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OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

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Authority: EO 13526
Chief, Records & Declass Div, WHS
Date: APR 18 2016

10 March 1992

POLICY

DIA

MEMORANDUM FOR USDP

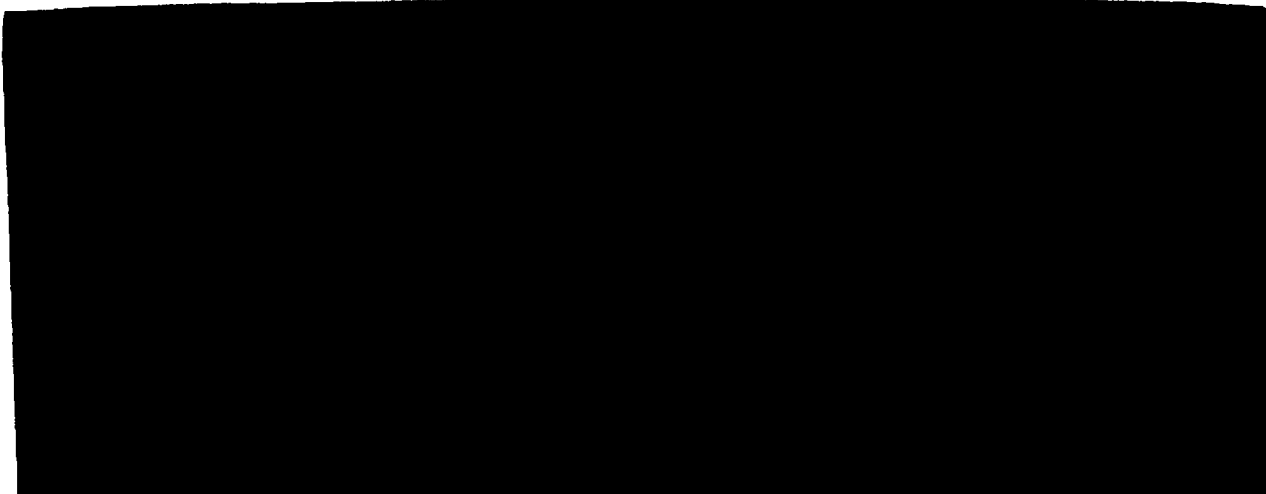
5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(3); 10 U.S.C. § 424

SUBJECT: SCUD Comparison

OSD

5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(3); 10 U.S.C. § 424

- In response to your question on SCUDs per the NY Times article and reference to Cordesman study, [redacted] the attached fact sheet.



- Appears that stories are building on each other, but no hard evidence exists that C is much more accurate than B.

JS
1.4(c)

A.M. Palermo
A.M. Palermo
COL, USMC
MAUSDP

CIA
1.4(c)
3.5(c)

OSD 3.3(b)(1), (5)

DIA reviewed document and determined some portion exempt from public release. We have no objection to the declassification of the remainder of the document. Our review decision subject to results of concurrent review of other agencies. /traj/27 May 2014.

