4.IN 8/16: IR 1/9

DISARMING IRAQ: THE STATUS OF WEAPONS INSPECTIONS

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIFTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SEPTEMBER 15, 1998

Printed for the use of the Committee on International Relations

Pennsylvania State University Libraries

MAR 1 9 1999

Documents Collection U.S. Depository Copy

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

54-334 CC WASHINGTON : 1998

For sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Sales Office, Washington, DC 20402
ISBN 0-16-058138-9

Digitized by Google

Original from PENN STATE

CONGRESSMAN JERRY SOLOMON
New York

Rules ***Committee Chairman,***

House of Representatives

INTRODUCTION OF SCOTT RITTER BY CHAIRMAN GERALD B.H. SOLOMON TO THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, SEPT. 15, 1998

MR. CHAIRMAN— TODAY IS A GREAT HONOR FOR ME - I GET TO INTRODUCE SCOTT RITTER, A FELLOW MARINE AND A ROLE MODEL FOR OUR COUNTRY.

A FEW YEARS AGO SCOTT RITTER WAS A YOUNG MARINE OFFICER ANSWERING HIS COUNTRY'S CALL BY SERVING IN COMBAT DURING DESERT STORM. HE SHOWED PERSONAL COURAGE BY PARTICIPATING IN COMBAT OPERATIONS INSIDE IRAQ IN SUPPORT OF COUNTER-SCUD EFFORTS.

WHEN THE WAR ENDED SCOTT DIDN'T STOP PUTTING HIS HONOR AND LIFE ON THE LINE. HE BECAME THE CHIEF OF **CONCEALMENT INVESTIGATION UNIT,** UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMISSION. HIS MISSION WAS TO STOP WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION FROM FALLING INTO THE HANDS OF A MAD MAN – **SADDAM HUSSEIN.**

Digitized by Google

Original from PENN STATE

twice rejected by the Duma. Yeltsin yielded to the Duma and picked former Soviet spymaster Yergeny Primakov as Prime Minister. And early indications point to a Russian government that will be more statist and more inward-looking. While it may be too dramatic to declare that the Russian government is teetering on the verge of collapse, its hold on power certainly is tenuous.[13]

And in Russia you have twenty-two thousand nuclear missiles. Whose hand will control them in the months ahead, and will it be steady? Nuclear seepage from Russia remains an enormous problem.[14]

North Korea is a mess. The Soviet Union "fathered North Korea in 1948 as a child of the Cold War."[15] The U.S.S.R. is now gone, Russia must deal with its own dilemmas. Fending for itself, Pyongyang faces the crisis of devastating famine;[16] tenuous political transition to the new leadership of Kim Jong Il,[17] and perceived threats from abroad. Concurrently, North Korea continues to sell weapons of mass destruction, develop ever more effective ballistic missiles,[18] and evidence suggests, continues to pursue nuclear weapon capabilities.[19]

Joseph Nye, Dean of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University has worked extensively on the North Korean nuclear issue while a senior official in the C.I.A. then the Pentagon in the Clinton Administration's first term. He says, "The danger is that the weaker [North Korea] becomes the less willing they are to bargain. While they may seem counterintuitive, the North Koreans usually get tougher as they get cornered. In cultural terms, they may be more willing to accept risks in a situation of desperation."[20] As noted in a recent New York Times editorial, "North Korea is a dangerous, unpredictable country."[21]

Digitized by Google

Original from PENN STATE

The Asian subcontinent has long been an unstable region. In the last 50 years, India and Pakistan have gone to war four times. The disputes and tensions that have ignited these four wars continue. In May India, followed by Pakistan, exploded nuclear devices and each declared itself a "nuclear weapon state."

India says it needed a nuclear defense to counter the nuclear capabilities of neighbors China and Pakistan. According to an Indian researcher, with Russia's help, India plans to build nuclear-powered submarines by 2004 and eventually fit them with missiles carrying nuclear warheads.[22] In talks with the United States, India insisted on its right to develop a nuclear arsenal capable of giving it a "minimum deterrent" against China.[23]

Meanwhile, Pakistan justifies its decision to go nuclear by pointing to the threat to its security from India. Furthermore, Pakistan claims that India is using false threats to justify its decision to go nuclear.[24]

The ethnic tensions between Muslim Pakistan and Hindu India persist.[25] And Kashmir remains the flashpoint that now could become the pretext for a nuclear war.

When the British retreated from Kashmir, the state's Hindu maharajah chose India despite Kashmir's Muslim majority. India argues that Kashmir has been part of India since independence and it is important for India to remain a multi-ethnic state. Pakistan claims India's possession of Kashmir is illegitimate and that these Muslims should be reunited with Muslim Pakistan. New Delhi says the whole region is an integral part of India. Islamabad wants the region to be allowed to decide for itself though a U.N.-mandated and internationally supervised plebescite whether it wants to remain in Hindu majority India or Islamic Pakistan. The conflict

Digitized by Google

Original from
PENN STATE

ISBN 0-16-058138-9

PENN STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

9

A0000430171 71

Digitized by Google

Original from
PENN STATE