米オバマ大統領による独メルケル首相に対する盗聴疑惑事件についての報道比較

グループC　千葉　由香子
横田　洋輝
葛　綾乃
斉藤　宏樹
中津　俊将

背景

【NSAによるメルケル盗聴事件】

10/23独メルケル首相が米国家安全保障局（NSA）に盗聴されていたことが、元CIA職員のリークにより発覚。盗聴は2002年から行われていたとみられる。ドイツの他、３５ヶ国の首脳の電話の盗聴が判明。激怒して抗議するメルケル首相に対してオバマ大統領は「知らなかった」と話している。ドイツでは18日に議会が集中討議を予定。今後の対応を決める模様。

比較対象

- アメリカ

New York Times（中津）

USA TODAY（葛）

- ドイツ

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung（千葉）

- イギリス

The Guardian （横田＆斉藤）

The Times（横田＆斉藤）

- スペイン

ABC（葛）

- 日本

朝日新聞 （葛）

・・・仮説・・・

アメリカとの関係性の違いで報道量と内容に差がでてくるのではないか。

イギリス

最大の貿易相手国。

直接投資のパートナーシップ共有を共有しており

互いに「最も重要な二国間関係」と断言している。

日本

アメリカは唯一の同盟国

安全保障条約を結んでおり、安全保障上でも重要なパートナー

2006年まで最大の貿易相手国であり、現在も中国に次いで第2位

ドイツ

第2位の貿易相手国

スペイン

前政権下で冷却化した関係を現在修復中

ほかの3カ国に比べて経済的な結びつきは弱い

イギリス＝日本>ドイツ>スペイン

比較

	アメリカ	ドイツ	スペイン	イギリス	日本
記事の頻度	N:10/24からほぼ毎日 U:10/25から二日置き	10/24から毎日　最初数日で15以上	10/24から二日置き	G:24日 T:25日から10/24~26まで	
盗聴疑惑	○	○	○	×	×
国(新聞の)の反応		批判的 ドイツ人の友達はブチ切れ		アメリカ擁護	
文章の雰囲気	N:中立的 同じ事が繰り返し U:	発覚直後は批判的、だんだんと穏やか		T:大きなニュースとして取り上げられていない G:Tとは真逆批判的	

アメリカ

New York Times

・10/24から盗聴の記事が始まる

・非常に淡々としているのが特徴

・文章が多く、写真も特にこだわりがない

・盗聴の記事は毎日２、３つ取り上げられていて、アメリカの記者とヨーロッパにいる記者といった形で記事がわけられている。

記事のまとめ

- 10/24 Anger Growing Among Allies On U.S. Spying
- 10/25 Allegation od U.S. Spying on German Leader Puts Obama at Crossroads
- 10/25 Indignation Over U.S. Spying Spreads in Europe
- 10/26 In Spy Uproar, ‘Everyone Does It’ Just Won’t Do
- 10/26 Amid New Storm in U.S.-Europe Relationship, a Call Talks On Spying
- 10/28 Data Suggests U.S. Spying On Merkel Dates to ‘02
- 10/29 Obama May Ban Spying On Heads Of Allied States
- 10/30 Spying Known At Top Levels, Officials Say
- 10/30 As it Denounces U.S. Spying, Europe Delays Privacy Protection At Home
- 10/31 Tap On Merkel Provides a Peek at a Vast Spy Net
- 10/31 No Action in Congress, So States Lead the Way Enacting Privacy Laws
- 11/1 One Casualty of Eavesdropping on Merkel: A Warm Rapport

10/24

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York

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Anger Growing Among Allies On U.S. Spying

Merkel Calls Obama in Fallout Over N.S.A.

By ALISON SMALE

BERLIN — The diplomatic fallout from the documents harvested by the former National Security Agency contractor Edward J. Snowden intensified on Wednesday, with one of the United States' closest allies, Germany, announcing that its leader had angrily called President Obama seeking reassurance that her cellphone was not the target of an American intelligence tap.

Washington hastily pledged that the German chancellor, Angela Merkel, leader of Europe's most powerful economy, was not the target of current surveillance and would not be in the future, while conspicuously saying nothing about the past. After a similar furor with France, the call was the second time in 48 hours that the president found himself on the phone with a close European ally to argue that the unceasing revelations of invasive American intelligence gathering should not undermine decades of hard-won trans-Atlantic trust.

Both episodes illustrated the diplomatic challenge to the United States posed by the cache of documents that Mr. Snowden handed to the journalist Glenn Greenwald. Last week, Mr. Greenwald concluded a deal with the eBay founder Pierre Omidyar to build a new media platform that aims in part to publicize other revelations from the data Mr. Greenwald now possesses.

The damage to core American relationships continues to mount. Last month, President Dilma Rousseff of Brazil postponed a state visit to the United States after Brazilian news media reports — fed by material from Mr. Greenwald — that the N.S.A. had intercepted messages from Ms.

Continued on Page A3

Children born in the Dominican Republic to Haitian parents, whose citizenship is affe

Dominicans of Haitian Descent Cast Into

By RANDAL C. ARCHIBOLD

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — For generations, people of Haitian descent have been an inextricable part of life here, often looked at with suspicion and dismay, but largely relied on all the same to clean rooms, build things cheaply and provide the backbreaking labor needed on the country's vast sugar plantations.

Now, intensifying a long and furious debate over their place in this society, the nation's top court has declared that the children of undocumented Haitian migrants — even those born on Dominican soil decades ago — are no longer entitled to citizenship, throwing into doubt the status of tens of thousands of people here who have never known any other national identity.

"I am Dominican," said Ana María Belique, 27, who was born in the Dominican Republic and has never lived anywhere else, but has been unable to register for college or renew her passport because her birth certificate was no longer accepted. "I don't know Haiti. I don't have family or friends there. This is my home."

In a broad order that has reverberated across the hemisphere, the court has instructed the authorities here to audit all of the nation's birth records back to June 1929 to determine who no longer qualifies for citizenship, setting off international alarm.

The United Nations high commissioner for refugees warned

Thousands Longer En to Citizen

that the decision "
tens of thousands of
tionality," while the
ance of Caribbean n
the Dominican R
sought to join, con
masses of people
plunged into a cons
gal and administrati
"It is remarkably
terms of numbers:
made stateless —
figure," said Laura B
tracks citizenship is

Anger Growing Among Allies on U.S. Surveillance

From Page A1

ousseff, her aides and the state
l company, Petrobras. Recently,
e German newsmagazine Der
piegel, which has said it has a
ack of Snowden documents,
ggested that United States in-
elligence had gained access to
ommunications to and from
resident Felipe Calderón of
lexico when he was still in of-
ce.

Secretary of State John Kerry
ad barely landed in France on
onday when the newspaper Le
onde disclosed what it said was
e mass surveillance of French
itizens, as well as spying on
rench diplomats. Furious, the
rench summoned the United
tates ambassador, Charles H.
ivkin, and President François
ollande expressed "extreme
eprobation" for the reported col-
ection of 70 million digital com-
unications from Dec. 10, 2012, to
an. 8, 2013.

In a statement published
nline, James R. Clapper Jr., the
irector of national intelligence,
isputed some aspects of Le
onde's reporting, calling it mis-
eading and inaccurate in un-
pecified ways.

He did not address another re-
ort by Le Monde that monitor-
g by the United States had ex-
ended to "French diplomatic in-
erests" at the United Nations
nd in Washington. Information
arnered by the N.S.A. played a
gnificant part in a United Na-
ons vote on June 9, 2010, in favor
f sanctions against Iran, Le
onde said.

Two senior administration offi-
ials — from the State Depart-
ent and the National Security
ouncil — had arrived in Berlin
nly hours before the German
overnment disclosed on
ednesday that it had received
nspecified information that Ms.
erkel's cellphone was under
urveillance.

If confirmed, that is "complete-
unacceptable," said her
pokesman, Steffen Seibert. The
ccusations followed Der Spie-
el's disclosures in June of wide-
pread American surveillance of
erman communications, which
truck an especially unsettling
hord in a country scarred by the
veillance undertaken by Nazi
Communist governments in
ast Germany, as telling Mr.
past.

Mr. Seibert quoted the chancel-
or, who was raised in Communist

*Melissa Eddy contributed report-
g from Berlin, Dan Bilefsky
om Paris, and Jackie Calmes
om Washington.*

TOBIAS SCHWARZ/REUTERS

Chancellor Angela Merkel was assured that the United States was not intercepting her calls.

Obama that "between close friends and partners, which the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America have been for decades, there should be no such surveillance of the communications of a head of government."

"That would be a grave breach of trust," Mr. Seibert quoted her as saying. "Such practices must cease immediately."

The government statement did not disclose the source or nature of its suspicions. But Der Spiegel said on its Web site that Ms. Merkel acted after it submitted a reporting inquiry to the government. "Apparently, after an examination by the Federal Intelligence Service and the Federal Office for Security in Information Technology, the government found sufficient plausible grounds to confront the U.S. government," Der Spiegel wrote.

ARD, Germany's premier state television channel, said without naming its sources that the supposed monitoring had targeted Ms. Merkel's official cellphone, not her private one.

About an hour after the news broke in Berlin, Jay Carney, the White House spokesman, appeared before news media in Washington, reporting the Obama-Merkel phone call and saying that "the president assured the chancellor that the United States is not monitoring, and will not monitor, the communications of the chancellor."

Mr. Obama pledged, as he had to Mr. Hollande, and to Mexico and Brazil, that intelligence operations were under scrutiny and that he was aware of the need to balance security against privacy.

The first disclosures from Der Spiegel in June almost soured the long-planned meeting between Mr. Obama and Ms. Merkel in her capital, which the president visited as a candidate in 2008, delivering a speech before an estimated 200,000 people.

In June, there were far fewer, carefully screened and invited Germans and Americans on hand to hear Mr. Obama at the Brandenburg Gate, the symbol of Berlin's unity and freedom since the Berlin Wall fell in 1989.

Shortly beforehand, Mr. Obama and Ms. Merkel stood side by side in her chancellery, fielding questions about American surveillance of foreigners' phone and e-mail traffic. Pressed personally by Ms. Merkel, the president said that terrorist threats in Germany were among those foiled by intelligence operations around the world, and Ms. Merkel concurred.

Senior intelligence officials have since made plain that cooperation between the United States and Germany in the field is essential to tracking what they view as potential terrorist threats.

But if indeed American intelligence was listening to Ms. Merkel's phone, or registering calls made and received, the trust between Berlin and Washington could be severely damaged. Since June, even senior officials in the German government have voiced more caution about cooperating with the United States, and wondered in private about the extent to which any information gleaned was shared with, for example, business rivals of German companies.

The German government said it had been assured that German laws were not broken, but the issue remains politically fragile.

In July, Ms. Merkel joked with television interviewers asking about the situation, "I know of no case where I was listened to."

At a separate news conference that month, she signaled on a more serious note that she understood the importance, for all Western allies, of collecting intelligence. But she also emphasized that German or European laws should not be violated.

The alarm of Americans — and, indeed, their allies — after the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, was understandable, Ms. Merkel said then, but "the aim does not justify the means. Not everything which is technically doable should be done. The question of relative means must always be answered: What relative means must always be answered: What is relative means must always be answered: What is relative means must always be answered: What is

Allegation of U.S. Spying on German Leader Puts Obama at Crossroads

By DAVID E. SANGER and MARK MAZZETTI

WASHINGTON — The angry allegation by the German government that the National Security Agency monitored the cellphone of Chancellor Angela Merkel may force President Obama into making a choice he has avoided for years: whether to continue the age-old game of spying on America's friends and risk undercutting cooperation with important partners in tracking terrorists, managing the global economy and slowing Iran's nuclear program.

The pressure to make such a choice builds each day, as some of the United States' closest allies have demanded explanations from Washington after similar disclosures about the breadth and sophistication of American electronic spying. Inside the administration it has touched off behind-the-scenes recriminations between the White House and the intelligence agencies over how much detail was given to White House officials about which world leaders are being monitored.

"This was colossally bad judgment — doing something because you can, instead of asking if you should," said one career American official with long experience in Europe. A senior administration official declined to say what Mr. Obama knew or did not know about monitoring of Ms. Merkel's phone, but said the president "doesn't think we are in the right place."

The tension with Germany built last week after German officials were given evidence of the cellphone monitoring by Der Spiegel, the German weekly newsmagazine. The first protests to Washington came in an angry phone call to Susan E. Rice, the president's national security adviser, from her German counterpart, Christoph Heusgen.

During the call, according to German officials, Ms. Rice insisted that Mr. Obama did not know about the monitoring of Ms. Merkel's phone, and said it was not currently happening, and would not in the future. But according to American officials familiar with the call, Ms. Rice would not acknowledge that the monitoring took place, even though she did not dispute the evidence the Germans had provided to her, which stretched back into the administration of President George W. Bush.

Pressure builds as allies demand explanations.

If Ms. Rice's contention that the president was unaware of the monitoring is correct, it raises the question of why he was not alerted — especially after tensions rose earlier this year, following the first revelations by Edward J. Snowden, the former N.S.A. contractor, about American spying operations in Germany. Mr. Obama addressed those concerns at length during a visit to Germany.

There is little new in spying among allies: the oft-quoted line from Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson that "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail" was barely true when he uttered it in 1929, and Mr. Stimson himself later oversaw the breaking of codes during World War II.

But the sentiment is particularly potent in the case of a country like Germany, which has been critical for a number of American intelligence operations. The BND, Germany's main intelligence agency, has pursued suspected terrorist cells and was critical to extracting information from an Iranian scientist whose computer hard drive revealed documents strongly suggesting Iran was working on the design of a nuclear warhead. It played a supporting role in trying to cripple Iran's nuclear enrichment program, through the use of a cyberweapon.

A spokesman for the director of national intelligence, James R. Clapper Jr., declined to comment about any American discussions with the Germans about the intelligence relationship between the two countries.

In the past, Germany has pushed for an agreement similar to the understanding that the United States has with Britain and three other English-speaking allies that prohibits spying on one another.

Until now the Obama administration has been loath to broker such a deal with the Germans, who have publicly stated their interest in a nonspying pact, partly because other nations would demand a similar arrangement. But the revelations of recent days have so strained relations between Washington and Berlin that that calculus appears to be changing — especially because American officials have difficulty making a credible case for what the United States has to gain from spying on senior German officials.

In the past, there have been questions about what the United States might gain from entering into a no-spying pact with the Germans. Several years ago Dennis C. Blair, then the director of national intelligence, held discussions with French officials about such an agreement between the United States and France partly because he thought such a pact could yield practical benefits: it would allow the F.B.I. and other counterintelligence organizations to shift the few resources used in trying to hunt down French spies inside the United States to more productive assignments.

Mr. Blair made the proposal despite the fact that the French are believed to have had an active program of industrial espionage inside the United States working vigorously to steal American technological secrets. And current and former American intelligence officials said that the Germans are far less aggressive inside the United States than the French.

Administration officials say the National Security Agency, in its push to build a global data-gathering network that can reach into any country, has rarely weighed the long-term political costs of some of its operations. When it to make those kinds of reciprocal agreements with allies is among the questions two different administration reviews of N.S.A. spying practices hope to address.

One is being run inside the National Security Council. Another is under way by five members of an outside review panel created by Mr. Obama after the disclosures by Mr. Snowden.

Among its members are Richard A. Clarke, who served in Clinton and both Bush administrations and has become an expert on cyberconflict; Michael Morell, a former deputy director of the C.I.A.; and Cass Sunstein, who ran the office of Information and Regulatory Affairs in the Obama White House before returning to Harvard Law School.

Two leading legal academics are also members: Peter Swire, an expert in privacy law, and Geoffrey R. Stone, a constitutional law expert and former dean at the University of Chicago Law School, where Mr. Obama taught.

The advisers are looking at a range of issues, from the collection of "metadata" about calls and Web searches conducted by Americans to the surveillance of allies and their leaders.

THIERRY ROGE/EUROPEAN PRESSPHOTO AGENCY

Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany, fourth from left in the back row, with other leaders at a summit meeting in Brussels on Thursday. Tension with the United States has built since German officials were given evidence of cellphone monitoring of her.

Indignation Over U.S. Spying Spreads in Europe

By ALISON SMALE

BERLIN — Fury over reports that American intelligence had monitored the cellphone of Chancellor Angela Merkel spread from Germany to much of Europe on Thursday, plunging trans-Atlantic relations to a low and threatening to recast the United States and President Obama from friend and ally to cyberbully.

The subject of American spying dominated a summit meeting of European Union leaders in Brussels. Some European officials suggested stopping or slowing talks aimed at a broad trade agreement with the United States. The German foreign minister summoned the American ambassador in Berlin — a reproach possibly without precedent since the German-American alliance was forged after World War II.

The reports related to Ms. Merkel were only the latest in days of disclosures about the extent of the National Security Agency's surveillance of American allies. This week they have included revelations of American electronic surveillance in France, and a new report due to be published on Friday by the Italian weekly L'Espresso that American and British intelligence services have monitored and are probably still monitoring Italian telecommunication networks.

Reactions from European leaders, especially Ms. Merkel and other top German officials, indicated that trust between the allies had been shattered, and would have to be rebuilt nearly from the foundations.

"We need the truth now," Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle of Germany said in English after summoning the American ambassador, John Emerson, on Thursday. Just beforehand, Mr. Westerwelle had noted tartly in German that people who trust each other do not listen in on each other. "Anybody who does it anyway really damages the friendship," he said.

The reports, which originated with documents that Edward J. Snowden, the former N.S.A. contractor, had harvested and shared with the journalist Glenn Greenwald, have coincided uncomfortably with visits by American officials to European capitals, sowing discord amid American diplomacy.

They have also threatened to further color European views of the United States at a time when Mr. Obama has been having trouble asserting a global agenda. The intensifying diplomatic fallout from the situation has hurt America's bonds with friendly nations from France and Germany to Mexico and Brazil.

At least part of the strong response by European leaders seemed aimed at containing the damage the reports have caused to their own standing at home. In her first statement on the issue, Ms. Merkel told reporters just before the European summit meeting in Brussels that "spying on friends — that just doesn't work." Apparently mindful of criticism in Germany accusing her of a lackluster response to earlier disclosures of the large scale of the American surveillance, she insisted that she had always had the interests of citizens, and not herself, in mind.

She said nothing about what exactly had convinced her to place an angry call to Mr. Obama on Wednesday night seeking reassurance that her cellphone was not tapped or monitored. The newsmagazine Der Spiegel, which since June has made several disclosures from documents it received from Mr. Snowden, said that a routine inquiry it placed with the government last week had apparently prompted German security officials to investigate.

Hans-Christian Ströbele, a Green Party lawmaker and member of the German Parliament's security committee, said that what he had heard in a meeting of that committee on Thursday afternoon convinced him that the chancellor's phone had been monitored. In a telephone interview, he declined to discuss details, but noted that the Americans' hasty pledge that her phone was not being monitored, and would not be, conspicuously lacked a reference to the past.

Mr. Ströbele and many commentators said Ms. Merkel should have pursued disclosures of American spying in the summer.

The chancellor is often seen in public texting or calling on a cellphone. "It is really revealing that Merkel reacts energetically only now, when she is presumably directly affected," wrote Ludwig Greven in an online editorial for the weekly Die Zeit. "That should have been her duty when it was a matter of millions of N.S.A. intrusions into the private sphere of German citizens."

Politicians across the spectrum in Europe were indignant at the apparent violation of trust and some urged at least a temporary halt in negotiations on a new trans-Atlantic deal that would create a trading area of 800 million people and that has been touted as a guarantor of future prosperity.

"For us, a limit has been reached," said Martin Schulz, president of the European Parliament. Talks could not be conducted, he said, when you suspect that the other side has spied on you in advance to know your position.

Ordinary citizens shared the elected officials' conclusion that the already tarnished image of the United States had suffered anew because of the spying, which cuts deeply in a country with a Nazi and Communist past. "I have rights guaranteed by our Constitution that are being trampled by the Americans," said Alexander Müller, 37, a sales manager in Berlin.

Prime Minister Enrico Letta of Italy commented in Brussels on Thursday evening on the report in L'Espresso that British and American intelligence agencies had both monitored Italians' phone calls and e-mails.

"It is inconceivable and unacceptable that there should be acts of espionage of this type," he said.

James Kanter contributed reporting from Brussels.

10/26

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

Late Edition

Today, sunshine and some clouds, becoming quite breezy, high 56. Tonight, partly cloudy, low 47. Tomorrow, sunny to partly cloudy, breezy, high 57. Weather map, Page B8.

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SAUDIS FAULTING AMERICAN POLICY ON MIDDLE EAST

ANGER OVER SYRIA WAR

Riyadh Seeking Bigger Role in Aid to Rebels — Few Options

By BEN HUBBARD and ROBERT F. WORTH

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia — Saudi Arabia has abandoned its traditional policy of discretion in recent weeks, signaling deep anger at the Obama administration's Middle East policies and threatening to break with its most powerful ally and pursue a more robust and independent role in supporting the rebellion against President Bashar al-Assad of Syria.

But privately, Saudi officials concede that their efforts to forge an alternative strategy in Syria have run up against the same issue the Americans face: how to bolster the military might of a disorganized armed opposition without also empowering the jihadists who increasingly dominate its ranks.

And while Saudi officials have hinted at a broader diplomatic shift away from the United States, their options are limited there, too: Saudi Arabia is dependent on American military and oil technology, and the other countries the Saudis have courted — including France and India — can help only on the margins, analysts say.

Diplomats who have spent ... recently with Prince Bandar bin Sultan, the Saudi intelligence chief running the kingdom's Syria operation, say he seems most preoccupied not with Mr. Assad's forces, but with the number of foreign jihadists in Syria, which he estimates at 3,000 to 5,000, including about 800 Saudis whose identities his government closely tracks. He expects those numbers to double every six months, said an American official who knows him well.

The Saudis work to broaden their support to the Syrian rebels by sending money and arms to

Continued on Page A6

A Little People's Army

Kindergarten children toting toy guns were led through a park on Friday in Dongyang, China.

NEWS ANALYSIS

In Spy Uproar, 'Everyone Does It' Just Won't Do

By DAVID E. SANGER

WASHINGTON — The angry protests from Germany's chancellor over the National Security Agency's monitoring of her cellphone and France's furor over the collection of data about millions of its citizens have obscured a new reality: The digital age has merely expanded the ability of nations to do to one another what they have done for centuries.

But at the same time, it has allowed the Europeans, the Chinese and other powers to replicate N.S.A. techniques.

France has long been considered one of the most talented powers at stealing industrial secrets and intellectual property, intelligence officials say, although in recent years it has been pushed to the sidelines by the Chinese. Their daily cyberattacks have worked their way into the Pentagon and gotten them the blueprints for the F-35, the most expensive fighter jet in history.