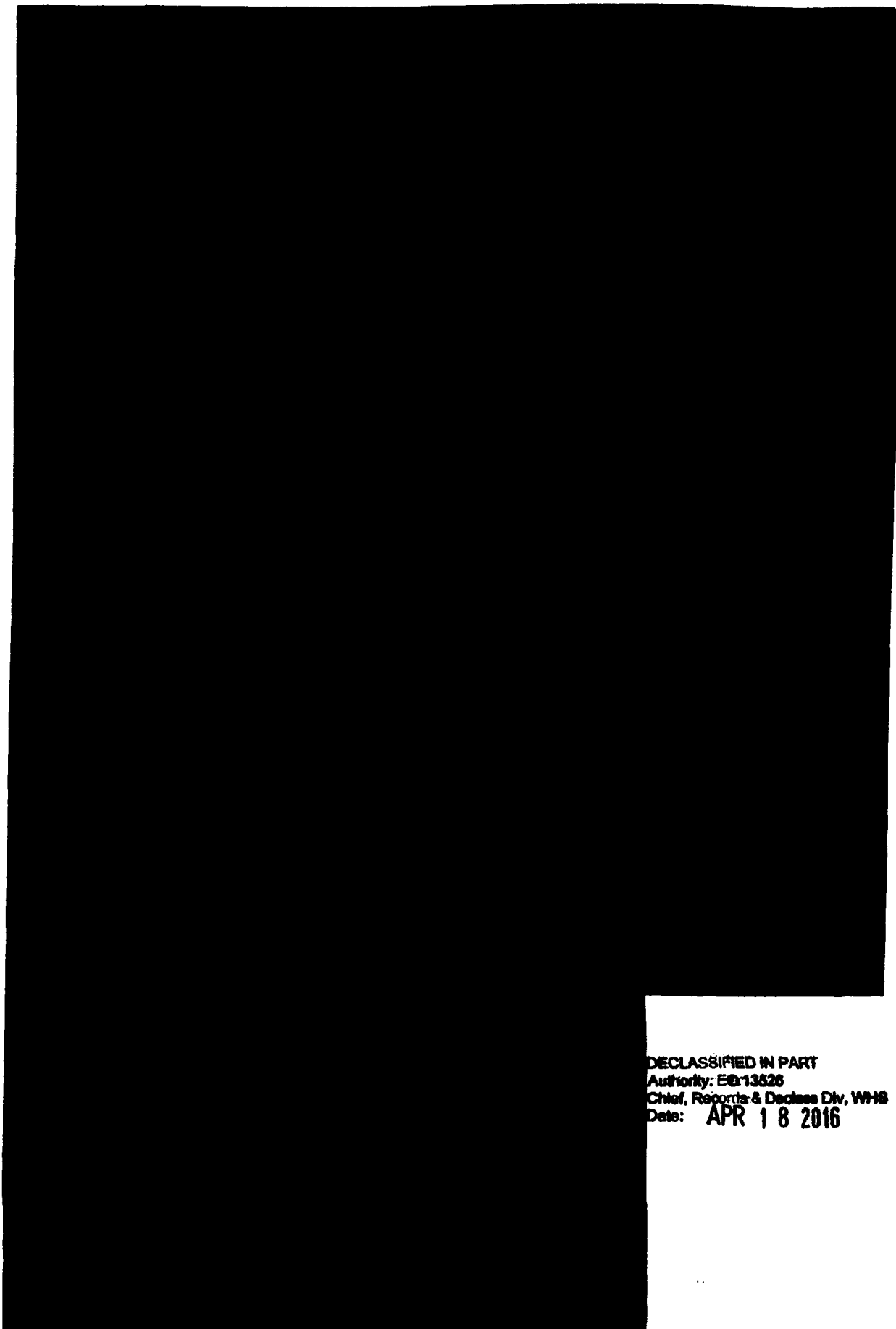
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EO 13526
3.5(c)

~~CLASSIFIED BY: HSD/P~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: OADR~~

Office of the Secretary of Defense
Chief, RDD, ESD, WHS
Date: 18 APR 2016 Authority: EO 13526
Declassify: _____ Deny in Full: _____
Declassify in Part: X
Reason: 3.3(b)(1), (5) + 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(3); 10 U.S.C. § 424
MDR: 14 -M- 0273

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JS 1.4 (a)

FRIDAY, February 21, 1992

NEW YORK TIMES

Feb. 21, 1992

Pg. 9

U.S. Tracks a Korean Ship Taking Missile to Syria

By ELAINE SCIOLINO
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — United States intelligence agencies are tracking a North Korean cargo ship that is believed headed for Syria with advanced missiles and missile manufacturing equipment, senior Administration officials said today.

Such a shipment, while not violating any of North Korea's international pledges, would be prohibited under the Missile Technology Control Regime, which North Korea has not signed. The shipment also indicates the difficulty Washington faces in trying to halt the spread of missiles to the Middle East, particularly when faced with a tenacious provider like North Korea.

In addition to the sales to Syria, Iran has bought some of the same missiles from North Korea and is seeking production capability from North Korea, and there are some intelligence reports that Libya might also want to buy the missiles, according to Administration officials. The missiles, often referred to as Scud-C's, are an indigenous, more advanced version of the Soviet-designed Scud-B missile and have a range of about 360 miles.

