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Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
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Series: Subject File - C.F.
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WHORM Category Code: CO004
WHORM Category Name: Algeria, Democratic and Popular Republic of

Document Number: 322949
Alpha File Name:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	Case Number 322949 Edmund J. Hull to Jonathan T. Howe; RE: Algeria - New Islamic Electoral Success (1 pp.)	01/06/92	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Records Management, White House Office of (WHORM)
Series: Subject File - C.F.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.: CO004
File Location: Case Number 322949

**Document Partially Declassified
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By JR (NLGB) on 01/18/00**

Date Closed: 7/8/2005	OA/ID Number: 00002-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0099-F	Appeal Case #:
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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #: 98-0099-F/1(13)	MR Case #:
AR Disposition: Released in Part	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date: 1/18/2000	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
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- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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8074
Deputy Natl Sec Advisor
has seen

January 6, 1992

NOTED

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR JONATHAN T. HOWE

THROUGH: RICHARD N. HAASS

FROM: EDMUND J. HULL *EH*

SUBJECT: Algeria: New Islamic Electoral Success and Old
Stories on Nuclear Cooperation with Iraq

EH

Thuriss
Please let me know off hand -
seize IAEA safeguards
we considered that we
(when last inspection etc).
What is intel situation?
JH

Algeria's Islamic fundamentalist party (FIS) won a stunning victory in the first round of parliamentary elections Dec. 26. Of the 430 seats contested, FIS won 189 while the ruling FLN won only 16. Theoretically, the Islamists need only 27 seats in the second round of voting now set for Jan. 16 to have a majority. However, the ruling and other parties have contested the results in 145 districts, and the Constitutional Council may invalidate results in up to 100 districts where new elections would then have to be held in mid-April. There are also ^{(b)(1)} reports that the Army is prepared to intervene to prevent an Islamic government. Either way increasing instability is likely.

France will be acutely concerned by additional flows of Algerian refugees while Morocco and particularly Tunisia will face renewed challenges from their Islamic movements. In general, Arab regimes will be even more resistant to democratic reforms. U.S. interests and leverage are limited, ^{(b)(1)}

^{(b)(1)}

^{(b)(1)} A distant and correct policy is our best bet.

The Sunday Time's recent story on Algerian-Iraqi nuclear cooperation (attached) is not new. It is quite possible that some Iraqi nuclear scientists have taken refuge in Algeria, but we have no confirmation of reports of transfers of nuclear material. We ^{(b)(1)} have strongly demarched the GOA on this subject and received vigorous denials of any formal cooperation. Algerian-Chinese nuclear cooperation is a matter of public record. Anomalies in Algeria's reactor--e.g. oversized cooling towers--have prompted us to make several demarches. As a result, the GOA has committed itself to full-scope IAEA safeguards. Like many other developing nuclear countries, these arrangements need to be monitored effectively.

Attachment

London Sunday Times article dated January 5, 1992

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 12958

1998-0099-F/1

32 1/18/00

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

MONDAY, January 6, 1992

ONE ARMY-OR 11?

Commander, for now

Marshal Yevgeny Shaposhnikov became defense minister of the Soviet Union following the failed coup last August. He is now acting commander in chief of the armed forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States. In an exclusive interview with U.S. News following a C.I.S. summit in Minsk, he discussed the challenge of reshaping the Soviet military.

On the nuclear button. I'd like to calm the international community. There are no disagreements here. A special procedure has been worked out for consultation between all the presidents who have nuclear weapons on their territory [Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan]. There will be unilateral command and control over all nuclear forces, tactical included. One of the nuclear "briefcases" is kept by the Russian president, one by me. The third is "in reserve." There are only two briefcases left.

[Tactical weapons] will be based,

as well as scrapped, on the territory of the Russian Federation.

On Ukraine's intention to become a nuclear-free territory by 1994. It's possible to remove [their nuclear weapons] from military detachments by then and to withdraw them from operation combat duty, which would rule out the possibility of a launch. But in this case, negotiations with the United States to preserve overall parity in nuclear offensive armaments would be necessary. I think the American side should take certain reciprocal steps in this direction.

On dividing up the Soviet armed forces. Over the next two months, I'll be discussing this in all the states. The idea of joint armed forces is supported by five states: Russia, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Tajikistan and Kirgizstan. The others are sticking to the idea of national armies. I must say I don't like the idea of dividing the armed

forces. It will only lead to more social differences.

