

10/20/98

# NEW MEXICO

## Democrats returning dono

By BARRY MASSEY  
The Associated Press

The state Democratic Party said Monday it would return a \$10,000 campaign contribution from a California physician who owns abortion clinics and has backed an anti-affirmative action initiative in California.

Dr. Edward Allred of Long Beach, Calif., made the political contribution to the state party in September.

Last week, the Democratic candidate for

New Mexico attorney general, Patricia Madrid, returned a \$7,500 campaign contribution from Allred.

Allred owns California's largest chain of abortion clinics and a horse-racing racetrack. He was a financial contributor to an anti-affirmative action ballot

Allred also has made



initiative that controversial

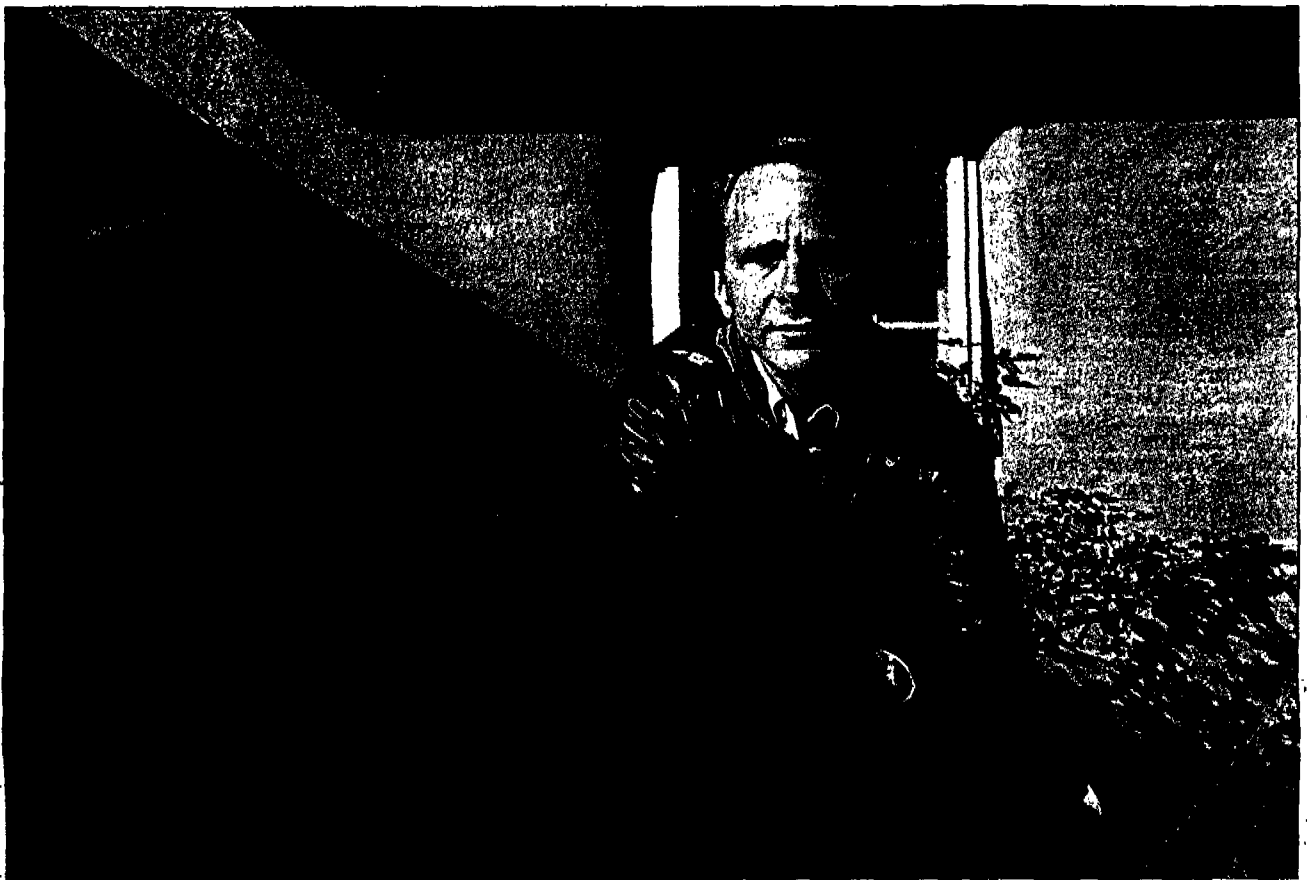
remarks about population control and Hispanics.

