threatened by an unseen enemy that defies the classic American defenses of geographic isolation, deterrence, containment, and disarmament. In 2004 the debate over national security will be about *your* security and the security of your family, not the defeat of an ideology or a well-defined hostile nation-state. Since the attacks on US soil in 2001, national and homeland security have been a part of our daily lives. The public has become weary of readiness alerts and the never-ending casualty lists from conflicts they don't truly understand. In the end the Democrats will put forward one candidate and one platform that will declare the Bush Doctrine counter productive and illegitimate. In the end the American people will decide.

I've come to the logical strategic conclusion that a new paradigm shift in US Defense policy is occurring because it *must* occur. In a world where 19 men can bypass deterrent systems and security devices, and turn our own planes against us, in a world where an open democratic society can nurture and educate those who mean to destroy us, in a world where one man can pour deadly biotoxins from

a vial into a public reservoir and kill thousands, in *this* world America must stand ready to deliver the first strike! America cannot defeat bar thugs and street fighters using rules of good conduct and etiquette. The United States cannot expect a fanatical global enemy armed with weapons capable of massive and terrible consequences, to operate under the restraint of democratic checks and balances, public opinion polls, and outdated diplomatic methodology. We must not project our system of civilized conflict resolution upon an enemy that only seeks a bloody and unholy victory over its enemies.

Study the Monroe Doctrine to understand that there is a precedent for America acting preemptively and in clear violation of international constructs. Study the Truman Doctrine to understand that democracy and the spread of representative government is a just and noble strategic goal. Study the history of human experience and know in your heart that evil will seek advantage and good can only triumph through vigilance and strength.

Martin L. Strong

www.sealstrike.com

(b)(6)

From: Tim Eads [TEads@ (b)(6)]
Sent: Wednesday, January 28, 2004 9:27 AM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: RE: MEETING WITH SECRETARY Arrival Info

I have a pentagon badge so if you can give me a room number I will get there myself. I will probably use the metro or walk over from Pentagon City parking garage (depending on the weather). Thanks

Tim

Timur J. Eads
Blackbird Technologies Inc.
13900 Lincoln Park Dr.
Suite 400
Herndon, Va. 20171
Office: (b)(6)
Cell: (b)(6)
Fax: (b)(6)
teads@ (b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, January 28, 2004 7:28 AM
To: Tim Eads
Subject: RE: MEETING WITH SECRETARY Arrival Info

Hi Tim, Thanks for your reply and I did receive your email. I had a scheduled day off yesterday so I am just getting to them.

I will need to know how you will arrive at the Pentagon, (Metro or vehicle).

We strongly recommend using the Metro system to the Pentagon stop. We will provide escorts to the meeting from this point.

If you wish to drive in, the second best option is to be dropped off at the River Entrance or the Metro Entrance. We will provide escorts from these locations. The third option, which I discourage, is to drive in and park in South Parking guest parking. I cannot guarantee you will find a spot.

If you will be driving in yourself or dropped off, I will need vehicle information from you.

Year, make, model & color of your vehicle Tag # including State

Driver Information (if other than yourself) Drivers license number

(b)(6)

(b)(6)
Project Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax: (b)(2)

-----Original Message-----

From: Tim Eads (mailto:TEads@^{(b)(6)})
Sent: Tuesday, January 27, 2004 12:59 PM
To: ^{(b)(6)}
Subject: RE: MEETING WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (2-11-04)

^{(b)(6)}

I am not sure you got the email I sent you yesterday but I would like to accept the invitation and attend the brief on 11 Feb.

Thanks

Tim

Timur J. Eads
Blackbird Technologies Inc.
13900 Lincoln Park Dr.
Suite 400
Herndon, Va. 20171
Office: ^{(b)(6)}
Cell: ^{(b)(6)}
Fax: ^{(b)(6)}
teads@^{(b)(6)}

-----Original Message-----

From: ^{(b)(6)} CIV OASD-PA (mailto:^{(b)(6)})
Sent: Monday, January 26, 2004 12:09 PM
To: ^{(b)(6)} CIV OASD-PA; ^{(b)(6)} CIV, OASD-PA
Subject: MEETING WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (2-11-04)

Please see attached.

<<Defense Analysts Mtg Invite 2-11-04.doc>>

^{(b)(6)}

^{(b)(6)}
Project Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (ROOM ^{(b)(2)})
Telephone: ^{(b)(2)}
Fax: ^{(b)(2)}

(b)(6)

From: Thomas McInerney [tmcinerney@^{(b)(6)}]
Sent: Tuesday, January 27, 2004 10:51 PM
To: ^{(b)(6)} CIV OASD-PA
Subject: Re: SEC DEF MTG 2/11/04 (Arrival Information)

(b)(6)

I will drive myself.

My number ^{(b)(6)} Plates on a ^{(b)(6)}

Thanks

Tom

Thomas G. McInerney
Lt. Gen. USAF (Ret.)

^{(b)(6)}

Voice ^{(b)(6)}

Cell:

Fax:

> Hi

>

> Thanks for your reply.

>

> I will need to know how you will arrive at the Pentagon, (Metro or vehicle).

>

> We strongly recommend using the Metro system to the Pentagon stop. We
> will provide escorts to the meeting from this point.