There has to be a transitional period, say two years, during which we should have a joint general staff and a council of defense ministers to deal jointly with problems. We cannot turn our backs on the difficulties which will arise once we start divid-

ing the armed forces. No matter how desperate some of the presidents are to have national armies, we have to take care of the destiny of our men.

Military reform on an even bigger scale than we had in mind before is necessary in our new situation. We've already adopted many changes but we're determined to move forward. We plan to start introducing certain elements of a professional force in 1992. For a time we'll use both voluntary and conscript servicemen. But we expect to form the core of a professional army by 1995.

Doctrine is under scrutiny at the moment. We want it to be agreed [on] by all member states. It will undergo considerable changes. But the core won't change. It will be the same defensive doctrine as before.

On conditions in the military. The key problem for us at the moment is housing construction for officers and their families. More than 200,000 officers' families do not have apartments. Only if we preserve our men can we count on preserving capable armed forces, discipline and high morale. If we fail to do this, we may well lose everything.

On the possibility of a second coup. My view has not changed. The armed forces must not be used in solving political, national or other internal problems. It's none of the military's business. I'll do everything I can to stop any politician who tries to use the armed forces for his own ends.

U.S. NEWS &
WORLD REPORT

Jan. 13, 1992

Pg. 36

SADDAM...from Pg. 13

axis between the two countries," Spector said.

"The uranium could be held in trust until Iraq gets it back or until Iraq brings technology into Algeria. Alternatively, the stuff could be used to breed plutonium in the reactor."

He said one kilotonne of the imported Iraqi natural uranium would be enough to produce the 10kg of plutonium required for two bombs.

Algeria already has substantial supplies of uranium dioxide, imported from Argentina, which can be used to fuel the reactor. But the material from Iraq will ensure that production continues into the next century.

Intelligence officials have been worried for some time about the programme, pointing to recent statements by senior Islamic politicians that Algeria should build nuclear weapons. Algerian politicians have said that Saddam lost the Gulf war because he did not have an atomic bomb.

American officials suggest that Algeria's interest in the atomic bomb stems from fears about future developments in neighbouring Libya. Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has a slow-moving nuclear programme.

Intelligence sources remain nuclear about the precise details of Saddam's nuclear pact with Algeria. "It might be a trade-off, such as Saddam saying 'I'll do something, you do something'. Or he might just be saying 'Do something with this stuff for me,'" said one source.

Algeria is the only Arab nation with nuclear capability not to have signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, and Western defence officials remain sceptical of recent Algerian offers to invite international inspectors to examine the Ouessera plant.

China said last week it would sign the treaty, ensuring that any further assistance to Algeria will be subject to international safeguards by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Insight: David Leppard,
Nick Rafford, Ian Burrell

WASHINGTON TIMES

Jan. 6, 1992

Pg. 8

Russia, Ukraine spar over military spoils

By Deborah Seward
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MOSCOW — Ukraine's military and economic goals already are tearing apart the fledgling commonwealth it founded with Russia to supplant the Soviet Union.

The two most powerful members of the new Commonwealth of Independent States have been so consumed by friction over the timing of price increases and control over the former Soviet armed forces that they have failed to create political structures to resolve their conflicts.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin now faces the problem of responding to Ukraine's claim to control the important Black Sea Fleet. Kiev also demands that former Soviet soldiers on its territory swear allegiance to Ukraine.

Mr. Yeltsin sees Russia as the successor to the Soviet Union, which Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk finds hard to accept. After seven decades of domination by communist authorities in Moscow, Mr. Kravchuk does not want to see a resurgence of pre-revolutionary Russian domination over its Slavic neighbor.

Mr. Kravchuk is under pressure at home to defend Ukraine's honor as a newly sovereign nation and acquire the trappings of an independent country.

The most potent military symbol is the Black Sea Fleet, which is based in the Ukrainian port of Sevastopol on the Crimean Peninsula. Russians, however, consider the Crimea to be Russian territory, linking Sevastopol with Catherine the Great and important battles. The loss of the fleet would be a big blow to Russian pride.

Ukrainian officials were angered last month when Russia seized control of the newest Soviet aircraft carrier, the Admiral Kuznetsov, and moved it from the Black Sea to the Arctic port of Murmansk inside Russia.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies, a London-based research center, estimated in the 1991-92 edition of its "Military Balance" that the fleet has 45 surface warships, 28 submarines and more than 300 patrol, mine warfare, supply and other vessels. It has about 151 combat aircraft and 85 helicopters, the report said.