In 1980, a San Diego newspaper quoted Allred as saying: "Population control is too important to be stopped by some right-wing pro-life types. Take the new influx of Hispanic immigrants. Their lack of respect for democracy and social order is frightening. I hope I can do something to stem that tide; I'd set up a clinic in Mexico for free if I could. The survival of our society could be at stake."

After being contacted by The Associated

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## At odds with the CIA and Pentagon



Richard Barlow, a former U.S. intelligence officer, now lives in Tesuque and works as a consultant in the nonproliferation field. Barlow lost his job at the Pentagon after questioning his superiors about Pakistan's nuclear capability.

## Fighting for His Reputation

By BARBARA FERRY  
The New Mexican

Casually dressed at home in the rambling house he rents in Tesuque — complete with two rambunctious dogs and a diabetic cat — Richard Barlow does not look like anyone's preconceived image of an officer for the Pentagon and Central Intelligence Agency.

But in 1989 Barlow was a young intelligence officer, quickly climbing the government ranks. His expertise was on Pakistan — specifically, intelligence on that country's quest for the nuclear bomb.

His career blew up in 1989, when, while working as a nonproliferation expert for the Pentagon, he criticized his superiors for calling what he calls "a pack of lies" to a

*"I went from being a high-level government official to a destabilized vagrant."*

RICHARD BARLOW  
former U.S. intelligence officer

congressional committee about Pakistan's nuclear capability.

Barlow has been fighting to restore his career and credibility ever since. Earlier this month, the Senate passed a resolution that refers his case to the Federal Court of Claims. The court's recommendation will be referred back to Congress, which could then vote on compensation. Barlow, who

drove a tour bus when he first moved to Santa Fe but has again found work in the nonproliferation field as a consultant, is seeking \$1.1 million in lost wages and other relief.

"It has taken me years to recover," says Barlow, now 43. "I went from being a high-level government official to a destabilized vagrant. I hope no one else ever has to go through this."

A Pentagon representative declined to comment on Barlow's case, referring a reporter to a 1997 letter to the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress. In the letter, Department of Defense Inspector General Eleanor Hill wrote that "(Barlow's) performance deficiencies as documented by his supervisors provided an adequate independent basis for

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Because of the standing threat of an extradition attempt by the Spanish magistrate, bound to please the party's human rights advocates, who have been charged with torturing and terrorism, involving 94 people.

# FIGHTING

Continued from Page A-1

terminating the probationary employee's employment."

A subsequent report in 1997 by GAO disagreed, concluding that the Defense Department's own internal investigation of the case did not prove there had not been reprisal against Barlow.

Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., has taken up Barlow's cause as sponsor of the Senate resolution. In a statement, Bingaman said the case "raises important national security questions about what information should be provided to Congress on national security matters."

Though often described as a whistle-blower, Barlow says he didn't blow the whistle. Instead he says he urged his superiors at the Pentagon to revise their testimony to Congress regarding a proposed sale of 60 F-16 fighter planes to Pakistan.

Barlow said it was widely known among intelligence experts that the Pakistanis intended to use F-16s as the delivery systems for nuclear weapons in the event of a nuclear war against its rival, India. He said it was also believed that Pakistan already had nuclear weapons in the late 1980s.

A federal law called the Pressler amendment, named for Sen. Larry Pressler, a Republican from South Dakota, required the president to certify each year that Pakistan did not possess nuclear weapons. Any foreign aid, including arms sales, would be banned without the certification.

But at the hearing, Pentagon officials told members of Congress it was beyond the Pakistanis' technical capabilities to modify the F-16 to use as a delivery system for nuclear bomb.

"This was hogwash," Barlow says.

After the hearing, when he learned of the testimony, Barlow says he confronted his superiors. "I went to my bosses and told them it was a pack of lies. They took that as a threat that I would go to Congress."

The reaction was swift — and devastating.

Forty-eight hours after the exchange, he was handed a termination notice and told that his security clearances had been suspended. When he asked why, Barlow says he was told the reason was "classified."

Barlow says he later learned he had been charged with being a national-security threat.

"They were treating me as if I was a suspected spy for the a hostile foreign intelligence service. Except in this case, instead of the KGB, it was Congress they were afraid I was going to talk to." The Pentagon's attitude, he says, did not sit well with the senators who later took up his cause.

Barlow did not immediately leave the Pentagon but spent the next year and a half relegated to the basement of the building, where he was assigned to filling out personnel forms.