>

> If you wish to drive in, the second best option is to be dropped off
> at the River Entrance or the Metro Entrance. We will provide escorts
> from these locations. The third option, which I discourage, is to
> drive in and park in South Parking guest parking. I cannot guarantee you will find a
spot.

>

> If you will be driving in yourself or dropped off, I will need vehicle
> information from you.

>

> Year, make, model & color of your vehicle Tag # including State

>

> Driver Information (if other than yourself) Drivers license number

>

> ^{(b)(6)}

> ^{(b)(6)}

> ^{(b)(6)}

> Project Specialist
> Office of the Secretary of Defense
> Public Affairs (Room ^{(b)(2)})
> Telephone: ^{(b)(2)}
> Fax: ^{(b)(2)}

>

>

>

>

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Thomas McInerney [mailto:tmcinerney@^{(b)(6)}]

> Sent: Monday, January 26, 2004 8:31 AM
> To: (b)(6)
> Subject: SEC DEF MTG 2/11/04

> (b)(6)

> I will attend.

> Tom

> Thomas G. McInerney
> Lt. Gen. USAF (Ret)

> (b)(6)

> Voice: (b)(6)
> Cell: (b)(6)
> Fax: (b)(6)

(b)(6)

From: Daniel Goure [dougore2001@...]
Sent: Monday, January 26, 2004 12:15 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
Subject: Re: MEETING WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (2-11-04)

I would be pleased to attend.

Dan Goure

--- (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA
(b)(6) wrote:

> Please see attached.
>
> <<Defense Analysts Mtg Invite 2-11-04.doc>>
>
> (b)(6)
>
> (b)(6)
> Project Specialist
> Office of the Secretary of Defense
> Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
> Telephone: (b)(2)
> Fax: (b)(2)
>
>
>
>

> ATTACHMENT part 2 application/msword name=Defense Analysts Mtg Invite 2-11-04.doc

Do you Yahoo!?
Yahoo! SiteBuilder - Free web site building tool. Try it!
<http://webhosting.yahoo.com/ps/sb/>

(b)(6)

From: Glenn Lackey [lackey@^{(b)(6)}]
Sent: Monday, January 26, 2004 2:30 PM
To: ^{(b)(6)} CIV OASD-PA
Subject: RE: SecDef Meeting, Arrival Info

(b)(6)

I'll be arriving by Metro. I will probably come early and do lunch before the meeting. I'll stay in touch with you and Archie Davis.

Thanks!

Glenn
Glenn G. Lackey, Vice President

^{(b)(6)} - Facsimile

Flanagan Consulting LLC
1317 F Street, N.W., 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20004

lackey@^{(b)(6)}
www.flanaganconsulting.com

-----Original Message-----

From: ^{(b)(6)}
Sent: Monday, January 26, 2004 2:24 PM
To: 'lackey@^{(b)(6)}'
Subject: RE: SecDef Meeting, Arrival Info

Thanks for your reply.

I will need to know how you will arrive at the Pentagon, (Metro or vehicle).

We strongly recommend using the Metro system to the Pentagon stop. We will provide escorts to the meeting from this point.

If you wish to drive in, the second best option is to be dropped off at the River Entrance or the Metro Entrance.

We will provide escorts from these locations. The third option, which I discourage, is to drive in and park in South Parking guest parking. I cannot guarantee you will find a spot.

If you will be driving in yourself or dropped off, I will need vehicle information from you.

Year, make, model & color of your vehicle

Tag # including State

Driver Information (if other than yourself)

Drivers license number

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Project Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room ^{(b)(2)})
Telephone: ^{(b)(2)}
Fax: ^{(b)(2)}

-----Original Message-----

From: Glenn Lackey [mailto:lackey@^{(b)(6)}]

Sent: Monday, January 26, 2004 2:20 PM

To: OASD-PA (b)(6)

Cc: Archie Davis

Subject: SecDef Meeting, 11 Feb

Please count me in!

Glenn G. Lackey, Vice President

(b)(6) - Facsimile

Flanagan Consulting LLC

1317 F Street, N.W., 8th Floor

Washington, D.C. 20004

lackey@ (b)(6)

www.flanaganconsulting.com

(b)(6)

From: Rokke, Ervin J [rokke (b)(6)]
Sent: Monday, January 26, 2004 2:03 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA'
Cc:
Subject: RE: MEETING WITH SECRETARY Arrival Info

(b)(6) .I will arrive by metro between 1400 and 1415 on Wednesday...Thanks, Erv Rokke

-----Original Message-----
From: (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, January 26, 2004 1:40 PM
To: 'Rokke, Ervin J'
Subject: RE: MEETING WITH SECRETARY Arrival Info

Thanks for your reply.

I will need to know how you will arrive at the Pentagon, (Metro or vehicle).

We strongly recommend using the Metro system to the Pentagon stop. We will provide escorts to the meeting from this point.

If you wish to drive in, the second best option is to be dropped off at the River Entrance or the Metro Entrance. We will provide escorts from these locations. The third option, which I discourage, is to drive in and park in South Parking guest parking . I cannot guarantee you will find a spot.

If you will be driving in yourself or dropped off, I will need vehicle information from you.

