



U.S. prepares for next strikes as it assesses damage inflicted

Ground troops will add flexibility

More U.S. forces will go, but their specific mission has not been determined.

WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON — When the U.S. bombing campaign in Afghanistan starts to wind down at the end of this week, the Pentagon plans to begin the next phase of the war on terrorism by sending a significant number of additional ground troops to the Middle East and Central Asia, defense officials said Monday.

The deployment of the additional forces is not a prelude to a full-scale conventional ground attack on Afghanistan, they said, but the next step in what is essentially an ad hoc approach to an unconventional war. Their presence will give planners maximum flexibility as they consider options in the days ahead, a senior defense official said.

"They [the troops] will start to go, but it's not because we have a clear and defined plan," the official said. "We want to position ourselves in such a fashion that we have a wide range of options."

Possible missions: The additional troops are a fraction of the number sent to the 1991 Persian Gulf War. They could do everything from bolstering the border defenses of Uzbekistan to flying into Afghanistan to temporarily holding an airfield or cordoning off an area that is being searched, officials indicated.

Asked whether the Pentagon is considering large-scale ground attacks inside Afghanistan, one official said, "Nothing has been ruled out."

The movement of ground troops also will be intended to reinforce the message that the U.S. government is determined to carry out a long-term, wide-ranging campaign against terrorism, the senior defense official said. Some Arab allies had worried about the Americans' tenacity, and a major theme of Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld's tour of the Mideast and Central Asia last week was that the United States is in it for the long haul.

The aerial attacks that marked the first phase of the war began Sunday and are expected to last three to five days. Their objective is to punish the Taliban government, by undercutting its power, and destroying the terrorist network inside Afghanistan.

Limited targets: But Rumsfeld and other Pentagon officials have

See Strategy on Page A3



Associated Press

ON A MISSION: An EA-6B Prowler takes off from the flight deck of the aircraft carrier USS Enterprise in the northern Indian Ocean. The USS Enterprise is one of the ships involved in the attacks in Afghanistan.

New U.S. weapons pack a more precise punch

One official said significant advances in quick-strike warfare have been made.

KNIGHT RIDDER NEWSPAPERS

WASHINGTON — The U.S. military is saying little about the effectiveness of the weapons it has unleashed in Afghanistan. But evidence suggests that the Pentagon's new generation of satellite-guided bombs has succeeded in hitting targets with a high degree of precision.

Ten years after the Gulf War, American forces possess some tools of war only imagined by the troops that defeated Saddam Hussein in the deserts of Iraq and Kuwait.

Air Force Gen. Richard B. Myers, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Monday that significant advances

had been made in the military's ability to conduct the kind of limited, quick-strike warfare that the United States and Britain launched Sunday.

Ground ordnance: The biggest advances are not in new planes, tanks or ships, Myers said, but in the development of Ground Positioning System (GPS) equipment for ordnance.

A simple iron bomb that once tumbled by gravity from an airplane can now be equipped with JDAM (Joint Direct Attack Munition) equipment that turns it into a satellite-guided weapon capable of falling within 10 feet of its target.

See Weapons on Page A3

Investigators link finances of Al-Qaida and hijacker Atta

FBI and other agencies are cooperating to track down terrorists' network of funds.

KNIGHT RIDDER NEWSPAPERS

WASHINGTON — Investigators say they have closed the circle on a key part of the financing for last month's terrorist attacks, identifying a single Arab bank account that supplied \$100,000 to the suspected hijackers a year before the attacks and received \$15,000 back from the hijack-

ers just before Sept. 11.

A top operative in Osama bin Laden's Al-Qaida network, Mustafah Muhammad Ahmed, controlled the account, said an official involved in the FBI investigation who asked not to be identified. Suspected hijacking leader Mohamed Atta received the \$100,000 in front money, the officials said.

The money came from an account in the United Arab Emirates capital of Dubai. Ahmed, also known as Shaykh Saïid, is one of Al-Qaida's chief financial players in the Middle

East.

In tracking the money, investigators have linked the Dubai account to \$100,000 sent to Atta at least a year before the attacks, the U.S. official said.

Dennis M. Lormel, director of the FBI's financial crimes unit, referred to the \$100,000 in testimony before a congressional committee last week but made no reference to the two-way transactions.

Investigators found paperwork discarded by Atta, detailing how money was to be returned to Ahmed,

the official said. He said the paperwork helped investigators quickly link Ahmed to money initially transferred to Atta from Dubai and the money that Atta returned to the United Arab Emirates.

"They weren't the brightest candles," the official said. "They really got sloppy. They left a lot of leads."

Investigators also have found that some of the suspected hijackers carried large amounts of cash into the United States when they arrived. One had about \$35,000 when he arrived and declared it on a customs form,

but the money was not seized because it is not unusual for wealthy Middle Eastern men to travel with large amounts of cash, the official said.

It was previously disclosed that Atta and two other suspected hijackers returned \$15,000 to an account in the United Arab Emirates, two to three days before the Sept. 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. But the identity of the per-

See Link on Page A3

Air assaults continue; 4 U.N. employees die

President Bush plans his strategy to ensure security at home.

COMBINED DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON — President Bush is filling out the lineup of his anti-terrorism team as Pentagon officials assess the damage from the U.S. bombing over Afghanistan. The air assault, now into its third day, claimed the lives of four Afghan workers for a U.N. mine-clearing program.

The airstrikes continued for the first time into the daylight hours, bombing the Taliban stronghold of Kandahar.

The morning attacks followed a second night of U.S. airstrikes that took aim at areas around Kabul and in northern Afghanistan, where a rebel alliance has been fighting Taliban troops.

The Taliban claimed today that dozens of people have been killed in the U.S.-led raids, launched after weeks of fruitless attempts to get Afghanistan's rulers to hand over Osama bin Laden, the chief suspect in the Sept. 11 terror attacks in the United States.

Taliban spokesman: "In this freestyle game, Washington is aiming firstly to hunt the sitting Islamic government in Afghanistan and then every committed Muslim in the name of terrorism," Abdul Salam Zaeef, the Taliban envoy to Pakistan, told reporters in Islamabad.

"We ask America to produce solid proof instead of allegations, but America is sending warplanes, bombs and cruise missiles in place of evidence," he said. "This is open terrorism."

Zaeef also said the Taliban's supreme leader, Mullah Mohammed Omar, was safe in the wake of the latest airstrikes. After the first raids late Sunday, an aide to the mullah said he had left his house only 15 minutes before missiles struck the building.

Kabul residents spent another sleepless night amid the roar of ex-



Associated Press

DAMAGE DONE: Mohammed Afzal, a United Nations employee, shows damage caused by U.S.-British airstrikes to an alleged U.N. building in Kabul, Afghanistan. The U.S. hit targets in Afghanistan and key installations of the Taliban regime with cruise missiles for the second night.

plosions and the rattle of anti-aircraft guns. Farmer Adam Khan and his family of five were fleeing today on a truck piled high with belongings, heading out of the capital to an eastern district to escape more strikes.

They had been sleeping in their basement during the bombardment, he said. "All night the women and children were crying," he said. "They were very worried — scared."

Targets in Monday night's raids included the airport in Kabul and a hill where the radio transmission tower is located, according to the private Afghan Islamic Press agency in Islamabad.

Latest bombings: Early today, jets bombed Kandahar, in southern Afghanistan, Taliban officials said. Taliban soldiers replied with heavy anti-aircraft fire. There was no immediate confirmation from the Pentagon that the attacks were from the

See War on Page A3



Associated Press

CALLED TO DUTY: Members of the Army National Guard 1st Battalion, 148th Infantry, Company E prepare to move out from their armory in Urbana, Ohio. Staff Sgt. Ryan Miller, right, helped guide fellow guardsman Staff Sgt. Kevin Taylor, who was driving an M 901 Improved Tow Vehicle on Monday. Story on B4.

Local guardsmen to go to Fort Bragg, N.C.

A send-off for the troops will be Wednesday in Cleveland.

AUSTINTOWN — As many as 55 Ohio Army National Guard members based here are being sent to Fort Bragg, N.C., home of the Army's 82nd Airborne Division.

"They'll be taking the place of active-duty MPs at that base," said Sgt. Mike Urbanek of the Ohio Army National Guard's 838th Military Police Co. in Austintown.

Urbanek would not say exactly when the troops will go to Fort Bragg, which is outside Fayetteville, N.C. A send-off celebration is set for 10 a.m. Wednesday at the Brook Park Army in Cleveland, he said.

Other deployments: The Austintown unit, based at the Youngstown

Army on Victoria Road with about 150 members, previously sent 30 to 40 of its members to the 135th Ohio Army National Guard Military Police Co. in Cleveland and about 15 to a National Guard company in Toledo. All of them are expected to go to Fort Bragg.

In addition, the Austintown company has about 35 members working with the Federal Aviation Administration for security at Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport, Cleveland Hopkins International Airport and Akron-Canton Regional Airport.

The FAA has asked the U.S. Department of Defense to coordinate use of 5,000 National Guard members to strengthen airport security.

Urbanek said he did not know how long members of the 838th would be on the airport duty.

INSIDE

Targeting terrorism

More than a few good men and women are stepping up to work for the United States in this time of need — but getting the job is the same long process it was before the attacks. **A2**

The Federal Aviation Administration limits passengers to one carry-on bag and a pocketbook or briefcase. **A2**

As President Bush tries to marshal global support for his campaign against terror, he's finding that many countries will, somewhere along the road, want something in return. **A3**

An overview of the five fronts in the war against terrorism. **A4**

Millions of land mines are buried in Afghanistan, posing yet another threat to U.S. soldiers. **A5**

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Weather



Partly cloudy tonight. Low in the upper 40s. Mostly cloudy and breezy Wednesday. Highs in the upper 60s. **A10**

LOTTERY, A2

SEPTEMBER 11th FUND

The United Way of New York City and The New York Community Trust created this fund to directly support the victims of the recent terrorist attacks and their families. These organizations are underwriting all administrative costs so that 100% of your contribution will be used to support these efforts.