In testimony before Congress on Jan. 13, Robert M. Gates, Director of Cen-

tral Intelligence, disclosed that Pyongyang "is not far from having a much larger missile for sale, one with a range of at least 1,000 kilometers."

"It's Up to the U.S."

The Administration officials said the Government-owned ship, the Dae Hung Ho, left North Korea in early February with an unknown number of the Scud-C missiles and related manufacturing, assembly or production equipment like machine-tool parts.

"We're watching it very closely at this time," said a senior Pentagon official when asked about the ship. He said Israeli officials had complained to Washington about the anticipated Scud delivery, and are urging the United States to stop it.

"Our friends claim to feel helpless to stop that now, and that it's up to the U.S.," the official said.

Administration officials are generally reluctant to discuss such classified matters, but were apparently willing to do so in this case in the hope that public disclosure of the ship's cargo might deter North Korea from delivering it. The current shipment is believed to be part of a much larger deal between North Korea and Syria that involves the transfer of missiles and launchers as well as the technology to build a missile factory in Syria.

Syria's Arms Upgrade

While not commenting on the specific North Korean ships that United States intelligence is tracking, or the vessels' cargo, Ronald F. Lehman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, today criticized Pyongyang for continuing to sell weapons to potentially hostile nations.

"They are rather covert and low-key about their arms transfers," Mr. Lehman told reporters at a breakfast meeting. "Nevertheless, it's quite clear they continue to try to make sales of the sort that we think are dangerous to regions that are troubled, and we'd like to see that stopped."

The shipment, which comes at a time when Syria is buying large numbers of Soviet-made T-72 tanks, is another illustration of Syria's effort to upgrade its military arsenal since the Persian Gulf war. The new shipment, combined with a North Korean shipment of about 20 of the missiles to Syria last year, will enhance Syria's ability to strike at virtually any target in Israel and Jordan, according to American officials and independent military experts.

"These missiles are considerably more reliable and accurate than the ones Saddam Hussein used in the Gulf war," said Anthony K. Cordesman, a military expert who has written exten-

sively on weapons proliferation. "The warhead package is better designed."

Inspections Rejected

In addition, the shipment of some sort of missile production equipment may eventually help Syria to build or modify its own missiles without outside help.

The shipment, the worth of which is estimated by some United States officials at \$100 million, highlights North Korea's emergence as a major source of missiles and missile technology in the Middle East at a time when North Korea has promised to abide by international safeguards governing its nuclear installations. It has joined with the Seoul Government in pledging to make the Korean Peninsula nuclear-free, but has yet to allow inspections of its nuclear installations.

The missiles and equipment were unloaded early this year from another North Korean cargo ship, the Mupo, which sailed from North Korea for Syria last summer but turned back several months later after press reports identified the ship's cargo and Israeli officials hinted that they might attack the ship.

The public tracking of the Mupo forced it to change course radically

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At the United Nations, Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali strongly protested Israel's incursion into the U.N. zone and demanded that they withdraw at once, the Associated Press reported.

The State Department called on Israel, Lebanon and Syria to "exercise maximum restraint and end the violence," Reuter reported, and Secretary of State James A. Baker III expressed concern about "the ever-increasing cycle of violence." President Bush, asked by reporters why he had not condemned "the invasion," responded only that that was "a very good question," AP said.

Israeli military authorities said the army invaded the villages, about five miles north of the Lebanese-Israeli border and just above Israel's self-declared "security zone" in southern Lebanon, in an attempt to break Hezbollah's hold on them and halt the salvos of Katyusha rockets that the Iranian-backed militia has been firing into Israel since Monday.

ver, two more rocket vol- on northern Israel this afternoon, just a few hours after the army's sweep began. No casualties were reported. Army officials said 100 Katyusha rockets have been

banded in the country. One rocket on Wednesday hit the bus station in Qiryat Shemona, near the Lebanese border in Israel's far north, causing minor damage.

The current round of fighting was touched off by an Israeli helicopter assault Sunday that killed Hezbollah's leader, Sheik Abbas Musawi, and his wife and son.