Year, make, model & color of your vehicle Tag # including State

Driver Information (if other than yourself) Drivers license number

(b)(6)

(b)(6)
Project Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax: (b)(6)

-----Original Message-----
From: Rokke, Ervin J (mailto:rokke (b)(6))
Sent: Monday, January 26, 2004 1:12 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV OASD-PA'
Cc:
Subject: RE: MEETING WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (2-11-04)

Dear (b)(6) .I accept, with pleasure, your invitation to attend the meeting with Secretary Rumsfeld on the afternoon of Wednesday, 11 February 04. Thank you...Erv Rokke

-----Original Message-----
From: (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, January 26, 2004 12:09 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV, OASD-PA
Subject: MEETING WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (2-11-04)

Please see attached.

<<Defense Analysts Mtg Invite 2-11-04.doc>>

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Project Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room (b)(2))
Telephone: (b)(2)
Fax: (b)(2)

(b) (6)

From: Davis, Archie, LTC, OASD-PA
Sent: Monday, January 26, 2004 1:10 PM
To: (b) (6) CIV OASD-PA
Subject: Chuck Nash RSVP yes

(b)(6)

From: Bill Cowan [Bill_Cowan@^{(b)(6)}]
Sent: Monday, January 26, 2004 12:21 PM
To: ^{(b)(6)} CIV OASD-PA
Subject: RE: MEETING WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (2-11-04)

(b)(6)

As always, thank you for the invite. I'd like to be there, but won't be able to make it. That doesn't mean I'm not interested!! I hope that you'll have some recap memo or documentation you can e-mail to me.

Again, thanks much.

Resp'y,

Bill Cowan

-----Original Message-----

From: ^{(b)(6)}
Sent: Monday, January 26, 2004 12:09 PM
To: ^{(b)(6)} CIV, OASD-PA
Subject: MEETING WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (2-11-04)

Please see attached.

<<Defense Analysts Mtg Invite 2-11-04.doc>>

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Project Specialist
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Public Affairs (Room ^{(b)(2)})
Telephone: ^{(b)(2)}
Fax: ^{(b)(2)}

The Power of Positive Patriotism

The presidential political season is in full swing, with the Democratic contenders eagerly lining up to impress their loyal base of support. In speech after speech these political warriors bark louder and bite deeper, each striving to tear down the legitimacy of the Bush administration in plain view of an attentive world audience. The American political experiment is 227 years young but the process of choosing our president isn't any easier to watch. Democracy is like making sausage – the outcome is delicious but the process leaves us a bit queasy.

There is no doubt among sages and layman alike that there are several ways to approach every domestic issue. That is, in fact, why we have such a robust exchange and why we have organizations of galvanized and like-minded spirits called political parties. I applaud the process and accept the outcome of our socio-political discourse as do most Americans, but I have a growing problem with the tactics being used when U.S. foreign policy is at stake.

I've expressed my opinion on national television and in prior editions of this newsletter as to the titanic nature of the fight against terrorism. I believe we are now witnessing the clash of diametrically opposed philosophies on a global scale that is equaled in history only by the fight between fascism and freedom in World War Two. When this war on terror is over there can only be one philosophy left standing. The war on terror is a war about truth, justice and freedom. It is a war that must be fought to a successful conclusion, or we will indeed succumb to the new world vision and greater sense of purpose of our enemies. Put another way - I don't hear our enemies discussing or demanding an exit strategy.

So it seems odd that during the present period of global war the current crop of Democratic hopefuls have felt comfortable as they gleefully attempt to outdo each other, wildly speaking out in condemnation of the Commander-in-Chief and the other national leaders of the war on terror. Some of the Democratic contenders have served in the military and now make known that distinction, as if serving makes them spokespersons for "those in uniform who know the real truth". The politicians use scary words like "quagmire" and "body bags" to raise the specter of Vietnam. The Democrats seek power by creating a false comparison between Iraq and Vietnam in order to scare and intimidate the American electorate. For if we become worried enough, we just might boot the Republicans and President Bush out of the White House.

The Democrats of course forget one important flaw in this political strategy. The one great difference that separates this war from our involvement in Southeast Asia is this - the Viet Cong did not come to New York City, Northern Virginia and Pennsylvania to kill our innocent citizens by the thousands. The terrorists did.

The Democrats forget that millions upon millions of Americans can claim the distinction of having once served in defense of our nation and these fellow veterans may see the issues of this war quite differently. In fact, they forget that approximately 4 million Americans are in uniform right now and by regulation unable to express their views. Maybe they disagree with weak-kneed disengagement and the clumsy comparisons to other conflicts. Now the presidential contenders unabashedly trot out former military officers and Defense Department appointees who were displaced by this administration to present their disgruntled opinions and carefully crafted political talking points as legitimate fact. Their motivations are transparent.

Why is it acceptable to attack the strategy and the leadership of our Commander-in-Chief in plain view of the enemy? Do these political leaders seeking the highest office in the land truly believe that demanding an "exit strategy" after only five months in Iraq helps our fighting forces deployed around the world? To attack the purpose of this global war undermines the moral foundation that sustains the morale of our brave American citizen-soldiers. To loudly demand an "exit strategy" and "timelines for U.S. withdrawal" undermines the sense of determination and resolve our warriors must have to steel themselves against the rigors of combat and wartime deployment.