Stop by your nearest Home Savings office to contribute today.

Cash donations welcome.

Checks should be made payable to: September 11th Fund.

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MORE LOCAL NEWS

TARGETING TERRORISM

WASHINGTON

Recruits flood federal bureaus

A long trail of paperwork awaits eager recruits who want to join the fight against terrorism.

WASHINGTON (AP) — More than a few good men and women are stepping up to work for the United States in this time of need — but getting the job is the same long paper trail it was before the attacks.

Job inquiries to the armed services, law enforcement and some other government agencies have more than doubled since Sept. 11, and job openings specifically related to the terrorist attacks have attracted the interest of thousands.

Recruiters welcome the interest but indicate — gently — that a dose of realism awaits many of the people coming forward. With a few exceptions, the same tough slog of interviews, tests and background checks — sometimes taking up to six months — remains in place.

It's one thing to want to don a uniform. It's another thing to make it through boot camp.



Associated Press

SIGN ME UP: U.S. Army Sergeant Allejandro Tapia, right, interviews recruit candidate Matthew Kavanaugh of Andover, Mass., at the Army recruiting office in Boston. Tapia said he usually sees two walk-in candidates per day, but since the Sept. 11 attacks, the average has jumped to five per day.

"Some have asked if we have changed our standards," said Marine Master Sgt. Ron Turner. "We haven't done so. This is still a tough club to join."

Turner said Marine recruiters have dissuaded some eager recruits from opting out of a year of psychological and physical preparation, and going straight to boot camp.

One retired Marine, age 69, called to say he wanted to help out the corps any way he could. He offered to make coffee.

Navy recruiters say that almost all the newly interested are too young or too old — people who hoped the Navy had relaxed its recruiting age range of 17 to 34. It had not.

But some are just right. Wave of recruitment: Thomas Gaster, 18, of Lincoln, Neb. went straight to the local Navy recruiting station after he heard of the attacks. "I want to make the terrorists pay for what they did to the United States," he said. "Americans love their freedom, and when it comes time they will defend it."

Calls to the Marines' toll-free number more than doubled since the at-

tacks and other services have seen similar increases. Staff at Air Force call centers are working overtime.

Air Force spokesman Capt. John Thomas said calls started coming within hours of the attacks. "At first, that sort of warmed our hearts and made us proud to be in the Air Force," Thomas said. "Then we said, wait a second, these are people we might very well want to get back in touch with."

The interest has naturally extended to spy agencies.

"We at the NSA appreciate your interest in us" is the new greeting on the National Security Agency's employment Web site, probably the first time the ultra-secretive eavesdropper has appreciated anyone's interest.

An NSA spokesman said the agency has received 6,600 resumes since Sept. 11 — more than double its monthly average of 2,700.

The CIA is even busier. The agency normally receives about 500 offers to work every week, spokesman Mark Mansfield said. In the first two weeks since the attack, it got more than 10,000.

That was unprecedented, Mans-

SEEKING JOBS

Americans respond

Job inquiries at armed services and intelligence agencies have increased dramatically since the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington. Here is a sample.

Air Force

Phone inquiries

Sept. 4

375

Sept. 11

670

Sept. 17

1,500

Marines

Calls per day

Before Sept. 11

80

After Sept. 11

190

Web hits per day

Before Sept. 11

420

After Sept. 11

1,200

FBI: 1,400 applications for 200 jobs posted since the attack for people who can speak Arabic, Farsi and Pashto.

Federal Aviation Administration: 150,000 air marshal applications downloaded from Web site.

Army

Phone inquiries

Week before Sept. 11

57

Week of Sept. 11

194

CIA

Inquiries per week

Before Sept. 11

50

After Sept. 11

5,000

NSA

National Security Agency applications

Month before Sept. 11

2,700

In the three weeks after Sept. 11

6,600

Associated Press

field said. "They want to make a contribution to the national security of the country."

New positions: Openings generated by the attacks have registered especially strong interest.

After President Bush said he wanted air marshals on virtually every domestic and international flight — until now, their presence had been re-

stricted to select international flights — the Federal Aviation Administration got 34,000 applications.

Similarly, an FBI call for 200 speakers of Arabic, Farsi and Pashto netted 1,400 applications within days. Osama bin Laden and his followers are mostly Arabic speakers. Farsi and Pashto are the two main Afghan languages.

YSU poll shows students think campus remains safe

Security has been bumped up at public places, but students still must go to class.

By MARALINE KUBIK VINDICATOR STAFF WRITER

YOUNGSTOWN — Americans are vulnerable, not just abroad, but at home. Airports, ball games and every other public gathering place is a potential target, including college campuses.

At Youngstown State University, that doesn't worry some students polled by The Vindicator. They feel as safe — or as unsafe — as they ever have.

"I feel safe as long as I'm on campus," said Mona Dawoud, a 21-year-old graduate student from Israel.

Dawoud lives on campus and said she sees YSU police patrolling the area regularly, which helps her feel secure; she also has friends who live on campus. She's only been in the United States one month, Dawoud explained, so she isn't sure how safe she would feel off campus.

Tonya Payne, a 28-year-old senior, isn't so sure the YSU campus is safe,

however.

"I never did feel safe on campus," she said. That hasn't changed since the terrorist attacks. "I'm from Youngstown," she explained, and aware of the shootings and other violent crimes that take place in the city.

Payne said she's also seen people loitering around campus who clearly are not students, has been approached by panhandlers, and has heard about a man exposing himself to students near a restroom in the student center.

The terrorist attacks haven't made her feel any more vulnerable, she said. It is the questionable characters she's always seen that worry her.

"There are people around here who aren't mentally sane," she added.

Uncertainty: Marty Whitmore, a 21-year-old honor student from Southington, has mixed emotions.

"I feel fairly safe," he said. "I don't carry anything to protect myself." As an after thought, he added, "Maybe I should."

Whitmore lives on campus and said that during the day he never



Chick

Pesta



Pettigrew

Wright



Whitmore

Payne

worries about his safety. At night, it's a different story, however. He said he looks over his shoulder continuously once the sun goes down, especially when he's walking alone. Once he's in his dorm, Whitmore said he feels secure. The check-in system at Cafaro House is good, he noted, and there is a security officer.

Before she started classes at YSU, Saudi Pettigrew, a 24-year-old senior from Edinburg, expected the worst.

"I thought it would be scary, especially at night in the parking deck," she said. "I wondered, 'Do they have

police escorts?'" Her fears were allayed as soon as she visited the campus.

"You don't need an escort," she said. "I feel really safe."

Two of her friends, Joanna Pesta, 27, a senior in the school of Health and Human Services, and Yvonne Chick, 28, a junior, agree.

"I feel safe. I've had no problem so far," Pesta said. "I never even think about it."

There may be a lot of crime in the city neighborhoods surrounding YSU, Chick said, "but on campus I feel safe." Even so, she said, "I keep my

keys in my hand, just in case. You never know. You have to be on guard."

Monique Wright Benjamin, a 30-year-old senior feels safe on campus, too.

"I'm here five days a week and there's not a day that goes by that I don't see a police officer. This is not a place you would expect a terrorist," she said.

However, "when you think about it, this could be a target because you wouldn't expect it," she reflected. "But I hope it never will be."

kubik@vindy.com

Double amputee abandons quest to scale Mount Everest

DULUTH, Minn. (AP) — A double-amputee's quest to scale Mount Everest was called off Monday after high wind and heavy snow forced him and his team to turn back 3,000 feet short of the summit.

After losing his legs to frostbite 20 years ago, Ed Hommer had hoped to become the first double-amputee to reach the 29,035-foot peak of the world's highest mountain.

"It is a bitter disappointment that we are suspending any further efforts," Hommer said via satellite telephone. But "we have exhausted our

available time and have completely exhausted our bodies."

He and six other members of the American-Canadian Mount Everest Expedition were stuck for days at 21,000 feet because of bad weather.

Hommer, 46, an American Airlines pilot, used carbon-fiber and titanium prostheses during the climb. He expects to return home to Duluth later this month.

Two years ago, Hommer became the first double-amputee to climb Alaska's Mount McKinley, the highest peak in North America.

BIRTHS

BIRTHS

St. Elizabeth

- Tracy and Jodi Ohm, 327 W. Park Ave., Columbiana, boy, Oct. 3. Erik and Brenda Stewart, 245 Alice St., East Palestine, girl, Oct. 3. Beau and Chrystal Richards, 4237 New Road, Austintown, boy, Oct. 3. Michelle Seidner and David White, 621 W. Maple St., Lisbon, girl, Oct. 3. Michael and Nicole Memo, 6593 Pacifica Drive, Poland, girl, Oct. 3. Gary D. Jr. and Brandie Wiekart, 636 Jennings Ave., Salem, girl, Oct. 7. Frank and Ursula Lellio, 603 Chestnut Lane, Boardman, girl, Oct. 7. Charles and Kathy Eddy, 20 Tony Ann Place, Canfield, boy, Oct. 8. Peter and Pamela Rouzou, 2059 Woodgate St., Youngstown, girl, Oct. 8. David and Althea Scott, 529 Redondo Road, Youngstown, girl, Oct. 8. Forum Health Northside Bret and Brooke Harn, 46170 Crestview Road, New Waterford, girl, Oct. 3. Orlando II and Lori Cruz, 171 Clifton Drive, Boardman, boy, Oct. 3. Chad and Tina Williams, 205 Boardman-Canfield Road, Boardman, girl, Oct. 3. Ken and Annette Baytosh, 452 Arbor Circle, Youngstown, girl, Oct. 3.

