

Pentagon Briefing

March 15, 2002

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The War Against Terrorism

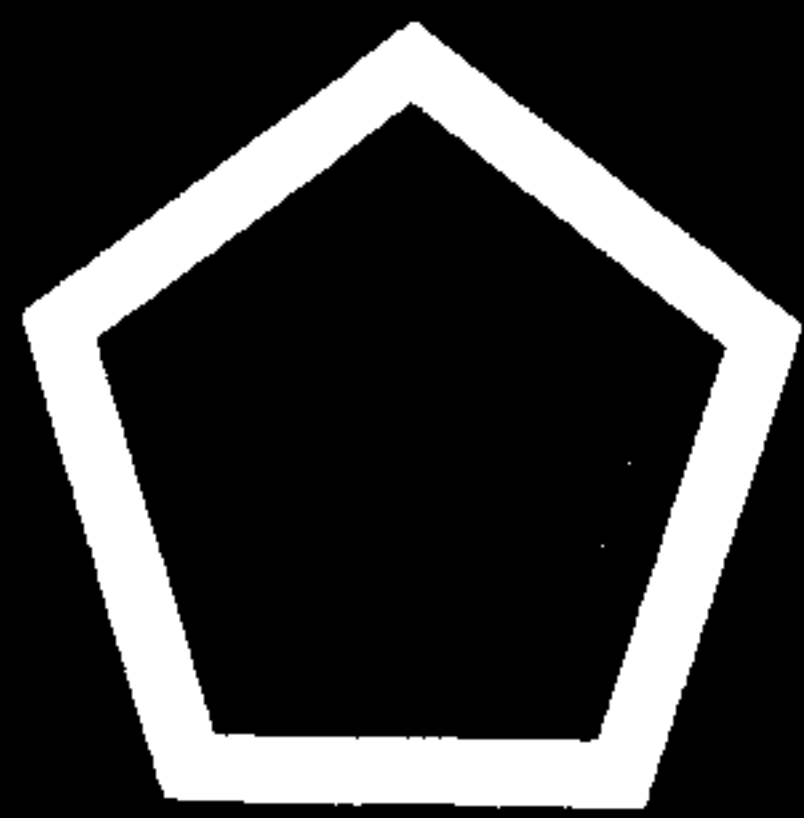
➤ Operation Anaconda

- Recent speculation has centered on the number of enemy casualties in the battle for Shah-i-Kot, but the Pentagon is not in the business of speculation. We cannot know the number of combatants or bodies still in caves, whether dead al Qaeda were buried, or if surviving fighters escaped.
- But progress in one area of Afghanistan does not mean we can relax our guard elsewhere. There are still pockets of Taliban and al-Qaeda fighters at a number of locations in Afghanistan, across the porous borders, and throughout the world.
- Six months have passed since September 11th. Yet on Tuesday, March 12, six months and one day after the attacks, more than a dozen bodies were pulled from the ruins of the World Trade Center, including eleven firefighters who lost their lives in the burning towers.
- They are a reminder of why we are fighting. We are fighting because our firemen, our friends, our families and neighborhoods came under attack—and continue to be threatened. We lost thousands of Americans on September 11th, and if we don't stop the terrorists, the next attack could be considerably worse.

➤ The War Against Terrorism: The Way Ahead

- The military objectives in the war against terrorism are to drive the Taliban from power, end the use of Afghanistan as a haven for terrorists, provide humanitarian and food relief for the Afghan people, and help the interim government restore stability to Afghanistan. We are meeting each of those aims.
- U.S. objectives going forward are:
 - ✓ To disrupt the activities of terrorist networks and to deal with those states that sponsor, aid, abet and tolerate terrorists, and particularly those that are pursuing weapons of mass destruction.
 - ✓ There can be no sanctuary, no safe haven for terrorists.
 - ✓ To go after terrorists and nations that harbor terrorists.
 - ✓ To pursue and run to ground terrorist networks in Afghanistan and across the globe.