The day before, in a separate incident, three Israeli soldiers were stabbed to death by Palestinians in an ambush made Israel and on Sunday, Israel retaliated by attacking two Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Army spokesmen said the Israeli incursion has limited aims and the force will stay in the villages only long enough to root out Hezbollah. Tonight, Israeli television reported that the force had withdrawn to the hills overlooking the villages, but that army artillery continued to shell the area.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir acknowledged that the situation is "serious," but predicted that the rocket attacks will be halted and the fighting will wind up "within a short time."

"It's not easy to put an end to all these attacks, but we will put an end to it," he said in a statement to Israeli radio.

A military official who asked not to be named said one purpose of the

in Syria to bring Hezbollah under control and force it out of the area. Hezbollah is the only militia in southern Lebanon outside of the Israel-occupied zone that has not been neutralized in the last year by the Lebanese army.

Most of the residents of Kafra and Yater fled earlier this week after being warned to leave by the commander of the Israeli-sponsored South Lebanon Army militia. However, Lebanese security sources said at least three civilians were hurt when Israel pounded the towns and roads around them with heavy artillery.

The Israeli ground thrust, which followed days of heavy shelling and air strikes on villages in southern Lebanon, came despite appeals by the Bush administration to avoid further escalation of the fighting, officials said. Lebanese delegates reportedly left today for a round of Middle East peace talks scheduled in Washington next week, but U.S. officials are concerned that continued clashes in Lebanon could disrupt the negotiations.

Shamir had said Wednesday that Israel "will not restrain itself" in its effort to stop the rocketing, some of the heaviest since 1981.

The offensive was Israel's largest in Lebanon since the Persian Gulf War a year ago, when barrages of rockets fired by Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon

Lebanese army, which hold positions near the Israeli-occupied zone, have so far not been drawn into this week's clashes.

The conflict between Hezbollah and Israeli forces in Lebanon has been growing since the beginning last fall of the peace process, which the Shiite group and its backers in Iran have vowed to disrupt. Until this week, however, Hezbollah's attacks were confined to Israeli military targets in Lebanon.

Israeli authorities decided in December to step up attacks on Hezbollah and its leaders, sources said. The decision was prompted by the breakdown of U.N. efforts to broker an exchange of Shiite prisoners held by Israel for the remains of Israeli soldiers held by Hezbollah as well as Ron Arad, a captured airman who Israel believes may be still alive.

The killing of Musawi on Sunday followed an apparently unsuccessful commando raid in December in which Israeli forces abducted several people near Jibsheet, a Hezbollah stronghold, then released them the next day. Israel radio said this week that the earlier raid had been meant to capture Musawi.

The army's move to assassinate Musawi prompted speculation that Israeli authorities no longer believe Arad is still being held in Lebanon. But officials here insisted this week that the strike on Hezbollah would not affect Arad, because he is believed to be under the control of

Military and harassment

On another topic, USA TODAY applauds a new Navy policy of 'zero tolerance' for sexual harassment.

The ship is coming in for women in the fight against sexual harassment.

This week, the Navy toughened up a policy against sailors and Marines who try to intimidate women into giving sexual favors, whether physically, by pulling rank or by promising rewards.

Next month, anyone guilty of aggravated harassment will be forced down the gangway and out of the service.

The policy is long overdue in a profession where rank holds so much power and controls so many privileges. For women, who now make up 11% of military personnel, it represents a recognition they deserve the respect that should come to all who serve their country.

But the policy is limited to the Navy and, even there, may not go far enough. Sexual harassment includes not only

attempts to coerce sex but actions that make it intolerable for women to serve.

A Pentagon study reported that 64% of military women said they'd been harassed. Most said they had suffered three or more kinds of harassment.

That sorry record won't be remedied solely by cashiering the most serious offenders. The military needs an active effort to sensitize its troops to all harassment — both to achieve fairness and to assure good military morale.

Nor will equity be achieved until women's military career opportunities equal those of men. They should be allowed to compete for combat jobs.

The military could provide an example to private business, where surveys find up to 40% of women suffer sexual harassment.

Women shouldn't have to fight off the unwanted sexual advances of their countrymen either to serve their country or to support their families.

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Schlesinger blasts spy overhaul

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A former CIA director took sharp exception yesterday to a congressional plan to revamp the nation's spy structure.