- Paul and Pamela Duncan, 40923 Miller Road, Leetonia, boy, Oct. 3. Bryan and Elizabeth Bigley, 49 Spring St., Struthers, boy, Oct. 4. Nathan and Jami Byler, 6593 E. Garfield Road, Petersburg, girl, Oct. 4. Joseph and Nancy Quimby, 1802 Lealand Ave., Poland, boy, Oct. 8. Thomas Jr. and Tracey Obermyer, 499 Obermyer Road, Brookfield, twins: girl and boy, Oct. 8. Quiana Hunter and Demetrius Chatman, 7400 West Blvd., Boardman, boy, Oct. 8. Frank and Michelle DiMuzio, 1628 Brownlee Ave., Youngstown, boy, Oct. 8. Jessica Gordon, 175 Euclid Blvd., Youngstown, girl, Oct. 9. Forum Health Trumbull Memorial James and Jennifer Peace, 401 Eldon Drive, Warren, girl, Oct. 2. Thomas and Kelly Yasnowski, 3675 Ivanhoe Road, Sharpsville, Pa., girl, Oct. 2. Rodney and Stacy King, 1895 Phelps Road, Bristolville, boy, Sept. 29. Kimberly Monahan, 170 Durst Drive N.W., Warren, boy, Oct. 5. Ronald and Sharon James, 339 Oak Knoll, Newton Falls, girl, Oct. 5. Joseph and Carol Arp, 149 Argali Place, Cortland, girl, Oct. 6. Heather Schreckengost, 159 Royal Mall Drive, Niles, girl, Oct. 6.

COURTS

U.S. DISTRICT COURT

Bankruptcies/Chapter 7 Elaine W. Wilson, 1457 Tori Pines Court, Canfield; director, Minority Health Initiatives, Humility of Mary Health Partners; liabilities, \$898,772; assets, \$346,354.

Samer Mohammed Saleh, 375 Gypsy Lane, Apt. A4, Youngstown; lab assistant, Youngstown State University; liabilities, \$33,448; assets, \$2,005. Jennifer L. Parella, 539 Forest Hill Drive, Austintown; cook, Cafe Capri; liabilities, \$15,274; assets, \$1,105.

Killer whale dies at SeaWorld park

SAN DIEGO (AP) — A 5,000-pound SeaWorld killer whale has died after weeks of showing improvement from a chronic lung infection.

The 25-year-old female named Bjossa died Monday afternoon, SeaWorld spokesman Bob Tucker said.

Officials were pleased in late August when Bjossa perked up after a period of poor health. But she grew lethargic again in recent days and her

condition deteriorated despite treatment with antibiotics, Tucker said.

Bjossa is the first whale to die at SeaWorld's San Diego park since 1990.

Bjossa came to SeaWorld in April from the Vancouver Aquarium, which was closing its whale display. She had had the lung infection for about a year before her arrival.

POLICE BLOTTER

Canfield, Austintown

Summary of police activity:

CANFIELD

Oct. 7

Shoplifting: A small white man in his mid-30s with black and gray hair shoplifted tobacco products from Giant Eagle, 525 E. Main St. He escaped in a white Chevrolet Corsica.

AUSTINTOWN

Sept. 30

Theft: A total of \$19.67 worth of food was stolen from Denny's Restaurant, 4927 Mahoning Ave. Criminal damage: A window was damaged in the 1000 block of South Raccoon Road. Assault: A man was accused in an assault in the residential 4000 block of Woodhurst Drive. Theft: A citizens band radio and personal items were stolen from a vehicle in the residential 300 block of Eigen Street.

Oct. 1

Criminal damage: A vehicle window was broken at Uncle Bob's Self Storage, 3690 LeHarpes Road. Theft: Compact disks were taken from a locked vehicle in the residential 3000 block of Elmwood Avenue. Theft: A cell phone and a Beretta .22 caliber semiautomatic gun was stolen from a residence in the 4000 block of Nantucket Drive.

Oct. 2

Assault: A woman was reportedly assaulted by her sister-in-law in the residential 3000 block of Kirkhaven Drive. Theft: A purse was reported stolen from a vehicle in the 100 block of North Kimberly Avenue. Theft: Money was stolen from the Lube Stop, 5010 Mahoning Ave., when entry was gained through an overhead door. Theft: An American flag was stolen from a residence in the 4000 block of New Road. Theft: A 20-inch NXT Clobber boys bicycle was stolen from Kmart, 4477 Mahoning Ave. Burglary: A screen was cut on a window and a television set taken in the residential 4000 block of Westchester Drive. Theft: A compact disk player was taken from a vehicle parked in a garage in the residential 100 block of Fair Meadow Drive. Theft: A vent window was broken out and stereo equipment stolen from a vehicle

parked in the residential 4000 block of Nantucket Drive.

Theft: Clothing was stolen from a vehicle parked in the driveway of a residence in the 5000 block of West Webb Road. Drug abuse: Police arrested a man and charged him with possession of suspected heroin at the BP gas station, 810 Canfield-Niles Road.

Oct. 3

Criminal damage: The right side doors of two vehicles were deliberately scratched by a man at BW-3, 6000 Mahoning Ave. Sex offense: Police charged a woman with soliciting at The Rebel Lounge, 5335 Seventy-Six Drive. Felonious assault: Shots were fired into a home in the 200 block of Amberly Avenue. Warrant: Police issued a warrant for arrest of an 18-year-old man for a burglary in the residential 2000 block of Amberly Avenue. Theft: Food and drink were reported stolen from Arby's Restaurant, 4440 Mahoning Ave. Theft: An 18-year-old man was arrested for stealing a bicycle in the residential 4000 block of Rhode Island Drive. Theft: Compact disks and a case were stolen from a vehicle parked at Wal-Mart, 6001 Mahoning Ave. Auto theft: A 1999 Plymouth Neon was stolen from Motel 6, 5431 Seventy-Six Drive. Theft: Three Plain Dealer newspaper boxes were stolen from the 5000 block of Mahoning Avenue.

Oct. 4

Criminal damage: A sliding-glass window was broken in the residential 7 block of Forest Hill Drive. Drug offense: An unidentified man called in false prescriptions at Wal-Mart. Theft: A compact disk player was stolen from a vehicle in the 600 block of South Meridian Road. Property damage: The paint on a vehicle was damaged at Rulli Bros., 4331 Kirk Road. Criminal damage: Tires were cut on a vehicle parked at Regal Cinemas, 6020 Mahoning Avenue. Theft: A boy's bicycle was stolen at Half Pipe Mikes in the 1700 block of S. Raccoon Road. Oct. 4 Theft: A citizens band radio was stolen from Days Inn, 1051 N. Canfield-Niles Road. Theft: Diesel fuel was siphoned from a truck at

WASHINGTON

FAA puts limits on carry-on luggage

Each passenger will be permitted one carry-on bag and one purse or briefcase.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Continuing to tighten airline security following last month's terrorist attacks, the Federal Aviation Administration is limiting passengers to one carry-on bag and a pocketbook or briefcase. All other luggage must be checked.

The FAA restrictions on carry-on baggage mirror the rules imposed on flights to and from Reagan National Airport when it reopened last week.

Identification: The federal agency also is telling passengers that they must be prepared to show a photo ID along with their boarding pass at the gate before they board the plane, another step first taken at National Airport. In addition, the carry-on bags may be searched again at the gate.

Airline security remains at its highest level since the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, and the FAA on Monday again warned airports about security concerns after Sunday's attacks by U.S. and British forces on Afghanistan.

The FAA did not ban curbside check-in, as it did during the Persian Gulf War. Some airlines and airports can offer the service if special security procedures are in place.

The restrictions on carry-on luggage were recommended last week by a Transportation Department task force investigating ways to improve security.

Electronic devices brought aboard planes, such as laptops and cell phones, may be subject to additional screening, the FAA said.

Prohibited items: The FAA also issued a list of items that passengers may not carry on board a plane: Knives; any other cutting instruments such as straight razors, box cutters, metal scissors, ice picks and metal nail files; corkscrews; baseball and softball bats; golf clubs; pool cues; ski poles; and hockey sticks.

Passengers may pack safety razors, tweezers, eyelash curlers and nail clippers in their carry-on luggage. They can bring umbrellas and walking canes on board, after they are inspected.

LOTTERY RESULTS

MONDAY'S DRAWINGS Ohio

Night drawings: Pick 3, 1-3-0 Pick 4, 9-2-4-3 Buckeye 5, 4-7-15-27-35 Day drawings: Pick 3, 9-7-7 Pick 4, 1-1-9-2 The jackpot in Wednesday's Super Lotto Plus drawing will be worth \$11 million.

Pennsylvania

Daily Number, 4-2-5 Big 4, 0-7-4-3 Cash 5, 1-12-15-30-38

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TARGETING TERRORISM

Nations want favors for supporting U.S.

Even Europe will want something in return.

PARIS (AP) — It's a basic rule of foreign policy: Nations will act in their own interest.

So as President Bush tries to marshal global support for his campaign against terror, he's finding that many countries will, somewhere along the road, want something in return.

For some, it's economic help; for others, diplomatic favors. For still others, the price for cooperation may be Washington's overlooking behavior it has earlier criticized, such as human rights violations.

Too high? Will the price ultimately be too high? That depends on the results.

"At some point, the bill will be presented," says Chris Brown, specialist in international relations at the London School of Economics. "But if you're a satisfied customer, you don't mind paying."

In some cases, bills have been paid in advance. Pakistan, a key ally for the United States since the Sept. 11 attacks, has already seen the lifting of U.S. economic sanctions imposed in 1998 over its nuclear tests. It has also received economic aid.

Russia, too, has reaped an immediate dividend. Moscow is providing important intelligence, has allowed use of its airspace for U.S. deliveries of humanitarian aid, and has lobbied Central Asian nations for their support.

In return, Washington, which has been critical of the Russian army's

actions in Chechnya, has lightened its tone. It recently demanded that rebels in the region sever links with "international terrorist groups" — language Moscow has wanted to hear for a long time.

Russia may also reap some diplomatic benefit, such as better relations with NATO.

"There is an iron rule in international relations which mustn't be violated," Sergei Rogov, a respected Russian political analyst, told the Moskovsky Komsomolets newspaper. "Even if you do something in your own interests, you must charge a price from your ally."

Who else: Also likely to present a diplomatic bill: the Europeans.

Europe has united in force behind Bush and his hunt for Osama bin Laden, offering military cooperation, intelligence, freezing assets believed linked to terror groups, and cracking down on suspected terrorist networks.