Meanwhile, he says the Pentagon was intensely investigating him, delving into his personal life and drumming up false charges.

"They said I was psychotic. They said I had been fired from my previous job. They said I was

an adulterer. They said I didn't pay my taxes. They said I was an alcoholic." He says all the charges were false but that the investigation led to the breakup of his marriage.

Though his security clearances were restored, Barlow says he was "washed up in the intelligence community."

After leaving the Pentagon when, he says, it became clear he would be fired, he was unable to find work outside his field. "When your reputation is gone, that's everything," he said. "I couldn't even get a job at the (Environmental Protection Agency)."

"I wanted to walk away from the whole thing, but I realized I couldn't because I couldn't find a job."

While his life was in a downward spiral, the extent of Pakistan's nuclear program was becoming clear to the world.

An article about Barlow's case published in *The New Yorker* in 1993 by Seymour M. Hersh described how in 1990, the ongoing conflict between India and Pakistan over the disputed territory of Kashmir escalated to a point that it might have gone nuclear.

That year President Bush did not give Pakistan its non-nuclear certification. The F-16s that had caused Barlow so much trouble could not be delivered. They are still sitting at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base in Tucson, Ariz.

While Barlow says the 1989 arm sales were motivated by the Pentagon's "greed," the dynam-

ics of the Cold War, then on the wane, were also at play.

Barlow's long obsession with stopping nuclear proliferation — he had first become interested in the subject as a college student in Bellingham, Wash; his thesis helped land him his first job in Washington, D.C. — ran smack into the United States' policy goals of keeping Pakistan as a friend.

Pakistan was an important ally for the United States as a base for gathering intelligence on the Soviet Union and for funneling aid to Afghan rebels fighting the Soviet Union's invasion.

"It was very difficult for the United States to be harsh on Pakistan," said Richard Dujaricc, a Washington-based research fellow with the Hudson Institute, a conservative think tank.

Dujaricc says the foreign-policy goals overrode concerns over nuclear proliferation. "To the United States, it was much more important that Pakistanis let their territory be used in the proxy war against the Soviet Union than whether Pakistan was building a nuke," Dujaricc said.

Dujaricc argues that there was little the United States could have done to stop the Pakistanis from building their bombs.

"It's quite possible that the United States knew more than it let Congress know about Pakistan's nuclear programs. But it's not obvious it would have mattered," Dujaricc said.

But Gaurav Kampani, a

research associate at the Monterey Institute of International Studies, disagreed, saying, "The United States had a massive aid program to Pakistan. It had leverage. It could have done a lot." Instead, Kampani says, the United States chose to practice a policy of "selective proliferation," rather than non-proliferation.

Barlow contends that by turning a blind eye to Pakistan's nuclear program, the United States missed an important opportunity to influence, and possibly limit, the South Asian arms race.

"We sent the wrong signal to Pakistan — that it was OK for them to move ahead with their nuclear-weapons program — and we sent the wrong signal to the Indians. I think it was at that point that they really unshelved their nuclear program," he said.

He says history has proved him right — and ironically, helped his quest for compensation.

In May of this year, following the election of the militant Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party, India exploded three nuclear devices. Pakistan responded two weeks later with five underground detonations.

"I think everyone agrees now that South Asia is the most likely place in the world for a nuclear war to occur," Barlow says.

"Not only did (the Pentagon) do all these horrible things to me, but as it turned out, I was right."

## EVERY VOTE COUNTS Vote November 3rd.

In Spanish it means "Merry Christmas."  
For Santa Fe businesses it means  
"Happy Holidays."

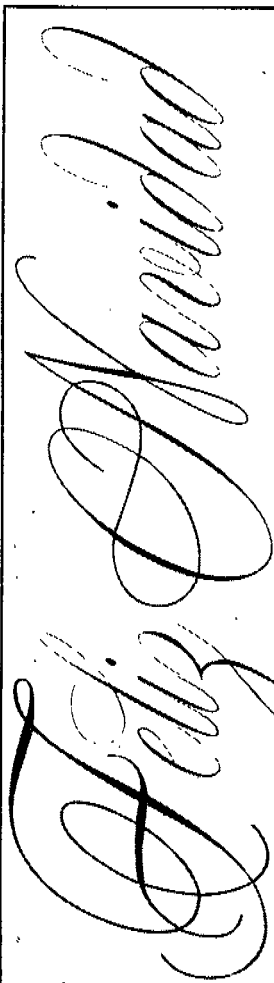
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