Mr. Kravchuk also distressed

Russia by demanding that Soviet soldiers on his territory swear allegiance to Ukraine. An unknown number of soldiers reportedly began doing so Friday — about 1,000 participated in a ceremony in Kiev on Sunday — but other soldiers, including Russians, have refused.

The Ukrainian parliament initially authorized a force of more than 400,000 soldiers. But Mr. Kravchuk has said it might be as low as 90,000, depending on the country's economic capabilities.

Mr. Kravchuk has estimated 1.3 million servicemen are based in Ukraine, more than 44 percent of them ethnic Russian.

Marshal Yevgeny Shaposhnikov, the head of the commonwealth's armed forces, has said that Ukraine's move to create a powerful fleet violates the Commonwealth's defense agreements to keep strategic forces under a common command.

Ukrainian leaders contend the fleet is not a strategic force because it is not now armed with nuclear weapons. But military leaders in Moscow say the fleet's role is to be a counter to the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Russia and Ukraine also have clashed over economic policy.

Ukraine intends to introduce its own currency in the middle of this year. That plan, along with Ukraine's overwhelming vote in favor of inde-

SPOILS...Pg. 16

MONDAY, January 6, 1992

LONDON SUNDAY TIMES

Jan. 5, 1992

Pg. 1

Saddam helps Algeria make Islamic nuclear bomb

SADDAM HUSSEIN has secretly sent nuclear material and scientists to Algeria, prompting Western intelligence fears that the two countries have formed a "nuclear axis" to build the Islamic world's first atom bomb.

Iraq successfully smuggled more than 10 tonnes of natural uranium past the allied military blockade before the first United Nations nuclear inspection teams arrived last May.

Whitehall sources say Saddam has also sent a team of nuclear scientists to Algeria to work on a reactor that could provide material for the manufacture of two "Nagasaki" size atom bombs every three years. Details of the discovery are to be included in a secret report to cabinet ministers later this month.

Western governments, already alarmed by the success of the Muslim fundamentalists in last month's first round of Algerian elections, fear that an Iraqi nuclear pact with Algeria will pose a security threat to southern Europe, Israel and the Middle East.

"Obviously we are concerned about recent political developments in Algeria," a

senior Western intelligence official said. "This shipment indicates Algeria and Iraq have a common cause. They both want a Muslim bomb."

Officials say the movement of Iraqi nuclear technicians and materials may be destined for Algeria's Chinese-built reactor, which is due to begin production next year. They think it is possible the shipment may be payment for Algeria's tacit support of Iraq during the Gulf war.

Iraq has previously gone to great lengths to conceal its nuclear bomb-making facilities from UN inspection teams, but this is the first evidence of the programme being moved abroad.

A nuclear alliance with Algeria could allow the Iraqi leader to bypass the intense UN scrutiny, enabling him to realise his nuclear ambitions despite defeat in the Gulf war.

Western intelligence has now received several reports about the shipment, and the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham has intercepted telephone conversations between senior Iraqi officials in Baghdad. The Iraqis were overheard describing how the

consignment went by lorry from Iraq to Jordan and then by ship to the port of Algiers.

Sources inside Mossad, the Israeli secret service, confirmed yesterday that Israel was becoming increasingly concerned at the apparent nuclear alliance between Algeria and Iraq.

CIA satellite pictures revealed last January that Algeria was building the 15-megawatt nuclear reactor with the assistance of China. The site is at a closely guarded desert location in the foothills of the Atlas mountains at Ain Oussera, 100 miles south of Algiers.

Algeria should have enough plutonium to build a primitive bomb by 1995. According to the latest estimates, it will then be able to produce about 3kg of plutonium annually — enough for two 5kg bombs every three years.

Algeria has now joined half a dozen developing countries, including Pakistan, North Korea and Iran, which are believed to have embarked on an atomic bomb programme.

Both Algeria and China deny that the Oussera plant will be used to produce bomb-grade plutonium.

However, Western officials remain sceptical of such claims. They say the plant's location, inside a heavily protected military area, together with its six large cooling towers, indicate that it has a much higher capability than Algeria has admitted.

The plant is thought to be unsuitable for the civilian purpose of producing electrical power. There are no electrical transmission facilities, power lines or large population centres nearby.