Among the wealthiest of America's allies, the Europeans still want something from Washington: an end to its go-it-alone foreign policy on issues ranging from global warming to missile defense.

In the Middle East, moderate Arab states like Egypt and Jordan have pledged their help. In return, the Bush administration has exerted pressure on Israel to get back to negotiations with the Palestinians. Prime Minister Ariel Sharon doesn't like it. Last week he likened U.S. policy to the West trying to appease Hitler before World War II. Washington called the remarks "unac-

ceptable."

Much less friendly states like Syria, Iran and Sudan are a question mark: their payoff will depend on how much they contribute. One dividend would be better relations with the United States. "It's an opportunity for any country, really, to get off the Bad List," says Gideon Rose of the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations.

Seat on council: Syria on Monday easily won a seat on the U.N. Security Council, despite being on the U.S. list of countries that sponsor terrorism. The United States, which managed to block Sudan a year ago for the same reason, didn't oppose it.

Syria's accession was unopposed by the Bush administration even before Sept. 11, but the post-attacks climate made it even more important for Washington that Syria become part of the international community.

Sudan, which harbored bin Laden for several years until 1996, has rounded up as many as 30 foreign extremists since Sept. 11, according to a U.S. official in Washington. Last month the Security Council, with a green light from the United States, lifted 5-year-old sanctions against the African country.

In some cases, human rights concerns will have to take a back seat to political expediency — at least for now. An example is Uzbekistan, which borders Afghanistan and has offered an air base to U.S. forces. Its people have been jailed for simple physical expressions of their Islamic faith, such as wearing a beard or a traditional headscarf.



Associated Press

PAKISTANI PROTESTS: The burned-out shell of a bus sits immobile on a street in Quetta, Pakistan, after pro-Taliban protesters attacked a police station in response to the U.S.-British attacks on Afghanistan. New violence northwest of Quetta has left three people dead today after a mob attacked another police station.

Clerics are under house arrest to prevent anti-American riots

The detentions follow the most violent protest since bombing campaign began.

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Pakistani authorities placed three top Muslim clerics under house arrest today for three months to prevent more anti-American demonstrations during the Afghan bombing campaign.

Security forces also placed sandbags around police positions at key government installations here in the capital.

Violence and looting: The crackdown followed a daylong riot Monday in the Islamic fundamentalist stronghold of Quetta, where protest-

ers burned cars, a police station and looted a bank to demand an end to the U.S.-led attack on Afghanistan.

It was the most violent protest in Pakistan since the start of the bombing against terrorist strongholds of Osama bin Laden and his allies in the ruling Taliban — admired by Pakistani religious extremists.

Two people were killed today when hundreds of baton-wielding extremists attacked a police station in the town of Kuchlak near Quetta.

Assault on police: In the eastern city of Lahore, several hundred pro-Taliban demonstrators stoned police, blocked roads and chanted slogans against President Bush and Pakistani President Gen. Pervez Musharraf.

The three clerics included Maulana Fazal-ur Rehman, leader of the Jami-

at Ulema-e-Islam party. Rehman had already been under house arrest twice in the past two days after leading and planning demonstrations. The others were Samiul Haq, pro-Taliban leader of the Afghan Defense Council, and Azam Tariq, chief of the Sipah-e-Sahaba party, who was detained at the Lahore airport en route to Islamabad for a meeting of religious leaders.

Their detentions were part of a sweeping campaign by Musharraf to prevent moves to destabilize his government because of its support for the bombing campaign.

Musharraf has reshuffled senior ranks of the armed forces and today, sandbag positions were erected at the perimeter of the diplomatic enclave.

LINK | Finances studied

TERROR | Damages assessed

Continued From A1

U.S.-led coalition, although they likely were. Spokesman Navy Capt. Tim Taylor said officials would not comment on each individual strike because they are part of a "continuous operation."

In Washington, the Pentagon said all its planes returned safely.

"The best defense against terror is a global offensive against terror whenever it might be found," President Bush declared Monday, juggling his roles as commander in chief and comforter in chief to a nervous nation.

"On all efforts, on all fronts, we're going to be ongoing and relentless as we tighten the net of justice," the president said.

Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle, D-S.D., gave the bombing campaign a bipartisan vote of support, telling "This Morning" on CBS, "We've got the right tone. We've got the right understanding of the complexity and the seriousness of this challenge. We're going about it in a concerted and a very successful way."

At home: As part of the administration's new "homeland defense" focus, Bush was announcing today his choices to oversee cybersecurity and to coordinate anti-terror efforts with military and intelligence officials.

Richard Clarke, who heads the government's counterterrorism team, will direct efforts to protect the nation's information systems from attack and retired Army Gen. Wayne Downing was to work with military and intelligence resources, according to administration sources.

Killed in Afghanistan: A spokeswoman for the United Nations in



Associated Press

AID ON THE WAY: Members of the 37th Airlift Squadron, Ramstein Air Base, Germany; and members of the 5th Quarter Master Company, Rhine Ordnance Barracks, Germany, unpack and repack humanitarian rations into aerial delivery systems at Ramstein. Two C-17s successfully dropped some 30,000 packs, each containing two sets of daily rations, from high altitude over Afghanistan in a relief mission that began Sunday.

Pakistan, Stephanie Bunker, said four workers for the Afghan Technical Consultants, which had an office in a village two miles east of Kabul, were killed in Monday night's attacks. Their office was not far from a Taliban communications tower that may have been a target.

"It's inevitable there will be mistakes that take place in a situation where the lines remain unclear," Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., told ABC's "Good Morning America."

Pentagon officials said five long-range bombers and 10 sea-launched warplanes took part in Monday's strikes against military and terrorist targets at selected locations inside Afghanistan. Although smaller than

Sunday night's bombardment, the attack included the launch of 15 cruise missiles, launched from ships.

Other targets in Monday's raids included areas around the capital, Kandahar, and Afghanistan's north, where an opposition northern alliance is battling the Taliban, the Islamic movement that controls most of Afghanistan.

U.S. officials said the strikes likely were to continue at least one more day as part of the effort to undermine the Taliban regime and rout Osama bin Laden's Al-Qaida network of terrorists.

Expansion plans: Beyond that, British Prime Minister Tony Blair hinted the offensive would expand

in time. Airstrikes "will be supported by other actions," he said. He did not elaborate, but the British defense ministry said ground operations were an option.

The targeting of any follow-up attacks would depend in part on the assessments made of the damage inflicted during the first two nights.

Leading force: American officials have identified bin Laden as the leading force behind the Sept. 11 attacks that killed more than 5,000 people at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon and in a plane crash in the southwestern Pennsylvania countryside.

With U.S. warplanes en route to Monday's attacks, Bush presided over the swearing in of former Pennsylvania Gov. Tom Ridge as the new head of the Department of Homeland Security. "We will take strong actions aimed at preventing terrorist attacks and prepare to respond effectively if they do come again," the president said.

More terrorism: Officials warn daily of the possibility of further terrorist strikes — "Every American should be vigilant," Attorney General John Ashcroft said Monday — and the FBI launched an investigation during the day into the exposure of a second Florida man to anthrax. One man died of the extremely rare disease last week, and health officials said they found the germ in the nasal passage of a co-worker as well as on a keyboard inside the building where both worked.

"We regard this as an investigation that could become a clear criminal investigation," Ashcroft said. "We don't have enough information to know whether this could be related to terrorism or not."

Continued From A1

son controlling the account was not revealed at the time. Officials in the United Arab Emirates have said that a man left for Pakistan on Sept. 11 with the \$15,000.

Trail links network: The Bush administration has said the money trail is a crucial link in uncovering the support network for the 19 suspected hijackers, and destroying that network. To that end, about 140 financial crime specialists from an array of federal agencies have been shoehorned into an office at FBI headquarters.

Each day, new leads pour in to the team, known as the Financial Working Group. The U.S. Treasury Department downloads thousands of bank account records into the group's computer network.

The accounts are divided between 70 analysts, who sit at four computer banks on one side of the office. On the other side, agents work the phones. A handwritten sign that one agent pasted on a wall calls for "Perseverance and dedication to the 6,000 lives lost."

At 5 p.m. each day, an agent hand-carries a CD-Rom with the day's work to the Treasury Department financial investigation unit in suburban Washington, where other agents sort through the data.

Agency cooperation: The sharing of information by the FBI reflects an unusual level of inner-agency cooperation, the official said.

"The FBI let their stuff out of the building," the official said. "That would have been impossible before."

Greg Passic, former chief of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency's money-laundering section, is working on the investigation and said he initially

was apprehensive because agencies have had conflicts on past cases. But he said his fears were quickly dispelled.

"It's almost like the whole world's coming together," Passic said.

"I was really concerned about it at first. I've been living these constant roadblocks. All of the sudden, I see it fixed overnight."

The Financial Working Group's job of identifying terrorist-linked bank accounts has been exceptionally difficult because many of the suspected hijackers have common Arabic names. Citibank, for example, has said more than 400 accounts were held by individuals with the name Mohamed Atta.

Investigators say the key to tracking the correct accounts is to ensure that they link old addresses, post office boxes or credit cards to more current addresses used by the suspected hijackers.

In addition to the FBI, agencies who have sent analysts include the Internal Revenue Service, the Customs Service, the Postal Inspection Service and the Secret Service. Sixty analysts from the National Drug Intelligence Center, based in Johnstown, Pa., have been indefinitely detailed to the FBI headquarters.

Larry Johnson, former deputy director of the state department's office of counterterrorism, said the financial investigative unit for the first time has been able to break through bureaucratic barriers that have previously hobbled U.S. efforts to stop terrorists.

The new unit, he said, is a breakthrough in overcoming those problems.

Michael Horn, director of the National Drug Intelligence Center, called the investigative group "a pretty amazing cooperative effort."

STRATEGY | Ground troops will add flexibility

Continued From A1

made it clear they understand the limits of air power in a country that after two decades of war has few "high-value targets" standing.

The buildup will begin with the movement of 1,000 soldiers from the Army's 10th Mountain Division to join the 1,000 already in Central Asia. Additional troops will come from posts in the United States, but some almost certainly will be pulled out of the U.S. peacekeeping missions in Bosnia and Kosovo, those officials added.