Patriotism can be expressed in many ways, but in today's world of mass media and 24-hour news coverage, every negative utterance gives our foe comfort and hope for final victory over America. In many ways this war was born of our weakness and lack of national will. We were watched closely for two decades and assessed by enemies who concluded we were ripe for attack. We've all paid a price for projecting a lack of national will and resolve. On September 11th, 2001, 3,000 Americans paid the ultimate price.

There was once an unwritten code of conduct in American politics that during time of armed conflict the partisan bickering stopped at the water's edge. This patriotic approach served our great nation well over the years. I call for a return to the power of positive patriotism and a return to common sense. I call on Democrats and Republicans, Independents and all other political parties to temper their rhetoric and keep in mind the other audiences watching and listening from beyond our shores. I say to our political candidates and elected leaders, "Before you step up to a microphone, decide if what you say can be used by our enemies to raise their morale - steady their resolve."

In the final cost-benefit analysis, we must win this war decisively in order to contain and deter the future wars. We must make clear to our adversaries that we will not falter and we will not quit. These days I hear a different message coming from the Democratic presidential hopefuls. In my opinion, as a citizen, a father of a serviceman and as a military analyst, these political power seekers may take us back to the decades of denial and in fact invite further conflict should one of them assume the mantle of Commander-in-Chief in 2004.

The power of positive patriotism does not ignore either the mechanics of problem solving or the process of defining foreign policy. Instead, it demands that the discussion be taken

out of the political gutters and into the institutions of power, where people with differing views can formulate answers without giving aid and comfort to our enemies. Every young Navy SEAL trainee knows you wind up on the rocks if you don't row together. It's time for America's political leadership to point the bow forward and pull together.

Martin L. Strong
United States Navy SEAL, retired
www.sealstrike.com

Front Sight Focus - August 2003

The New Cold War

Nearly 24 months has passed since that tragic day in early September 2001. For many of us the sight of men, women and children dying in one horrific act after another was almost too much to bear. We learned during the ensuing weeks that the architects of this cowardly attack were hiding in Afghanistan, a nation highjacked from its people by the Taliban. We listened, glued to our televisions and we learned that we had been targeted for years by a group of fanatical murderers known as Alqueda.

We learned as the Philippine government provided proof that the missions and the targets had been selected five years or more before that sad day in New York City. Five years before the plane buried itself into the proud Pentagon. Five years before the passengers attacked their enemy in the cockpit of a plane destined for the White House. We've learned much in the last 24 months, but have we learned the real lesson of 9-11?

The end of WWI saw the demise of single-minded monarchies, ordained by God to rule lesser men. The victory over the German Kaiser and his allies in that war ushered in a new era of fresh political thought - the rise of the three great "isms" of the twentieth century; Communism, Capitalism, and Fascism. However, the peace was short lived. Within twenty years the world was once again plunged into the bloody morass of total war. A global war fought to determine which doctrine was fit to rule mankind.

In the end, out of the smoldering ashes of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, rose the two great super powers, The United States and the Soviet Union. Unable and unwilling to directly engage each other in open and catastrophic nuclear war, these two great powers entered instead into a fifty-year period of "Cold war". Both super powers using surrogate allies to fight each other on the great chessboard of the third world. Korea, the Berlin Airlift, the Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam, Nicaragua and Afghanistan - were all great battles of the first Cold War. For fifty years we buckled down and stayed in the fight. When at last we witnessed the destruction and dismantling of the infamous Iron Curtain, America and the world joined in a collective sigh of relief. We all looked forward to a bright and peaceful future - a New World Order.

But the human race seems doomed to repeat its folly. The events that led to the unprecedented strike on 9-11 appear clear in hindsight. As clear in retrospect as the actions by Japan that led to the attack on Pearl Harbor. We have been under attack by a dedicated and well-trained foe since the early 1980's. For far too long we have been the target of a worldwide conspiracy of death. The fight against us has been fought, not in the light of day, but in the shadows, using the surrogate warriors of impoverished nations. An army of warriors fed a steady diet

of hatred toward America. On September 11th, 2001, after nearly twenty years of minor victories against the United States, these shadow warriors rejoiced in our deaths. Around the planet, fanatical murders pointed to the television and said to their young charges - "See! See how the great Satan falls!" These killers believe the events of September 11th, 2001, marked the beginning of a new age.

America must understand a fundamental truth - they will not stop. They will not stop when we catch Saddam. They will not stop when we catch Osama Bin Laden. They will only stop when they have won or when they have died in the attempt. The brave soldiers, sailors and airmen of the armed forces are not fighting in Afghanistan and Iraq to liberate the oppressed. We must not belittle their sacrifice with candy coated, politically correct rationale. They are fighting and dying to preserve our liberty in the new Cold War. This war has been declared against us without asking our approval. It is a war without boundaries, without enemy formations, without flags to capture and generals to defeat. It is a war we did not want - but it is a war that we *must win!* That is the lesson of 9-11. Are we ready to commit ourselves to the long years of vigilance and sacrifice this new Cold War will demand? I for one believe we are.