The Algerians admitted the existence of the plant only after The Sunday Times Insight team revealed its location last April.

Officials say the Algerians could pack the Iraqi uranium around the edge of the reactor and, by irradiating it, breed weapons-grade plutonium.

Leonard Spector, a nuclear proliferation expert at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, said evidence of a nuclear pact between Iraq and Algeria was alarming.

"More disturbing than the actual transfer of uranium is the possibility of a nuclear

SADDAM...Pg. 14

WASHINGTON POST

Jan. 4, 1992

Pg. 17

Germany Debates Whether to Free Some Terrorists

By Steve Vogel
Special to The Washington Post

BONN, Jan. 3—The possibility that some members of the notorious Red Army Faction could be released from prison early has sparked a fierce debate in Germany this week, causing tensions within the ruling coalition and prompting critics to charge that the country may be going soft on terrorism.

"Why freedom for terrorists?" said the headline of the lead story in today's editions of the conservative daily Die Welt. At the same time, the former head of Bonn's counterintelligence service warned against freeing the leftist guerrillas, and commentators complained that terrorists were receiving special consideration and that their release would make, as one said, "a mockery of their victims."

But supporters argued that releasing members of the old generation of terrorists could curb the new Red Army Faction, which has reemerged in the past two years with deadly attacks.

Some top officials have acknowledged that the

release of the terrorists could be seen as a signal to the Red Army Faction to cease its attacks. According to this line of thinking, by showing that the government will treat the guerrillas the same way it does other prisoners, the group would have less reason to continue its activities.

The debate began after Stern magazine reported this week that German courts were considering the release this year of at least seven Red Army Faction guerrillas, many of them serving life sentences for crimes including murder.

The Justice Ministry insisted the cases are being reviewed because German law, which does not permit the death penalty, requires life sentences to be reviewed after 15 years. "Possibly the terrorists will lose motivation, but that is not the reason for it [the review]," said Matthias Weckerling, a ministry spokesman. "It will be up to the courts to make a decision."

There are 36 Red Army Faction prisoners currently being held in 18 German prisons. Those being considered for early release were active during the 1970s, a time when the Red Army Faction, then also known as the Baader-Meinhof

Gang, was in its heyday, launching a series of murders, bombings and kidnappings.

After years of dormancy, the Red Army Faction burst back on the scene soon after the fall of the Berlin Wall, declaring war on German unification. In late 1989, the organization killed a top banker who was a close confidant of Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Last year, the group claimed responsibility for killing the head of the government agency overseeing the privatization of formerly communist-owned businesses.

The debate is causing strain in Kohl's ruling coalition. The justice minister, Klaus Kinkel, is a Free Democrat, and members of his party have been prominent in supporting the idea of releasing some of the guerrillas.

But members of the more conservative Christian Democrats, Kohl's party, have been opposed. Releasing the terrorists might be seen as a sign that the government could be blackmailed. Johannes Gerster, home affairs spokesman for the Christian Democrats in parliament, told Die Welt. He also said it would be illogical to expect terrorism to be deterred by any releases.

ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 HOWE
001
001

Z 92010710 FOR INFORMATION
X 92010716 NOTED BY HOWE W/ COMMENT
X 92010818 TRANSFERRED TO WH FILES

National Security Council
The White House

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BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG AW A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
<u>4/11</u> Ken Hill	<u>1</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>I</u>
Bill Sittmann			
Jon Howe	<u>2</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
Brent Scowcroft			
Bill Sittmann			
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>3</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>N</u>
NSC Secretariat	<u>4</u>		<u>N/R</u>

A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No further Action

cc: VP Skinner Other _____

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

COMMENTS

DISPATCH INSTRUCTIONS:

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 12958
JG 5/10/00
CASE No. 98-0097-F

DEC 17 10 11 AM '91

TO: HOWE

FROM: HULL

DOC DATE: 07 JAN 92
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: ALGERIA
NUCLEAR WEAPONS

IRAQ

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: ALGERIA - NEW ISLAMIC ELECTORAL SUCCESS & OLD STORIES ON NUCLEAR
COOPERATION W/ IRAQ

ACTION: TRANSFERRED TO WH FILES

DUE DATE: 10 JAN 92

STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HULL

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

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TO: HOWE

FROM: HULL

DOC DATE: 07 JAN 92
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