Other NATO countries are expected to send replacement troops to keep the Balkans operations fully staffed.

"In the next week, you'll see people start moving," one official familiar with the planned movement said. Rumsfeld signed the order for the troop movement Friday night, another official said, adding, "They will probably deploy, but it isn't clear what they'll do."

The durability of the American commitment is a special concern for the government of Uzbekistan, which has made itself vulnerable by agreeing to host several thousand U.S. troops. The Taliban said recently they had moved troops to the Uzbek border and were prepared to attack if Uzbekistan participated in the U.S.-led strikes.

Underscoring the long-term nature of the U.S. campaign against ter-

rorism, commanders of the units sending the troops are being told to expect the mission to last as long as a year — although the individual troops probably will be deployed for three to six months, and then replaced by other members of their unit, said an official familiar with the deployment orders.

Unclear duties: But the signal being sent is clearer than information about how the troops will be used. The senior defense official said that it is possible they could take part in offensive actions inside Afghanistan. Another official, nearly as well-connected, indicated that the major role played by the new ground troops would be "force protection" — that is, missions such as providing perimeter security for the Air Force units deploying to Uzbekistan.

Rumsfeld appeared to hedge Monday on the future role of U.S. troops in Afghanistan. Asked at a Pentagon news conference whether U.S. ground troops would fight there, he said, "I wouldn't want to speculate on that."

But in the next breath Rumsfeld warned that airstrikes alone wouldn't bring success: "I think it's just terribly important to underline that and emphasize it so that people don't go away with the mistaken understanding that some sort of a cruise missile is going to solve that problem, because it isn't."

Also unclear is what other units

are being sent, and where they might wind up in the region around Afghanistan. One Army general and another officer said they had been told that elements of the 101st Airborne Division and much of the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment, both based at Fort Campbell, Ky., had been notified that they should be prepared to deploy overseas by Oct. 16.

One also said that the 101st had been notified that it wouldn't be asked to send a battalion to the peacekeeping mission in the Sinai Desert, as had been planned.

Holiday off: Monday was a holiday for the military, and neither the commanders nor the spokesman for the 101st Division could be reached to comment. A spokesman for the Army Special Operations Command declined to comment on whether the 160th had received a deployment order.

The division's Web site does carry the vague message, "Our thoughts and prayers are with the soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division [Air Assault] joining the peacekeeping forces around the world."

Another Army general said he expected that the Army would mount an operation somewhere near Afghanistan that resembled "Task Force Hawk" — the force of attack helicopters, tanks and soldiers that was sent to Albania during the Kosovo War.

WEAPONS | Packing a more precise punch

Continued From A1

Similarly, the military has come up with a glide bomb called JSOW (Joint Stand-Off Weapon) that can be let go 40 to 50 miles from its target and then shower 145 bomblets directly over its target.

Using technology: The Pentagon confirmed that JDAMs have been used in the opening phase of Operation Enduring Freedom, its campaign against worldwide terrorism. The United States is not believed to have used JSOWs, which are most effective in attacking moving columns of troops or vehicles.

During the Gulf War, 10 percent of the ordnance dropped by U.S. forces was "smart bombs." By 1999, in the bombing of Serb targets in Yugoslavia, 90 percent of the ordnance had lasers, GPS or other precision guidance.

"That is a significant difference," Myers said.

The attacks so far have been limited, both in the number of targets hit and the number of planes used in the attacks.

None of the 15 U.S. warplanes used Monday — three B-1 bombers, two B-2 bombers and 10 carrier-based F-14 Tomcat and F/A-18E Hornet fighters — was reported damaged in battle.

Anti-aircraft guns: Myers said the attacking planes flew above the altitudes that could be reached by the Taliban's surface-to-air missiles

and anti-aircraft guns. He said that no Taliban warplanes had risen to oppose the Americans and that most of the Taliban's Soviet-era jets had been destroyed on the ground.

Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld, in a Pentagon briefing Monday, said it was too soon for him to give a battle-damage assessment of the U.S. and British airstrikes.

He said he could not guarantee that all 31 targets that had been hit in the first 12 hours — including terrorist camps, Taliban airfields and Taliban command-and-control facilities — had been destroyed.

It is possible, he acknowledged, that "we will find there is some additional work to be done."

Rumsfeld said that Taliban reports of nonmilitary casualties in the Afghan capital of Kabul were lies. Only military targets were hit, he said.

Rumsfeld made it clear that force alone would not accomplish all U.S. objectives.

"The cruise missiles and the bombers are not going to solve the problem, we know that," he said. "... It is a problem that is going to take continuous pressure."

The newest warplanes in the American fleet are the B-2 Spirit and the B1-B Lancer. Though unavailable to the Pentagon at the time of the Gulf War, both have seen enough service since then to seem familiar.

Used in Serbia: Delivered to the Air Force in 1993, the bat-winged B-

2 is designed to be difficult to detect by radar. It is capable of carrying both nuclear and conventional bombs. Its effectiveness was demonstrated in the sustained 1999 bombings against Serbia. The two B-2s that flew to Afghanistan on Sunday took off from their only field at Whiteman Air Force Base in Missouri and were refueled en route.

The elongated B-1B, which is equipped with the synthetic aperture radar and the latest electronic jamming equipment, was employed against Iraq as part of Operation Desert Fox in 1998. It flew against Afghanistan from the British air base on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

B-52 Stratofortress bombers, first used during the Vietnam War, also played a role in Sunday's attacks, laying down a carpet of conventional, 500-pound bombs on what U.S. intelligence officials had identified as terrorist training camps in eastern Afghanistan.

But the B-52 also launched state-of-the-art weaponry. It is the only plane in the U.S. fleet capable of using air-launched cruise missiles. Lying in wait for further action at Diego Garcia, it was not used in Monday's strikes, U.S. officials said.

Tomahawk cruise missiles — used strictly by naval vessels — have been launched from an American and a British submarine in locations that have remained secret.

THE 5 FRONTS

As of Monday, these are the actions taken on each of the described fronts. Military actions are changing daily as the strategy for bringing Osama bin Laden and Al-Qaida to justice unfolds.

DIPLOMATIC

"America has embarked upon this campaign by pulling together a coalition of like-minded nations who are coming together to condemn terrorism."

Secretary of State, Colin Powell

- Great Britain has deployed troops and submarines.
- Australia, France and Germany have pledged troops for an allied operation.
- Russia offered to share information and the use of its airspace for humanitarian flights.
- China offered to share information.
- India offered to share information and pledged support of U.S. actions.
- Japan offered diplomatic and military (logistical) support, and assistance to Pakistan.
- Australia offered combat military forces and invoked Article IV of the ANZUS Treaty, declaring Sept. 11 an attack on Australia.
- South Korea offered military, medical and air and naval logistics support.
- United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia broke diplomatic relations with the Taliban.
- Pakistan agreed to cooperate fully with the request for assistance and support.
- Secured overflight and landing rights from 27 countries.
- Obtained 46 multilateral declarations of support.
- NATO invoked Article V declaring an attack on one as an attack on all.
- NATO nations opened their airspace for use of allied missions.
- The United Nations Security Council unanimously enacted a binding resolution requiring all member states to pursue terrorists and those who support them, including financial support systems.
- Uzbekistan agreed to allow U.S. troops to be stationed for search-and-rescue as well as humanitarian missions.
- Kyrgyzstan has offered the use of its airspace for U.S. operations.
- Oman will provide critical staging bases for U.S. operations.

FINANCIAL

"We will starve terrorists of funding, turn them against each other."

President George W. Bush

- Adoption of Terrorist Financing Executive Order, declaring a national emergency and giving the Secretary of Treasury power to take further action.
- Creation of the Foreign Terrorist Asset Tracking Center, a multiagency task force designed to track and freeze terrorist assets.
- Froze approximately 30 Al-Qaida accounts in the U.S. and almost 20 overseas.
- Reviewing additional persons and entities for possible inclusion on the Terrorist Financing list.
- Froze approximately \$6 million linked to terrorists.
- Put 27 names on the Terrorist Financing list.
- Money-laundering legislation being debated in Congress.

INTELLIGENCE

"It's not going to be a cruise missile or a bomber that's going to be the determining factor... It's going to be a scrap of information."

Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld

- Over 100 countries have offered increased intelligence support.
- Approximately 150 arrests and detentions of terrorists and suspected supporters of terrorism in over 25 countries.
- Intensified counterterrorist operations with over 200 intelligence and security services worldwide.
- Military drones are flying high above Afghanistan collecting operations intelligence.

MILITARY

"One thing is clear, you don't do it with just a single military strike, no matter how dramatic."

Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld

- Approximately 29,000 military personnel, 349 military aircraft, one Amphibious Ready Group, and four Carrier Battle Groups currently deployed in Theater.
- Military Reserve units have been called to active duty, as well as several thousand National Guard operating under state authority.
- Attacked 31 targets in Afghanistan aimed at debilitating the Taliban's air defense and radar systems.
- PsyOps, or Psychological Operations, have been carried out by leaflets and radios being dropped on Afghanistan explaining that the people of Afghanistan are not the enemy. Also, thousands of single-serving food packets are being dropped for starving Afghan refugees.



LAW ENFORCEMENT

"Part of a prevention strategy is to identify individuals who are law violators, who are associated with the terrorist organizations... charge them and convict them."

Attorney General John Ashcroft

- Analyzed 241 serious/credible threats.
- Conducted 540 interviews.
- Conducted 383 searches.
- Issued 4,407 subpoenas.
- Arrested/Detained 439 persons.
- Approximately 30-plus countries offered support in criminal investigations
- Counterterrorism Act, now being debated in Congress, is proposing to ease the restrictions on wire-tapping laws, specifically eliminating court-clearance for sharing of information between agencies.