- ✓ To establish military-to-military relationships with countries that are committed to helping the U.S. fight the war against terrorism.
- ✓ To train and equip forces in friendly countries facing terrorist threats, such as the Philippines and Yemen; to help them eliminate the possibility of their countries becoming sanctuaries for terrorists.
 - As the terrorists are driven out of Afghanistan, they either go to the mountains, blend into cities, cross borders, or leave and go to another country.
 - To the extent the U.S. does not help countries like Yemen, the al Qaeda will likely turn that country into a haven for terrorists, and that's unacceptable.
 - We will continue to work with the interim government in Afghanistan to ensure that the Taliban and al Qaeda will not return and create a haven for terrorists again. We need to make sure that the well-trained terrorists who left Afghanistan do not set up sanctuaries in other nations.



Pentagon Briefing

Nov. 27, 2002

A Weekly Update from the Department of Defense

From the Secretary

As we gather to celebrate a day of friendship and worship, our thoughts turn to the men and women of our Armed Forces. Some of them are spending this Thanksgiving Day with family and loved ones; others are far from home, standing watch for freedom. Wherever they are, they should know that their country is grateful for their service and sacrifice. Each of them is in our hearts and our prayers as we give thanks for the blessings in our lives.

On Thanksgiving Day sixty years ago, World War II was raging. American soldiers were spread across the globe. Many gave their lives to defeat the Axis powers and save the world from tyranny.

Today, we are once again engaged in a battle—this time between freedom and terror, between extremism and fanaticism. And today, once again, the men and women in uniform are risking their lives in the defense of liberty.

In Afghanistan, they and our coalition partners defeated the terrorists, rescued a country and liberated a people. Today, they are on the ground in dozens of countries, and patrolling seas and skies, hunting down terrorists so that they, too, cannot kill again.

All Americans can give thanks that our freedom and way of life are defended by the strongest and most skilled military force in the world. And those who serve can give thanks for the American people, whose steadfast support is helping them accomplish our mission in the global war on terror.

News

November 24-30, 2002

Suspected al Qaeda, Taliban Elements Attack U.S. Bases in Afghanistan

Three U.S. camps in Afghanistan came under attack from rocket and machine gun fire November 24, resulting in damage at the American base in Khowst. No casualties were reported and U.S. air support quickly quelled the attacks. See: [Defend America](#).

SecDef to International Press: Democracies Seeking to Consolidate Gains

In Europe and the Americas, democracies are "seeking to consolidate democratic gains" for the 21st Century. "There were some who thought with the end of the Cold War, that NATO might be somewhat less relevant," said Secretary Rumsfeld in a briefing at the Foreign Press Center in Washington, DC. "Instead, the opposite has taken place. More countries are seeking to join, and our decades of security cooperation among the NATO allies is paying off as new threats emerge." See: [Rumsfeld: Democracy](#).