Martin L. Strong
www.sealstrike.com

Front Sight Focus – January 2004

The Case for Preemptive War

With the 2004 presidential election fast approaching, Americans are being subjected to a cacophony of angry and confused voices from both ends of the political spectrum. The critical nature of this discussion goes far beyond the traditional guns vs. butter debate. At this crucial point in American history there is a desperate need for a logical, reality based analysis of America's foreign policy requirements in the post 9-11 world. This issue of Front Sight Focus addresses the historical context of the current war on terror and explores the preemptive use of America's power through the unilateral application of military force known as the Bush Doctrine. It examines the passionate views of Americans and others in the world community vehemently opposed to unilateralism and the use of American might to resolve conflict.

It is my conclusion that we, as a free and democratic nation, can no longer apply 17th century European concepts of gentlemen's wars and corporate diplomacy to an enemy that doesn't fly a flag, doesn't defend a capital and doesn't employ a diplomatic corps. I believe that our great nation cannot stand by and rely on hope as a defense policy. America can no longer fight, restricted by Marquis of Queensbury rules, while an enemy armed with devastating weapons of mass death recruits dedicated and fanatical warriors in the back allies of Cairo and in barren mountains of Afghanistan.

In the aftermath of the first Persian Gulf War, then Undersecretary of Defense for Policy, Paul Wolfowitz, drafted a an internal set of military guidelines detailing a new approach to national security. His brief memorandum, *Defense Planning Guidance*, was a routine strategic musing that received little attention in the first Bush Administration. It argued for a new military and political strategy. Containment, Wolfowitz noted, was an obsolete relic of the Cold War. America, he wrote, should use its super power status and leverage to preempt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and if America was, in the final analysis, the only nation capable of effectively dealing with the issue, so be it. This minor document represented the genesis of a bold and highly controversial doctrine of unilateral super power preemption now known as the Bush Doctrine, a dynamic national security doctrine that not only threatens our enemies, but may also serve to undermine the very fabric of international relations.

The shock of the terrorist attacks in September of 2001 galvanized the resolve of the American people and handed the new Bush administration an opportunity to present the strategy of preemptive war as a just and proper response to the reality of world conflict in the new millennium. In the president's first address to the nation on that terrible day he began what was to become a series of small steps toward a fully fleshed out and detailed policy. He announced to the world that the United States would not distinguish between the terrorists and the nations who harbored them. The American people realized this president wouldn't be sending cruise missiles as a slap on the wrist, a procedure that had become common practice during the Clinton administration. On September 13th, 2001, in an even clearer insight into President Bush's new robust approach to the terrorist threat,

Paul Wolfowitz stated, "I think one has to say it's not just simply a matter of capturing people and holding them accountable, but removing their sanctuaries, removing their support systems, ending states who sponsor terrorism."

Many astute observers of foreign policy believe that with weapons of mass destruction spreading beyond the control of established First World nations it is imperative that the US engage the proliferation issue through compromise and consensus building. They argue the Cold War was won without global conflagration in just this manner. In their opinion, strong alliances and diplomatic containment is the path to peace and security. But what do we do if this approach fails? Terrorist organizations do not operate within the construct of normal international organizations. They, in fact, operate similar to organized crime and the UN is ineffective against an enemy that doesn't attend meetings and doesn't recognize the basic moral underpinnings of diplomacy and foreign policy. Deferring to the good works of an international body when dealing with terrorism would result in disaster for the United States. The Bush Doctrine seems to be the only pragmatic answer in the face of this failure and the near instantaneous threat of terrorist attack.

On September 20th, 2001, President George W. Bush formally addressed a joint session of Congress while a shaken nation watched and waited. He made it clear that Paul Wolfowitz had not misspoken during his earlier Pentagon statement. A new American foreign policy was presented: "We will pursue nations that provide, aid, or give safe haven to terrorism. Every nation, in every region, now has a decision to make. Either you are with us, or you are with the terrorists. From this day forward, any nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime." With those words the die was cast. Over the next twelve months the Bush administration continued to add elements to the new doctrine. In his first State of the Union address in January 2002, President Bush detailed his view of a dangerous world, listing Iraq, Iran, and North Korea as nations hostile to America. An axis of Evil that harkened back to the days of World War Two and the infamous German, Italian, Japanese alliance. In June 2002, during a graduation speech at West Point, President Bush called on all Americans to be resolute and prepare for preemptive American action when necessary to defend liberty and lives. On September 17th, 2002, the formal national security strategy of the Bush administration was published. It confirmed the intentions of the new Bush Doctrine in great detail. America was finally taking off the gloves.

The American public, as might be expected in a nation politically split down the middle, was ambivalent about the basic premise of the Bush Doctrine. Few Americans are soft on terrorism and most agreed with the president's objective to protect the nation. However, since the declaration of war on terror in 2001, some Americans have vehemently rejected the new doctrine of preemptive war as arrogant and dangerous. Many Congressional and European leaders went even further in their condemnation. In fact, only six days after the September 23, 2002, publication of the Bush Doctrine in the National Security Strategy of the United States, former Vice President Al Gore attacked the doctrine during a speech in San Francisco. He predicted dire consequences for America if US power was abused. "If the Congress approves the Iraq resolution just

proposed by the administration it is simultaneously creating the precedent for preemptive action anywhere, anytime, this as any future president so decides," Gore said. As the shock of 9-11 wore off, critics of the new doctrine began to make themselves heard, carefully avoiding the appearance of attacking the military while Americans were fighting in Afghanistan and forward deployed in the Philippines and the Persian Gulf. However, the Commander-in-Chief was fair game.