Sources: White House; Department of Defense; State Department; staff and wire reports



Aerial photo of the Zhawar Kili Al-Badr terrorist camp south of the Afghan city of Khost, known to have deep caves housing tanks and other heavy artillery for the Taliban and Al-Qaida. This photo was taken before the Clinton administration sent cruise missiles to the camp in 1998. Defense Department photo

AMERICA'S NEW WAR

By ERIC SCHOENBORN
SCRIPPS HOWARD NEWS SERVICE

In its official summary of Operation Enduring Freedom, the White House describes a campaign on terrorism fought, not so much on the battlefield, but on diplomatic, financial, law enforcement and intelligence fronts. The administration has stressed this point throughout its description of ongoing operations since the Sept. 11

attacks. In the words of Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, "there are things cruise missiles can do. There are things bombers can do, but there is an awful lot that can be done through the financial system, through diplomacy as well as through covert operations on the ground. And particularly through intelligence gathering."

THE OBJECTIVE

"The ultimate victory in this war is when everyone who wants to can do what everyone of us did today, and that is get up, let your children go to school, go out of the house and not in fear; stand here on a sidewalk and not worry about a truck bomb driving into us, and be able to be free in speech and thought and activity and behavior. And that's victory."

Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, when asked "how would you define the ultimate victory in this war."

PRESIDENT BUSH'S 'WAR CABINET'



Vice President Dick Cheney

First among equals, Cheney was in charge immediately after the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon. Cheney, who has said little publicly since the first days of the crisis, is reported to be siding with Powell's go-slow approach, although he supports action against all nations harboring terrorists. "If you provide sanctuary for terrorists, you face the full wrath of America," he has said.



National security adviser Condoleezza Rice

If Cheney is the leader of the pack, Rice is viewed as a close second. She is the team member closest to the president personally, having spent a considerable amount of time at his Texas ranch and weekends at Camp David. While Powell has the title, Rice has the president's ear and an office just down the hall from the Oval Office.



Secretary of State Colin Powell

Having the most military experience of any group member, Powell is also the most reluctant to unleash that power. He promotes the idea of working with other countries, particularly Islamic nations, to assure the success of this initiative. Under the "Powell Doctrine," military force should be used only as a last resort, with public support and a well-planned exit strategy.



Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld

A retired naval aviator, Rumsfeld refused to leave the Pentagon and assisted in rescue efforts Sept. 11. Rumsfeld has emerged as one of the war Cabinet's leading hawks. "In this effort, victory will mean crippling the ability of terrorist organizations to coerce and terrorize and otherwise disrupt the way of life of the men and women in the U.S. and our friends and allies around the world," he said.



Deputy Secretary of Defense Dennis Wolfowitz

The veteran hard-liner is in his third stint at the Pentagon, is recognized as the most aggressive member of the new Bush inner circle. Wolfowitz was highly critical of the first President Bush for refusing to hunt down Iraqi strongman Saddam Hussein during the Gulf War. He is now promoting the idea of doing just that, asserting that Iraq is harboring terrorists.



Air Force Gen. Dick Myers, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

A newcomer to President Bush's inner-circle, replacing the recently departed Army Gen. Richard Shelton as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The 59-year-old Kansas native is close to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and previously led the U.S. Space Command. He has combat experience - 600 hours as a fighter pilot in Vietnam - and is a two-time winner of the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Also offering input are Attorney General John Ashcroft, Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill and Tom Ridge, director of homeland security. But none are involved in the plans for dealing with terrorist Osama bin Laden's Al-Qaida network.

THE ENEMY

The Terrorist Financing Executive Order signed by the president Sept. 24 details the the long list of enemies we are fighting in the war on terror.

Terror Organizations: Al-Qaida/Islamic Army, Abu Sayyaf Group, Armed Islamic Group (GIA), Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM), Al-Jihad (Egyptian Islamic Jihad), Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), Asbat al-Ansar, Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC), Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya (AIAI), Islamic Army of Aden

Individuals: Osama bin Laden, Muhammad Atif (aka, Subhi Abu Sitta, Abu Hafis Al Masri), Sayf al-Adl, Shaykh Sai'id (aka, Mustafa Muhammad Ahmad), Abu Hafis the Mauritanian (aka, Mahfouz Ould al-Walid, Khalid Al-Shanqiti), Ibn Al-Shaykh al-Libi, Abu Zubaydah (aka, Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn, Tariq), Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi (aka, Abu Ab-

dallah), Ayman al-Zawahiri, Thirwat Salah Shihata, Tariq Anwar al-Sayyid Ahmad (aka, Fathi, Amr al-Fatih), Muhammad Salah (aka, Nasr Fahmi Nasr Hasanayn), Makhtab Al-Khidamat/Al Kifah

Sanctioned charities/corporations: Wafa Humanitarian Organization, Al Rashid Trust, Mamoun Darkazanli Import-Export Company

TARGETING TERRORISM

THE BATTLEFIELD

Millions of land mines pose threat to soldiers

As many as 10 million mines remain buried in Afghanistan.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK — There's the treacherous terrain, the peaks and valleys, the caves where enemy soldiers can hide for deadly ambushes.

But add one more brutal element that makes Afghanistan perhaps the world's most forbidding battleground for U.S. troops: land mines.

Afghanistan, for decades the site of international conflicts and tribal skirmishes, is the most heavily land-mined nation on Earth. There are millions of land mines still in the ground from wars that go back 20 years or more.

The U.N. estimates are as high as 10 million mines, and at least that many unexploded bombs, shells and other explosives.

"They definitely pose a threat to troops, and especially to refugees from fighting," Susan Walker of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines told the Daily News from Geneva. "The military knows how to breach minefields, but they are still a militarily significant threat."

They're everywhere: According to U.N. figures, more than 90 percent of Afghanistan may contain some mines or unexploded ordnance, and more than half the country — nearly 130,000 square miles, an area nearly three times the size of New

York State — is considered "high priority for clearance."

The danger to American forces is widespread, no matter how they might enter the country.

Working in mine-infested territory is not impossible. U.S. forces and Army engineers are trained in minefield-breaching techniques that involve clearing paths through a field that troops and equipment can follow.

Still, they're a constant danger.

On Afghanistan's northern border with Tajikistan, for instance, a country that could be used as a staging area, just as it was used by Russian forces for a dozen years, there are reportedly wide belts of butterfly anti-personnel mines deployed by Russia and never removed.

Demining: Under U.N. auspices, some of the mines in Afghanistan are in the process of being cleared — and with Taliban approval.

Nearly 5,000 Afghans and 10 foreign experts are working in demining operations. Last year, they unearthed more than 13,000 anti-personnel mines, 636 anti-tank mines and nearly 300,000 pieces of unexploded ordnance.

The key question, though, is whether the Taliban and, for that matter, Osama Bin Laden's Al-Qaida organization, are committed to the removal of land mines or see them as defensive devices against a frontal assault or guerrilla strikes by Western forces.

"We do not store any land mines and we do not

need them because they are against human beings and the holy religion of Islam," Taliban official Mawlawi Agha Mohammed Faizan said in Kabul in April, three years after the Afghan government said it was signing on to the international convention that bans the use of land mines.

International monitors hope the Taliban will live up to their pledges, but they remain skeptical.

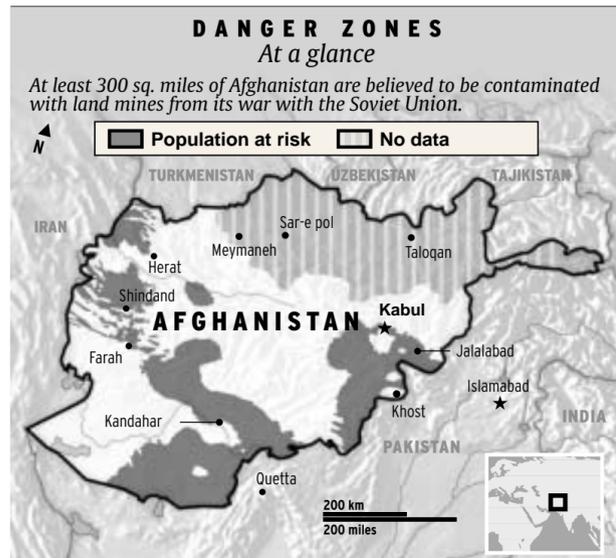
Cut both ways: Clearly, the presence of such an extraordinary concentration of land mines in Afghanistan can cut both ways.

On the one hand, mines are still seen as a prime defensive weapon — embraced during the war waged by the Soviets from 1980 to 1992, when most of the currently live mines were laid by both sides in that conflict.

Today, though, they are equally lethal to the Afghan population, who at the peak of land mine activity were wounded or dying at the rate of 20 to 24 people per day. Even last year, after years of demining, an average of 88 Afghans per month were still becoming victims of mines.

Accusations: In recent years, both the Taliban and their domestic opponents, the insurgent Northern Alliance, have accused each other of using mines, Walker said.

Northern Alliance official Burhanuddin Rabbani told the Afghan Campaign to Ban Landmines that his forces weren't using land mines but that the Taliban were.



U.S. ARMY

Soldiers today: better equipped, more motivated

But few of the troops have combat experience.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

FORT BRAGG, N.C. — The war against the terrorists, President Bush says, will be a war like no other — and to fight it, the United States has an Army that is much different from the one that fought the last war.

The U.S. Army is smaller yet better equipped than it was even 10 years ago. Half the soldiers are married and the Army is more at peace with itself. The bitter legacy of the defeat in Vietnam that hung over the military for years has drifted away. The soldiers from that era are gone.

Even the Army that fought the Gulf War is history. That Army could deploy 465,000 soldiers just to face the Iraqis, and total troop strength was 710,000. Now there are 482,000 soldiers in the entire Army.

Not many of those soldiers have the ultimate military experience — combat. Few of the 41,000 troops at Fort Bragg, even the elite soldiers who sport the maroon beret of the airborne units, have been in combat.

He's known war: One who has is Col. Roger King, now the public affairs officer of the XVIII Airborne Corps, but 10 years ago an infantry officer with the Blackheart Brigade of the Second Armored Division.