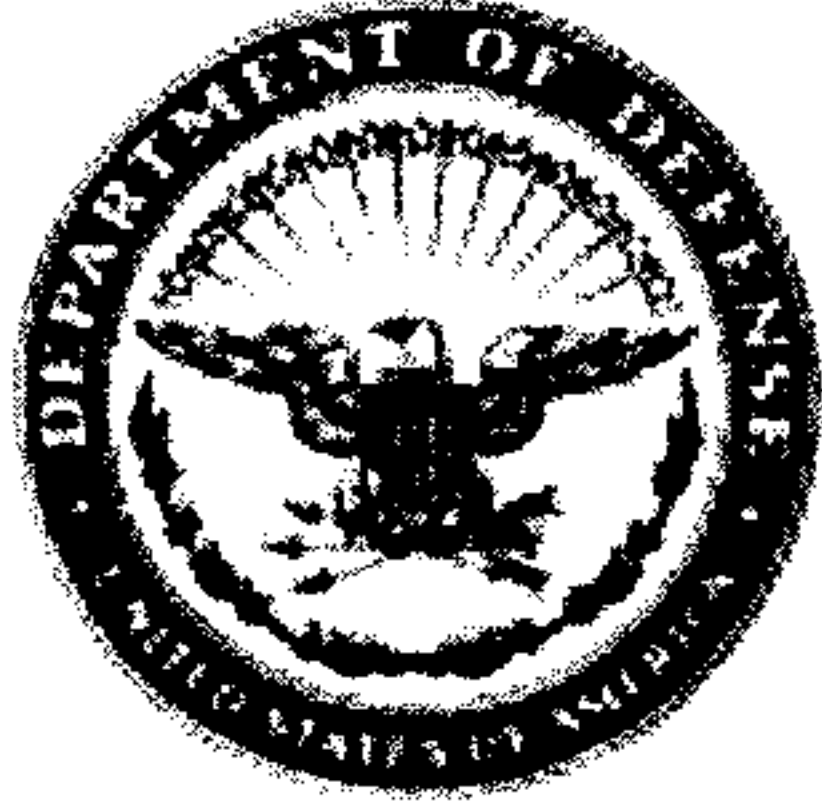
Upcoming Events

November 25-27: CENTCOM staff and their coalition counterparts are distributing food and supplies to needy families in the Tampa, FL area.

Monday, December 2: Gen. John M. Keane, Vice Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army will deliver the keynote address at the 23rd Army Science Conference in Orlando, FL. See: [23rd Army Science Conference](#).

Tuesday, December 3: Gordon H. Mansfield, Assistant Secretary for Veterans Affairs, will deliver the keynote address at the Department of Defense 22nd Annual Disability Awards Ceremony and 15th Annual Disability Forum in Bethesda, MD.

Thursday, December 5: Special Assistant for Homeland Security Peter Verga will address the Western Governors' Association Winter Meeting in Las Vegas, NV. See: [Western Governors' Association](#).



Pentagon Briefing

October 9, 2002

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Iraq's Weapons Programs: *Lies, Denial and Deception*

➤ **Saddam has demonstrated his determination to conceal his weapons of mass destruction and their development.**

- For more than a decade, Saddam Hussein's regime has made denial and deception an integral part of military, diplomatic and overall government operations in Iraq. Among the tactics Saddam employs to deceive the world about his weapons of mass destruction are:

- Satellite countermeasures
- Camouflage
- Underground and covert facilities
- Disinformation
- Cover stories
- Staged media activities
- False installations

➤ **Saddam's regime has a history of denial and deception.**

- Since 1991, Saddam has used the following tactics to hide his development of weapons of mass destruction and to lie about their existence:
 - Iraq conceals weapons facilities in residential areas, such as the biological weapons plant in Abu Ghurayb that is within 2 blocks of Iraqi private homes.
 - Iraqi officials sanitize sites by moving or hiding materials -- in some cases, literally moving arms and components out the back door while inspectors come through the front.
 - Saddam's regime has made fraudulent declarations to the United Nations. In a 1992 letter to the U.N. Secretary General, Iraq's foreign minister wrote: "Iraq has not produced any bacteriological or biological weapons...The equipment which could be said to be capable of producing such weapons have been destroyed."
 - Iraq will sacrifice certain documents and weapons material in order to divert attention from and protect the true nature of its WMD programs. At a chicken farm in 1995, Iraq turned over 150 boxes of documents, many of which referenced other, more damaging documents that were withheld.

- Saddam's officials invent cover stories for weapons facilities, such as the "Baby Milk Plant" that sprouted perimeter fencing and roof camouflage at the onset of the Gulf War.
- Saddam's palaces and their grounds, which house bunkers & weapons equipment, are declared "sensitive sites" and off-limits to inspections.
- Saddam will destroy buildings to simulate combat damage and spread disinformation about civilian casualties. In February 1991, Iraqi forces destroyed the Al Basrah Mosque, claiming it had been damaged by coalition aircraft. The nearest bomb crater --visible in satellite imagery -- was several hundred feet away.
- Saddam will stage media tours that restrict press to facilities that have been cleared of weapons material and production activity.