The Russians have a reputation in the intelligence community for taking their time to infiltrate specific communications targets. "They are a lot more patient than the Chinese," one former American intelligence official said recently, "and so they don't get caught as often."

The Israelis are well known for cooperating with the United States on major intelligence targets, mostly Iran, while using a combination of old-fashioned spies and sophisticated electronic techniques to decipher Washington's internal debates, the officials say.

Long before Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany waved a new, encrypted cellphone at reporters on Thursday in Brussels — a way to foil the N.S.A., the German leader suggested, although maybe it arrived in her hand a little late — President Obama got an early primer on how vulnerable national leaders are to espionage of all sorts.

Fresh from the discovery that Chinese hackers had broken into

Continued on Page A9

Anger Among Allies

The leaders of France and Germany have called for talks with the United States over its spying activities in Europe. Page A4.

G.O.P. Schism Is Threatened On Immigrants

Conservative Coalition Will Lobby for Bill

By ERIC LIPTON and ASHLEY PARKER

WASHINGTON — A push to bring immigration legislation to the House floor, led by an unusual coalition of business executives, prominent conservatives and evangelical leaders, threatens to create another schism in the Republican Party and could have a noticeable effect on campaign contributions before the midterm elections.

Several Republican executives and donors who are part of a lobbying blitz coming to Capitol Hill next week said they were considering withholding, or had already decided to withhold, future financial support to Republican lawmakers they believe are obstructing progress on immigration.

"I respect people's views and concerns about the fact that we have a situation in the United States where we have millions of undocumented immigrants," said Justin Sayfie, a lawyer from Florida who said he helped Mitt Romney raise more than $100,000 for his presidential campaign last year, in addition to helping other Republican candidates. "But we have what we have. This is October 2013. And the country will be better off if we fix it."

Capitol Hill has for months been the focus of immigration advocates urging lawmakers to take up one of the four measures that have been approved by the Republican-led House Judiciary Committee. What is different about next week's lobbying effort is that it will include about 600 mostly conservative leaders in business, agriculture and religion who will focus on 80 representatives from 40 states — all of them Republican.

The effort comes just weeks after House conservatives alienated many longtime supporters, including much of corporate America, by trying to block financing for Mr. Obama's health care law, a move widely blamed for the government shutdown. The intraparty tension that was apparent in the budget standoff could

Continued on Page A17

TARGET OF NOV. 30 IS SET FOR FIXING HEALTH CARE SITE

A CONTRACTOR IS NAMED

Date Would Give Users 2 Weeks to Replace Expiring Plans

By ROBERT PEAR and SHARON LaFRANIERE

WASHINGTON — The Obama administration said Friday that it would fix problems in the federal health insurance marketplace by Nov. 30, just two weeks before the deadline to sign up for coverage to replace health insurance policies being canceled because they do not meet new federal standards.

To help meet that schedule, the Obama administration, in an abrupt shift, named a "general contractor" on Friday to oversee changes to the troubled Web site of the federal marketplace.

Such a condensed time frame raises the question of how hundreds of thousands of people whose current policies do not comply with the health law will obtain new coverage in time, and how millions who may qualify for subsidies will enroll. Some experts predicted a groundswell of demands from Congress and elsewhere to delay the deadlines.

Jeffrey D. Zients, President Obama's troubleshooter on the project, said the general contractor, Quality Software Services Inc., a unit of the UnitedHealth Group, would now "manage the overall effort," like a general contractor on a home improvement project. Notably, that company had a role in developing one of the most troubled components of the marketplace, which helped verify the identities of those registering.

Until now, the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services served as the project's quarterback. Contractors complained that the agency did not have the expertise to lead such a complex and ambitious undertaking, requiring the integration of dozens of programs and databases.

People involved in the repair

Continued on Page A12

Roma, Feared as Kidnappers, See Their Own Children at Risk

By DAN BILEFSKY

PARIS — For centuries across Europe, children were raised on folk tales with a disturbing message: Wander into the woods and you risk being snatched by Gypsies.

Such a warning seems like an anachronism from medieval times. But the stereotype of the child-stealing Gypsy was reawakened in recent days when a Roma couple in Greece were jailed on accusations that they ...

For Victim of Ghastly Crime, A New Face, a New Beginning

By ABBY GOODNOUGH

THETFORD, Vt. — At 1:30 a.m. on Valentine's Day this year, Carmen Tarleton left her rural home here and drove through the frigid dark to Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston. Her doctor had called hours earlier with the news she had been waiting for: a suitable donor had been found. She would get a new face.

Almost six years had passed ...

Amid New Storm in U.S.-Europe Relationship, a Call for Talks on Spying

By ALISON SMALE

BERLIN — While President Obama has tried to soften the blow, this week's disclosures about the extent of America's spying on its European allies have added to a series of issues that have sharply eroded confidence in the United States' leadership at a particularly difficult moment.

The sharp words from Germany, France and others this week are part of a broader set of frustrations over issues like the Syrian civil war, the danger posed to the global economy by Washington's fiscal fights and the broader perception that President Obama himself — for all his promises to rebuild relations with allies after the presidency of George W. Bush — is an unreliable partner.

This American administration is "misreading and miscalculating the effects" of its deeds in a Europe that is less ready than it once was to heed the United States, said Annette Heuser, executive director of the Bertelsmann Foundation, a research organization in Washington.

Early on Friday, Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany and President François Hollande of France emerged from a meeting of European leaders to call for talks with the United States on new rules for their intelligence relationship. A statement from the European leaders said a "lack of trust" could undermine trans-Atlantic intelligence cooperation.

Earlier in the week the European Parliament had acted to suspend an agreement with the United States that allows it to track the finances of terrorist groups, citing suspicions that the United States authorities were tapping European citizens' personal financial data.

The disclosures contained in the documents leaked by the former National Security Agency contractor Edward J. Snowden have crystallized a growing sense in Europe that post-Sept. 11 America has lost some of the values of privacy and accountability that have been the source of the world's admiration for its version of democracy.

So fierce was the anger in Berlin over suspicions that American intelligence had tapped into Ms. Merkel's cellphone that Elmar Brok of Germany, the chairman of the European Parliament's foreign affairs committee and a pillar of trans-Atlantic exchanges since 1984, spoke Friday of America's security establishment as a creepy "state within a state."

Since Sept. 11, 2001, he said, "the balance between freedom and security has been lost."

To be sure, the United States and Europe are like a bickering couple that will never break up. For all the sharp words, they cannot even begin to contemplate an actual divorce. Many of the European complaints about the United States also seem directed mainly at a domestic audience, and may not result in concrete changes to a relationship that has weathered many storms.

But the United States under Mr. Obama had lost a considerable amount of European patience and good will even before the latest round of disclosures from the leaked N.S.A. documents.

First came the diplomatic shambles over Syria, where, in late summer, the United States seemed poised for military action after the killing of hundreds by chemical weapons. France keenly backed America, as did Britain's prime minister, David Cameron. But Mr. Cameron unexpectedly failed to get support from his Parliament, Mr. Obama wavered, Russia stepped in with a last-minute diplomatic solution that left Germany and other nations diplomatically bruised, and France was left hanging out to dry.

Barely had the trans-Atlantic partners gotten over that discomfort than the divisive partisan politics of Washington precipitated a government shutdown and brought the United States and thus Europe and the world — to

Continued on Page A9

Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany arriving Friday to meet with European leaders in Brussels. She has expressed concern over American spying.

First Came Great Leader, Then Dear Leader and Now, a University Says, Dr. Leader

By CHOE SANG-HUN

SEOUL, South Korea — Make that Dr. Kim Jong-un.

North Korea has long been known for its love of titles for its leaders. Mr. Kim's grandfather, the nation's founder, was known as the Great Leader; his son, the Dear Leader. The country seems not yet to have decided on the same kind of moniker for Mr. Kim — settling for workaday titles like marshal of the military. But now a university in Malaysia has bestowed upon the 30-year-old leader an honorary doctorate that allows him to spruce up his title count.

If the North Korean state news agency has it right, the particular doctorate is perhaps as much of a surprise for those outside the isolated nation as the honor itself. Dr. Kim, it says, is now a doctor of economics. The news report does not mention that he oversees one of the world's poorest and most dysfunctional economies.

The university that did the honors, a private school known by the acronym HELP, took the action as a way of "building a bridge to reach the people" of North Korea, according to the president of the university, Paul Chan. He has since come under an onslaught of criticism online for honoring a man who Western and South Korean intelligence officials say appears comfortable as the ruler of the brutal police state he inherited, and who continually defies the world's calls to dismantle his country's nuclear arsenal. (An announcement on the school's Facebook page does not specify what doctorate the North Korean leader was awarded.)

The university, whose initials stand for Higher Education Learning Philosophy, elevated Mr. Kim to Dr. Kim during "a simple ceremony" in the North Korean Embassy in Kuala Lumpur this month, according to the statement by Mr. Chan on Facebook.

The North Korean ambassador received the certificate on Mr. Kim's behalf, and the event was covered in the propaganda-filled North Korean media, which reports acknowledgment from abroad for its leaders as proof of the adoration it says they enjoy around the world.

Kim Jong-un

One of North Korean diplomats' main duties over the years had been persuading foreign cities and universities to give honorary degrees and citizenship to Mr. Kim's father, Kim Jong-il, and his grandfather, Kim Il-sung. The elder Kims received such honors from schools and cities in countries like Russia and Peru.

"To me, the conferment of an honorary doctorate to his excellency Kim Jong-un, supreme leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is building a bridge to reach the people," Mr. Chan said, calling his school's decision a "soft constructive" approach. The North's Korean Central News Agency said HELP University recognized Mr. Kim's "untiring efforts for the education of the country and the well-being of its people."

When his father died in late 2011, Mr. Kim took over the leadership of a country in which the state's mismanagement of the economy had helped drive a famine in the 1990s that killed hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of people.

During his first speech as leader in April 2012, Mr. Kim said that he would "never let the people tighten their belts again." He has since introduced some changes in collective farms and factories intended to increase productivity, according to South Korean news media and recent visitors to the North. But his policy of reviving the economy while "simultaneously" strengthening the nation's nuclear weapons programs has already set off a series of economically damaging United Nations sanctions.

Despite international aid and gradual improvements in the North's grain production in recent years, more than a quarter of North Korean children under age 5 live with chronic malnourishment, according to surveys by the United Nations and international aid groups, having electricity remains a distant dream for much of the population.

On the Facebook page of HELP University, critics have castigated the awarding of the degree. One person criticized the university for rewarding "one of the most evil men on the planet." Another called the school "beyond HELP." Others, though, supported the university's initiative.

But Mr. Chan said he believed North Korea would open up "in the next 10 years or so," as Myanmar recently did. "Everyone will rush in to offer assistance and investment," he said. "I am just a bit ahead of them."

Call for Talks on Spying Amid Stormy Relationship Between U.S. and Europe

From Page A1

...sis of default and economic turmoil.

This week, two American ambassadors, Charles H. Rivkin in France and John B. Emerson in Germany, were summoned to the Foreign Ministries in Paris and Berlin for a dressing down by two of America's closest friends. The ...essing spectacle reversed the traditional roles played by Europe and America, certainly Germany. France is a proud nuclear power, and while relations have been exceptionally warm in recent years, it is strongly independent and a frequent critic, particularly of American culture.

Still, it was unusual to hear the foreign minister, Laurent Fabius, lecture so sternly.

"This sort of practice between partners that invades privacy is totally unacceptable, and we have to make sure, very quickly, that this no longer happens," he said. "We fully agree that we cooperate to fight terrorism. It is indispensable. But this does not justify that personal data of millions of our compatriots are snooped on."

Germany, basically a post-World War II creation of the United States and its allies, is much ... accustomed to such lecturing, with Germans to this day frequently referring to the United States as their country's school for democracy.

Now, said Guntram Wulff, director of Breugel, a policy organization in Brussels, "the students are calling the teacher," reminding the Obama administration of democratic values.

That the call came from a German chancellor who was raised in Communist East Germany, and thus has personal familiarity with government spying, heightened the irony and the bitterness.

The Snowden documents have led to calls in a number of European countries, especially Germany, for greater assurance that the digital privacy of their citizens is respected.

How much leverage Europeans have in order to achieve that in a borderless Internet world is questionable, although as Ms. Heuser noted, the past week has united them as never before in their calls for privacy and better data protection. Even Mr. Cameron of Britain, whose intelligence services are closely allied with their counterparts in the United States, backed the French and Germans in their quest for American cooperation in setting and sticking to new rules for an era of digital data.

Yet, even united, the Europeans often feel like bystanders, powerless to stop the dithering or insensitivity of their partner, the world's No. 1 power. Threats to halt talks on a trans-Atlantic trade deal that would create a free market of about 800 million people in Europe and the United States are empty, since the deal would produce much needed growth and create jobs on both sides of the Atlantic.

That mutual dependence has kept the old couple together for decades. But many analysts warn that the younger generation may be far more fickle. The old-guard Atlanticists who nurtured modern Germany knew war, or cold war and division. A year of study in America constituted their discovery of the world.

Today's young Europeans can go anywhere, and glean information from all sorts of sources. A job in Shanghai, Singapore or India is seen as little different from one in Los Angeles or New York, Ms. Heuser said. Meanwhile, in the United States Congress, there are fewer and fewer young members with foreign experience, something once gained, in many cases, by military service.

After this week, the older European generation is wondering about the marriage, too. "America has always been about freedom and a guarantor for freedom," said Mr. Brok, bitterly. "Perhaps we were too naïve."

He sets off on Sunday on ... latest trip to Washington ... glimpse of a security mach... that he suggested is so drown... in data that it misses valua... clues, like the Russian warn... about the Tsarnaev brothers ... fore the Boston Marathon bo... ings.

"In China, I expect such beh... ior," he said. But, from Amer... "this is real disappointment."

A former National Security Agency listening station in Berlin. Germany and the United States have cooperated to fight terrorism.

NEWS ANALYSIS

In Europe's Uproar Over American Spying, 'Everyone Does It' Just Won't Do

From Page A1

... computer systems used by ... 2008 campaign, he waged a ... bureaucratic war to hold on to his BlackBerry. In the end, he won a ... partial victory when he was issued a National Security Agency-approved, heavily encrypted model, with his communications limited to a small number of advisers and old friends. (He may ... it, some officials say, if the ... Chinese-owned computer maker Lenovo buys the BlackBerry brand from its hemorrhaging Canadian manufacturer.)

While it is tempting to dismiss the latest revelations with an everyone-does-it shrug, American officials now concede that the uproar in Europe about the N.S.A.'s programs — both the popular outrage and a more calculated political response by Ms. Merkel and France's president, François Hollande — may have a broader diplomatic and economic effect than they first imagined.

In Washington, the reaction has set off a debate over whether it is time to put the brakes on the N.S.A., whose capabilities, Mr. Obama has hinted, have expanded faster than its judgment.

There are now two groups looking at the N.S.A.'s activities: one inside the National Security Council, another with outside advisers. The president all but told Ms. Merkel that "we don't have the balance right," according to one official.

"Sure, everyone does it, but that's been an N.S.A. excuse for too long," one former senior official who talks to Mr. Obama often on intelligence matters said Friday. "Obama has said, publicly and privately, that just because we can do something doesn't mean we should do it. But everyone has moved too slowly in moving that from a slogan to a policy."

Diplomats at the United Nations on Friday said that Germany and Brazil, two of the countries whose leaders have been subjected to N.S.A. invasions of their communications, were drafting a General Assembly resolution that would seek to strengthen Internet privacy.

The diplomats, who spoke on the condition of anonymity because the drafting is still in the early stages, said momentum for the measure, begun in the summer, had been invigorated by the most recent disclosures of American eavesdropping. A formal resolution could be ready for consideration next month in what would be the first internationally coordinated response to the N.S.A. spying. Word of the German-Brazilian initiative was first reported on the Web site of Foreign Policy.

In Europe, where Ms. Merkel and Mr. Hollande demanded Friday that the United States open negotiations on a "code of conduct" that would limit surveillance, there is a sense that the steady stream of revelations may give them an upper hand. Ms. Merkel keeps repeating the phrase that the Americans must "restore trust." One way the French and Germans intend to do that is to seek some form of inclusion in the inner circle of American intelligence allies, or at least for a deeper intelligence alliance.

Right now that inner circle, called the "Five Eyes," consists of the United States and four English-speaking partners: Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Those partners agree not to spy on one another and to share in many of the United States' deepest intelligence secrets, as the trove of highly classified documents made public by Edward J. Snowden, the former N.S.A. contractor, makes clear.

But Europe's demands may go further than a stronger spying relationship with the United States. The European Union wants to require American companies, led by Internet powerhouses like Google and Yahoo, to get the approval of European officials before complying with warrants issued in the United States seeking information, e-mails or search histories about European citizens. The European Union would slap the technology companies with huge fines if they failed to agree to those rules, meaning that the companies would be caught between two masters and several legal systems.

Those kinds of demands would have been hard to imagine during the cold war, when European nations relied on the United States for protection from the Soviet Union, and American spying and rule-setting were tolerated.

"We had more cushion then," said Richard N. Haass, the president of the Council on Foreign Relations, who as a diplomat worked for several American presidents on the unification of Europe after the fall of the Berlin Wall. "This is all part of a larger distancing of the U.S. by the Europeans," he said, one in which traditional allies cannot agree on rules for spying and rules for governing the Internet.

Viewed that way, the tapping of Ms. Merkel's phone was something of a remnant of a previous era. The tapping in fact appears to have begun roughly a decade ago, during the George W. Bush administration. Yet it is unclear what motivated the Bush administration to monitor her cellphone — she appears to have at least two, and the target apparently was her personal one — or why Mr. Obama seemed unaware that it was happening, even five years into his presidency. (His national security adviser, Susan E. Rice, assured her German counterpart that the president knew nothing about it, even while refusing to confirm that it happened.)

Mr. Obama, like his predecessors, argues that the United States taps phones and hacks into computers only to protect the world, not to gain commercial advantage. But no one in the government has admitted that the N.S.A. has been spying on Ms. Merkel, or the Mexican president, or the Brazilians, much explained why. One thing is clear: The N.S.A.'s cold-war argument, that everyone does it, seems unlikely to win the day.

... Gladstone and Andrew W. ... contributed reporting ... New York.

Kenyan Deputy Leader Dealt Blow at Hague

By MARLISE SIMONS and ALAN COWELL

PARIS — The International Criminal Court on Friday told Kenya's deputy president, William Ruto, that he must attend ... of his trial at The Hague, ... returning a ruling that let him ... present only on key occasions. ... The decision by the appeals ...

Once political opponents, Mr. Kenyatta, a prominent member of the Kikuyu ethnic group, and Mr. Ruto, a leader of the Kalenjin group, teamed up in the most recent election, with their Jubilee Alliance winning the vote in March. That election proceeded relatively peacefully. Many people fear that the prosecutions in The Hague could upset Kenya's ...

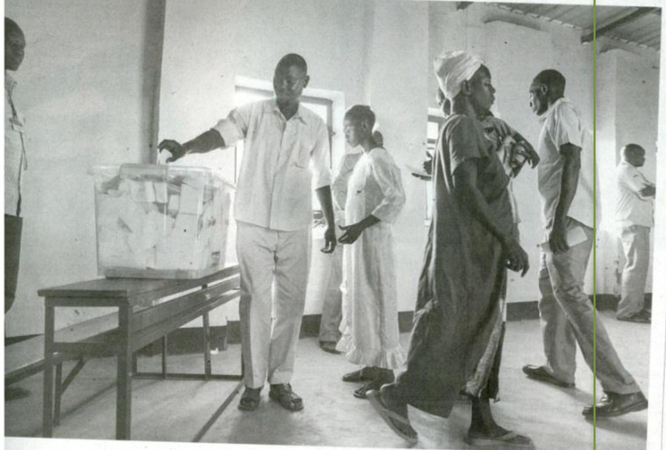
... ya "is a front-line state in the fight against terrorism" and that the trials would prevent Mr. Kenyatta and Mr. Ruto from "fulfilling their constitutional responsibilities."

In their decision, the appeals judges ignored an unusual plea from five African countries — Burundi, Eritrea, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda — asking them in a ...

10/28

International

The New York Times



MACKENZIE KNOWLES-COURSIN/ASSOCIATED PRESS

…ught Between Sudans, …gion Tries to Pick Side

…ted Area Votes on a Country to Call Home

By ISMA'IL KUSHKUSH
…NICHOLAS KULISH

…OUM, Sudan — Residents of …d Abyei region, on the bor-…an and South Sudan, began a referendum Sunday on …try to be part of. Though …was largely symbolic, and …heavily one-sided, it could …real consequences if it raises …nd prompts further conflict …plagued with violence.

…as been in limbo for more …ears since South Sudan de-…pendence, and as a result …between Sudan and South …ghly 1,250 miles long, has …tled.

…n is shared uneasily by two …s: the more-settled Ngok …e nomadic Misseriya. The …, who have links to the …xpected to vote in favor of …h Sudan. The Misseriya …cross in and out of the dis-…eir livestock, fear that if …outh Sudan their move-…e restricted and their way …ened — but they were not …take part in the referen-…

…g, a spokesman for the …ndum High Committee, …zed the vote, told The As-…ss that there would be …voting. "This was a spe-… a historic moment," he …s like crowning the histo-…uggle of the people of …my people so deter-…ults are expected on …

…escribed the balloting as peaceful and organized, with people waiting patiently in line for their chance to vote.

Much of the tension over the referendum turns on who qualifies as a resident of Abyei, and thus a voter. The African Union does not regard the Misseriya as residents because they are in Abyei only during the dry season.

"Legally, the vote has no value, since most of the engaged parties have decided not to recognize it," said Al-Tayib Zainalabdin, a political-science professor from the University of Khartoum. But politically, he said, it will have consequences.

Elements of both ethnic groups are heavily armed; clashes between them were especially severe in 2008, leaving hundreds of casualties. Analysts say the referendum could prompt renewed violence.

"It can cause more tension between the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya," Mr. Zainalabdin said, "who could take up arms and fight on their own despite the Sudanese government."

On Sunday, the African Union accused the Sudanese government of preventing its delegation from visiting the disputed area, expressing "its deep disappointment." It said that "Sudan must refrain from obstructing its work and extend full cooperation in support of the African Union's efforts to manage and resolve the situation in Abyei."

Both countries have struggled to find footing since South Sudan seceded two years ago. The Sudanese capital, Khartoum, was rocked by protests last month after the government, trying to make up for the loss of oil revenue when South Sudan broke away, stopped subsidizing gasoline, nearly doubling its price at a stroke.