His moment came the night of Feb. 26, 1991, when his unit moved over the sand berm into Iraq. They ran into an Iraqi brigade, dug in, with antitank weapons. Most soldiers say nothing really prepares you for this moment. Mostly, King remembers uncertainty, sudden flashes of the firing of weapons.

"A relatively confusing evening," he said, dryly. The Americans had the best tanks in the world, the M1 Abrams, and the best armored personnel carriers, the Bradley fighting vehicle.

"No one could touch them," King said. "We could pick up a vehicle and destroy it. But we could destroy it before we could identify it."

This led to the infamous "friendly fire" casualties, Americans killed by their own troops by accident.

Now, King says, new technology — improved night vision equipment, weapons aimed by laser, global positioning satellites, electronic devices to identify friendly forces — makes it possible for U.S. troops to fight what the Army calls an "information battle."

"If you have better information than the bad guys, you win," King said. "You can be where the enemy isn't, you can go where he's going before he gets there."

Attitude: But if the equipment is

"If you have better information than the bad guy, you win."

Col. Roger King
XVIII Airborne Corps
Public affairs officer

different, so are the soldiers. There is a different attitude from the Army that fought in Vietnam; but then, armies always change.

"We are more motivated now," said Lt. Col. Robin Aker, commanding officer of the 264th Combat Support Battalion at Fort Bragg. "One thing is being on a winning team. The soldiers are smarter, too."

One of the legacies of Vietnam, she said, was a kind of "back to basics mentality from those crusty veterans. They didn't think much out of the perimeter" — the military version of thinking outside the box.

"When I was a lieutenant, soldiers didn't ask what the order meant. They just did it." Now, she said, the soldiers make suggestions.

Many of the recruits, however, are not in great shape "They have spent a lot of their time behind computer screens," King said. "When I came in the Army, young people played more sports than they do now; it's part of a cultural change, I think."

Most of those who will be shipped out are men, but many are women. Women can hold down all but 18 of the Army's 252 military occupation specialties, as Army jobs are called. Only the actual combat jobs — rifleman, field artillery, tank drivers and gunners — are closed to them.

Parents: "Half my soldiers, men and women, are single parents," said Lt. Col. Robert Petrillo, who commands a movement control battalion. They all are required to have a plan for taking care of their children in case of a deployment or a war.

"It's hard," Petrillo said. "It's hard on them. That's one of the prices you pay for serving."

Aker is one of those with children. One of her daughters, in fact, has a part time job as a baby sitter. And one of the girl's clients is Staff Sgt. Sheri Cherry, who has a son and a daughter. Cherry's husband is a warrant officer in the XVIII Corps artillery.

The ethnic Uzbek, a green turban crowning his Asiatic features, moved his wife, his six children and his horse to this dust-choked town held by the anti-Taliban Northern Alliance in a drought-stricken corner of northeastern Afghanistan.

Now, like thousands of other refugees who have gathered here, he hopes the American airstrikes that began Sunday night will hasten the day when he can return home.

"The Americans must hurry up," he said. "Soon the snows will come, and it will be so difficult to live in this area. If the Americans come

OSAMA BIN LADEN



Associated Press

TARGET PRACTICE: Jake Smith looks through a rifle at Tactical Edge, a gun shop and gun range in Riviera Beach, Fla. The shop owner said customers can buy an Osama bin Laden target for \$10, with the proceeds going to the New York police and fire department relief fund.

Militant Islamic leader remains in Afghanistan, U.S. believes

Analysts believe he may be in Kabul, where the U.S. would be less likely to strike with missiles.

SCRIPPS HOWARD NEWS SERVICE

Where is Osama bin Laden, the most-wanted man on Earth?

Is he hiding in one of thousands of caves that pock Afghanistan's hundreds of rugged mountains? Is he hunkered down in a reinforced bunker in the Taliban stronghold of Kandahar, in the southern reaches of the Texas-sized country? Or has he fled to Pakistan or Somalia or Chechnya?

In recent weeks, reports have placed the Islamic extremist leader in one or the other of those places, as well as a half dozen or so more. Any could be right — or wrong.

As U.S. bombs and missiles continued to slam Monday into more of the two dozen Afghan sites identified as training camps for bin Laden's terrorist followers, U.S. spy satellites, reconnaissance drones and special forces commandoes kicked into high gear to locate the man who has eluded at least two American-led efforts to capture or kill him in the past.

According to a Taliban leader, bin Laden survived Sunday's missile and bomb assaults. Taliban's ambassador to Pakistan told reporters bin Laden was untouched. A videotape of bin Laden excoriating America was released Sunday, though it appeared to have been filmed before the airstrikes started.

Administration stance: And Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said Monday that bin Laden appears to have stayed put rather than fleeing the country he has made his headquarters for five years.

"It's pretty clear he's in

Afghanistan," Rumsfeld said.

Recognizing it as an exceedingly long-odds endeavor, the Bush administration in recent days has backed away from the goal of apprehending or eliminating bin Laden, whose followers are accused of perpetrating the Sept. 11 suicide hijacker attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon.

"This isn't about one single person," White House spokesman Ari Fleischer said Monday about the purpose of the airstrikes initiated Sunday in the first public military phase of the nation's new war on global terrorism.

Even so, bin Laden stands dead center in America's cross hairs, as he has been since he was linked in 1998 to the deadly twin truck bombings of U.S. embassies in East Africa. The United States put a \$5 million bounty on his head.

That reward has now jumped to \$25 million, but even that sum may not be enough to smoke out bin Laden, who has proved adept at evading pursuers over the years.

Moves around: Bin Laden is known to move several times a week, rarely sleeping in the same place for more than two days, according to U.S., Pakistan and British analysts. He is guarded by a cadre of 30 to several hundred bodyguards well armed with rocket launchers, assault rifles and other high-powered weapons.

His 19-year-old son, Mohammed, spends the nights stationed on guard outside his sleeping quarters. He tells only one or two of his closest aides of his movement plans.

When he travels, bin Laden frequently is escorted by a dozen four-wheel drive vehicles, though he often dispatches decoy vehicles in separate directions to confuse those try-

ing to track his movements. He has been known to travel on horseback. He reportedly also employs at least one human look-alike.

Knowing their signals can be intercepted or tracked, bin Laden no longer uses a telephone or other electronic devices. He now reportedly communicates by courier, or, if need be, by using the ancient method of flashing messages by mirror.

"He is never alone... He knows how to look after himself," Taliban spokesman Abdul Hai Mutmaen told reporters recently.

Sightings: Since the Sept. 11 attacks, Pakistan and British journalists have reported a number of bin Laden sightings, while U.S. terrorism analysts have posited several possible hiding places. The Russians gave the United Nations a memo last spring that identified 55 different locations at which bin Laden or members of his Al-Qaida terror network have been seen.

Most reports put bin Laden in a cave, tunnel or bunker near the southern city of Kandahar. But others say he likely is in one of his hideouts in at least seven other provinces, a huge swath of territory with countless caves or other redoubts capable of sheltering him.

Then there were the sightings of bin Laden last week in the Afghan capital of Kabul, a war-ravaged city of about 1 million people. Analysts said bin Laden may believe that his U.S. pursuers would be more reluctant to attack him in an urban area where the chance of civilian casualties would be high.

Other reports say bin Laden fled recently by an Al-Qaida airplane to the Russian breakaway province of Chechnya, or to Pakistan, where he has scores of devoted followers.

MOSCOW

Afghan war still haunts Russians

Many Russians fear their troops will be pulled back into the country.

KNIGHT RIDDER NEWSPAPERS

MOSCOW — As he watched the first television accounts of America's unfolding war in Afghanistan, Alexander Kovalyov was besieged by memories. Back came the faces of slain comrades, the thunder of artillery in mountain passes, the ferocity of the Afghan guerrillas.

Kovalyov, now 45, was deputy commander of an infantry battalion during the Soviet Union's disastrous 10-year war in Afghanistan. His most heartfelt bit of advice: Don't go.

"It's a shame there's a war starting in that country again," Kovalyov said Monday, the second night of U.S. air and missile strikes. "A lot more people are going to be killed. This time, Americans will understand how we felt."

The Soviet war in Afghanistan, which stretched from 1979 to 1989, claimed at least 15,000 Russian lives and has often been described as Russia's Vietnam. It scarred the country's psyche, leaving many Russians uneasy about another war in Afghanistan even as they support the U.S.-led crusade against terrorism.

With President Bush warning of a "long war," many Russians harbor a gnawing fear that their soldiers eventually will be pulled back into Afghanistan, leaving Russia to struggle with two wars. Thousands of federal troops are already based in Chechnya, the breakaway republic in southern Russia.

Russian President Vladimir Putin on Monday endorsed the U.S. military strikes and applauded the campaign to destroy "terrorist gangs in Afghanistan." He has made Russia a major player by offering air space, intelligence and humanitarian relief for Afghan citizens. But Putin has stopped short of promising Russian manpower, obviously realizing that his countrymen would overwhelmingly oppose such a commitment.

Analyst's view: "Afghanistan is a place to which you should never return," said Alexander Golz, a prominent Russian defense analyst who served as a war correspondent in Afghanistan. "One should understand absolutely clearly that Russia will have no forces involved in this conflict."

More than a half-million Afghan veterans are spread across the country's 11 times zones, and thousands of other families lost husbands, fathers, brothers and sons in the decade-long conflict. As with the United States in Vietnam, the war produced legions of burned-out soldiers and became bitterly unpopular at home. It cost billions of dollars and contributed to the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991.

In addition to the official death toll of 15,000 — many believe the total is far higher — 73 percent of the 642,000 Soviets who served during the war were wounded or sustained a serious illness, including hepatitis and typhoid fever. The war also claimed more than 1 million Afghan lives and battered Afghanistan into an impoverished wasteland.

'Pointlessness': Dmitry Olshansky was in Afghanistan from 1984 until 1987 as a top Soviet adviser to two puppet regimes. At one point, Afghan mujahedeen guerrillas offered a \$100,000 bounty to anyone who would kill him and bring his ears as proof.

NORTHEAST AFGHANISTAN

Refugees say they hope allied strikes will end Taliban rule

But some are quick to say U.S. forces shouldn't stay, like the Russians did.