James R. Schlesinger told the Senate Intelligence Committee that "you can't make the intelligence community neat."

"Critics who pursue an illusory goal of managerial efficiency in intelligence are in error," said Mr. Schlesinger, testifying at the opening hearing on plans for a sweeping reorganization of U.S. intelligence.

The proposal by Sen. David Boren, chairman of the Senate panel, and his House coun-

terpart, Rep. Dave McCurdy, would create a new, more powerful national intelligence chief, a new intelligence analysis center, and a new office to run satellite and other technological spying.

Mr. Schlesinger warned against the "possibly fatal danger" that in cutting costs reformers will kill the competitive analysis that goes on at the CIA and in similar offices at the State Department, the Pentagon and other agencies.

"The last thing that we need in intelligence is a monolith that establishes an official line," Mr. Schlesinger said.

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several times. At one point Egypt refused to give the Mupo permission to pass through the Suez Canal and Israel stepped up naval activities in the Mediterranean to prevent the ship from reaching its destination. Along the way, the ship developed mysterious engine troubles, turned south and landed in Mozambique, switched direction again toward Iran only to sail south again around the Cape of Good Hope.

Delivery Via a Third Land

Apparently undaunted, the North Koreans are trying to deliver their cargo again, the Administration officials said.

A senior official said that there are indications that the current shipment will be delivered via a third country in order to avoid a similar public outcry. The official would not disclose how the United States knew that the cargo is destined for Syria.

Israeli intelligence believes that a

NEW YORK TIMES

Feb. 21, 1992 Pg. D-3

Boeing Co., Seattle, said its defense and space group division in Huntsville, Ala., had been awarded a \$436 million contract by the Army Missile Command, for 679 Stinger/Avenger missiles.



second North Korean ship, the Hye Hung Dan, is also headed toward Syria carrying Soviet missiles, but United States intelligence officials could not confirm the Israeli report, American officials said.

PLAN...from Pg. 10

South Korean prime minister. "We are not making any nuclear weapons. Nor do we have a need to make any. We have no intention to confront the bigger nations around us with nuclear weapons. And it is unimaginable to develop nuclear weapons that could obliterate our brethren."

Chung responded that a North Korean agreement to allow mutual nuclear inspections, as specified in one of the agreements put into force Wednesday, is essential to moving forward with rapprochement. But Kim ignored the plea.

Kim, 79, looking fit but significantly heavier than when he was shown on South Korean television meeting a prime minister from Seoul for the first time in 1990, also resurrected an old North Korean demand that the Seoul government has rejected—the removal of 40,000 American troops from the south. "No longer is there any need to have foreign military forces stationed within the country. Nor is there any need to maintain foreign military bases. Now is the time that we should make a decision on this issue," Kim told Chung.

Yon Hyong Muk, North Korea's prime minister, made the same demand in talks with Chung in the morning. Unlike Kim, he mentioned America by name and demanded removal of the troops and permanent cancellation of an annual large-scale U.S.-South Korea military exercise called Team Spirit. Those maneuvers, usually conducted in February, were dropped this year to create a favorable atmosphere for the north and south to hammer out the pledges of nonaggression, denuclearization, economic cooperation and exchanges of people that took effect Wednesday.

Yon renewed old demands that South Korea abolish its anti-Communist National Security Law and free prisoners jailed for visiting the north without Seoul's permission.

For the first time, he urged Chung to take joint action to demand compensation from Japan for forced prostitution of Korean women during World War II and to oppose a Japanese program of reprocessing and enrichment of nuclear fuel that he said could produce enough plutonium for 1,000 nuclear bombs a year.

LOS ANGELES TIMES
(WASH. ED.)