➤ **Saddam Hussein and his regime cannot be trusted.**

- Saddam's government is committed to misleading and deceiving the international community, the United Nations and the media about his weapons of mass destruction.
- Iraq's repeated denials that it has weapons of mass destruction, and the regime's pattern of lies to the world have become institutions of Saddam's government.
- Saddam's government contains an infrastructure of deceit and operates a sophisticated concealment regime to hide weapons of mass destruction.
- Among the euphemistically-named government offices Saddam uses to hide his WMD program are (in addition to the Iraqi Office of the President):
 - The Higher Security Committee
 - Special Security Organization (SSO), run by Saddam's son, Qusay
 - Military Industrial Commission
 - Iraqi Intelligence Service (IIS)
 - Special Republican Guard
 - Directorate for Military Intelligence

Operation Enduring Freedom: *One Year of Accomplishments*

- **October 7 marks the one-year anniversary of the beginning of combat operations in Afghanistan. Many of the coalition's objectives in Afghanistan have been accomplished.**
 - With the coalition's help, Afghanistan is moving forward to rebuild their country and restore civil government.
 - One month after military operations began, the first major city -- Mazar-e-Sharif -- was liberated. A month later, the last major city -- Kandahar -- was liberated from the Taliban.
 - The al Qaeda went on the run days after Oct. 7 -- losing their power, their safe havens and much of their leadership. Today, they are fragmented and their leaders are missing, captured, killed or on the run.
 - Humanitarian aid to Afghanistan started on day one of the war, with 37,000 humanitarian daily rations airdropped while the attacks were underway.
 - The international community has pledged \$4.5 billion over five years to reconstruct Afghanistan; \$2 billion was committed for use in 2002. Of that \$2 billion, \$1.3 billion has been utilized or will be available this year.
 - More than 575,000 metric tons of food have been delivered since the start of the war; 1.7 million refugees have returned to their homes. Schools, hospitals and roads have been rebuilt.
 - An elected head of government - Hamid Karzai - today works with regional leaders in a transitional government as civil authorities continue to establish control.
- **The coalition continues to pursue terrorists, whether by financial, diplomatic, legal or military means.**
 - More than 160 countries have issued orders freezing terrorist assets, and others have requested U.S. help in improving their legal and regulatory systems so they can more effectively block terrorist funds. Since September 11, the U.S. has blocked more than \$34 million in assets of terrorist organizations; other nations have also blocked more than \$77 million.
 - Terrorists and terrorist cells continue to be disrupted or destroyed on a daily basis. Nations from around the world have arrested terrorists, with the global efforts of law enforcement and intelligence agencies in cooperation with some 90 countries, resulting in the arrest of some 2,400 individuals, and approximately 650 enemy combatants under U.S. control.

- The North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) has conducted more than 25,000 Operation Noble Eagle sorties, including, 17,600 combat air patrols. At the same time, U.S. fighters have been scrambled or diverted to respond to over 750 domestic airspace security incidents.
- On Sept. 12, 2001, the North American Treaty Organization invoked article V for the first time. Coming to the aid of the U.S., NATO planes flew more than 350 sorties and logged more than 4,300 flight hours as part of operation Noble Eagle.

GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR: FACTS & FIGURES

- The United States has provided some \$588 million in assistance since October 2001. Another \$1.45 billion has been authorized for this purpose over the next four years.
- The U.S. has provided 7,000 metric tons of seed and 15,000 metric tons of fertilizer, benefiting more than 140,000 Afghan farmers.
- On September 12, 2002, Japan and Saudi Arabia joined the U.S. in announcing support for the rebuilding of the Kabul-Kandahar-Herat highway. The U.S. pledged \$80 million and our partners \$50 million each.
- Ten water projects were completed during the first six months of 2002. These included 83 wells, benefiting approximately 260,000 Afghans, at a cost of \$193,000. Focus for this effort was Kandahar and Mazar-e-Sharif. An additional 16 new water projects have been approved in the provinces of Paktika, Khowst, Kandahar, and Kabul, with an estimated total cost of \$246,000.
- De-mining teams from Norway, Britain, Poland and Jordan have helped clear land mines from more than 1.8 million square meters of terrain.
- **Infrastructure projects:** 154 approved projects in 10 provinces:

	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Underway</u>
Agriculture	2	2
Roads and Bridge	1	7
Hospital/Medical	5	14
Schools	61	44
Water and Wells	10	16
Other projects	4	9

- **Airlift**
 - 68 total tons of supplies delivered
 - 175 humanitarian rations missions were flown from October to December 2001, dropping 2.4 million Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) worth more than \$10 million

- 575,000 metric tons of food (wheat and flour) were dropped, as well as plexi-glass and plywood with which to provide sturdier forms of shelter.