South Sudan has tried to build a modern state after decades of fighting. But with little infrastructure, high infant mortality rates and ethnic divisions, the challenge has proved enormous.

President Omar Hassan al-Bashir of Sudan and President Salva Kiir of South Sudan met last week in Juba, the South Sudanese capital, and promised to go ahead with plans to establish a local government and police service for Abyei, but the Ngok Dinka have grown impatient.

"The international community is not serious," said the Rev. Biong Kuol, a Catholic priest in Abyei, in a telephone interview. He said he had voted to join South Sudan because people there were suffering and the plans for local administration were taking too long to implement.

"It is not the right of Khartoum or Juba" to decide the region's course, he said, "but the right of the Ngok Dinka."

The United Nations Security Council expressed "grave concern about the highly volatile situation in Abyei area" on Thursday and called on both sides not to take unilateral action. Marie Harf, a State Department spokeswoman, called on "Abyei community leaders to refrain from actions that could increase tensions in Abyei."

Oil fields in the 4,000-square-mile region once provided an important share of Sudan's oil exports and have been a source of tension between the two countries. But oil production in Abyei has significantly declined.

Much of the region is swamp and scrub brush, but there is also coveted pastureland, and a river that the two ethnic groups cannot agree how to name. The Misseriya call it the Bahr al-Arab, and the Ngok Dinka the Kiir.

…ush reported from Khar-…nd Nicholas Kulish from …atic Republic of Congo.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

People cast their votes at an abandoned school in the Abyei region, on the border between Sudan and South Sudan, on Sunday. The area, which is plagued by violence, has been in limbo for more than two years since South Sudan claimed independence, and has kept the roughly 1,250-mile border between the countries from being settled.

GORAN TOMASEVIC/REUTERS

Women waited to vote on Sunday. The vote could hold real consequences in the volatile region, though residents described the balloting as peaceful.

Data Suggests U.S. Spying On Merkel Dates to '02

This article is by ***Alison Smale, Melissa Eddy*** *and* ***David E. Sanger.***

BERLIN — New details about the monitoring of Chancellor Angela Merkel's cellphone by the National Security Agency further stoked the German government's anger on Sunday and raised two questions: Why did the United States target her as early as 2002, and why did it take five years for the Obama administration to put a halt to the surveillance?

The latest round of recriminations came after Der Spiegel, the German newsmagazine, published details from what it described as an entry from an N.S.A. database, apparently from the trove of documents downloaded by Edward J. Snowden, the former N.S.A. contractor who is now in temporary asylum in Moscow.

The database entry, according to Der Spiegel and outside experts, seemed to indicate that the request to monitor her cellphone began in 2002. But the document refers to her as "chancellor," a position she has held only since late 2005. That seems to suggest the database entry had been updated.

The authenticity of the document could not be independently confirmed. But the German intelligence services believe it to be real, and in conversations between Susan E. Rice, the national security adviser, and her German counterpart, Ms. Rice made no effort to question the evidence, even while declining to confirm that Ms. Merkel's cellphone was ever monitored, according to both American and German officials.

Der Spiegel also reported that the monitoring operation was run from the United States Embassy in the heart of Berlin, right by the Brandenburg Gate where President Obama spoke during a visit here last June. He also spoke about a mile from the gate during a now-famous campaign appearance in 2008.

As new details emerge, the U.S. strives for a way to handle the reports.

On his latest trip, with the Snowden documents already leaking out, he promised a full review of American spying on its allies.

The administration has seemed uncertain about how to handle the reports concerning Ms. Merkel, who has enjoyed a close rapport with Mr. Obama and has provided critical intelligence on Al Qaeda and on Iran's nuclear program. Last week the White House stuck to carefully scripted talking points, saying Ms. Merkel was not currently being monitored and would not be in the future, but refused to say anything about the past.

That changed on Sunday, when the N.S.A. issued a statement to deny another German news media report, published in Bild am Sonntag, that said Mr. Obama had been briefed on the surveillance of Ms. Merkel in 2010 by Gen. Keith Alexander, the head of the N.S.A. and of the United States Cyber Command. The report contradicted assurances given privately to the German authorities by Ms. Rice that Mr. Obama was unaware of any such operation.

The N.S.A. statement said that "General Alexander did not discuss with President Obama in 2010 an alleged foreign intelligence operation involving German Chancellor Merkel, nor has he ever discussed alleged operations in-

Continued on Page A8

…Meets Deadline for Submitting Destructio…

As German Anger Deepens, Data Suggests Push to Spy on Merkel Began in '02

From Page A4

volving Chancellor Merkel. News reports claiming otherwise are not true."

The N.S.A. statement did not question the validity of the database entry indicating when surveillance began, back when Ms. Merkel was the leader of the Christian Democratic Party. Nor did it shed light on why Ms. Merkel, a rare stalwart supporter in Europe of the Bush administration's plans to invade Iraq, was chosen for surveillance.

On Sunday evening a senior administration official said of the spying on allies that the White House believed that "it's not that the N.S.A. or the intelligence community were going rogue or operating out of bounds." But the official added that two reviews of N.S.A. practices ordered by Mr. Obama are "to ensure that the intelligence community is getting the appropriate guidance from policy makers."

The Obama administration has said as little as possible about the reports of the operation against Ms. Merkel, seemingly in hopes it will blow over. But the recent disclosures appear to have raised many new questions, including several that White House officials, saying they could not discuss classified intelligence matters, have been trying to deflect.

First among them is why Mr. Obama, by White House and N.S.A. accounts, was not made aware of the surveillance of a close ally. American officials have said that while the president approves major operations for the intelligence agencies, he does not get involved in the selection of targets. "I think this just wasn't on the White House radar," said one administration official familiar with internal discussions of the subject.

But given the delicacy of the subject — and previous German protests about other forms of surveillance — it is unclear why General Alexander or James R. Clapper Jr., the director of national intelligence, would not have informed Mr. Obama as soon as the phone taps were disclosed. The White House has never said when any operations against Ms. Merkel ended, but the database entry published by Der Spiegel appeared to be current earlier this year. The Wall Street Journal reported late on Sunday that the N.S.A. program that was used to spy on a number of world leaders ended over the summer.

Even if Mr. Obama was unaware, it is possible some of his senior staff were. While the President's Daily Brief, the intelligence assessment of global threats Mr. Obama is given each day, is heavy on analysis, some of his aides receive far more detailed accounts of intercepts in their daily binders of intelligence assessments.

In the United States, Representative Mike Rogers, a Michigan Republican, vigorously defended American surveillance activities in Europe, saying that much of the anger over them flowed from a misunderstanding of their scope and intent.

Mr. Rogers insisted on the CNN program "State of the Union" that the N.S.A. surveillance program, particularly regarding France, but also Germany, had been badly misrepresented and that it was designed to protect them and other countries from the threat of terrorist attacks.

Reporters who had seen an N.S.A. slide concluded incorrectly that the agency had monitored 70 million French phone calls, he said, adding that reports of the monitoring of Ms. Merkel's cellphone were also incomplete. He did not elaborate.

The extent of the German news coverage reflected how deeply anger and a feeling of deception had penetrated the political establishment here, underscored by Ms. Merkel's decision last week to place an indignant call to Mr. Obama. She has said that trust must be restored, and that words will not be enough.

Ms. Merkel has come under fire at home for failing to act vigorously when Der Spiegel first reported massive surveillance of German data in June. At the time of Mr. Obama's visit, she concurred with him that the intelligence operations had prevented terrorist acts in Germany. Senior officials of her government later declared the affair over after visiting Washington in August and gaining what they said were repeated assurances that no German laws had been broken.

The Germans and the French have said they will send senior intelligence officials to Washington this week to work on a "no-spy" accord — or another accord that regulates spying between close allies.

Ms. Merkel's interior minister, Hans-Peter Friedrich, and other officials have said they will review all the statements made to them by Washington and demand further confirmation that they are true. "The U.S.A. must explain where and to what extent they intercepted the communications of citizens and the government," Mr. Friedrich told the daily newspaper The Bild.

A leading member of Mr. Friedrich's party, the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian sister party to Ms. Merkel's Christian Democrats, called for trans-Atlantic trade talks between the United States and the European Union to be suspended.

Alison Smale and Melissa Eddy reported from Berlin, and David E. Sanger from Washington. Brian Knowlton contributed reporting from Washington.

MEMO FROM BRITAIN

British Tabloids on Trial, Along With Ex-Editors

By STEVEN ERLANGER and STEPHEN CASTLE

LONDON — The ethics of the once mighty and still powerful British newspaper industry go on trial here on Monday, with two former top editors from Rupert Murdoch's media empire facing criminal accusations involving phone hacking and obstructing justice.

The case features one of Mr. Murdoch's favorites, Rebekah Brooks, and another editor who became a top aide to Prime Minister David Cameron, Andy Coulson. The trial is expected to be aggressive and detailed, with the potential for yet more revelations about the inner workings of the competitive world of British tabloid journalism and its tangled relationships with the political elite and law-enforcement officials.

The trial, in which all the defendants deny guilt, may also add momentum to efforts to regulate Britain's obstreperous press. That effort hit a stalemate after a lengthy revelatory inquiry, led by Lord Justice Sir Brian Leveson, ended last year after exposing a toxic web of criminal practices by the news media, including computer hacking and bribery of police officials.

"The ethics of the whole of the British press are again in the spotlight" with this trial, said Brian Cathcart, a former newspaper deputy editor and director of Hacked Off, an organization campaigning for media reform and tighter regulation. Britain has had years of media "intrusion into peoples' lives without a public interest — of distortion, of bullying, even blackmailing," he said, as well as other illegal activities, like obtaining personal data under false pretenses, known here as "blagging."

Judge Leveson proposed regulations underwritten by law, a plan that was soon watered down. But the question of regulation quickly brings concern that Britain's press freedoms, a tradition of three centuries, could be at risk. So far, politicians have been arguing with newspaper groups in a fiery debate with no clear resolution.

Tim Luckhurst, a former newspaper editor and professor of journalism at the University of Kent, said, "What the trial will do is to refocus public attention on the fact that the new system of regulation has been recommended and we don't have it."

Both Ms. Brooks and Mr. Coulson were powerful journalists whose influence extended deep into the political world. After editing The News of the World tabloid — which Mr. Murdoch eventually closed in an effort to stem the scandal over accessing cellphone messages of reporting targets — Mr. Coulson became Mr. Cameron's communications director. Ms. Brooks, a former editor and top Murdoch executive, was on friendly terms with Mr. Cameron — a school chum of her husband, Charlie Brooks, from his Eton days — lending him horses to ride in the country, seeing him socially and sometimes exchanging text messages.

Other executives and reporters from Mr. Murdoch's group are prominent among the 62 journalists who have been arrested in multiple police investigations, including some from other news groups.

This is hardly the first scandal surrounding the British news media and its methods. As long ago as 1989, David Mellor, a Conservative cabinet minister, warned that the press "is drinking in the Last Chance Saloon." Mr. Mellor suffered the consequences, quitting in 1992 after…

…is not one of interference — it is one of subservience," he said. Politicians "have been too indulgent to the press because of the pressure they can bring to bear at election time, when they can shaft you or promote you."

The scandals are believed to have harmed Mr. Murdoch's once dominant influence in Britain and helped the rise of the conservative tabloid The Daily Mail, which has always denied using phone hacking.

The Daily Mail recently provoked a fierce political dispute by…

Phone hacking and obstruction of justice charges.

…spread official surveillance of communications — including phone hacking — leaked by Edward J. Snowden, the former United States intelligence analyst.

Regulation, even self-regulation, is fraught in the competitive world of British newspapering. Despite reservations among Mr. Cameron's Conservatives, the three main political parties agreed earlier this month to a plan that would set up a body to recognize an official regulator. The regulator, supposedly independent, could impose fines of up to one million pounds, about $1.6 million.

But Mr. Cameron did not want to legislate press issues, believing it would cross a red line protecting journalistic freedoms. So the regulator will be created not…

PETER MACDIARMID/GETTY IMAGES

ANDREW COWIE/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE — GETTY IMAGES

Rebekah Brooks, left, with her husband, Charlie Brooks, and Andy Coulson, right, leaving court in June in London. Ms. Brooks and Mr. Coulson, both facing trial, were powerful journalists whose influence extended deep into the political world of Britain.

NATO … Of Its …

A Focus on …

By THOM…

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Matthew Rose… reporting fro… stan.

HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

10/29

"...News
...to Print"

The New York Times

Late Edition
Today, mostly sunny skies, cooler, high 53. **Tonight,** partly cloudy skies, low 45. **Tomorrow,** variably cloudy skies, drizzle possible, high 58. Weather map is on Page C8.

..No. 56,304 © 2013 The New York Times NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2013 $2.50

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NICOLE BENGIVENO/THE NEW YORK TIMES

...urricane Sandy, which struck a year ago, left waterlines at Pasanella & Son Vintners, top, in the South Street Sea-
...erature gauge of a home in Broad Channel, Queens; and at Meade's restaurant, above right, also at the seaport.

...ing Hurricane Sandy's Scars Into Badges of Survival

...INFIELD

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that ran the length of the brick wall inside his wine shop, Pasanella & Son Vintners, in the South Street Seaport. It was about six feet above the floor. It was going to stay right there. The waterline from Hurricane Sandy.

When the East River slammed into the shop, he lost 10,000 bottles of wine. Nasty business for sure, but he prefers that the waterline stay preserved. "I guess I don't want to erase the past," he said. "I feel it's like wrinkles in your face. I don't like the Botox look."

In fact, he had a plaque made with the inscription, "The East River Came to Here. 29 October 2012." He styled it after one on a building in Florence, Italy, that noted the height of the horrid flood of the Arno River in 1966. He was not entirely happy with how it came out, though, and has not mounted it yet.

Customers come, marvel, snap pictures of the line; relatives point to it with a grin. Mr. Pasanella said his wife was sometimes irked. She regards it as "disaster tourism."

As he sees it, Hurricane Sandy, despite its effrontery, had not conquered his wine store; he had conquered it. This was his narrative of the storm.

For some people bruised by the hurricane, the waterline has become something of a signature of survival. Most building owners and homeowners have understandably wiped away theirs as they have repaired and rebuilt

Continued on Page A24

U.S. Disrupts Afghans' Tack On Militants

Dispute Over Courting of Pakistan Taliban

By MATTHEW ROSENBERG

KABUL, Afghanistan — A bungled attempt by the Afghan government to cultivate a shadowy alliance with Islamist militants escalated into the latest flash point in the troubled relationship between Afghanistan and the United States, according to new accounts by officials from both countries.

The disrupted plan involved Afghan intelligence trying to work with the Pakistan Taliban, allies of Al Qaeda, in order to find a trump card in a baroque regional power game that is likely to intensify after the American withdrawal next year, the officials said. And what started the hard feelings was that the Americans caught them red-handed.

Tipped off to the plan, United States Special Forces raided an Afghan convoy that was ushering a senior Pakistan Taliban militant, Latif Mehsud, to Kabul for secret talks last month, and now have Mr. Mehsud in custody.

Publicly, the Afghan government has described Mr. Mehsud as an insurgent peace emissary. But according to Afghan officials, the ultimate plan was to take revenge on the Pakistani military.

In the murk of intrigue and paranoia that dominates the relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan, the Pakistanis have long had the upper hand. A favorite complaint of Afghan officials is how Pakistani military intelligence has sheltered and nurtured the Taliban and supported their insurgency against the Afghan government.

Now, not content to be merely the target of a proxy war, the Afghan government decided to recruit proxies of its own by seeking to aid the Pakistan Taliban in their fight against Pakistan's security forces, according to Afghan officials. And they were beginning to make progress over the past year, they say, before the American raid exposed them.

Although Afghan anger over

Continued on Page A11

OBAMA MAY BAN SPYING ON HEADS OF ALLIED STATES

OFFICIALS OUTLINE PLAN

Response to Furor Over Monitoring Phone of German Leader

By MARK LANDLER and DAVID E. SANGER

WASHINGTON — President Obama is poised to order the National Security Agency to stop eavesdropping on the leaders of American allies, administration and congressional officials said Monday, responding to a deepening diplomatic crisis over reports that the agency had for years targeted the cellphone of Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany.

The White House informed a leading Democratic lawmaker, Senator Dianne Feinstein of California, of its plans, which grew out of a broader internal review of intelligence-gathering methods, prompted by the leak of N.S.A. documents by a former contractor, Edward J. Snowden.

In a statement on Monday, Ms. Feinstein, chairwoman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said, "I do not believe the United States should be collecting phone calls or emails of friendly presidents and prime ministers." Ms. Feinstein, who has been a stalwart defender of the administration's surveillance policies, said her committee would begin a "major review of all intelligence collection programs."

The White House said Monday evening that no final decision had been made on the monitoring of friendly foreign leaders. But the disclosure that it is moving to prohibit it signals a landmark shift for the N.S.A., which has had nearly unfettered powers to collect data on tens of millions of people around the world, from ordinary citizens to heads of state, including the leaders of Brazil and Mexico.

It is also likely to prompt a fierce debate on what constitutes an American ally. Prohibiting eavesdropping on Ms. Merkel's phone is an easier judgment than, for example, collecting intelligence on the military-backed leaders in Egypt.

"We have already made some decisions through this process and expect to make more," said a spokeswoman for the National Security Council, Caitlin M. Hayden, adding that the review would be completed in December.

Disclosure of the White House's proposed action came after the release on Monday afternoon of Ms. Feinstein's statement, in which she asserted that the White House had told her it would cease all intelligence collection in friendly countries. That statement, senior administration officials said, was "not accurate," but they acknowledged that they had already made unspecified changes in surveillance policy and planned further changes, particularly in the monitoring of

Continued on Page A9

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Warily, Schools Watch Students On the Internet

By SOMINI SENGUPTA

SAN FRANCISCO — For years, a school principal's job was to make sure students were not creating a ruckus in the hallways or smoking in the bathroom. Vigilance ended at the schoolhouse gates.

Now, as students complain, taunt and sometimes cry out for help on social media, educators have more opportunities to monitor students around the clock. And some schools are turning to technology to help them. Several companies offer services to filter and glean what students do on school networks; a few now offer automated tools to comb through off-campus postings for signs of danger. For school officials, this raises new questions about whether they should — or legally can — discipline children for their online outbursts.

The problem has taken on new urgency with the case of a 12-year-old Florida girl who commit-

DAVID WALTER BANKS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Robot Ready for Its Close-Up
The RoboThespian by Engineered Arts Limited is designed to interact with people in public, unlike earlier generations considered too risky for humans to handle. Science Times, Page D1.

Ohio Governor Defies G.O.P. With Defense of Social Safety Net

By TRIP GABRIEL

COLUMBUS, Ohio — In his grand Statehouse office beneath a bust of Lincoln, Gov. John R.

lazy."

"You know what?" he said. "The very people who complain ought to ask their grandparents if they worked at the W.P.A."

Ever since Republicans in Con-

ington Post opinion column midway through the 16-day shutdown on "What Wisconsin Can Teach Washington." Gov. Chris Christie of New Jersey, with a record of bipartisan support at

and its Tea Party wing by using a little-known state board to expand Medicaid to 275,000 poor Ohioans under President Obama's health care law.

Once a leader of the conserva-

Denmark had one each, The Associated Press reported. One woman was also missing after being swept into the surf in France.

A gas explosion killed two people in London, and a British teenager playing in the storm-driven surf was swept out to sea, The A.P. reported. A man in Denmark was killed when a brick fell off a building and hit his head.

Many Britons still remember a 1987 storm that brought winds of up to 115 m.p.h. after a well-known weatherman, Michael Fish, had ridiculed the idea that a hurricane was on its way. This time Britain's forecasters predicted the storm, but the transportation system is notoriously bad at handling extreme weather and even mild snow showers can paralyze networks.

On Monday, most train companies in southern England suspended some early morning services, including those connecting Gatwick and Stansted Airports to the capital. Some flights were canceled, and the worst-hit airport appeared to be Heathrow, which canceled around 130 flights.

A lighthouse at Newhaven on the southern coast of England on Monday. The crashing waves on Sunday halted the search for a teenager...

Several lines on the London Underground were also affected, with train services delayed or in some cases suspended, and the Port of Dover closed for three hours after being lashed by winds of 70 m.p.h.

Power failures crippled many parts of the country. "This was as a result of networks' being broken by objects such as trees, branches or road signs blown by the strong winds," said Tim Field, a spokesman for the Energy Networks Association, the trade body for the operators of infrastructure. Mr. Field said around 580,000 customers had their power disrupted at one point during the storm, though by midday the number had dropped to 270,000.

At the Dungeness B power station in Kent, nuclear reactors shut down automatically after debris on incoming power lines interrupted energy to the site, EDF Energy said. "The reactors are safely shut down and National Grid staff are now working to restore the supply," said Martin Pearson, station director at Dungeness B.

With thousands unable to get to work, some speculated that train companies had overreacted by canceling service before the first gust had reached British shores.

"Everyone has to act on the basis of the evidence that they are

give... they... Davi... after... back... made...

"B... listen... ing t... back...

Obama May Ban Spying On Heads of Allied States

From Page A1

government leaders.

The administration will reserve the right to continue collecting intelligence in friendly countries that pertains to criminal activity, potential terrorist threats and the proliferation of unconventional weapons, according to several officials. It also appeared to be leaving itself room in the case of a foreign leader of an ally who turned hostile or whose actions posed a threat to the United States.

The crossed wires between the White House and Ms. Feinstein were an indication of how the furor over the N.S.A.'s methods is testing even the administration staunchest defenders.

Aides said the senator's six-paragraph statement reflected exasperation at the N.S.A. for failing to keep the Intelligence Committee fully apprised of such politically delicate operations as eavesdropping on the conversations of friendly foreign leaders.

"She believes the committee was not adequately briefed on the details of these programs, and she's frustrated," said a committee staff member, who spoke on the condition of anonymity. "In her mind, there were salient omissions."

The review that Ms. Feinstein announced would be "a major undertaking," the staff member said.

The White House has faced growing outrage in Germany and among other European allies over its surveillance policies. Senior officials from Ms. Merkel's office and the heads of Germany's domestic and foreign intelligence agencies plan to travel to Washington in the coming days to register their anger.

They are expected to ask for a no-spying agreement similar to what the United States has with Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which are known as the Five Eyes.

The United States has historically resisted such agreements, even with friendly governments, though it explored a similar arrangement with France early in the Obama administration. But officials said they would give the Germans, in particular, a careful hearing.

"We have intel relationships that are already very close," said a senior official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity because of the delicacy of the subject. "There are other types of agreements you could have: cooperation, limits on intelligence, greater transparency. The countries on the top of the list for those are close European allies."