Feb. 21, 1992 Pg. 10

SAN DIEGO

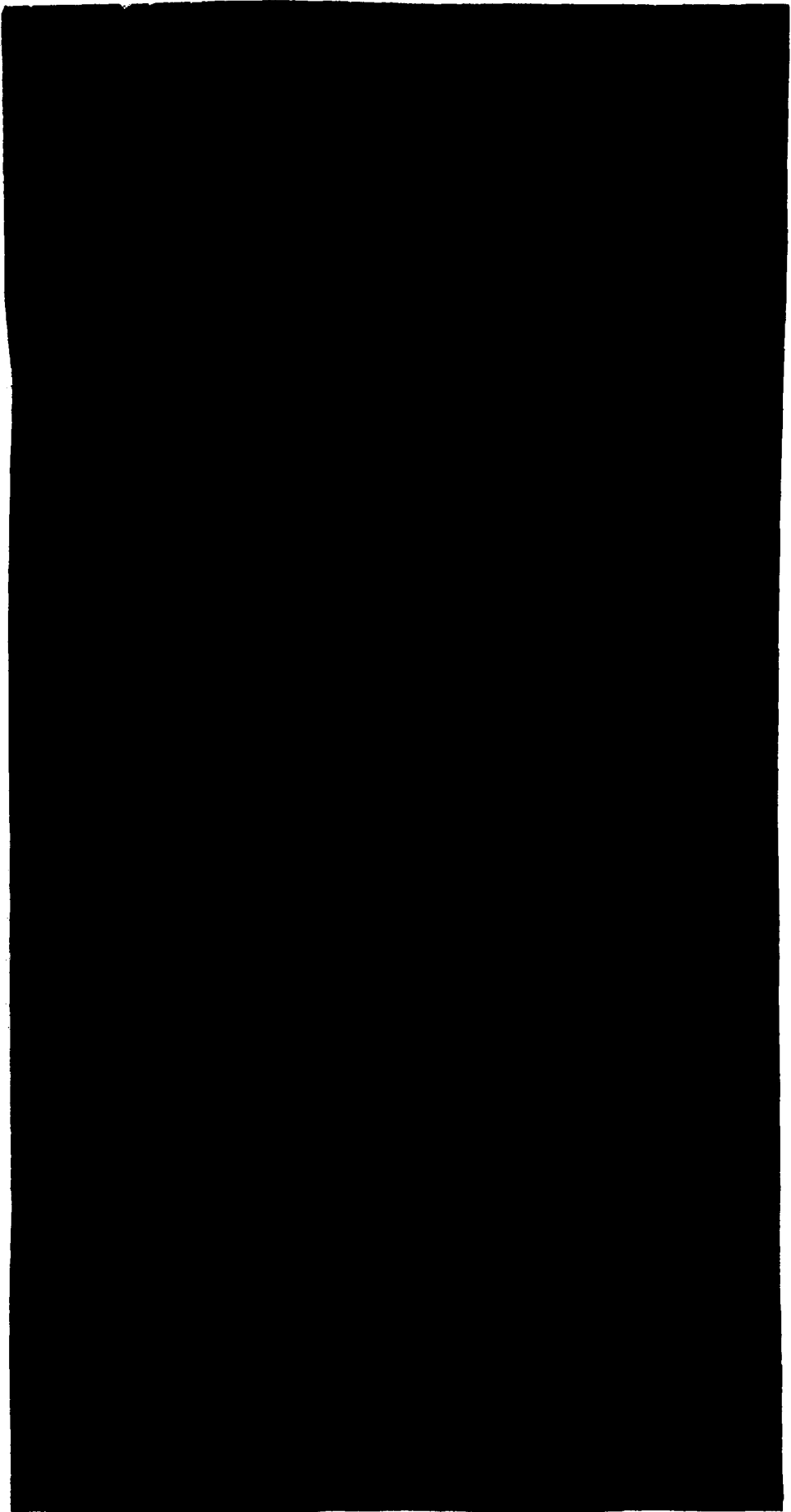
Search for Navy Flier in Pacific Abandoned

A search was called off Thursday for a Navy flier missing after the jet he was flying crashed in the Pacific Ocean about 70 miles south of San Clemente Island, authorities said.

Navy officials said the search for Lt. Richard B. Bridges Jr. was abandoned at 5 p.m. Bridges, 28, and Lt. Todd M. Odegaard, 26, were aboard a S-3 Viking twin-engine jet when it ditched in the ocean Wednesday. The aircraft, which is designed to detect enemy submarines, was on a routine training mission. Navy officials said.

Crewmen aboard a Coast Guard C-130 aircraft spotted Odegaard, who is from Plymouth, Minn., and dropped a life raft to him. He was lifted uninjured from the water by a Navy helicopter Wednesday night.