WASHINGTON POST

KHOJA BAHAUDDIN, Afghanistan — Abdul Jabbar had survived five years of Taliban rule, clinging to his farmland in Kunduz province. But when the radical Islamic Taliban militia came to him last week and demanded that he join the coming fight against the United States, he decided it was time to leave.

The ethnic Uzbek, a green turban crowning his Asiatic features, moved his wife, his six children and his horse to this dust-choked town held by the anti-Taliban Northern Alliance in a drought-stricken corner of northeastern Afghanistan.

Now, like thousands of other refugees who have gathered here, he hopes the American airstrikes that began Sunday night will hasten the day when he can return home.

"The Americans must hurry up," he said. "Soon the snows will come, and it will be so difficult to live in this area. If the Americans come

soon, we will help them."

While the U.S. airstrikes were generally welcomed here in this anti-Taliban bastion, headquarters of slain Afghan rebel commander Ahmed Shah Massoud, a few refugees sounded notes of caution.

"If the target of the Americans is just the Taliban and Osama bin Laden, and they bring peace to our country, it will be good for us," said a teacher from Takhar province who gave his name only as Mohammed. "But if they try to stay here like the Russians did, we don't want that." He referred to the disastrous 1979-89

Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, which was aimed at propping up a client government.

Repeating the epithet common here even before the Sept. 11 attacks in the United States, Mohammed described bin Laden as "a leader of international terrorism." The Northern Alliance holds the Saudi-born fugitive responsible for the assassination of Massoud, who died from injuries suffered in a suicide bombing carried out in his office here by two Arabs posing as journalists.

Getting rations: Mohammed shared his views as about 300

refugees gathered to receive rations of sugar and cooking oil in a dusty lot in front of a row of mud-walled houses, the distribution point for the French-run Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development. The agency is one of the few aid groups to have continued operating here since last month's attacks in New York and Washington.

As Afghan officials called out names, recipients came into a roped-off square and pressed a thumb print on a registry to receive their goods.

The aid represents a small fraction of what is needed, relief officials said.

TARGETING TERRORISM

U.S. BORDERS

House OKs Traficant amendment

The amendment calls for an examination of the performance of the nation's intelligence agencies before the attacks.

By DAVID SKOLNICK VINDICATOR POLITICS WRITER



Traficant

YOUNGSTOWN — The U.S. House of Representatives approved an amendment sponsored by Rep. James A. Traficant Jr. to the Intelligence Authorization bill requiring the independent commission created by the bill to assess security at the nation's borders.

before the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. "The soft underbelly of America is wide open, and if we do not take a look at our borders, God forbid, there will be Americans that will die," Traficant, of Poland, D-17th, said on the House floor.

Traficant said the commission should be required to give the government a complete analysis of what is happening on the U.S. borders. "And if we're prepared to put the military in our airports, why shouldn't we do the same for our borders?" he said.

If Traficant's amendment is signed into law, the independent commission would conduct an assessment of security at the borders with re-

spect to terrorist and narcotics interdiction efforts.

"Clearly the committee would look at the border as part of its report, but this amendment calls special attention to the border and designates it as a priority," said Charles Straub, Traficant's spokesman. "It's an obvious place to look, but it's been ignored for years."

Major concern: Traficant was given the honor of sponsoring the amendment because border security has been one of his major concerns, Straub said.

"He's recognized as the champion of efforts with border security and that it has not been what it needs to be in the past," Straub said.

Traficant-written legislation requiring purchases by intelligence agencies be American-made whenever possible was included in the In-

telligence Authorization bill. Traficant has had the "Buy American" amendment included in major spending and authorization bills by the House for years.

Instead of having Traficant request the amendment on the House floor, the Select Intelligence Committee asked the congressman's office for the amendment's language and included it in the bill, Straub said.

Previous amendment: The House approved a Traficant amendment in September to permit the military to assist federal law enforcement officers with drug interdiction and counterterrorism at the nation's borders. The Intelligence Authorization bill needs approval from the Senate and to be signed by the president before it can become law.

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BOCA RATON, FLA.

Officials suspect foul play in anthrax case

The U.S. attorney general said the case could become a criminal investigation.

BOCA RATON, Fla. (AP) — Federal officials suspect foul play rather than an environmental source is at the root of two Florida anthrax cases that have left one man dead and hundreds of co-workers lining up for medical tests.

The FBI sealed off the Boca Raton offices of American Media Inc., where both men worked, and agents donned protective gear before going inside Monday.

Environment ruled out: How the bacterium got into the newspaper's office remained unknown. But federal investigators have eliminated the obvious environmental sources of anthrax, said Barbara Reynolds, a spokeswoman for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta.

In Washington, D.C., Sen. Bob Graham, D-Fla., met with CDC Director Jeffrey Koplan on Monday. "I asked Dr. Koplan what would be the likelihood that such a disease could have occurred without human intervention. His words were, 'Nil to none,'" Graham said.

And Attorney General John Ashcroft said Monday the case could become "a clear criminal investigation."

"We don't have enough information to know whether this could be related to terrorism or not," he said during a news conference in Washington, D.C.

Second employee: The concern raised by the death Friday of Sun photography editor Bob Stevens intensified after anthrax was found in the nose of a second employee and on an office computer keyboard.

More than 500 people waited for hours to be tested and receive antibiotics, but said the hassle was worth it for the peace of mind.

"I may be able to sleep better tonight because I've gotten a head start," said Joanie Cox, 21, a freelance writer for The Star tabloid. "I just want everybody to be safe."



Associated Press

FEDERAL SCRUTINY: FBI agents don biohazard gear at American Media Inc., in Boca Raton, Fla., before continuing an investigation today of an anthrax death and infection. Hundreds of people who worked near the men lined up to get medical tests.

Dr. Landis Crockett, director of disease control for the Florida Department of Health, said it was unusual to have two anthrax cases in such close proximity. He said human intervention may be responsible for the infections.

"The chances are one in a billion to have two anthrax cases," he said. "There then would be another explanation, and that would be that foul play would be suspected."

Anthrax cannot be spread from person to person, but all 300 people who work in the building — and anyone who spent more than an hour inside since Aug. 1 — were advised to visit health officials.

The second anthrax exposure involved a mailroom employee identified by co-workers as 73-year-old Ernesto Blanco. Officials said he had anthrax bacteria in his nasal passages, but he has not been diagnosed with the disease.

Blanco was tested for anthrax because he happened to be in a Miami-

area hospital for what co-workers said was an unrelated heart problem. He was in stable condition, authorities said.

A third American Media employee, librarian Martha Moffett, originally tested negative for anthrax, but was called back Monday to undergo a second test for the disease. The Miami Herald reported in today's editions.

Another possible case: Elsewhere, a state official in Virginia confirmed that health officials there were monitoring a possible case of anthrax at a northern Virginia hospital.

Prince William Hospital in Manassas, Va., contacted the state health department with a possible anthrax diagnosis, "one of several possible diagnoses" for the victim, whose name was not released, said M. Boyd Marcus, Gov. Jim Gilmore's chief of staff. He said a germ culture from the victim was transported to a state laboratory in Richmond on Monday

evening and would take at least 24 hours to analyze.

The state government was told that the Virginia victim had either worked for or been a contractor for the company where Stevens and Blanco worked, Marcus said.

He had no details, and he said it wasn't known whether the victim had recently been in Florida or had any direct contact with the two men.

Inhalation uncommon: Only 18 cases of inhalation anthrax were reported in the United States during the 20th century, the most recent in 1976 in California.

More common is a less serious form of anthrax contracted through the skin.

Antibiotics can treat anthrax, although the rare, inhalation form that killed Stevens, 63, is particularly lethal.

Untreated, 90 percent of victims die within days.

CHICAGO

Disturbance on plane raises security questions

A man easily opened the cockpit door, a witness said.

CHICAGO (AP) — Passengers aboard an American Airlines jetliner acted quickly to subdue a man described as being mentally ill who tried to enter the cockpit, but some questioned airplane security in the wake of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks.

During the struggle Monday, the pilot made a distress call and two F16 fighters intercepted Flight 1238 from Los Angeles and escorted it to Chicago, FBI spokesman Ross Rice said.

No one was injured, and the plane landed safely at O'Hare International Airport with a crew of nine and 153 passengers.

Eyewitness account: Passenger Bill Neff told the Intelligencer Journal of Lancaster, Pa., that the man entered the cockpit of the Boeing 767 before being tackled by fellow passengers.

"I heard a stampede. These men were running after him into the first-class section. Then the guy hit the cockpit door and it sprung right open," Neff said. "I was up there, too, in two seconds."

Edward A. Coburn, 31, of Fresno, Calif., was in custody and was to be charged today with interfering with a flight crew, a felony, Rice said.

"I was under the assumption that there were sky marshals on the plane," said Neff, who was returning from a vacation to Sydney, Australia, with his wife, Barbara. "I had a false sense of security."

"[Coburn] ran just as fast as he could screaming toward the cockpit and opened the door," passenger Brian Karnov told WBBM Radio, adding that pilots and passengers knocked Coburn down, then wrapped him in a blanket.

"He kept screaming 'Save the tower! Save the tower!' He was under some kind of delusion that the plane was going to crash into the Sears Tower, and he wanted to save it," Karnov said.

Warning from father: Rice said Coburn's father, who was also on the flight, alerted the flight crew shortly before the plane left Los Angeles that his son was acting strangely and suffered from some sort of illness.

"This man had some sort of mental problem. He is on medication and

under a doctor's treatment," Rice said.

"This is not a terrorist incident and was not related in any way to the attacks on Sept. 11."

Cockpit doors: Last week, Transportation Secretary Norman Y. Mineta ordered all airlines to strengthen cockpit doors within 90 days. Several already have been doing so since the terrorist attacks.

Cockpit doors on airplanes have been designed to allow flight crews to escape quickly in an emergency.

"One good thing is the men knew exactly what they were going to do when they saw that guy charging," Neff said. "We as individuals need to have our eyes and ears open wherever we are. The rules have changed."

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