The National Security Agency has said it did not inform Mr. Obama of its reported monitoring of Ms. Merkel, which appears to have started in 2002 and was not suspended until sometime last summer after the theft of the N.S.A. data by Mr. Snowden was discovered.

"At that point it was clear that lists of targeted foreign officials may well become public," said one official, "so many of the interceptions were suspended."

The N.S.A.'s documentation on Ms. Merkel's case authorized the agency's operatives in Germany not only to collect data about the numbers she was calling, but also to listen in on her conversations, according to current and former administration officials.

It was unclear whether excerpts from Ms. Merkel's conversations appeared in intelligence reports that were circulated in Washington or shared with the White House. Officials said they had never seen information attributed to an intercept of Ms. Merkel's conversations. But they said it was likely that some conversations had been recorded simply because the N.S.A. had focused on her for so long.

SEAN GALLUP/GETTY IMAGES

German officials are particularly angry that the United States' eavesdropping operation appears to have been run from inside the American Embassy or somewhere near it, in the heart of Berlin.

In both public comments and private interchanges with German officials, the Obama administration has refused to confirm that Ms. Merkel's phone was targeted, though it has said that it is not the subject of N.S.A. action now, and will not be in the future.

The refusal to talk about the past has further angered German officials, who have said the surveillance has broken trust between two close allies. The Germans were particularly angry that the operation appears to have been run from inside the American Embassy or somewhere near it, in the heart of Berlin, steps from the Brandenburg Gate.

None of the officials and former officials who were interviewed would speak directly about the decision to target Ms. Merkel, saying that information was classified. But they said the legal distinction between tapping a conversation and simply collecting telephone "metadata" — essentially the kind of information about a telephone call that would be found on a telephone bill — existed only for domestic telephone calls, or calls involving United States citizens.

To record the conversation of a "U.S. Person," the intelligence agencies would need a warrant. But no such distinction applies to intercepting the calls of foreigners, on foreign soil — though those intercepts may be a violation of local law.

That means that the intercepts of other world leaders could have also involved both information about the calls and the conversations themselves.

Dennis C. Blair, Mr. Obama's first director of national intelligence, declined to speak specifically about the Merkel case. But he noted that "in our intelligence relationship with countries like France and Germany, 90 to 95 percent of our activity is cooperative and sharing, and a small proportion is about gaining intelligence we can't obtain in other ways."

He said he had little patience for the complaints of foreign leaders. "If any foreign leader is talking on a cellphone or communicating on unclassified email, what the U.S. might learn is the least of their problems."

In addition to the Germans, European Union officials and members of the European Parliament are descending on Washington to deliver a tough message: The N.S.A.'s surveillance is unacceptable and has eroded trust between the United States and Europe.

"The key message is there is a problem," said Silvia Kofler, a spokeswoman for the European Union. "We need to re-establish the trust between partners. You don't spy on partners."

One potential threat, Ms. Kofler said, was to the negotiation of the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, one of Mr. Obama's major trade initiatives. European Union officials, she said, were anxious to keep those talks on track but would require unspecified "confidence-building measures" to restore trust between the two sides.

An administration official said the White House would take these visits seriously, having senior officials from several government agencies and the White House meet with the Germans, though no meetings have yet been scheduled.

Eric Schmitt contributed reporting.

Spain Summons American Ambassador on New Reports of N.S.A. Spying

By RAPHAEL MINDER

MADRID — The Spanish government on Monday summoned the American ambassador to address allegations that the National Security Agency had recently collected data on 60 million telephone calls in Spain.

Adding to a spying scandal that includes Brazil, France, Germany and Mexico, the government's move came after two Spanish newspapers reported Monday that the agency had gathered data on phone numbers and locations but had not monitored the contents of the calls.

After his meeting with Spanish officials, the ambassador, James Costos, issued a statement in

worries about the surveillance programs and said, "Ultimately, the United States needs to balance the important role that these programs play in protecting our national security and protecting the security of our allies with legitimate privacy concerns."

Mr. Costos did not discuss the details of the spying claims, nor did the Spanish government after the meeting, which lasted less than an hour. Instead, Iñigo Méndez de Vigo, a Spanish secretary of state, referred in a separate statement to the need to maintain "a necessary balance" between security and privacy concerns. Spain, he added, is calling on

JUAN MEDINA/REUTERS

true, are improper and unacceptable between partners and friendly countries."

The two Spanish newspapers, El Mundo and El País, based their reporting on documents viewed by Glenn Greenwald, an American journalist, that were provided by Edward J. Snowden, the former N.S.A. contractor who has been at the center of the spying scandal.

The newspapers said the data covered information relating to about 60 million Spanish phone calls and was collected between December and early January.

The spying scandal, which has strained relations between Wash-

geted the cellphone of the German chancellor, Angela Merkel. The Spanish government has so far declined to discuss whether it has evidence that Washington spied on Spanish government officials.

"Spying activities aren't proper among partner countries and allies," Mariano Rajoy, Spain's prime minister, said at a news conference last week in Brussels, where he was attending a meeting of European Union leaders.

Last year, Spain agreed to extend an American lease of military facilities on its territory, including the Rota naval base, where the United States is plan-

As It Denounces U.S. Spying, Europe Delays Privacy Protection at Home

By ANDREW HIGGINS and JAMES KANTER

BRUSSELS — Even with Europe in an uproar over intrusive United States surveillance, its leaders are looking for ways to slow down legislation aimed at preventing violations of privacy at home.

Two days after Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany telephoned President Obama to complain about the monitoring of her cellphone by the United States, she joined fellow European leaders at a summit meeting in Brussels last week in agreeing not to rush into a new data privacy law, perhaps putting it off until 2015, after elections next May for a new European Parliament.

"Kicking decisions into the future is a permanent feature of Europe's cumbersome decision-making process. But Germany's acquiescence in a British-led effort to freeze the privacy measures highlighted what appear to be contradictions between the verbal support for privacy among European leaders and their own policy decisions.

"Everyone is very eager to protect privacy in their public statements," said Miriam Artino, a policy analyst at La Quadrature du Net, a French organization that promotes digital rights and liberties. "But we can see that government leaders are not very enthusiastic and are looking for ways to delay the process."

The disclosures of the National Security Agency's activities by a former contractor for the U. Edward J. Snowden, have set off a fierce debate on both sides of the Atlantic about the proper balance between privacy and economic security and other interests.

In an effort to control the damage, the Obama administration indicated on Monday that it was preparing to ban surveillance of friendly foreign leaders. Ms. Merkel stayed silent about the shift, but officials in Berlin welcomed what apparently was a realization that American economic interests, too, could be harmed if the monitoring persisted.

"The Americans know by now that this affair is very damaging to their own interests, which is evident in the reaction of the president, as well as the Senate, the interior minister, Hans-Peter Friedrich, told Germany's N-TV news channel.

But increasingly, it has damaged the standing of European politicians as well, as they seek to play down the role their own security services have played in secret surveillance.

Britain's intelligence service is long known to have cooperated closely with the N.S.A., carrying out surveillance on behalf of the United States. The director of the N.S.A., Gen. Keith B. Alexander, testified on Tuesday before Congress that reports that his agency had collected the phone records of millions of Europeans were "completely false."

A decision exposes a contradiction between words and policy.

Apparently referring to recent revelations of extensive phone surveillance in France and Spain by the N.S.A., he said European intelligence services had themselves collected phone records in war zones and other areas outside their borders and shared them with the United States.

Europe's involvement in the spying game was given further credence by a former foreign minister of Greece, Theodoros Pangalos, who told a Greek radio station that his country's intelligence services had listened in on the phone conversations of American ambassadors to Greece and Turkey in the 1990s, The Associated Press reported.

In addition to what seemed to be the leaders' reluctance to rein in too sharply activities countenanced by their own spy agencies, Europe's slow-track approach to tightening the rules on privacy protection has faced a host of other hurdles.

The proposed legislation in the European Parliament met with fierce opposition from business groups in the United States and Europe. There were also concerns that the issue would complicate negotiations on a wide-ranging trade agreement between Europe and the United States, a pact that many European leaders champion as an important lever to help lift Europe's sluggish economic growth.

Many members of the current Parliament and officials at the European Commission, the European Union's executive arm, had wanted to push the law through before next summer. Jan Philipp Albrecht, a German Parliament member who is in the vanguard of that push, said the summit meeting decision showed that Germany, the bloc's weightiest economic and political power, had been eclipsed by other nations in protecting privacy.

"The Germans are not on the forefront when it comes to better privacy protection for its citizens, but the French, Italians and

Continued on Page A10

Amid Debate, Turkey Unveils Rail Tunnel

DAVID MILLER/THE NEW Y

Center, Gen. Keith B. Alexander, N.S.A. director, and James R. Clapper Jr., director of national intelligence, at a House hear

U.N. Agency and Iran Cite Progress in Settling Questions on Nuclear Program

By ALISSA J. RUBIN and RICK GLADSTONE

PARIS — Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency said Tuesday that they had held a "very productive" two-day meeting in Vienna aimed at resolving questions on the disputed Iranian nuclear program and would reconvene their discussions on Nov. 11 in Tehran.

Satisfying the longstanding questions from the agency, the United Nations nuclear watchdog, about Iran's possible efforts to weaponize nuclear material would be a crucial element in any agreement between Iran and Western countries.

Representatives of Iran's new president and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council plus Germany began negotiations two weeks ago in Geneva with the hope of ultimately reaching a far-ranging agreement that would end international status and relax the West's punishing economic sanctions.

Alissa J. Rubin reported from Paris, and Rick Gladstone from New York.

A joint statement's tone suggests a renewed optimism.

As part of any agreement, Iran would have to give inspectors access to sites, scientists and documents it has declared off-limits in the past, said Western officials familiar with the talks.

The announcement on Tuesday, made in an unusual joint statement in Vienna, the headquarters of the nuclear monitoring agency, did not specify what progress had been made, but it said Iran had presented a new proposal for responding to the agency's questions.

Both sides held "a very productive meeting covering past and present issues on the 28th and 29th" of October in Vienna, Tero Varjoranta, the agency's deputy director general for safeguards, said in the joint statement, which was posted on the agency's website.

"Iran presented a new proposal aimed at clarifying and constructive contribution to strengthen cooperation and dialogue with a view to future resolution of all outstanding issues," the statement said, and both sides agreed to hold a meeting on Nov. 11 in the Iranian capital "to take this cooperation forward."

The tone of the statement suggested a renewed optimism that the concerns of the nuclear monitoring agency would be addressed.

The Iranians also sounded a positive note. "I believe that with the submission of this new proposal by Iran, we have been able to open a new chapter of cooperation," said Reza Najafi, the Iranian ambassador to Vienna to the nuclear agency.

Across toPerchin, a restricted military site near Tehran, is at the forefront of the nuclear agency's concerns because of information that suggests that Iran has used a building at the site to test trigger devices for a nuclear weapon. Inspectors have visited Parchin, but the site is very large, and the nuclear monitors have not had access to the area around the building, which Western officials said for testing the triggers, Iranian officials have repeatedly rejected the agency's requests to visit it, and commercial satellite imagery has shown that they have done considerable paving and other renovation work over the past year.

"Parchin has become a totemic issue for the I.A.E.A," said Tariq Rauf, a former head of nuclear verification and security for the agency.

He added that some countries, including the United States, suspected that any incriminating material may have already been removed.

"A complication is that the Iranians have carried out extensive landscaping activities in the vicinity of the building that people believe has been used as an explosives chamber," Mr. Rauf said. Nonetheless, he said, there is a chance that if testing has been done at the site, the Iranians might have been unable to remove all traces.

The meeting this week was the first face-to-face encounter between Yukiya Amano, the nuclear agency's director general, and an Iranian delegation sent by President Hassan Rouhani, who has made a priority of resolving the nuclear dispute and reducing tensions with the West.

Mr. Amano has been outspoken in his criticism of Iran's unwillingness to grant the agency's inspectors unlimited access to Parchin.

Iran, a signatory to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, has repeatedly asserted that its nuclear activities are peaceful. But the access issue has been an important obstacle not only for the nuclear agency but also for the six big powers, the so-called P5-plus-1 group, that are pressing Iran to broader negotiations to curb its uranium enrichment program.

Western nations and Israel suspect that Iran is using its nuclear enrichment program as a guise to reach the capability of making an atomic bomb. Uranium enriched to 20 percent, the level the Iranians have achieved, can quickly be enriched to the higher level needed for use in weapons.

Negotiators for the P5-plus-1 group and Iran issued an optimistic-sounding joint statement at the conclusion of the meeting in Geneva on Oct. 15, without specifying what progress may have been made. They agreed to reconvene next month.

Mr. Rouhani has repeatedly said he wants to overcome years of mistrust and across over Iran's nuclear intentions, a sharp change in tone from his bombastic predecessor, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. At the same time, Mr. Rouhani has said his country will never relinquish what he has called its right to a rich uranium.

Critics of Iran, most notably Israel, have called Mr. Rouhani's charm offensive a trick to drive the West into relaxing the sanctions. American officials are seeking to assure the Israelis and other allies, have repeatedly insisted that any deal by Iran's adversaries, not its words.

Officials Say Top Levels Knew of Overseas Spying

From Page A1

overseas, with Republicans and Democrats calling for congressional review. Lawmakers intervening a bill that would curb its activities and Mr. Obama poised to impose his own constraints, particularly on monitoring the leaders of friendly nations. At the same time, current and former American intelligence officials say there is a growing sense of anger with the White House for what they see as attempts to pin the blame for the controversy squarely on them.

General Alexander said news media reports that the N.S.A. had vacuumed up tens of millions of telephone calls in France, Italy and Spain were "completely false." That data, he said, is at least partly collected by the intelligence services of those countries and provided to the N.S.A.

Eavesdropping on allies is tradecraft, Congress is told.

But he said Mr. Clapper said that spying on foreign leaders — even those of allies — was a basic tenet of intelligence tradecraft and had gone on for decades. European countries, Mr. Clapper said, routinely seek to listen in on the conversations of American leaders.

"Some of this reminds me of the classic movie 'Casablanca' — 'My God, there's gambling going on here,'" Mr. Clapper said, twisting the line from the movie uttered by a corrupt French official who feigns outrage at the very activity in which he avidly partakes.

Asked whether the White House knows about the N.S.A.'s intelligence-gathering, including on foreign leaders, Mr. Clapper said, "They can and do." But he added, "I have to say that that

Mark Mazzetti contributed reporting.

Center, Gen. Keith B. Alexander, N.S.A. director, and James R. Clapper Jr., director of national intelligence, at a House hearing.

DAVID MILLER/THE NEW YORK TIMES

As It Attacks U.S. Spying, Europe Delays Privacy Protection at Home

From Page A4

Spanish are," said Mr. Albrecht, who speaks by telephone from Washington.

Peter Schaar, the German federal data protection commissioner and a longtime critic of relatively lax European privacy policies, took European leaders to task for delaying the proposed legislation. "Whoever thinks this reform is endangering it in an irresponsible way," said Mr. Schaar, appealing "also to our government" for deeds, not words.

Immediately after last week's meeting in Brussels, Viviane Reding, an outspoken vice president of the European Commission and a proponent of tight privacy rules, insisted that France, Poland and Italy were still pushing for a strong law in 2014. Yet the legislation has been under consideration for two years and, caught by the crosswinds of rival national interests and corporate lobbying, the process has shown how hard it is for Europe to agree on protecting privacy, something nearly everyone supports in principle.

Alison Smale and Melissa Eddy contributed reporting from Berlin.

The United States has also complicated matters, lobbying hard in Brussels against aspects of the proposed rules that Washington and American businesses say go too far. Two years ago, it persuaded the commission to abandon a measure that would have forced American authorities to make requests by American authorities to share online data gathered by some of the biggest American Internet companies, which have many users in Europe.

Yet, in a serious reversal for Washington, that measure was restored after a panel of European Union lawmakers earlier last week backed a stipulation that could require American companies like Google and Yahoo to seek clearance from European officials before responding to United States warrants seeking private data. American technology companies worry that fines for breaking the new rules and orders would run as high as 5 percent of a company's global annual revenue or 100 million euros, about $137 million, whichever is higher.

Mr. Albrecht, the German lawmaker who was pushing for tough rules, said one reason Germany joined Britain in seeking to slow down the process was the strong influence of the technology industry.

ERIC FEFERBERG/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE — GETTY IMAGES

Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany, a trained scientist, is confronted by the pitfalls and possibilities of digital technology.

"Lobbying also, at the level of the heads of state, goes on," said Mr. Albrecht said. He referred to news reports that Eric E. Schmidt, the executive chairman of Google, had served as an adviser to David Cameron, the British prime minister.

One curious aspect of the furor over monitoring of the German chancellor's cellphone is that perhaps no European leader is as conflicted by the pitfalls and possibilities of digital technology as Ms. Merkel. A trained scientist who is keenly aware that Europe trails America in digital technology, and often reminds audiences that there are no Google, Apples or Facebooks on a troubled Continent that is thus missing out on economic growth.

At the same time, she defends Germany's strict data protection laws, which are an outgrowth of the Nazi and Communist past here. Ms. Merkel, raised in East Germany, is deeply familiar with government spying on citizens. Her personal history also means that she always had a vision of the United States as a bastion of civil liberties, and seeing this vision dashed over the past week certainly helped fuel her evident anger with Washington.

Her quandary became clear in Brussels last week. On the one hand, with the furor over her cellphone, Ms. Merkel was clearly concerned to fend off strong criticism at home that she had failed to react vigorously to last summer's initial disclosures of extensive American surveillance of millions of Germans, and really became engaged only after her personal privacy was at stake.

On the other, she and other European leaders faced a decision on data protection rules gathering momentum in the European Parliament. Der Spiegel, a German newsmagazine, reported that Germany had played a critical role in adopting language that essentially postponed a decision on how to deal with United States digital companies that have clear obligations under American law to hand over data if subpoenaed. Ms. Merkel, the newsmagazine said, citing documents from the German Foreign Ministry, sided with Mr. Cameron to delay any regulation until 2015.

Greece Said to Ta U.S. Enoys in '9

ATHENS (AP) — A
mer foreign minister
Greece revealed Tues
that his country's in
gence services had
dropped on the phone
versations of American
bassadors to Greece
Turkey in the 1990s.

Theodoros Pangalos,
was foreign minister
1996 to 1999, made the
ments on Vima FM radi
a discussion about the la
revelations of eavesdr
ping by the National Sec
ty Agency on American
lies in Europe. The Germ
newsmagazine Der Spie
has published a slide p
portedly from the N.S
showing Athens as one
the locations where
agency had monitoring
pabilities.

Mr. Pangalos said that
some time in the late 19
Greece's National Int
gence Service monito
the American ambassad
in Athens and Ankara,
capital of Turkey.

He did not provide a sp
cific time frame for the m
toring, but he said that
did not last long.

10/31

Angela Merkel with Edmund Stoiber in 2002, the year when American surveillance on her began, according to a database.

Tap on Merkel Provides a Peek at a Vast Spy Net

From Page A1

lance on her began, according to a database described last week in the German newsmagazine Der Spiegel, remains unknown. But no one has denied that she was being monitored.

In testimony to Congress on Tuesday, the director of national intelligence, James R. Clapper Jr., gave only the roughest sketch of the size of the N.S.A.'s surveillance program, but suggested that the leader of the United States' most powerful European ally was a single fish in a very big sea.

"We're talking about a huge enterprise here with thousands and thousands of individual requirements," he said, using a phrase that appeared to mean individual surveillance targets. Mr. Clapper said that the United States spies on foreign leaders and other officials to see "if what they're saying gels with what's actually going on," and how the policies of other countries "impact us across a whole range of issues."

German political and intelligence officials went to the White House on Wednesday looking for answers to some of the questions the administration has been reluctant to discuss, and eager to use the incident to broker a far closer intelligence-sharing agreement with Washington that, among other things, would end the surveillance of its leaders.

If put into effect, such an arrangement could begin to dismantle a system that has grown ever larger, and more sophisticated, during a decade in which supercomputers and the algorithms used to search vast databases have put the N.S.A. far ahead of rival intelligence services. President Obama has asked whether the technology has outrun common sense, and the Merkel episode has raised in a very public way the question of whether the benefits of spying on friends outweigh the damage if such spying becomes known.

Even after the flood of information about surveillance operations made public by Edward J. Snowden, the former N.S.A. contractor, American officials are still loath to speak in detail about eavesdropping on friendly governments. But former officials with knowledge of the system described an intelligence apparatus with both a voracious appetite and a growing ability to warehouse huge amounts of data.

The N.S.A. tries to gather cellular and landline phone numbers — often obtained from American diplomats — for as many foreign officials as possible. The contents of the phone calls are stored in computer databases that can regularly be searched using keywords.

"They suck up every phone number they can in Germany," said one former intelligence official.

The databases are different from those housing telephone "metadata" — information about phone numbers on each end of a call and the call's length — to find links between terrorism suspects. "Metadata is only valuable if you are trying to track the activities of a terrorist or a spy," said the former American intelligence official.

By comparison, allied leaders are low-level priorities. In the "National Intelligence Priorities Framework," a matrix approved by the president and updated regularly, information on members of Al Qaeda and other terrorist groups, the whereabouts of nuclear weapons in Pakistan or North Korea, or the conversations of nuclear scientists in Iran are all front-burner intelligence issues. Ranked just below them are questions about the leadership of adversaries, like Russia, China or Iran, or the state of their economies.

American spy agencies determine how much staffing and resources they can devote to a "target" based on guidelines laid out in the matrix, and each subject is assigned a number from zero to five, with five being the lowest priority level.

But as one former intelligence official put it, "even a low-priority target might be monitored if it's easy to do."

At the N.S.A.'s headquarters at Fort Meade, Md., analysts pore over the transcripts of the phone calls and write reports, stamped "top secret," that are distributed to officials across the government. The most intense interest in the reports is at the State Department, the Treasury, the other intelligence agencies and the National Security Council, former officials said.

But there are still limits to how many of the phone conversations can be stored, and for how long. Some phone conversations are kept in the databases for weeks, some for months, and some are destroyed almost immediately after they are determined to have little intelligence value.

Building searchable computer databases of phone calls.

Mr. Clapper discussed the intelligence priorities framework during his testimony on Tuesday, partly to point out that the American intelligence services spy only on the people and places they are asked to by policy makers. Mr. Clapper said that National Security Council officials were aware of the spying on friendly governments, without identifying how high up the eavesdropping information goes.

But former officials have said that the raw intercepts, if interesting, would have been included in large briefing books given regularly to Mr. Obama's national security advisers — he is on his third — and their senior deputies, and other National Security Council officials with responsibility for Europe.

"It may not have jumped out at them," said one former official who knows the process intimately. "But it's the kind of thing that's hard to miss."