➤ **Schools**

- U.S. Army Civil Affairs has completed 61 school repair projects -- with plans for 44 more -- to support more than 70,000 school children.
- The U.S. has provided 10 million textbooks and 4,000 teacher-training kits.
- Canada, Greece, Belgium and Iceland delivered 60 metric tons of goods donated by Egypt to Afghanistan.

➤ **Medical**

- Jordan built a hospital in Mazar-e-Sharif that has treated more than 105,000 patients.
- Spain's hospital has treated nearly 12,000 Afghans and provided 26 tons of pharmaceutical supplies.
- Belgium led the largest multinational humanitarian assistance mission that delivered 90 metric tons of UNIMIX to starving children in Afghanistan. It also provided 2,500 blankets.
- The U.S. has jointly funded the measles vaccinations of more than four million children.

- **Oct 7, 2001** - Combat operations commenced with a mix of air strikes from land-based B-1, B-2, and B-52 bombers, carrier-based F-14 and F/A-18 fighters, and Tomahawk cruise missiles launched from both U.S. and British ships and submarines. In conjunction with air strikes, U.S. Central Command also initiated humanitarian air drops of food. One month later, the first major city, Mazar-e-Sharif, was liberated from Taliban control. Two months after military operations began, Kandahar, the final Taliban stronghold, was returned to the Afghan people.

➤ **Coalition, Air Power Facts & Figures**

Coalition countries supporting the global war on terrorism		90
Coalition countries w/forces in Afghanistan		27
Nations with representatives at Central Command HQ		39
Coalition personnel in Afghanistan		5,000
US Personnel in Afghanistan		9,000
Total bombs dropped		24,000
		(13,000 precision-guided)
Sorties flown		55,150
Fighter	2,700	
Bomber	1,725	
Tanker	13,625	

Airlift	28,300
Other	8,8000

➤ **Air Mobility Support for OEF:**

Total number of troops moved: 217,070
 Total tons moved: 299,365

- **Operation Noble Eagle Sorties:**
- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| | 25,100 |
| Fighter | 17,600 |
| Tanker | 6,175 |
| Airlift | 300 |
| AWACS/ NATO AWACS | 1,025 |

➤ **Weapons caches:**

Over 300 caches have been found, with nearly 200 of them identified by local nationals.

➤ **Coalition support**

In support of Operation Enduring Freedom, twenty-seven nations have deployed more than 14,000 troops. Coalition support has been invaluable. For a partial listing of some of the countries and some of the support provided, see www.centcom.mil.

➤ **Afghan National Army**

U.S. and French forces have trained more than 1,100 soldiers to serve in the Afghan National Army (ANA). Another battalion of 400 soldiers are in training now. 38 countries have offered assistance in the training or equipping of the ANA.

➤ **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)**

Troops from 19 countries make up the International Security Assistance Force, a force organized to assist the transitional Afghan government with security in the capital, Kabul. During its first six months of operation, ISAF mounted 2,185 joint patrols with Afghan security forces in and around Kabul, and disposed of nearly 3 million munitions.

➤ **In The Philippines**

More than 1,300 US personnel, including 160 Special Operations advisors, deployed in support of the Balikatan counterterrorism exercises for 6 months. U.S. Special Operations personnel conducted company-level training with 25 field companies of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The U.S. has provided the Armed Forces of the Philippines with one C-130 aircraft, 30,000 M-16A1 rifles, two Point-class Coast Guard cutters, and eight UH-1H helicopters.