Bridges, who is from Acworth, Ga. was presumed lost at sea, said officials at North Island Naval Air Station, where the Viking was based.



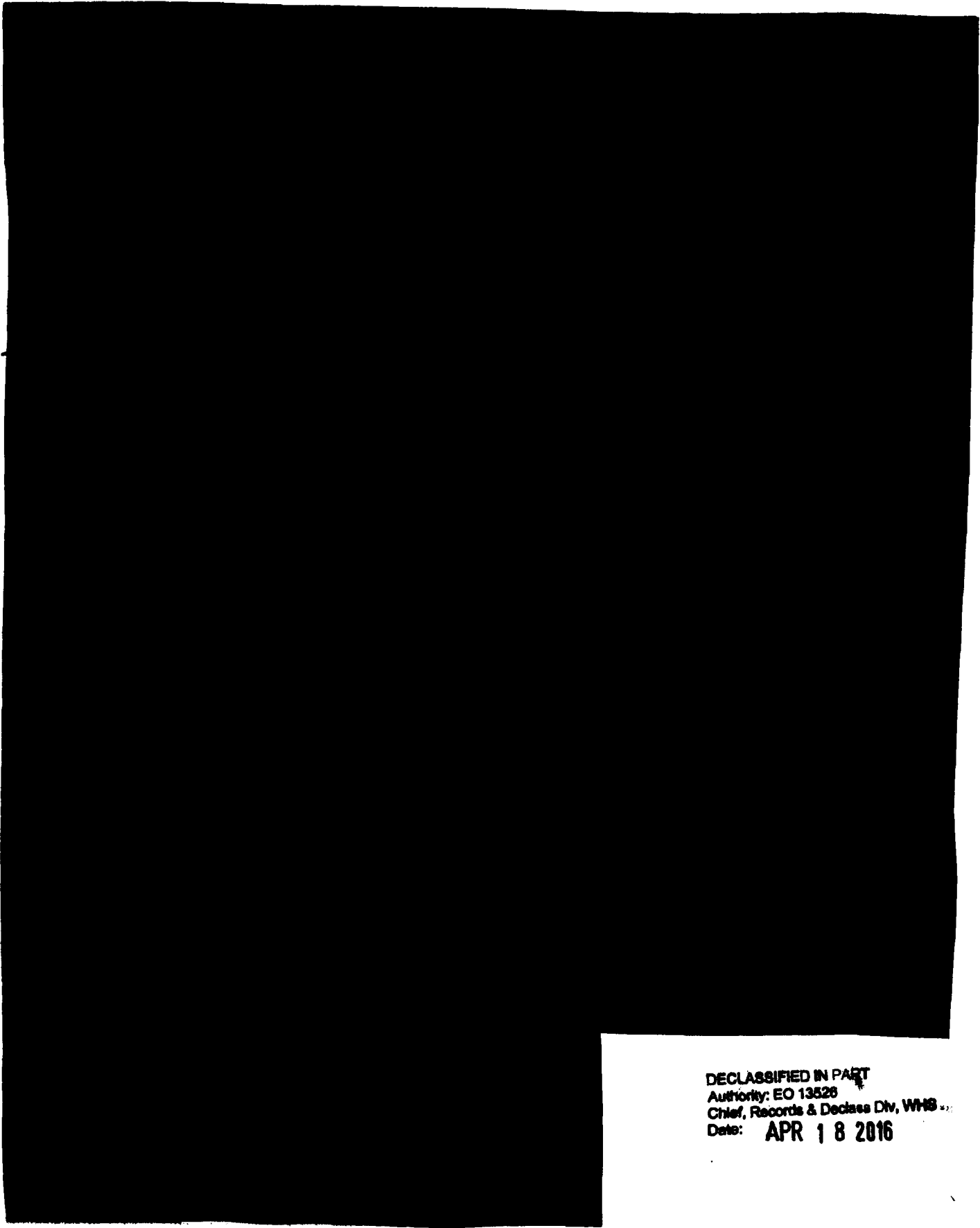
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JS 1.4 (a), (c)

DIA 3.3 (b) (6)