The White House has announced that Mr. Obama has already assured Ms. Merkel that she is not being listened to now, and will not be in the future — though they refuse to talk about the past. The president's cease-and-desist order to the N.S.A. is an indication that, at least in her case, he now believes that the United States got its benefit-cost analysis wrong.

White House officials have suggested that the entire program of monitoring allied leaders is now under review, although they offer no specifics about which other leaders are no longer monitoring targets.

Meanwhile, Gen. Keith B. Alexander, the head of the N.S.A., pushed back in testimony on Tuesday at the notion that the N.S.A. was routinely capturing metadata about calls in France and Spain, saying much of that work was done by, or with, allies in NATO. The spokesman for the French government, Najat Vallaud-Belkacem, said Wednesday that "the N.S.A. director's denials do not seem very plausible."

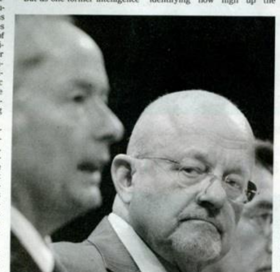
A spokeswoman for the National Security Council, Caitlin M. Hayden, said the discussions with the Germans on Wednesday "were an opportunity to hear from one another and jointly determine how the dialogue can best proceed." The German government has said it will seek an agreement with some of the same elements of the arrangement that the United States has with Britain and other English-speaking allies to share data and refrain from spying on each other.

The revelation that the N.S.A. was monitoring Ms. Merkel's calls has set off a controversy in Germany.

Helmut Schmidt, the German chancellor from 1974 to 1982, told the weekly Die Zeit he was certain that Ms. Merkel's calls had been monitored, but that it was impossible to know what secrets might have been stolen.

Mr. Schmidt, who told the German publication that he had always assumed his phone calls had been tapped, had some advice for Ms. Merkel.

"I advise the chancellor to remain calm," he said.



James R. Clapper Jr., right, the director of national intelligence, testified Tuesday about American spying on foreign leaders.

Alison Smale contributed reporting from Berlin, and Mark Landler from Washington.

broke up the global diamond cartel, starting a new era for the industry.

Although per-carat prices vary greatly, overall diamond prices have more than doubled since 2009, according to an index at RoughPrices.com. In this new environment, Alrosa, which mines from large and rich gem deposits in Siberia, hopes to attract private investors, as the only large pure-play diamond business. De Beers is now a majority-owned subsidiary of Anglo American, a diversified mining company engaged in many sectors.

"Our company has a unique position on the market," Yevgenia Kozenko, a spokeswoman for Alrosa, said by telephone before the stock placement. Alrosa priced the shares at 35 rubles, or changing industry dynamics. "We have lot of hope on India and China, where the middle class is growing and will buy diamonds," she said.

On the supply side, she added, the rising costs of mining — the barrels of diesel, the gigantic trucks and the salaries for the rough-hewed workers in the Arctic, which are all necessary for finding and extracting the gems — will prevent the market from becoming flooded. "The reserves are declining," she said.

But mining analysts say that new technology tends to make everything that comes out of the ground, whether oil or iron ore or gemstones, more plentiful, not more scarce. Over time, they say, that poses a risk to the scarcity notion that underpins diamond prices. Alrosa now mines below the surface and at other, even more remote open-pit sites, which it says highlights its point about rigor and scarcity.

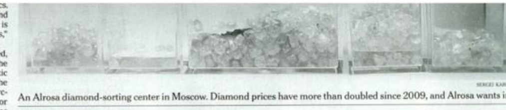
But Sergei Donskoy, a mining analyst at Société Générale in Moscow, said, "This argument suggests that every mining company is subjected to the same cost pressures as Alrosa," adding there was always a chance that the discovery of a major new deposit of diamonds could add to the global supply.

Analysts' forecasts suggest that diamond extraction will grow at a single-digit pace over the next decade, which would approximately balance the expected new demand from a rising Asian middle class. Contrary to stereotypes, middle-class buyers underpin the business.

"The majority of stones found every year are not those that end up in the crowns of the nobility," Mr. Donskoy said, but rather the small gems found by the thousands that wind up on the engagement rings of the working-class women of the United States and Europe.

Smaller stones found i[n abun]dance provide most of the [...] from a diamond mine.

With this in mind, [...] Wyndham, the founder [...] ished Prices, a compa[ny that] publishes wholesale polis[hed dia]mond prices, said by te[lephone] from London, "Our view [...] long-term prices rema[in] positive."



An Alrosa diamond-sorting center in Moscow. Diamond prices have more than doubled since 2009, and Alrosa wants inves[...]

No Action in Congress, So States Lead the Way Enacting Privacy Laws

From Page A1

stand to harm their bottom lines.

"It can be counterproductive to have multiple states addressing the same issue, especially with online privacy, which can be national or an international issue," said Michael D. Hintze, chief privacy counsel at Microsoft, who added that at times it can create "burdensome compliance." For companies, it helps that state measures are limited in their scope by a federal law that prevents states from interfering with interstate commerce.

This year, Texas passed a bill introduced by Mr. Stickland that requires warrants for email searches, while Oklahoma enacted a law meant to protect the privacy of student data. At least three states proposed measures to regulate who inherits digital data, including Facebook passwords, when a user dies.

Some of the bills extend to surveillance beyond the web. Eight states, for example, have passed laws this year limiting the use of drones, according to the American Civil Liberties Union, which has advocated such privacy laws. In Florida, a lawmaker has drafted a bill that would prohibit schools from collecting biometric data to verify who gets free lunches and who gets off at which bus stop. Vermont has limited the use of data collected by license plate readers, which are used mostly by police to record images of license plates.

California, long a pioneer on digital privacy laws, has passed three online privacy bills this year. One gives children the right to erase social media posts, another makes it a misdemeanor to publish identifiable nude pictures online without the subject's permission, and a third requires companies to tell consumers whether they abide by "do not track" signals on web browsers.

But stiff lobbying efforts were able to stop a so-called right to know bill proposed in California this year that stood to hurt the online industry. The bill would have required any business that "retains a customer's personal information" to share a copy of that information at the customer's request, as well as disclose which third parties have received the information. The practice of sharing customer data is central to digital advertising and to the large Internet companies that rely on advertising revenue.

"'Right to know' is an example of something that's not workable," said Jim Halpert, a lawyer with the national firm DLA Piper, who leads an industry coalition that includes Amazon, Facebook and Verizon. "It covers such a broad range of disclosures. We advocated against it."

More than a year ago, the White House proposed a consumer privacy bill of rights, but Congress has not yet taken on the legislation. And a proposed update to the 27-year-old Electronic Communications Privacy Act has stalled. The proposal would require law enforcement agencies to obtain a warrant, based on probable cause, before they could read through emails.

Several legislators said they felt compelled to act because Congress had not. "They don't act in the best interest unless it's in their best interest," said Daniel Zolnikov, a first-time legislator in Montana. Mr. Zolnikov, a Republican, suggested that the lack of action was because of lobbying efforts from "special interests" on Capitol Hill.

So Mr. Zolnikov took up the privacy issue in his state house: Montana became the first state in the nation this year to pass a law that requires police to obtain a search warrant before it can track a suspect's whereabouts through cellphone records.

According to a survey conducted in July by the Pew Internet Center, most Americans said they believed that existing laws were inadequate to protect their privacy online, and a clear majority reported making great efforts to mask their identities online. Some of those surveyed said they cleared browsing histories, deleted social media posts or used virtual networks to conceal their Internet Protocol addresses — and a few even said they used encryption tools.

Many states have already responded to those opinions. In the last couple of years, about 10 states have passed laws restricting employers from demanding access to their employees' social media accounts.

California set the stage on digital privacy 10 years ago with a law that required organizations, whether public or private, to inform consumers if their personal data had been breached or stolen.

State Representative Jonathan Stickland of Texas said Congress was not into protecting privacy.

Search warrants [...] tracking cellphon[...] and limiting dron[...] are among the la[...]

Several states followed, [...] day, nearly every state h[as a] breach notification law.

This year, California a[...] that landmark law, addin[g ...] ternet user's login na[me ...] password to the menu of [...] information that is cove[red ...] California attorney gene[ral's of]fice also has a full-time u[nit to en]force digital privacy laws.

But even in Califor[nia ...] steps taken on privacy le[...] are not sweeping overh[...] those supported by th[e ...] House. And some bills [...] state never become law. [...] Last year, the Legislatur[e ...] a bill compelling police t[o get a] warrant before searchi[ng cell]phone records to track [a sus]pect's location. Gov. Jerr[y ...] vetoed it, saying it did n[ot ...] "the right balance" betw[een the] needs of citizens and the [...]

John Pezold, a Republi[can ...] resentative in Georgia, s[...] issues like creating jo[bs ...] more pressing than pri[vacy ...] many of his constituents [...] said the issue of digital [...] was beginning to bubble [...] pecially because of the re[...] ports on eavesdropping [...] federal government.

"They're becoming inc[...] ly wary that their lives a[...] to be no longer their ow[n ...] Mr. Pezold, who plans t[o ...] duce a broad consumer [...] bill in the next legislative [...] "We have got to protect th[...]

N.S.A. Copying Data From Google and Yahoo Abroad, Leaked Documents Shou[...]

From First Business Page

panies' overseas data links. But it emphasized that it was focused on "foreign" intelligence collection — not domestic — and pushed back against the notion that it was collecting abroad to "get around" legal limits imposed by domestic surveillance laws. It also said it was "not true" that it collects "vast quantities" of Americans' data using that method.

Companies like Google that operate Internet services — including email, online document and photo storage and search queries — send huge amounts of data through fiber-optic lines between their data centers around the world. Those data centers are kept highly secure using heat-sensitive cameras and biometric authentication, and companies believed the data flowing among centers was secure. But Google said last month that it began the process of encrypting this internal traffic before reports of N.S.A. spying leaked during the summer, and accelerated the effort since then. Google security executives were suspicious that outside parties, like governments, could tap into the cables, but did not have hard evidence that the spying was occurring, according to three people briefed on Google's security efforts who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The N.S.A. could physically install a device that clips on the cable and listens to electric signals, or insert a splitter in the cable through which data would travel, said Nicholas McKeown, an expert in computer networking and a professor at Stanford. Or, he said, someone with remote login access to the cable's switch or router could also redirect data flowing through the cables.

Level 3 is a company that provides these cables for Google, according to a person briefed on Google's infrastructure who was not authorized to speak publicly.

In a statement, Level 3 said: "We comply with the laws in each country where we operate. In general, governments that seek assistance in law enforcement or security investigations prohibit disclosure of the assistance provided."

In July, the company denied a German television report that it had cooperated with American intelligence agencies to spy on German citizens using its network. The New York Times reported in September that for at least three years, GCHQ had been working to gain access to traffic in and out of data centers operated by Google, Yahoo, Facebook and Microsoft's Hotmail. The program, described as having been developed in close collaboration with the N.S.A., was said to have achieved "new access opportunities" into Google's systems by 2012, according to GCHQ documents provided by Mr. Snowden. But it was not clear what that meant.

The Post said that under a system code-named Muscular, GCHQ was storing data taken in from the interception in a rolling three- to five-day "buffer," during which the two agencies decoded it and filtered out information they wanted to keep.

It also reported that the N.S.A. was using about 100,000 "selectors" as its search term filters — more than twice as many, it said, as the agency has been using from its Prism program inside the United States. In that program, the agency collects emails, search queries and other online activity of foreigners abroad from Google, Yahoo and other companies through a court-approved process authorized by the FISA Amendments Act of 2008.

GCHQ documents obtained from Mr. Snowden by The Guardian newspaper and shared with The Times reveal an intense focus over several years by British spies on the development of Muscular and a closely related project code-named Incenser. The documents suggest that both programs are to a large extent driven by N.S.A. intelligence needs and are highly prized by the Americans.

In November 2010, the British wrote that "Muscular/Incenser has significantly enhanced the amount of benefit that the N.S.A. derive from our special source accesses." Those projects in some cases provide data that are unavailable from any other source, one document said, "highlighting the unique contribution we are now making to N.S.A., providing insights into some of their highest priority targets."

In its article, The Post described a January document as saying that the N.S.A.'s headquarters in Fort Meade, Md., was taking in more than 180 million records a month from the project. It also reported that briefing documents said collection from Yahoo and Google had produced important intelligence leads against hostile foreign governments.

The Post published an N.S.A. slide labeled "Current efforts — Google" with a han[d-drawn] sketch showing that [...] flowed between Google [data] centers in "clear text," [...] encryption was added o[n a] front-end server that i[nteracts] with users' computers [and mo]bile devices. This notatio[n ...] ed a smiley face.

The Post also publish[ed ...] er notes from a pre[sentation] about Muscular. It incl[uded a ref]erence to a February p[...] stop collecting Yahoo [ac]count archives flowing [...] what it describes as a "[...] access point on wha[t ...] ently a fiber-optic ca[ble ...] Yahoo's overseas serve[rs to] servers on United Stat[es ...]

As The Post publish[ed ...] the director of the N[.S.A.,] Keith B. Alexander, wa[s in]terviewed at a cyber[security con]ference. He flatly den[ied ...] ly garbled account [...] story as "factually [...] but it was not clear [...] derstood that The P[ost was re]porting infiltration o[f ...] between overseas se[rvers.]

"There's no evide[nce ...] are actually breakin[g ...] ers," said Alex Stam[os ...] consultant at Artem[is ...] security firm based [in San Fran]cisco. "But they are [...] Google and Yahoo's [...] taking data that th[...] believed was prote[cted ...]

Edward Snowden, the ex-N.S.A. analyst, leaked documents showing the United States and Britain were collecting data.

Charlie Savage reported from Washington, and Claire Cain Miller and Nicole Perlroth from San Francisco. James Glanz contributed reporting from New York, and John Markoff from San Francisco.

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By STEVEN LEE MYERS

MOSCOW — On very rare occasions, almost always at night, Edward J. Snowden leaves his secret, guarded residence here, somewhere, in Russia. He is always under close protection. He spends his days learning the language and reading. He recently finished "Crime and Punishment."

Accompanying him is Sarah Harrison, a British activist working with WikiLeaks. With far less attention, she appears to have found herself trapped in the same furtive limbo of temporary asylum that the Russian government granted Mr. Snowden three months ago: safe from prosecution, perhaps, but far from living freely, or at least openly.

Andrei Soldatov, a journalist who has written extensively about the security services, said that the F.S.B., the domestic successor to the Soviet-era intelligence service, clearly controlled the circumstances of Mr. Snowden's life now, protecting him and also circumscribing his activities, even if not directly controlling him.

"He's actually surrounded by these people," said Mr. Soldatov, who, with Irina Borogan, wrote a history of the new Russian security services, "The New Nobility."

Continued on Page A10

WASHINGTON — Already under fierce attack from Republicans over the new health care law, President Obama now faces broad and mounting Democratic concerns that the troubled start of the insurance program will cut into the political benefit the party received from the government shutdown and cost Democratic candidates in next year's midterm elections.

Senate Democratic leaders summoned the White House chief of staff, Denis R. McDon-

A Vice-Presidential Choice

President Obama's aides considered substituting Hillary Rodham Clinton for Joseph R. Biden Jr. on the ticket in 2012.

By Jonathan Martin, Page A18.

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By CLAIRE CAIN MILLER

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tions predicament for America's technology companies has evolved into a moral and business crisis that threatens the foundation of their businesses, which rests on consumers and companies trusting them with their digital lives.

So they are pushing back in various ways — from cosmetic tactics like publishing the numbers of government requests they receive to political ones including tense conversations with officials behind closed doors. And companies are building technical fortresses intended to make the private information in which they trade inaccessible to the govern-

Continued on Page A3

BYRON SMITH FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Look Back at Performance Art

Visitors at a video installation at a new exhibition at the Whitney Museum. Review, Page C25.

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Continued on Page

In Alabama Race, a Test of Business Efforts to Derail Tea P

By CAMPBELL ROBERTSON and ERIC LIPTON

MOBILE, Ala. — With only days to go before a special Republican primary runoff for Congress here in South Alabama, the national business lobby is going all in.

In the first test of its post-government-shutdown effort to derail Tea Party candidates, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce put on a rally on Tuesday in the warehouse of an aluminum plant to show its support for Bradley Byrne, a lawyer and former Republican officeholder.

Companies as diverse as Caterpillar and AT&T have also sent in a last-minute flurry of donations. The goal, backers of Mr. Byrne said, is to elect not just a Republican, but the right kind of probusiness one.

Dean Young, the Tea Party-backed businessman who is running against Mr. Byrne, seems only to be reveling in his opponent's establishment, big-money support, repeatedly praising Senator Ted Cruz of Texas for leading the way to the governm
down and saying that if
will be in the face of "t
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"I've got an army
that care about this nat
Mr. Young, a tall, bra
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Continued on Page

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U.S. for Talks
Kamal al-Maliki
ry aid. PAGE A4

NATIONAL A14-22

Texas Abortion Limits Revived
Only three days after a federal judge blocked a new Texas law that threatened to shut down many of the state's abortion clinics, an appeals court reversed the decision, saying the rule should take effect while the case goes forward. Women's health advocates criticized the decision; the state saw it as vindication. PAGE A14

2 Obama Nominees Blocked
Senate Republicans thwarted the confirmation of two of President Obama's nominees, one to a powerful appeals court and another to a home-lending oversight post. PAGE A20

NEW YORK A23-28

Putting Land Dispute to a Vote
New York State voters are being asked to address a century-old skirmish over the ownership of property around Raquette Lake, above, in the Adirondacks. Proposal 4 would allow the Legislature to settle title disputes and add forest preserve lands. PAGE A23

BUSINESS DAY B1-12

F.A.A. Easing Electronics Ban
The Federal Aviation Administration says airline passengers will be able to use electronic devices to listen to music, read and play games in all phases of a flight, although the ban on calls and data will remain in place. PAGE B1

Toy Recall Leads to Legal Fight
Business and legal groups are challenging federal regulators who are seeking to hold the former chief of a dissolved company personally responsible for a recall of Buckyballs. PAGE B1

EDITORIAL, OP-ED A30-31

Paul Krugman PAGE A31

SPORTSFRIDAY B13-19

On the Road to Rehabi
Six ex-addicts from Italy are l
the New York City Marathon.

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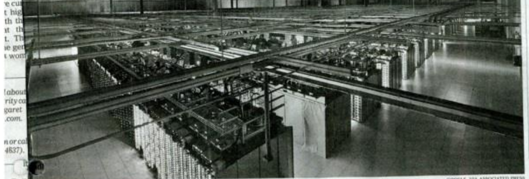

GOOGLE, VIA ASSOCIATED PRESS

Google data center in Hamina, Finland. This summer, the company sped up a project to encrypt internal systems.

Angry Over Surveillance, Tech Giants Bolster Defenses

From Page A1

ent and other suspected spies.
Yet even as they take meas-
es against government collec-
n of personal information,
eir business models rely on col-
cting that same data, largely to
ll personalized ads. So no mat-
r the steps they take, as long as
ey remain ad companies, they
ll be gathering a trove of in-
rmation that will prove tempt-
g to law enforcement and spies.
When reports of surveillance
the National Security Agency
rfaced in June, the companies
ere frustrated at the exposure
their cooperation with the gov-
nment in complying with law-
l requests for the data of for-
gn users, and they scrambled to
plain to customers that they
d no choice but to obey the re-
ests.
But as details of the scope of
ying emerge, frustration has
rned to outrage, and coopera-
n has turned to war.
The industry has learned that
knew of only a fraction of the
ying, and it is grappling with
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abler of surveillance of foreign-
s and American citizens.
Lawmakers in Brazil, for in-
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n requiring online services to
re the data of local users in the
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t week proposed a measure to
quire American Internet com-
nies to receive permission
m European officials before
mplying with lawful govern-
ent requests for data.
"The companies, some more
an others, are taking steps to
ake sure that surveillance with-
t their consent is difficult," said
ristopher Soghoian, a senior
alyst at the American Civil Lib-

erties Union. "But what they can't do is design services that truly keep the government out because of their ad-supported business model, and they're not willing to give up that business model."

Even before June, Google executives worried about infiltration of their networks. The Washington Post reported on Wednesday that the N.S.A. was tapping into the links between data centers, the beating heart of tech companies housing user information, confirmed that their suspicions were not just paranoia.

In response, David Drummond, Google's chief legal officer, issued a statement that went further than any tech company had publicly gone in condemning government spying. "We have long been concerned about the possibility of this kind of snooping," he said. "We are outraged at the lengths to which the government seems to have gone."

A tech industry executive who spoke only on the condition of anonymity because of the sensitivities around the surveillance, said, "Just based on the revelations yesterday, it's outright theft," adding, "These are discussions the tech companies are not even aware of, and we find out from a newspaper."

Though tech companies encrypt much of the data that travels between their servers and users' computers, they do not generally encrypt their internal data because they believe it is safe and because encryption is expensive and time-consuming and slows down a network.

But Google decided those risks were worth it. And this summer, as it grew more suspicious, it sped up a project to encrypt internal systems. Google is also building many of its own fiber-optic lines through which the data flows; if it controls them, they are harder for outsiders to tap.

Tech companies' security teams often feel as if they are playing a game of Whac-a-Mole with intruders like the government, trying to stay one step ahead.

Google, for instance, changes its security keys, which unlock encrypted digital data so it is readable, every few weeks. Google, Facebook and Yahoo have said they are increasing the length of these keys to make them more difficult to crack.

Facebook also said it was adding the encryption method of so-called perfect forward secrecy, which Google did in 2011. This means that even if someone gets access to a secret key, that person cannot decrypt past messages and traffic.

"A lot of the things everybody knew they should do but just weren't getting around to are now a much higher priority," said Paul Kocher, president and chief scientist of Cryptography Research, which makes security technologies.

Facebook said in July that it had turned on secure browsing by default, and Yahoo said last month that it would do the same for Yahoo Mail early next year. And Twitter is developing a variety of new security measures, including encrypting private direct messages, according to a person briefed on the measures.

Many tech companies have made public information about the number of government requests for user data they receive, and sued to ask for permission to publish more of this data. On Thursday, Google, Microsoft, Facebook, Yahoo, Apple and AOL reiterated these points in a letter to members of Congress.

But publishing the numbers of requests the companies receive has less meaning now that reports show the government sees company data without submitting a legal request.

A sense of betrayal runs through the increasingly frequent conversations between tech company lawyers and lawmakers and law enforcement in Washington, and in private conversations among engineers at the companies and increasingly outspoken public statements by executives.