In his famous Axis of Evil speech, George W. Bush made his views crystal clear: "We'll be deliberate, yet time is not on our side. I will not wait on events, while dangers gather. I will not stand by, as perils draw closer and closer. The United States of America will not permit the world's most dangerous regimes to threaten us with the world's most destructive weapons." The case has been made by the president's chief political critic, Democrat Howard Dean. He believed that the time had not come to toss aside the international community in a headstrong rush to war. In a 2003 online article the aspiring presidential candidate viscously attacked the Bush Doctrine and the Bush administration's handling of foreign policy: "The next president will need to undo the work of this band of radicals currently controlling our foreign policy - who view the Middle East as a laboratory for their experiments in democracy-building." Governor Dean goes on to add, "...on day one of a Dean Presidency, I will reverse this attitude. I will tear up the Bush Doctrine, and I will steer us back into the community of nations." Regardless of your political viewpoint one thing is clear, the 2004 race for the White House will determine if America continues the policy of preemptive defense or returns to an internationalist approach to fending off impending threats.

There are many arguments for and against the Bush Doctrine of preemptive war. The fierce intensity of these opposing positions is palatable fully two months before the real political combat of the presidential race begins. The Bush Doctrine is the national security policy of the United States. In support of that policy, in speech after speech, the Bush administration hammers home America's inherent right of self-defense. The administration points to Article 51 of the United Nations charter as international support of that right. But while the UN charter does acknowledge a nation's right to self-defense, the charter clearly does not sanction preemptive attacks - even in self-defense. Especially when a nation only *thinks* it may be attacked at some undetermined time in the *future*. The conflict in the UN language is difficult to reconcile. The right of self-defense has historically been triggered by the clear massing of offensive enemy forces on a border or, as in the attack by Imperial Japan on Pearl Harbor, by an actual attack. The Bush Doctrine argues that new, unparalleled destructive technology, in the hands of rogue states and terrorists, defies historical references and definitions of early warning. A policy of allowing a first strike against America in the age of weapons of mass destruction is out of the question. No American President can accept the consequences of such a policy as a basis for a US national security doctrine.

Once again the president's detractors and opponents fail to accept the administration's comprehensive logic of preemptive defense. Madeleine Albright, former Secretary of State in the Clinton administration, has frequently voiced grave concerns about the potential negative effects of the overly simplistic Bush Doctrine. In analyzing the war in

Iraq and its connection to the war on terror, she contended that the current efforts in Iraq "...frightens and divides the world. Instead of simply asking others to oppose Al Qaeda, [the president] now asks them to oppose Al Qaeda, support the invasion of an Arab country, and endorse the doctrine of preemption – all as part of a single package. Faced with this choice many who staunchly oppose Al Qaeda have nevertheless decided that they do not want to be "with" the United States." Will the Bush Doctrine tear apart alliances and diplomatic relationships, rendering the Middle East a quagmire of war and death? Or will later generations hail his bold new doctrine as a turning point in world history? Will George W. Bush be remembered as another Winston Churchill, leading America through the dark times, or be compared to the worst aggressors of human history?

These academic arguments are important but the reality today is defined by results. The United States is now actively waging global preemptive war, and as a result terrorists and the rogue nations that play host to them fear for their very existence. Meanwhile, the world watches intently as the 2004 presidential election goes into full swing. There is little doubt which outcome our former European allies wish to see. Here at home in America the battle lines are being drawn. In Washington, D.C., young idealistic political staffers burn the midnight oil, feverishly preparing for the epic battle ahead. Presidential hopefuls strive to tear down the Bush presidency one policy at a time, even as they struggle against their peers to become the one Democrat who faces George W. Bush in November. The national debate in 2004 over the proper role of US power and influence will consume expensive airtime and drive the agenda of talk radio. Newspaper editors of every political persuasion will salivate in anticipation. The upcoming struggle between the two dominant American political parties will not be over the economy, the environment, or taxes. It will not be about education or about healthcare. Instead, the titanic clash lining up in 2004 will be about one critical issue – national security and the security of Americans at home and abroad. With the economic numbers improving every day, it is apparent President Bush's political critics and opponents must shift focus to the only issue left to them.

When Americans tune into the final days of the presidential election they will be mesmerized by the debate over the Bush Doctrine. They will have to make a choice, but a choice that reflects the reality of threats to America in *this* century – not the last. For in 2004, we will not be threatened by nuclear annihilation at the hands of another super power, but will instead be threatened by an unseen enemy that defies the classic American defenses of geographic isolation, deterrence, containment, and disarmament. In 2004 the debate over national security will be about *your* security and the security of your family, not the defeat of an ideology or a well-defined hostile nation-state. Since the attacks on US soil in 2001, national and homeland security have been a part of our daily lives. The public has become weary of readiness alerts and the never-ending casualty lists from conflicts they don't truly understand. In the end the Democrats will put forward one candidate and one platform that will declare the Bush Doctrine counterproductive and illegitimate. In the end the American people will decide.