Mr. Drummond and Larry Page, Google's co-founder and chief executive, have said privately that they thought the government betrayed them when the N.S.A. leaks began, by failing to explain the tech companies' role to the public or the extent of its spying to the tech companies, according to three people briefed on these conversations. When President Obama invited tech chief executives to discuss surveillance in August, Mr. Page did not go and sent a lower-level employee instead.

Mark Zuckerberg, Facebook's chief executive, sarcastically discussed surveillance at the TechCrunch Disrupt conference in September.

"The government blew it," he said. "The government's comment was, 'Oh, don't worry, basically we're not spying on any Americans.' Right, and it's like, 'Oh, wonderful, yeah, it's like that's really helpful to companies that are really trying to serve people around the world and really going to inspire confidence in American Internet companies.'"

IMAGINE A DAVID YURMAN HOLIDAY

THE TOWNHOUSE AT MADISON & 63RD 212 752 4255
THE WESTCHESTER 914 539 4444
DAVIDYURMAN.COM

BVLGARI

DIPLOMATIC MEMO

One Casualty of Eavesdropping on Merkel: A Warm Rapport

By MARK LANDLER

WASHINGTON — At one level, the National Security Agency's surveillance of Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany is a highly technical story of digital-age espionage, in which the spying is done by entering codes into a distant mainframe instead of by hiding bugs in a politician's boudoir.

At another, though, it is a deeply personal tale of two leaders who had struck up a rapport that went beyond the pleasantries uttered at Group of 8 meetings, and now have to grapple with the awkward reality that one of them, unwittingly he says, was eavesdropping on the other.

For President Obama, who has made few close friends in the rarefied club of world leaders, the collateral damage the N.S.A. surveillance has inflicted on his relationship with Ms. Merkel is a less tangible, but perhaps more painful, cost of the episode.

Given the cool discipline of both, it is not likely that they will give full vent to their feelings. A senior American official said the White House would like "to compartmentalize these issues, and continue to move forward on other aspects of our bilateral relationship."

But Ms. Merkel, declaring last week that "spying between friends is simply unacceptable," said there had been a breach of trust that would have to be repaired. That may be hard, given how angry she is said to be, according to those who know her. A permanent chill would undoubtedly dismay Mr. Obama, for whom Ms. Merkel had become a sort of BFF in Europe.

Theirs is not a relationship of backslapping or bonhomie. When Mr. Obama and Ms. Merkel talk on the phone, aides say, they dispense with small talk and pick up where they left off in previous calls, speaking in English and dissecting the issue at hand with a matter-of-fact logic that comes naturally to a former law professor and a physicist.

It is also a relationship that had cooled off, even before the latest revelations, over issues like how to respond to Syria's use of chemical weapons and how much Germany should do to save the European currency union from fracturing. On Wednesday, in an ill-timed report, the Treasury Department criticized Germany for relying too much on exports for growth, saying its policies were hurting the rest of Europe.

"The phone taps came at the end of a long period of low-level friction," said John C. Kornblum, a former American ambassador to Germany who works as an investment banker and business consultant in Berlin. "Merkel is now terribly embarrassed, and she, like most of us, wonders if anyone is minding the store in Washington."

One can imagine the Arctic temperature of the call that Mr. Obama took on Oct. 23, when Ms. Merkel confronted him with a report in the newsmagazine Der Spiegel that the N.S.A. had been monitoring her cellphone. "Not easy," said a senior aide to Mr. Obama, stating the obvious.

It is easy to overstate the role of personal ties in big-power relationships, but White House officials insist that Mr. Obama's kinship with Ms. Merkel has been special. In addition to their analytical styles, both are outsiders in their countries: an African-American from Hawaii, and a woman who grew up in East Germany and rose to power in a conservative party.

After other world leaders had left a Group of 8 meeting in Camp David last year, Mr. Obama invited Ms. Merkel to stay for a sunset chat about the mounting pressure on Germany, not least from him, to help Greece with an American-style bailout and fiscal stimulus program.

A year earlier, Mr. Obama awarded the chancellor the Presidential Medal of Freedom. At a state dinner in the Rose Garden, Ms. Merkel was served apple strudel and serenaded by James Taylor, who sang — what else? — "You've Got a Friend."

MICHAEL SOHN/ASSOCIATED PRESS

President Obama and the German chancellor, Angela Merkel, in Berlin in June. Spying revelations have angered Ms. Merkel.

Despite all that, Ms. Merkel rebuffed Mr. Obama's entreaties to do more to bail out Greece. That says less about the quality of their relationship than about her own political calculations: She was running for re-election with a German public deeply hostile to the idea that it should be on the hook for the financial folly of the Greeks.

For Mr. Obama, there is a silver lining in that experience. It shows that Ms. Merkel is, above all, a pragmatist — a master tactician, in fact, who for the second time will preside over a coalition with her chief opponents, the Social Democratic Party. Just as she did not succumb to American pressure during the European crisis, she is not about to allow personal grievances to hinder projects that she considers high priorities.

Topping that list is the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, an ambitious pact between the United States and the European Union that some analysts estimate could be worth nearly $750 a year to an average household in Europe. Ms. Merkel has kept a lid on public criticism of the Obama administration by government officials in large part to prevent those negotiations from being derailed. "They're certainly not going to let that be torpedoed," said Jackson Janes, president of the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies at Johns Hopkins University. "Both of them are in their final terms, and I think they are focused on their legacies."

None of this is to say that Mr. Obama does not have to do some serious fence-mending in Berlin. German news media coverage of the N.S.A.'s surveillance, Mr. Kornblum said, was approaching the level of vitriol before the Iraq war. The cover of the current issue of the newsmagazine Stern has an unflattering illustration of Mr. Obama over the headline, "The Spy."

Administration officials said the president would probably spend more time in Europe next year than he usually does. With a nuclear security summit meeting in the Netherlands, a Group of 9 meeting in Russia, and a NATO summit meeting in Britain, he will have several opportunities.

For now, though, his relationship with Ms. Merkel may be limited to formal encounters at those meetings. The days of apple strudel and "You've Got a Friend" in the Rose Garden seem a long time ago.

A Politician From Germany Meets Snowden

By The New York Times

BERLIN — Edward J. Snowden, the former National Security Agency contractor, met for almost three hours in Moscow on Thursday with Hans-Christian Ströbele, the longest serving member of the parliamentary committee that oversees German intelligence.

Mr. Ströbele and Georg Mascolo, a German investigative journalist told German television

Australia Said to Play Part in Effo Of N.S.A.

Reports Say Targe Were Asian Natio

By JANE PERLEZ

BEIJING — Australia, a
ally of the United States, ha
its embassies in Asia to col
telligence as part of the N
Security Agency's global
lance efforts, according to
ment leaked by the forme
cy contractor Edward J. S
and published this wee
German newsmagazin
Spiegel.
The Chinese Foreign
reacted angrily on Thu
the assertions in the d
which also said that th
can Embassy in Beijing
sulates in Shanghai and
operated special in
gathering facilities, a
manded an explanation
United States.
"We demand that fo
ties and personnel in C
ly abide by the Vienn
tion on Diplomatic Re
Vienna Convention o
Relations and other in
treaties, and they m
any form, engage i
that are incompatibl
position and status a
harmful to China's na
rity and interest," Hu
a spokeswoman for
said at a daily briefin
ers.
Australia is one of
Five Eyes countrie
highly classified int
agree not to spy on
the other four ar
States, Britain, Can
Zealand.
The report by D
a report in The Sy
Herald said that t
collection progran
ed from Australian
China, Thailand,
nam and East T
country's high c
the equivalent
among Common
— in Kuala Lu
and Port Mores
Guinea.
The N.S.A. pr
Stateroom, and
the Australian
Directorate, De

記事の印象

- ・“Friendly” “trust” といった＋のイメージを持つ単語を多用し、ドイツは敵ではないという主張が感じられた。
- ・写真が少なく、過去に撮影された写真や、特に印象に残らない写真を載せている。
- ・最初は国際面が多かったが、次第に国内向けの記事が多くなった。
- ・中立的で、他国が書いた新聞みたいな印象

考察

- とにかく記事数が多かった。
- アメリカの、盗聴で一番有名なウォーターゲート事件では盗聴発覚から当時のニクソン大統領辞職まで2年の歳月がかかった。なので今回もこれからの動きに注目されるだろう。
- しかし、今回の事件とウォーターゲートが比較されている記事はなかった。
- 最初はメルケルとアメリカの記事ばかりであったが、問題が明らかになるにつれ、大きなストーリーに発展している。まだまだ展開がありそうな雰囲気がある。

12A NEWS

OPINION

Our view

Spying on allied leaders carries a big downside

Just because U.S. can do it doesn't mean it should

Another view

We're reviewing our capabilities

The Obama administration is working to balance security needs with privacy concerns

OBAMA'S Y2K MOMENT

In the end, HealthCare.gov fiasco will be a footnote

Idle Millennials need help on college and jobs

Study shows many not going to school, work

USA TODAY

10/25　NEWS面

Spying on allied leaders carries a big downside

同盟国のリーダー達をスパイすることは大きなマイナスである

内容:

・ガーディアンはNSAが世界の35人の指導者を盗聴していたと報道。

・諸外国は激怒

・テロや麻薬密輸と戦う我が国にとってこの事実で外国に責められることは大打撃

★America has enough enemies in this world without creating new ones.

8A NEWS

WORLD

2 Americans kidnapped near Nigeria

Pirates suspected in taking them off U.S. ship in West Africa

EU may act over U.S. spy reports

Officials weigh pulling the plug on trade talks

RAPES INFLAME OUTRAGE IN INDIA

Police often refuse to investigate, critics say

China trying to stop people from killing doctors

Families frustrated over health care system have attacked medical staff

10/25 WORLD

USA TODAY

EU may act over U.S. spy reports

内容:

・世界経済の半分を占めるEUが米国に対し処置を講じる構え。

・今まで通りに戻ることは難しいと独・防衛大臣が言う。

・オバマはメルケルと7000万人のフランス人を盗聴した疑い。

・アメリカ国民は真実を証明すべきという。

8A NEWS

WASHINGTON/WORLD

Rogers, NSA deny snooping claims

GOP lawmaker: French eavesdropping reports are '100% wrong'

Fix insurance website or resign, Issa tells Sebelius

GOP lawmaker blasts Obama's management of HHS Department

Waiting on HealthCare.gov? What you can do in meantime

There's plenty of time to make your decisions

'ST. JUDE' STORM THREATENS BRITAIN

Forecasters warn of 80-mph winds

U.S. death toll

10/28

WASHINGTON

Rogers, NSA deny snooping claims;

GOP lawmaker: French eavesdropping reports are '100% wrong‘

NSAは盗聴を否定：共和党議員はフランスの盗聴疑惑は間違っているという

内容：

・独・仏は米国を非難、それが西欧諸国で報道されている。

・NSAが盗聴してるという情報がリークされている

・NSAによる弁解

Rogers, of Michigan, called criticism of the U.S. intelligence operations from European leaders “disingenuous（=不正直・腹黒い）."

6A NEWS

WASHINGTON

Another mea culpa as official testifies over health website

PRESIDENT WEIGHS HOW TO MONITOR U.S. ALLIES

Officials Policy has been tweaked, not overhauled

White House, GOP spar over remarks on Obamacare

President criticized for saying that people could keep their same doctors

Should Congress yield control of the debt limit?

Democrats seek plan to shift authority to White House in debates

10/30

WASHINGTON

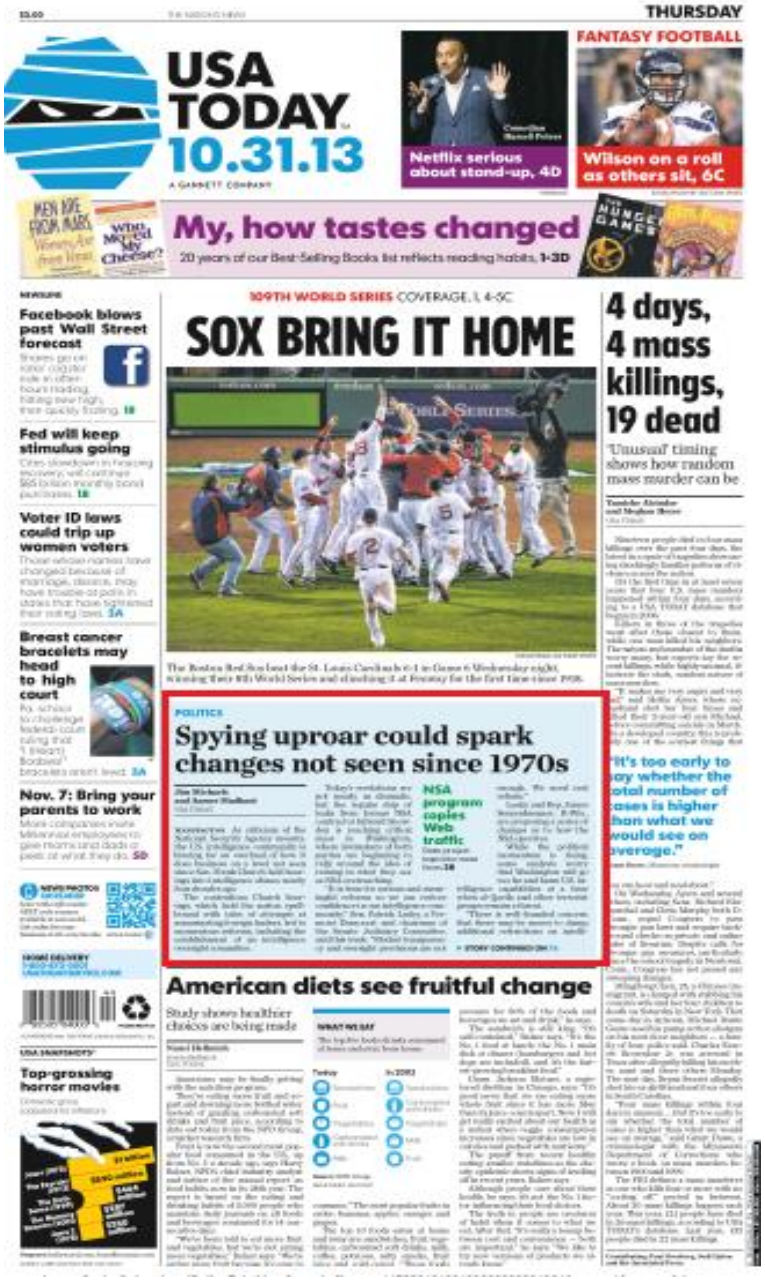
President weighs how to monitor U.S. allies

大統領は同盟国を監視する方法を考えている

内容:

・オバマ政権は火消しに追われている

・スペイン、フランス、ブラジル、メキシコも米国に対し抗議文を出した



THURSDAY

USA TODAY 10.31.13

A GANNETT COMPANY

FANTASY FOOTBALL

Netflix serious about stand-up, 4D

Wilson on a roll as others sit, 6C

My, how tastes changed

20 years of our Best-Selling Books list reflects reading habits, 1-3D

109TH WORLD SERIES COVERAGE, 1, 4-5C

SOX BRING IT HOME

The Boston Red Sox beat the St. Louis Cardinals 6-1 in Game 6 Wednesday night, winning their 8th World Series and standing 4 at Fenway for the first time since 1918.

4 days, 4 mass killings, 19 dead

'Unusual' timing shows how random mass murder can be

Facebook blows past Wall Street forecast

Fed will keep stimulus going

Voter ID laws could trip up women voters

Breast cancer bracelets may head to high court

Nov. 7: Bring your parents to work

POLITICS

Spying uproar could spark changes not seen since 1970s

NSA program copies Web traffic

"It's too early to say whether the total number of cases is higher than what we would see on average."

American diets see fruitful change

Study shows healthier choices are being made

Top-grossing horror movies

10/31

Top NEWS

Spying uproar could spark changes not seen since 1970s

スパイ騒動が1970年以来の変革を引き起こす

ドイツでの報道

- 「Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung 」を調査
- 調査対象:10/24～11/1
- 報道数：事件発生から３日間で、計１５以上の記事
- 報道規模：事件の当事者として大々的な特集が連日に渡り行われた
- 現在：報道数が少なくなった今でも、関連報道が続いている状況

ドイツ（誌面の割合）

- 10/24 2面全てが盗聴に関する記事
- 10/25 １面に概要、２，３面に特集（記事数4）
  その他のページに4つの関連記事
- 10/26 ２ページに渡り特集（記事数4）
  その他のページに2つの関連記事
- 10/28,29 1面、２面に関連記事
- 10/30,31 １面とPolitikに記事

10/26

ドイツ（ヘッドライン）

・10/24・・・s1Merkels Handy Möglicherweise abgehört　(メルケルの携帯、盗聴の可能性)
s27　Gebt uns unser Grundrecht auf Privatsphäre zurück (Feuilleton) （個人的人権返して）
・10/25・・・s1, Empörung über Amerika in Berlin und Brüsselベルリンとブリュッセルにて、アメリカに対して激怒
s2s3(Politik),Du sollst kein Handy haben neben mir.(私の近くで携帯を持たないほうがいいわよ)
Auf der Suche nach dem verlorenen Vorteil(失われた利益を探して)
s13(Wirtschaft) Deutsche Industrie sorgt sich um Sicherheit（ドイツ産業、安全への懸念）
→関連s15 (wirtschaft)Deutsche Industrie sorgt sich um ihre Sicherheit.
s37(Feuilleton) Der Feinds schreibt eine SMS
・10/26・・・s1EU will trotz Abhör-Affäre weiter über Freihandel verhandeln. (EU、盗聴問題に関わらず自由貿易交渉へ)
s1-2 Ziemlich ausgespähte Partner見張られたパートナー
(Erkennt Obama nicht, wie groß hierzulande der Vertrauensverlust ist?（オバマは信頼関係喪失の大きさに気が付かないのか？
s2(Politik) Verabschiedung neuer Datenschutzregeln verzögert sich（メル写真指差しピンク）新しいデータ保護条約議決遅れる
s2(Politik), Es regiert der Konjunktiv(接続法の支配)
s5(Politik)Am Ende nur eine sehr Mulde Rüge für Obama(最後には穏やかな叱責)
s14(Wirtschaft)340 Sextillionen Schlüssel(340.000.000.000.000.000の鍵)
・10/28・・・ｓ１Merkel angeblich schon seit Jahren abgehört,　メルケル、すでに１０年位上盗聴されていた模様
s2(Politik)Der größte deutsch-amerikanische Stresstest（オバマの写真）独米の大規模ストレステスト
Deutschland und Brasilien arbeiten an Resolution zu NSA(ドイツとブラジルNSA問題解決に取り組む)
・10/29・・・s1,Sondersitzung des Bundestages wegen NSA-Abhöraffäre（NSA盗聴により急遽連邦議会開催）
s2,Zeitung Obama stoppte Ausspähen Merkels im Sommer(オバマ　夏にメルケル盗聴やめていた)
・1030 ・・・ ｓ１Feinstein Der Präsident hat nichts gewusst(大統領は知らなかった),
s1ｓ２politik Obama wusste nicht(オバマは知らなかった)
Vom Patriotismus zur Freiheit(自由のための愛国心).
10/31・・・Washington wirft Deutschland Spionage gegen Amerika vor.(ワシントンがドイツのアメリカへのスパイ行為に対して避難)
Erst emp:rt, dann bloßgestellt – Pris Madrid und die NAS

ドイツ（画像）

10/24 s27(Feuilleton)
Gebt uns unser Grundrecht auf Privatsphäre zurück
（個人的人権返して）
内容：基本的人権はもはや存在しない

„Auf langsam steht sie nicht": Kanzlerin Angela Merkel

10/25 s2s3(Politik)
Du sollst kein Handy haben neben mir.
(私の近くで携帯を持たないほうがいいわよ)

10/25 s2(Politik)
Verabschiedung neuer Datenschutzregeln verzögert sich.
新しいデータ保護条約議決遅れる。

ドイツ（技術面）

10/25 s13(Wirtschaft)
Deutsche Industrie sorgt sich um Sicherheit
（ドイツ産業、安全への懸念）

10/26 s14(Wirtschaft)
340 Sextillionen Schlüssel
340.000.000.000.000.000.000のロック

ドイツ（画像）

10/26 s5(Politik)
Am Ende nur eine sehr Mulde Rüge für Obama
最後には穏やかな叱責

Beim EU-Gipfel in Brüssel herrscht beträchtlicher Ärger über die Abhörung durch die Amerikaner. Die Europäer wollen aber politische Eskalation verhindert.

Wusste er schon vorher, was sie sagen würde? *Obama während Merkels Rede vor dem Brandenburger Tor im Juni* Foto dpa

10/28s2(Politik)
Der größte deutsch-amerikanische Stresstest
独米の大規模ストレステスト

ドイツ（見出し）

10/26 Er regiert der Konjuktiv：
＊接続法の支配

＊接続法
ドイツ語における文法用語。
仮定などを表すために使われる。

Politik

Die Abhör-Affäre Eine amerikanische Botschaft und Debatten im Weißen Haus

Es regiert der Konjunktiv

10/31
Washington wirft Deutschland
Spionage gegen Amerika vor.
(ワシントンがドイツの
アメリカへのスパイ行為に対して避難)

Der größte deutsch-amerikanische Stresstest

Deutschland und Brasilien arbeiten an Resolution zu NSA

10/28
Der größte deutsch-amerikanische Stresstest
（Stresstest：ストレステスト・・・駆け引き？）

ドイツ（報道の特徴）

・事件当初は「個人的人権を返して」といったヘッドラインに始まり、「基本的人権はもはや存在しない」（Ein Grundrecht des Menschen, das Grundrecht auf vertraulich Kommunikation, existiert nicht mehr.）と強めの口調。

・「アメリカに対して激怒」(Empörung über Amerika)といったメルケル首相の態度を報道。

- 並行し、技術面での懸念も報道。Deutsche Industrie sorgt sich um Sicherheit（ドイツ産業、安全への懸念）

・非難とみられる記事は最初の３日間に多く、１０月末頃からは、アメリカとの今後の関係を取り上げる記事が多い

ドイツ（まとめ）

①メルケル首相だけに焦点があたり、国民のプライバシーに関する記事は大きく取り上げられてはいなかった。

②なぜ「穏やかな叱責」と書いたのだろうか

考察

→日本程ではないにしろ、迂闊な態度は取れない？

　EUと米国間の自由貿易協定（FTA）の交渉継続を主張しているという側面もあるからだろうか。

考察

- 写真はあまり使われていない
- アメリカを痛烈批判
- 皮肉

★America has enough enemies in this world without creating new ones.

イギリスでの報道比較

- リベラル紙「The Guardian」保守紙「The Times」の２紙を調査
- 事件発覚から11/11の間で、事件が報道されたのはわずか3日間のみ

  →他の国と比較して著しく短い

THE TIMES

10/24

theguardian

・掲載なし（王室特集が主）

・１面に大きく掲載
・Snowden氏から提供された情報を元にいち早く事実を報道
・盗聴に対するドイツ政府の反応を紹介
“Merkel upbraided Obama unusually sharply and also voiced exasperation at the slowness of the Americans to respond to detailed questions on the NSA scandals since the Snowden revelations first appeared in the Guardian in June.”

THE TIMES

10/25

theguardian

News

Merkel phone hacking row could stop EU free-trade talks with US

Sam Coates, Charles Bremner

The global spying row that has taken over a summit of European leaders in Brussels is jeopardising a key plank of Britain's referendum strategy.

A free trade deal between the United States and the EU could become a casualty of the anger over claims that the US Administration has been monitoring Angela Merkel's mobile phone.

The row could also strengthen calls for tougher data protection laws, which are opposed by David Cameron.

Arriving in Brussels, Mrs Merkel said that it was "really not on" for friends to spy on each other. Speaking hours after her Government summoned the US ambassador in Berlin, the German Chancellor told reporters: "It's not just about me, but about every German citizen. We need to have trust in our allies and partners, and this trust must now be established once again."

A key ally of Mrs Merkel announced that Germany might force the suspension of free trade talks between the United States and the European Union. Gunther Krichbaum, head of the Bundestag's EU committee, called on the talks to be halted. He told the BBC that wire-tapping was a scandal and that we "need to put the transatlantic trade agreement on hold".

The Prime Minister has made the trade deal an important part of his effort to convince Britons to stay in the EU ahead of the 2017 referendum, launching it with President Obama earlier in the year at a summit in Northern Ireland.

The EU has been negotiating with Washington to create what would be the world's largest free trade area, with more than 800 million inhabitants. Mr Cameron wants to hold it up as an example of the benefits the EU can bring for Britain. A Downing Street spokesman said that Britain would try to head off any attempt to scupper the deal.

However, other European politicians supported Germany. Martin Schulz, the President of the European Parliament, said of negotiations: "I believe that we have to interrupt again."

France also signalled support, but Fredrik Reinfeldt, Swedish Prime Minister, said that the affair would not affect the talks on the agreement.

British and French diplomats expressed surprise that the allegations had caused such controversy. Bernard Squarzini, head of the French domestic intelligence agency until last year, said: "It seems that our politicians don't read the reports we send them. The agencies know that all countries carry out surveillance on their allies. The Americans spy on us on the commercial and industrial front just as we spy on them."

The former US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright said that France eavesdropped on her when she was in government. "This is not a surprise — countries spy on each other," she said.

Mr Cameron faced being dragged into the row after Italian weekly L'Espresso reported that British intelligence services had been monitoring Italian telecoms networks, targeting the government and companies as well as suspected terrorist groups.

The report, based on evidence from former whistleblower Edward Snowden, said that documents held by Snowden "contain a great deal of information on the control of Italian telecommunications which will be released in the next few weeks". Asked about L'Espresso's report, Enrico Letta, the Italian Prime Minister, said: "It is inconceivable and unacceptable that there should be acts of espionage of this type."

Last night, *The Guardian* reported that the US National Security Agency had monitored the phone conversations of 35 world leaders after being given the numbers by US government departments, including the White House.

The White House denied that it had monitored Mr Cameron's communications at any time, while refusing to provide similar clarification on Mrs Merkel. Asked by The Times whether Mr Cameron's communications had ever been subject to US government monitoring, Caitlin Hayden, spokeswoman for the National Security Council, said: "The answer is no."

On Mrs Merkel, she was less specific, saying: "The United States is not monitoring and will not monitor the communications of Chancellor Merkel. Beyond that, I'm not in a position to comment publicly on every specific alleged intelligence activity."

Angela Merkel has been told that the US is not monitoring her calls, but the White House is less specific about the past

Spy-proof phones too tricky

Behind the story

Angela Merkel upgraded the security settings on her official mobile phone to "spy-proof" in 2009, but may have fallen victim to the personal Nokia handset that she refused to give up because she found it easier to use (David Charter writes).

The German Chancellor is addicted to texting on her "slider" Nokia, which slides open to reveal a mini keyboard.

Her private number is known by a wide circle of acquaintances, including advisers, family, journalists and politicians.

For official use, she has two phones provided and assessed as spy-proof by the Federal Office for Information Security (BSI).

Use of personal phones by ministers for official business is banned but this is widely flouted because politicians do not like the size of the official phones or the delay in speech caused by encryption.

US spied on 35 world leaders

● Phone calls monitored, memo reveals ● Officials urged to hand numbers to NSA

James Ball

The US National Security Agency monitored the phone conversations of 35 world leaders after being given the numbers by an official in another US government department, according to a classified document provided by the whistleblower Edward Snowden.

The confidential memo reveals that the NSA encourages senior officials in its "customer" departments, such as the White House, state department and Pentagon, to share their "Rolodexes" so the agency can add the phone numbers of leading foreign politicians to their surveillance systems.

The document notes that one unnamed US official handed over 200 numbers, including those of the 35 world leaders, none of whom is named. These were immediately "tasked" for monitoring by the NSA. The revelation is set to add to mounting diplomatic tensions between the US and its allies, after the German chancellor Angela Merkel on Wednesday accused the US of tapping her mobile.

After Merkel's allegations became public, the White House press secretary, Jay Carney, issued a statement that said the US "is not monitoring and will not monitor" the German chancellor's communications. But that failed to quell the row, as officials in Berlin quickly pointed out that the US did not deny monitoring Merkel's phone in the past.

The NSA memo obtained by the Guardian suggests that such surveillance was not isolated. The memo, dated October 2006 and issued to staff in the agency's Signals Intelligence Directorate (SID), was titled "Customers Can Help SID Obtain Targetable Phone Numbers". It begins by setting out an example of how US officials who mixed with world leaders and politicians could help agency surveillance.

"In one recent case," the memo notes, "a US official provided NSA with 200 phone numbers to 35 world leaders ... Despite the fact that the majority is probably available via open source, the PCs (intelligence production centres) have noted 43 previously unknown phone numbers. These numbers plus several others have been tasked."

The document continues by saying the new numbers had helped the agency discover still more new contact details to add to their monitoring: "These numbers have provided lead information to other numbers that have subsequently been tasked."

But the memo acknowledges that eavesdropping on the numbers had produced "little reportable intelligence". In the wake of the Merkel row, the US is facing growing international criticism that any intelligence benefit from spying on friendly governments is far outweighed by the potential diplomatic damage.

The memo then asks analysts to think about any customers they currently serve who might similarly be happy to turn over details of their contacts. The document suggests that sometimes offers come unsolicited, with US "customers" spontaneously offering the agency access to their overseas networks. "From time to time, SID is offered access to the personal contact databases of US officials," it states. "Such 'Rolodexes' may contain contact information for foreign political or military leaders, to include direct line, fax, residence and cellular numbers."

The Guardian approached the Obama administration for comment on the latest document. Officials declined to respond directly to the new material, referring to

Angela Merkel in Brussels yesterday. She wants US surveillance put on a new legal footing Photograph: Thierry Roge/EPA

How to lose friends and alienate people

At the EU summit in Brussels, US surveillance moved to the top of European politics as Germany made plain it was unhappy with the assurances given by Barack Obama and the White House

Pages 24-25

Continued on page 2 »

The agents of our defence are revealed as security's own worst enemies, drunk on their access to secrets, writes **Simon Jenkins**

Route 101 leads south from San Francisco to Silicon Valley and the cyber-towns of Mountain View and Cupertino. Rush-hour traffic is dotted with "working" coaches of computer staff already at their screens – Google ones white, Apple ones silver. On arrival, they enter a nirvana of designer landscapes and ethnic cafés where they plot the next stage of the cyber-revolution.

I wonder how many ever predicted that the revolution would include a blazing row between America and Germany over the contents of Angela Merkel's handbag. The empire of the digital chip may have erupted across the world over the past decade. But it has met its nemesis. In this year of 2013, Moore's Law of accelerating digital capacity has hit a more brutal law, that of diminishing political returns. The web has grown too big for its bytes.

Every year I return from a visit to California dazed at cyberia's next expansion in reach. After machines that can track and record our every move will come sensors that can identify our faces and gather, catalogue and distribute such data worldwide. After tools that can read messages come ones that can hear our talk and predict our needs, converse with us and deliver us products, services, cures, contentments. There is no escape from this. Everyone has a footprint, including those who think they do not.

Updating Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four for the digital age, Dave Eggers, in his novel The Circle, satirises Silicon Valley's "completion of the singularity". Each person becomes a global avatar, bugged and followed 24 hours a day. All transactions, all experiences are public. A virtual realm mirrors the physical

Continued on page 2 »

・４面に掲載
・見出し「今回の騒動が自由貿易協議を妨げる」
（Merkel phone hacking row could stop EU free-trade talks with US）
・諜報行為は驚きではないという論調
“This is not a surprise – countries spy on each other”
“It seems that our politicians don’t read the report we send them.
The agencies know that all country carry out surveillance”

・１面に大きく掲載＋社説
・スノーデン氏の文書を基に報道
・アメリカの諜報経路について細かい説明
“Such Rolodexes may contain contact information(…) to include direct line, fax, residence and cellular number”
“…memo reveals that the NSA encourages senior officials in its ”Customer” departments, such as the White House, state department and Pentagon to share their Rolodexes”

THE TIMES

10/26

theguardian

Cameron backs work of 'brave spies' as he sidesteps Merkel hacking row

Sam Coates, Charles Bremner Brussels

David Cameron dismissed the "lah-di-dah, airy-fairy" criticism of the intelligence services yesterday as he sought to deflect growing questions about British complicity in US spying operations.

The Prime Minister said that revelations about the activities of secret agencies on both sides of the Atlantic was making the fight against terrorism harder but he sidestepped questions on what he knew about the hacking of Angela Merkel's mobile phone by US spies.

Mr Cameron also used his closing press conference to challenge the leaks by Edward Snowden, the US whistleblower, and the newspapers that published them. However, his staunch defence of the work of GCHQ came hours after he signed a statement by EU leaders effectively criticising US espionage activities, a rare act by a British Prime Minister.

"A lack of trust could prejudice the necessary co-operation in the field of intelligence gathering," said the collective statement of all 28 leaders, agreed late on Thursday night. "This applies to relations between European countries as well as to relations with the USA" — an apparent reference to Britain's own involvement in intelligence-gathering activities in Italy, which were revealed in an Italian magazine on Thursday.

The issue of spying was raised twice in strained discussions on Thursday night, with other leaders implying that Mr Cameron must know more about US spy activities than he was letting on. A source at the meeting said: "They didn't have to ask him directly but that was certainly the overtone of the remarks. It was awkward for him."

Mrs Merkel, the German Chancellor, who revealed that she uses one mobile phone for party business and another for government matters, highlighted Mr Cameron's discomfort: "David Cameron was present at the discussion [on spying]. He listened to it. He wasn't against it. That is silent acquiescence as far as I go."

Apparently aware that signing the statement could open himself up to criticism, Mr Cameron used his concluding press conference to praise the unsung heroes in the intelligence world. "We need those people. They are brave people who help to keep us safe and I've lost count of the plots that I have seen and the problems that I have seen being avoided by the work they do," he told reporters. "That is really important, not just for Britain but the information that we gather that we share with other countries in Europe has helped those countries too.

"So I make no apology for that, that we have intelligence services, we will maintain intelligence services and I will back the work that they do. I will criticise, though, those that make public some of the techniques that they use because that is helping our enemies."

He added: "The first priority of a prime minister is to try to keep your country safe and that means not having some la-di-dah, airy-fairy view about what this all means. It means understanding that intelligence and security services do an important job."

However, the French said that much of the espionage undertaken by the US was not designed to combat terrorism.

President Hollande said: "I insist on this point — the stakes [in the spying] are essentially economic. The secrets are economic, for markets, prices, takeovers. This all has to be be protected. It's very important for our sovereignty and our economic life."

One comfort for Britain was the seeing off of attempts to halt the US-EU free-trade negotiation as revenge for the spying operations. An attempt to pause the talks did not materialised.

However, Mr Cameron did make a rare admission about the nature of British intelligence operations, saying that Britain would continue to be part of the "Five Eyes" security protocol, an intelligence-sharing agreement between the US, UK, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. He also hinted that he was reluctant to allow newcomers — a snub to France and Germany, which say they want to join the group.

While endorsing Franco-German talks with the US later in the year, he said that the current partnership was established "many years ago" and "for us, I think we are in the right situation".

Leading article, page 26

"If you have any problems, then I'm a good listener"

PM plans first visit to the heart of Tamil territory

David Cameron plans to become the first overseas leader to visit northern Sri Lanka, the Tamil-majority region where a devastating civil war ended in 2009, when he travels to Colombo for a Commonwealth summit next month (Robin Pagnamenta writes).

Amid pressure to boycott the event over Sri Lanka's human rights record, Mr Cameron pledged this week to visit Jaffna, the northern city. He said he would use his trip to Colombo to send a "tough message" to President Mahinda Rajapaksa. The UN says 40,000 civilians were killed during the Government's final push against the Tamil Tigers.

David Cameron and Angela Merkel at a Brussels summit yesterday. The surveillance controversy engulfed the German chancellor this week Photograph: Yves Herman

GCHQ fears challenge over mass spying, leak reveals

● Concern over 'damaging public debate' ● Agency lined up sympathetic voices

James Ball

The UK intelligence agency GCHQ has repeatedly warned it fears a "damaging public debate" on the scale of its activities because it could lead to legal challenges against its mass-surveillance programmes, classified internal documents reveal.

Memos contained in the cache disclosed by the US whistleblower Edward Snowden detail the agency's long fight against making intercept evidence admissible as evidence in criminal trials - a policy supported by all three major political parties, but ultimately defeated by the UK's intelligence community.

Foremost among the reasons was a desire to minimise the potential for challenges against the agency's large-scale interception programmes, rather than any intrinsic threat to security, the documents show. The papers also reveal that:

● GCHQ lobbied furiously to keep secret the fact that telecoms firms had gone "well beyond" what they were legally required to do to help intelligence agencies' mass interception of communications, both in the UK and overseas.

● GCHQ feared a legal challenge under the right to privacy in the Human Rights Act if evidence of its surveillance methods became admissible in court.

● GCHQ assisted the Home Office in lining up sympathetic people to help with "press handling", including the Liberal Democrat peer and former intelligence services commissioner Lord Carlile, who this week criticised the Guardian for its coverage of mass surveillance by GCHQ and America's National Security Agency.

The most recent attempt to make intelligence gathered from intercepts admissible in court, proposed by the last Labour government, was finally stymied by GCHQ, MI5 and MI6 in 2009.

A briefing memo prepared for the board of GCHQ shortly before the decision was made public revealed that one reason the agency was keen to quash the proposals was the fear that even passing references to its wide-reaching surveillance powers could start a "damaging" public debate.

Referring to the decision to publish the report on intercept as evidence without classification, it noted: "Our main concern is that references to agency practices (ie the scale of interception and deletion) could lead to damaging public debate which might lead to legal challenges against the current regime." A later update, from May 2012, set out further perceived "risks" of making intercepts admissible, including "the damage to partner relationships if sensitive information were accidentally released in open court". It also noted that the "scale of interception and retention required would be fairly likely to be challenged on Article 8 (Right to Privacy) grounds".

The GCHQ briefings showed the agency provided the Home Office with support in winning the PR battle on the proposed reforms by lining up people to talk to the media.

Referring to the public debate on intercept evidence, the document notes: "Sir Ken McDonald [sic]

Continued on page 2 »

・４面に掲載
・対米の共同声明にサインしたキャメロン首相の「我々には勇敢な諜報部員が必要」という談話を紹介
　"we need those people, they are brave people who help us to keep safe"

諜報行為に寛容/重要視していない

・１面に大きく掲載
・GCHQ(イギリスの諜報機関）を非難。いかに責任を回避しようとしているかを、スノーデンの文書から引用し非難
　"GCHQ lobbied furiously to keep secret the fact that telecoms firms had gone…"

英政府を厳しく追及する姿勢

考察

- イギリスはアメリカ他と諜報協定（UKUSA協定）を結んでおり、深いつながりがある
- 一方、今回のEUサミットで米の諜報行為に対する共同声明にサイン→非常に微妙な立場

■ガーディアン紙はリベラルな紙風と、2013年6月にスーデン氏から譲り受けたNSAに関する情報を持っている
■諜報問題において波風を立てたくない、イギリスとガーディアン紙の対立→今回の報道規制を生んだ

ABC

10/24 INTERNACIONAL面

13/11/16 Library.PressDisplay.com - ABC (Madrid) - 24.10.2013 - Page #32

32 INTERNACIONAL

Angela Merkel pide a Obama que aclare si la NSA ha espiado su teléfono móvil

▸ El jefe de la Casa Blanca asegura que EE.UU. «no vigila ni vigilará» sus comunicaciones

JOSÉ PABLO JOFRÉ
CORRESPONSAL EN BERLÍN

En cuanto su Gobierno sospechó que los servicios de inteligencia norteamericanos habían espiado su móvil, la canciller alemana, Angela Merkel, llamó por teléfono al presidente Obama para pedirle que le aclare si así había ocurrido. Fue una reacción rápida y drástica. El supuesto espionaje de sus comunicaciones personales fue considerado por la canciller un acto «completamente inaceptable», según señaló su portavoz, Steffen Seibert. «Hemos dirigido una petición a nuestros socios estadounidenses solicitando de inmediato una aclaración completa», afirmó.

«Entre amigos próximos y países socios como son desde hace décadas Alemania y Estados Unidos tal vigilancia de un jefe de Gobierno no puede existir». Sería «un grave abuso de la confianza mutua entre ambos países», señala en comunicado de la cancillería en tono contundente. «Tales prácticas deben cesar de inmediato», concluye la nota.

Este escándalo tiene su origen en informaciones del semanario «Der Spiegel» que los servicios secretos alemanes comprobaron. Tras sus indagaciones, concluyeron que hay hechos indicios de que tales revelaciones pueden ser cierta. De ahí la drástica reacción de la canciller.

El exagente de la CIA Edward Snowden ya había denunciado que la Agencia Nacional de Seguridad (NSA) espió millones de comunicaciones telefónicas y de internet en Alemania. De hecho este sería el país de la UE más vigilado por EE.UU. Tales filtraciones se convirtieron en uno de los debates estrella de la pasada campaña electoral. Merkel condenó entonces el espionaje norteamericano, pero tampoco quiso elevar demasiado el tono de voz. Su reacción, en cambio, ha sido mucho más drástica esta vez. Y es que parece difícil de justificar que la vigilancia del teléfono de la canciller alemana tenga nada que ver con los motivos de seguridad aludidos por la NSA para justificar sus actividades.

Por su parte, un portavoz de la Casa Blanca señaló que el presidente Obama aseguró a Merkel que «Estados Unidos no vigila ni vigilará sus comunicaciones». No ha aclarado, sin embargo, si vigiló a la canciller en el pasado. Eso sí, el portavoz añadió que EE.UU. «ajusta» la forma y los métodos con los que operan sus servicios de inteligencia en el extranjero. Un escándalo que no deja de crecer con cada día que pasa y cada vez que se conoce que algún país socio o amigo ha sido extensivamente espiado por los servicios secretos norteamericanos.

Merkel muestra un teléfono móvil en la inauguración de una feria tecnológica el pasado mes de febrero EFE

La Eurocámara replica

Así las cosas, el Parlamento Europeo aprobó ayer una resolución en la que pide a la Comisión Europea que suspenda el envío a Estados Unidos de datos sobre transferencias bancarias como represalia por los escándalos de espionaje que han aparecido en los últimos meses. Aunque la decisión (aprobada a instancias de los socialistas, liberales y verdes) no tiene carácter vinculante, los eurodiputados afirman que debe tenerse en cuenta esta mayoría cuando la Comisión quiera que la Eurocámara ratifique otros tratados internacionales, informa **E. Serbeto**.

DESENCUENTRO DIPLOMÁTICO

Estados Unidos niega que haya vigilado a Francia

MARÍA G. PICATOSTE
CORRESPONSAL EN NUEVA YORK

El director de Inteligencia Nacional de Estados Unidos, James Clapper, ha negado que la Agencia Nacional de Seguridad de EE.UU. (NSA) haya registrado 70 millones de llamadas y revisado millones de mensajes telefónicos en Francia durante un mes a finales de 2012.

Estos datos habían sido publicados el lunes por «Le Monde», provocando un grave desencuentro diplomático entre Estados Unidos y Francia, país que tras la revelación denunció estas prácticas y pidió explicaciones al Gobierno de Obama.

Clapper, que trabaja bajo el mando del presidente, aseguró que las alegaciones son «falsas» y que los artículos «contienen información imprecisa y engañosa sobre las actividades de inteligencia de Estados Unidos». Clapper añadió que aunque su oficina no había planeado discutir en público los detalles de sus actividades, querían volver a aclarar que EE.UU. recopila información de inteligencia, pero «lo hace como lo hacen otros países».

El diario francés obtuvo los documentos a través de intermediarios de Edward Snowden, el exagente de la NSA que filtró sobre el espionaje masivo de EE.UU. en varios países.

México abre una investigación

M. M. CANCANTE

El Gobierno de México ha convocado al embajador de EE.UU. para que dé explicaciones sobre el espionaje al presidente Enrique Peña Nieto, cuando era candidato, y a su antecesor en el cargo, Felipe Calderón. Además, el Ejecutivo ha puesto en marcha una investigación interna en busca de funcionarios que pudieran haber colaborado con la NSA norteamericana en los «pinchazos» a miles de llamadas y mensajes de correos en el país. «Pedimos que la investigación comprometida (en septiembre) por el presidente Obama en conversación telefónica con el presidente de la República se amplíe para incluir el alcance de la nueva información», dijo el ministro de Exteriores, José Antonio Meade. Desde Madrid, el expresidente Vicente Fox reconocía que, para él, no es «ninguna sorpresa que haya espionaje en todos los Gobiernos del mundo». «Nos espían todo el día a todos los ciudadanos en todas partes», señaló.