I've come to the logical strategic conclusion that a new paradigm shift in US Defense policy is occurring because it *must* occur. In a world where 19 men can bypass deterrent systems and security devices, and turn our own planes against us, in a world where an open democratic society can nurture and educate those who mean to destroy us, in a world where one man can pour deadly biotoxins from a vial into a public reservoir and kill thousands, in *this* world America must stand ready to deliver the first strike! America cannot defeat bar thugs and street fighters using rules of good conduct and etiquette. The United States cannot expect a fanatical global enemy armed with weapons capable of massive and terrible consequences, to operate under the restraint of democratic checks and balances, public opinion polls, and outdated diplomatic methodology. We must not project our system of civilized conflict resolution upon an enemy that only seeks a bloody and unholy victory over its enemies.

Study the Monroe Doctrine to understand that there is a precedent for America acting preemptively and in clear violation of international constructs. Study the Truman Doctrine to understand that democracy and the spread of representative government is a just and noble strategic goal. Study the history of human experience and know in your heart that evil will seek advantage and good can only triumph through vigilance and strength.

Martin L. Strong
www.sealstrike.com

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6) CIV OSD LA
Sent: Friday, September 08, 2006 6:43 PM
To: Whitman, Bryan, CIV, OASD-PA
Cc: Ballesteros, Mark, LTC, OASD-PA; Vician, Todd M LtCol OSD PA
Subject: FW: Cordesman response for PA & LA (FOUO)

Attachments: Cordesman response for PA (2).doc



Cordesman
response for PA (2)..

Here are talking points on a Tony Cordesman story on the Section 9010 Report
Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq.

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) CIV WSO/DRSO [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, September 08, 2006 5:52 PM
To: Thompson, Jonathan F Mr OSD PA; (b)(6) CIV OSD LA
Subject: FW: Cordesman response for PA & LA (FOUO)

(b)(6) mark-up. I'm sending the TP's to ASD Rodman for his review, but you
probably could use these if something comes up over the weekend.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Defense Reconstruction Support Office

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6) CIV, OSD-POLICY [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, September 08, 2006 5:44 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV WSO/DRSO; Thompson, Jonathan F Mr OSD PA
Subject: FW: Cordesman response for PA & LA (FOUO)

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A few suggested changes... but it is obviously impossible to deal with this thing as a
whole, it is simply too fragmented. (b)(6)

From: (b)(6) CIV WSO/DRSO [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, September 08, 2006 4:48 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV, OSD-POLICY; Thompson, Jonathan F Mr OSD PA

Subject: Cordesman response for PA & LA

(b)(6)

We would appreciate it if you could take a look at these proposed talking points for use by LA and PA.

Thanks,

(b)(6)

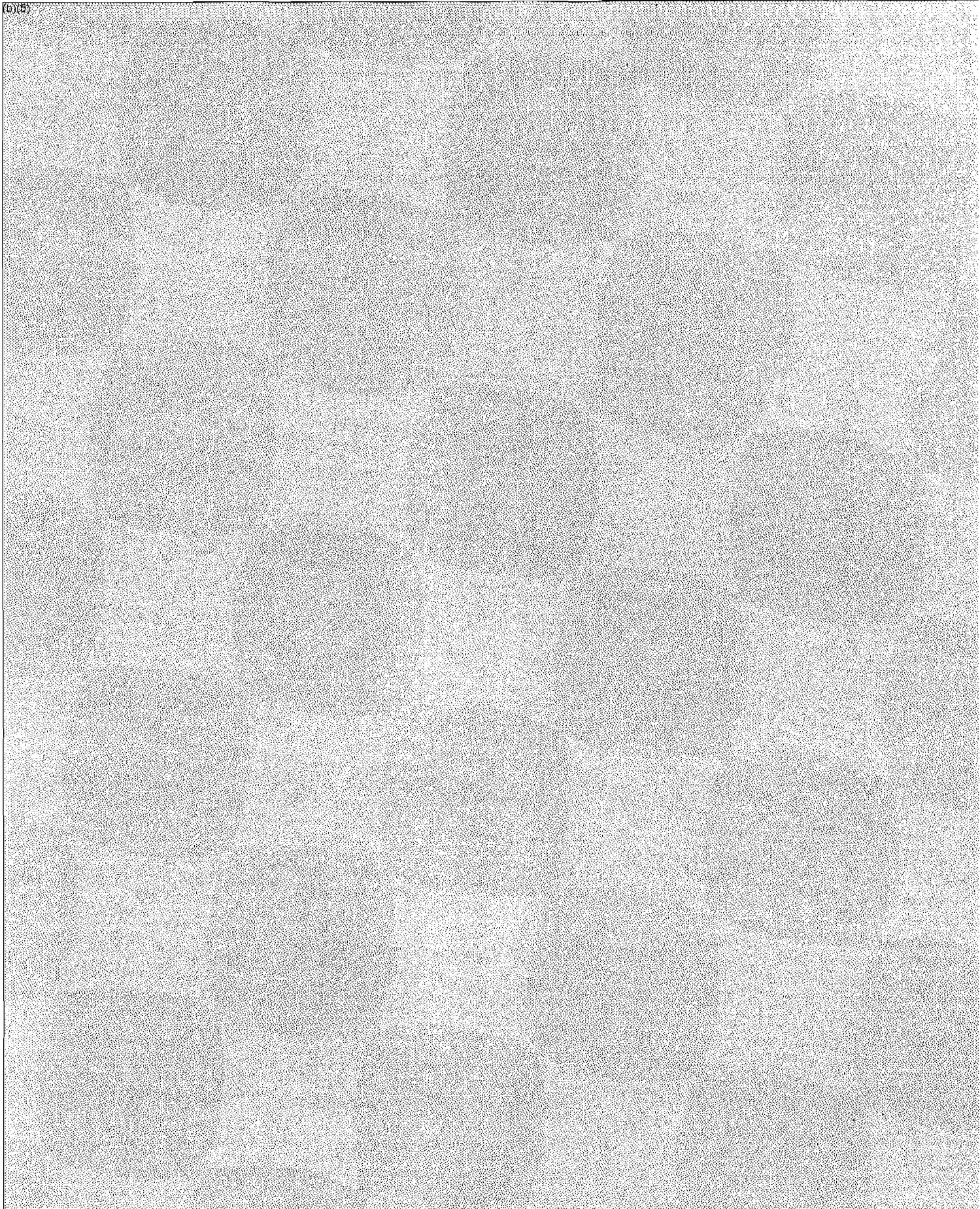
(b)(6)

Defense Reconstruction Support Office

(b)(6)

EXEMPT FROM PUBLIC DISCLOSURE INCIDENT TO A FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) REQUEST.

(b)(5)



(b)(6)

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, March 07, 2005 6:53 PM
To: (b)(6) LtCol, OSD-PA; (b)(6) (IGSP017)
Cc: (b)(6) CAPT, OSD-CIO; Whitman, Bryan, CIV, OASD-PA
Subject: RE: Church Report

Sir,

Roger -- will keep you posted on status of briefing Dr. Blackwell.

Vr,

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) LtCol, OSD-PA [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Monday, March 07, 2005 6:56 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(6)
Cc: (b)(6) CAPT, OSD-CIO; Whitman, Bryan, CIV, OASD-PA
Subject: RE: Church Report

Just spoke with Mr Whitman. He believes you should set this opportunity up for Mr Blackwell. BTW, Mr Whitman has been in contact with former SECDEF/Schlesinger Panel Member Harold Brown. He hopes to contact General Horner, as well. Both are being provided copies of the EXSUM...but it appears as if there won't be a briefing of any sort since they live out of town. So, again, briefing Mr Blackwell (or Admiral Church speaking with him on the phone) makes sense. Thanks. (b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, March 07, 2005 12:05 PM
To: (b)(6) LtCol, OSD-PA
Cc: (b)(6) CAPT, OSD-CIO
Subject: RE: Church Report

Sir,

Affirm on the date/time. What do you envision for location? Can he do it from his office?

Also - the Admiral mentioned that if desired by OSD PA, he could pre-brief Dr. Jim Blackwell in lieu of Dr. Schlesinger. (Dr. Blackwell - who is a contractor -- was the executive director of Dr. Schlesinger's Independent Panel.) If ASD PA wants this done, we can make contact with Dr. B directly to set up a meeting.

Finally, CAPT (b)(6) already received this, but wanted to make sure you had a copy of the corrected executive summary as well (attached).

VR

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) LtCol, OSD-PA [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Monday, March 07, 2005 11:33 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(6); (b)(6) LtCol, OSD-PA
Cc: (b)(6) CAPT, OSD-CIO
Subject: RE: Church Report

But you should have the Retired Military Analyst conference call down on the Admiral's schedule for Wednesday, 1500....CHINFO said he agreed to do it. Mr Waxman and a senior Army rep will also participate (they'll discuss reforms). This call pays BIG dividends. You got my earlier email via NIPR giving all the background on it. Thanks.

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Monday, March 07, 2005 10:12 AM
To: (b)(6) LtCol, OSD-PA'
Cc: (b)(6) CAPT, OSD-CIO
Subject: RE: Church Report

Roger sir - please let me know if you hear anything!

VR,

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) LtCol, OSD-PA [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Monday, March 07, 2005 9:46 AM
To: (b)(6) (b)(6)'
Cc: (b)(6) CAPT, OSD-CIO
Subject: RE: Church Report

Mr Whitman indicated that Dr Schlesinger doesn't appear to have time to get a pre-brief...and not sure if the leadership here is pursuing the option of offering a brief to former Secretary Brown and General Horner.

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Sunday, March 06, 2005 6:00 PM
To: 'Skinner, John, LtCol, OSD-PA'
Subject: RE: Church Report

Sir - any update on time/date for VADM Church pre-brief to Dr. Schlesinger?

Thanks,

VR,

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) LtCol, OSD-PA [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Saturday, March 05, 2005 1:17 PM
To: (b)(6) (b)(6)'
Cc: (b)(6) CAPT, OSD-CIO
Subject: RE: Church Report

(b)(6)

Even though the Church Report Unclass Executive Summary will be posted on DefenseLink following Congressional Testimony, we'll be printing 100-200 copies of it, as well. Did you have a special cover for this unclass EXSUM...remember seeing the Admiral showing a prototype of what he anticipated giving the press?

If you send us the cover, we can combine with the PDF file of the EXSUM and get to work on the print job. These will be tightly controlled in the DoD Detainee Task Force office prior to distribution. Thanks.

V/R

(b)(6) Lt Col, USAF
Defense Pres Officer
OASD-PA

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