Angela Merkel pide a Obama que aclare si la NSA ha espiado su teléfono móvil

メルケルはオバマに対してNSAがメルケルの携帯を盗聴したことを明らかにするよう求めた

内容:

メルケルのオバマへの抗議内容

ABC

13/11/18 Library.PressDisplay.com - ABC (Madrid) - 25 10 2013 - Page #35

INTERNACIONAL 35

TRAS EL «PINCHAZO»

Merkel cambia su móvil Nokia por un BlackBerry más seguro

JOSÉ PABLO JORRÉ
BERLÍN

Desechado al fin el viejo aparato de los tiempos del Muro, la marca favorita de medio mundo de Angela Merkel hasta julio de 2012 era la Nokia. Ese día, Merkel cambió su Nokia por un BlackBerry. Con el nuevo sistema de seguridad implantado por la empresa de Dusseldorf, Sobre el papel, el Z10 Secusmart cumple los más altos estándares de seguridad y seguro adecuado. Estados Unidos prohibió el uso de los teléfonos Nokia, según la empresa, el espionaje de la NSA. Pero, desde octubre, la canciller se ha pasado al BlackBerry Z10 con el nuevo sistema de seguridad implantado por la empresa de Dusseldorf.

ABC

13/11/16 Library.PressDisplay.com - ABC (Madrid) - 27 10 2013 - Page #50

48 INTERNACIONAL

EE.UU. tenía en 2010 un equipo de espionaje instalado en Madrid

▸ La NSA interceptaba las comunicaciones de Merkel desde antes de que esta fuera canciller

ENRIQUE BLANCO
CORRESPONSAL EN WASHINGTON

No hay día que pase sin que aparezca algunas nueva revelación sobre el espionaje masivo de EE.UU. Ayer el semanario «Der Spiegel» informó de que la CIA y la NSA tuvieron –o contaban hasta 2010– con unos ochenta equipos de espionaje en todo el mundo, 29 de ellos en ciudades europeas como Madrid, Berlín, París, Roma, Praga y Ginebra. A menudo, estas unidades de inteligencia operaban –y lo más probable es que sigan operando– desde las Embajadas de EE.UU., como fue el caso de Alemania, según el documento clasificado como «sólo secretos» publicado por el semanario.

«Der Spiegel» señaló asimismo que los servicios de espionaje norteamericanos habrían interceptado las comunicaciones de Angela Merkel desde 2002, tres años antes de que esta se convirtiera en canciller de Alemania. El semanario, sin embargo, añade que el presidente Obama le aseguró a Merkel que ordenó detener tal espionaje en cuanto se enteró de su existencia. No está claro si Obama se apercibió de tal actividad durante estos últimos días. De hecho, varios medios alemanes aseguran que Obama desconocía que sus servicios espiaban a la canciller.

Así las cosas, la Casa Blanca ha comunicado a «aliados» que «tienen algunas salida de compromiso que, manteniendo la práctica ausente sería doble el actual alcance del espionaje, logre apaciguar la ira de los aliados europeos.

«Los Cinco Ojos»

Esta vez, las quejas van en serio. Alemania y Francia se han unido para exigir una mayor coordinación de inteligencia entre la NSA y los servicios de espionaje europeos. El objetivo pasaría por que algunos de esos servicios queden incluidos en una comunidad de inteligencia como la que constituye el grupo de «Los Cinco Ojos», integrado por los servicios de espionaje de EE.UU., Reino Unido, Canadá, Australia y Nueva Zelanda, que comparten datos y se comprometen a no espiar a sus respectivos países.

Alemania, que mañana envía una delegación especial a Washington, podría utilizar como presión la iniciativa que está coordinando con Brasil en las Naciones Unidas. Ambos países están en el proceso de presentar una resolución para fortalecer internacionalmente la privacidad de internet.

«The New York Times» advertía ayer en su portada de que la respuesta que ha estado diseñando Washington hasta ahora –insistir en que todos los países se espían, lo que ocurre es que Estados Unidos tiene más medios para hacerlo– probablemente ya no basta.

El director de la NSA, el general Keith Alexander, dejó abierta la puerta a llevar a cabo algunas modificaciones en los programas, aunque indicó que tal tarea es competencia de la Casa Blanca y del Congreso. De todos modos, advirtió que «siempre hay nuevos riesgos para la inteligencia». «Hay decisiones que debemos tomar los políticos, pero [illegible]

Obama y el candidato a la alcaldía de Nueva York, Bill de Blasio

Ofensiva germana

Alemania envía a un grupo de expertos a Estados Unidos y coordina posiciones con Brasil

[illegible] tas, contra Estados «amigos» o contra «liberticidas», declaró el general.

Además de representantes alemanes, también varios miembros del Parlamento Europeo se desplazarán esta tarde a Washington para abordar con las autoridades estadounidenses los [illegible] de vigilancia de la NSA.

Según [illegible] de Unión y miembro de una delegación, la eurodiputada parlamentaria pretende analizar con la Administración Obama el impacto que esos programas han tenido sobre los derechos fundamentales de la UE. Como muestra de presión, recordarán la reciente solicitud del Parlamento Europeo para que «se suspendiera el acuerdo de transferencia de datos bancarios que tienen Europa y EE.UU. en el marco de la lucha antiterrorista y de las normas de protección de datos aplicadas a empresas estadounidenses que realicen actividades en territorio europeo. Se trata de una medida aprobada el pasado mar-

A Cameron no le espían el teléfono

La Casa Blanca ha asegurado que los Estados del primer ministro británico, David Cameron, no han sido vigilados por Estados Unidos, según señaló una portavoz oficial estadounidense a la BBC. Preguntada específicamente por el caso del primer ministro británico, Caitlin Hayden, portavoz del Consejo Nacional de Seguridad de la Casa Blanca, respondió: «Puedo confirmar que sus comunicaciones no han sido, ni serán, vigiladas por EE.UU.», informa Efe. Curiosamente, cuando unos días antes se le preguntó sobre el espionaje a la canciller Ber Merkel, el portavoz de la Casa Blanca afirmó que «sus comunicaciones» «no son ni serán vigiladas». Pero no dijo nada de si fueron interceptadas en el pasado.

PORTUGAL

Movilizaciones contra la austeridad económica

BELÉN RODRIGO
CORRESPONSAL EN LISBOA

Miles de portugueses salieron ayer a la calle en cuarenta ciudades del país para exigir el fin de la austeridad y la dimisión del Gobierno. La protesta, bautizada por el movimiento «Que se vayan todos», contó con la adhesión de sindicatos y otros grupos, todos ellos [illegible] contra las políticas del Ejecutivo. Fueron sobre todo jóvenes y desempleados quienes se movilizaron para exigir un cambio de actitud en la sociedad. «Esta lucha no puede terminar», afirmaba una joven en paro, «hay que [illegible] que las personas cambien para que la vida de los portugueses sea mejor». Carteles y gritos de «Gobierno a la calle», «Ladrones», «Fuera» y «Uno, dos y tres, Abril otra vez, entre [illegible] [illegible] portaron las protestas.

En Lisboa los manifestantes recorrieron las calles de la ciudad y se concentraron frente al Parlamento donde el próximo viernes se aprobarán los Presupuestos del Estado de 2014, marcados una vez más por la austeridad. Una protesta que estará lejos de repetir el éxito de la organizada por el mismo movimiento en septiembre del año pasado. La canción «Grândola Vila Morena» volvió a ser la protagonista en esta jornada, trayendo a la memoria la Revolución de Abril y los versos que animaron a los portugueses en su lucha por la libertad.

En la marcha estuvo presente el líder de la central sindical CGTP, Arménio Carlos, quien consideró [illegible] sario que los movimientos y sindicatos se sumen contra el Gobierno. También se dieron cita diputados comunistas y del Bloque de Izquierdas.

10/27 INTERNACIONAL面

EE.UU. tenía en 2010 un equipo de espionaje instalado en Madrid

2010

アメリカは2010年にマドリードにスパイ機関を持っていた

内容:

・アメリカは世界に90のスパイ機関を持っている

・各国の状況

・ホワイトハウスもほぼ同じようなスパイ機関である

・独、仏は連合した

Obama y el candidato a la alcaldía de Nueva York, Bill de Blasio

AFP

ABC

10/28 INTERNACIONAL面

2002

Bush empieza a espiar a Merkel

EE.UU. comenzó a espiar las comunicaciones con Merkel en 2002. Por esos días el jefe de la Casa Blanca era George W. Bush, y Merkel era sólo la jefa de la oposición. A quien sí que tenía «fichado» Bush era al entonces canciller, Gerhard Schröder, por su fuerte oposición a la guerra de Irak. Todo indica que la preocupación de EE.UU. con la posición alemana hacia Irak le condujo a vigilar a todos los principales responsables políticos del país. En la imagen, Merkel y Bush en Berlín en 2006

2013

... Y Obama lo sigue haciendo

Las relaciones entre la Alemania de Merkel y los EE.UU. de Obama son inmejorables. Alemania es la gran aliada de EE.UU. en Afganistán, e Irak es cosa del pasado. Obama pudo sentirse molesto porque Merkel no se puso a que hiciera campaña «en casa» con él. Pero se parecía la esta diferencia muy seria. Y sin embargo, Obama actuó bajo el presupuesto de: «¿Por qué renunciar a ver las cartas del vecino si tengo capacidad para ello? En la imagen, Obama abraza a Merkel en Berlín el pasado mes de junio

Obama mintió cuando dijo a Merkel que no sabía que la NSA la espiaba

▸ Después de que la Agencia Nacional de Seguridad le informara en 2010 de que se vigilaba a la canciller, ordenó que se mantuviera la operación

GUILLEM SANS MORA
BERLÍN

Lejos de amainar el temporal desatado por la noticia del pinchazo del teléfono de la canciller Merkel por la NSA se ha convertido en una furiosa tempestad para las relaciones entre Alemania y EE.UU. Corresponsales de la corresponsalía de la UE y EE.UU., y el 7% por ciento de los alemanes exigen una disculpa de Obama, según una encuesta del instituto Forsa que publicaba ayer el «Bild am Sonntag».

Este semanario dominical se ha atrevido a lanzar la última bomba informativa. Basándose en datos de los servicios secretos estadounidenses, asegura que en 2010 el jefe de la NSA, Keith Alexander, informó personalmente a Obama del espionaje a la mandataria germana, y que el propio presidente autorizó que siguiera la vigilancia. Lo que contradice abiertamente las explicaciones que dio Obama y Merkel por teléfono el pasado miércoles. Según el «Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung», Obama aseguró a la canciller que él no sabía nada de que la espiaran y que si le hubiera sabido lo habría parado. De ser ciertas las informaciones de los medios alemanes, Obama habría mentido a la canciller.

Según el «Bild am Sonntag», Obama «ordenó que continuara la operación». En vista, «pidió a la NSA un informe detallado sobre la canciller», es que el presidente «no se fiaba de Merkel y quería saberlo todo sobre ella. El espionaje a la canciller no se limitó al ringo móvil de su partido, sino que también pinchó el nuevo aparato supuestamente ultraseguro que recibió el pasado mes de julio. Los agentes hacían cada conversación y cada mensaje SMS. Esas informaciones no se enviaban a la central de la NSA en Maryland, sino que iban directamente a la Casa Blanca. Sólo una línea fija de teléfono en la Cancillería quedó fuera del radar de la NSA.

Toda esta operación de seguimiento de la canciller se ordenó desde la Embajada de Estados Unidos en Berlín, situada a unos 600 metros de la Cancillería. Se encargaban de ella diez efectivos agentes de la NSA, que trabajaban en un «Servicio Especial de Captación» alojado en la cuarta planta de la sede diplomática. No solo el móvil de la canciller, sino todas las comunicaciones del barrio gubernamental berlinés, sido objeto del espionaje.

Schröder, también vigilado

Las escuchas a Merkel empezaron en 2002, tres años antes de que fuera nombrada canciller, aseguraba el sábado el semanario «Der Spiegel». Ayer, «Bild» con Sonntag decía que el presidente de Merkel, Gerhard Schröder, también fue espiado por la NSA a cuenta de la oposición de su Gobierno a la guerra de Irak. No solo la negativa a participar de forma directa en esa guerra, sino también las amistosísimas relaciones de Schröder con el presidente ruso, Vladimir Putin, pusieron en marcha a la CIA y la NSA. Después, las escuchas continuaron con Merkel pese a que, en teoría, las relaciones germano-norteamericanas eran inmejorables.

El estado de la opinión pública y la clase política es contundente. Ayer, el ministro de Exteriores, Guido Westerwelle, elevó el tono del documento al señalar que embajadas y diplomáticos «tienen que respetar la ley alemana, y eso vale» para alemanes y extranjeros, para ciudadanos y empresas, y también para diplomáticos y embajadas. «No todo lo que es técnicamente posible es políticamente razonable», añadió, para advertir a continuación que el «estado constitucional» no «tiene los lazos» que unen a «amigos».

Los socialdemócratas, previsibles socios del futuro Gobierno de Merkel, reclamaban la renuncia de la socialcristiana Ilse Aigner, ministra de Economía de Baviera, de suspender las negociaciones sobre el tratado de libre comercio «hasta que se haya aclarado el asunto de las escuchas». Al tiempo que el ministro del Interior, Hans-Peter Friedrich, amenazaba a los espías estadounidenses con «consecuencias legales», ya que «las escuchas son delito, y los responsables van a tener que rendir cuentas».

Pero los espías en cuestión, según «Der Spiegel», están acreditados como diplomáticos y gozan de privilegios que dificultarían su persecución penal. El ministro, por supuesto, lo sabe. Su airada reacción, como la de Aigner, hay que verla en el contexto de la necesidad de justificarse ante la opinión pública y ante las cuentas electorales de cara a que aún quedan de la recta campaña electoral.

Friedrich admitía, días atrás, que la necesidad de tapar las deficiencias del centro espionaje alemán, incluyó durante decadas no ya de jamar frente a las escuchas, sino de diversar su marcha existencia. Nadie ha pedido cuentas todavía al espionaje alemán, y en las tertulias televisivas sobre el escándalo es difícil pasar por alto la clase un cierto orgullo de que Alemania sea el único país europeo de cobertura mundial (junto con el mapa del diario «The Guardian», que divide por colores los países a espiar. Ahí, Alemania es las «importantes» como Irán y China.

La Agencia lo niega todo

La NSA aseguró ayer que el presidente Barack Obama no fue informado en ningún momento de un eventual espionaje de la canciller alemana Angela Merkel. De esta forma la Agencia de Seguridad Nacional trata de desmentir lo publicado por la prensa alemana. El jefe de la NSA, el general Keith Alexander, «no abordó con el presidente Obama en 2010 una supuesta operación de información que implicaría a la canciller Merkel y jamás ha hablado de esta operación de este tipo. Las informaciones aparecidas en prensa que afirman lo contrario no son ciertas», aseguró un consejero de un portavoz de la NSA enviado a Afp.

Dieciocho agentes

Se encargaban del espionaje en Berlín. Su información iba directamente a Obama y la Casa Blanca

España no espera grandes revelaciones de Estados Unidos

▸ El Gobierno aún no ha recibido respuesta de las aclaraciones pedidas en agosto

LUIS MILLÓN
MADRID

El nuevo embajador de Estados Unidos en España, James Costos, se estrenaba hoy a su primera pugnaba sólo desde que llegó a Madrid informar a las autoridades españolas de si son ciertas o no las informaciones que hablan de que la Agencia Nacional de Seguridad (NSA) ha espiado millones de correos electrónicos, mensajes y llamadas telefónicas de ciudadanos españoles, incluso, de «chuzar» los teléfonos de los presidentes del Gobierno de España. Costos ha sido convocado al Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, donde tendrá que responder las preguntas del secretario de Estado para la Unión Europea, Íñigo Méndez de Vigo, y del director general para Asuntos del Norte, Ernesto de Zulueta.

Fuentes gubernamentales consultadas por ABC reconocen que no cabe esperar grandes revelaciones por parte del embajador y recuerdan que España está «a la espera de recibir respuesta de las demandas que hizo en agosto pasado a Washington cuando «Der Spiegel» publicó otra información sobre el espionaje».

De todo modo, el Gobierno no pide «perdón» cruzado de brazos ante la polémica revelada por los medios que están sacando publicidad a otra duda sobre el masivo espionaje por parte de Estados Unidos, que afecta a líderes de todo el mundo, también los de países aliados. Eso sí, pese a que todo apunta a que España estimular los países espiados, la reacción ha sido más bien moderada: el jefe del Ejecutivo, Mariano Rajoy, se ha limitado a subrayar que las actividades de espionaje no son propias de una relación entre socios y aliados, y ha convocado al embajador para pedir aclaraciones.

Cooperación

El Gobierno español también ha asumido a la iniciativa de Francia y Alemania para tratar de fijar con Estados Unidos un marco de actuación de los servicios secretos, así pueden quedar incorporarse al grupo «Five Eyes» («Cinco Ojos» - integrado por Estados Unidos, Reino Unido, Canadá, Australia y Nueva Zelanda - que comparten información y se ve espías entre ellos.

España parece sentirse más cómoda con el modelo que mantiene desde los tiempos en que, tras los atentados del 11-S, José María Aznar pidió con George Bush un sistema de cooperación que debía una amplia capacidad de actuación a los servicios secretos estadounidenses en España a cambio de ayuda tecnológica y logística y de información - incluida la económica - que resultaron determinantes en la lucha contra ETA.

El Ejecutivo no tiene intención de dejarse arrastrar por Francia y Alemania con el choque con Estados Unidos, porque cree que no necesita un gran rendimiento de «Bild», porque valora más el mantenimiento de una buena relación con Washington. Y todo ello, pese a que el presidente estadounidense, Barack Obama, ocho días antes de concretar una bofetada recibe a Mariano Rajoy en la Casa Blanca, diez años después de que llegara a La Moncloa.

James Costos
El embajador de EE.UU. también que estaría de la NSA ha espiado en España, y «llama» pinchado los teléfonos de los presidentes

ABC
El desconfiado sobre el espionaje de Obama a Merkel

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10/28 INTERNACIONAL面

Bush empieza a espiar a Merkel

ブッシュはメルケルのスパイを始める

Obama mintió cuando dijo a Merkel que no sabía que la NSA la espiaba

オバマはNASがメルケルをスパイしたということを知らなかったと嘘をついた

内容:

・NSAがスパイしていることを知りつつ、そのまま続けることをオーダーした

・76%のドイツ人がオバマからの直接の謝罪を求めている

・古い携帯だけでなく安全なはずの新しい携帯もスパイされた

・Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung は

オバマは私はスパイについては何も知らなかったと嘘をついた　と報道

ABC

10/31 INTERNACIONAL面

La NSA espió al Vaticano durante el cónclave que eligió al nuevo Papa

▸La Santa Sede asegura no tener conocimiento ni estar preocupada por la presunta interceptación de las llamadas, que niega la Casa Blanca

ÁNGEL GÓMEZ FUENTES
CORRESPONSAL EN ROMA

El espionaje norteamericano llega hasta el Vaticano. Ni siquiera la privacidad del Papa ha sido respetada. La Agencia Nacional de Seguridad de Estados Unidos (NSA) no se detuvo ni ante el Espíritu Santo. Empeñada en interceptar millones las conversaciones del Papa. Así lo revela el semanario italiano «Panorama», que cita documentos del exinformático de la CIA y de la NSA Edward Snowden. Entre los 45 millones de conversaciones telefónicas que habría interceptado la Agencia Nacional de Seguridad en Italia entre el 10 de diciembre de 2012 y el 8 de enero 2013, estarían todas las llamadas realizadas desde y hacia la Ciudad del Vaticano. La agencia estadounidense negó ayer este espionaje: «Las informaciones sobre que la NSA ha espiado al Vaticano no son ciertas, simplemente no ocurrió».

Se trata sólo un ejemplo que «la gran operación norteamericana haya continuado con las escuchas tras el anuncio de la renuncia al pontificado del Papa Benedicto XVI, que se hizo efectivo el 28 de febrero. Y que el espionaje se haya prolongado también durante todo el cónclave, iniciado el 12 de marzo, en el que salió elegido el Papa Francisco.

Entre las conversaciones «espiadas» estarían las que se produjeron en la Domus Internationalis Paolo VI de Roma, la residencia donde se alojaba el entonces cardenal de Buenos Aires, Jorge Bergoglio, junto a otros eclesiásticos, antes de que comenzara el cónclave que lo eligió Papa el 13 de marzo de 2013.

Conversaciones del Papa

El semanario «Panorama» revela en este sentido que existe la fundada sospecha de que hacen interceptadas las conversaciones del futuro Pontífice. De hecho, recuerda la publicación, el cardenal de Buenos Aires ya estaría espiado por los agentes de los servicios de inteligencia norteamericanos desde el año 2005, según revela los documentos filtrados por la página web WikiLeaks de Julian Assange. En los informes filtrados, los servicios secretos de Estados Unidos habían elegido Jorge Bergoglio como uno de los cardenales papables en el cónclave del 2005. En otros documentos fechados en 2007, siempre filtrados por WikiLeaks, se relataban las reuniones de Bergoglio con el entonces presidente de Argentina Nestor Kirchner.

«Panorama» explica que las llamadas interceptadas en el Vaticano, tanto las de salida como las de entrada, estaban clasificadas en cuatro categorías: «Leadership intentions» (intenciones de liderazgo), «Threats to financial system» (amenazas al sistema financiero), «Foreign Policy Objectives» (objetivos de política exterior), «Human Rights» (derechos humanos). Lo que da a entender que los intereses de los servicios secretos estadounidenses no eran tanto espirituales como materiales: intereses financieros, políticos, diplomáticos y estratégicos. Especialmente financieros.

Banco Vaticano

Además de obispos y cardenales, entre las personas espiadas en la Ciudad del Vaticano estaría el presidente del Instituto para las Obras de Religión (IOR), el alemán Ernst von Freyberg, nombrado en febrero 2013 por Benedicto XVI, tras los escándalos que salpicaron al que es considerado como el Banco del Vaticano.

No obstante, el Vaticano no ha querido mostrar la menor inquietud o decepción por el supuesto espionaje. El director de la Oficina de Prensa de la Santa Sede, el padre Federico Lombardi, ha asegurado no estar preocupado «tener conocimiento sobre la presunta interceptación de llamadas del Vaticano. «No tenemos ningún conocimiento sobre este asunto y, en cualquier caso, no tenemos ningunas preocupaciones, ha destacado el padre Lombardi, según informa Radio Vaticana.

Además del Vaticano, la sombra del espionaje norteamericano se extiende sobre los políticos italianos, según «Panorama». En un edificio anexo a la Embajada norteamericana en Via Veneto, el ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores ha detectado un dispositivo conjunto de la NSA y la CIA para la vigilancia de políticos y recopilación de informaciones. Un documento clasificado «top secret» fechado en agosto 2011, proveniente del ex-técnico Edward Snowden, confirma la presencia de esa unidad de cibercriminal, al igual que en otras 79 sedes diplomáticas de EE.UU. de las que 19 están en Europa.

En el interior de una habitación sin ventanas e insonorizada, los agentes de la NSA analizan el tráfico de voz y datos, incluida la interceptación de los teléfonos móviles de autoridades. Vigilan las operaciones financieras e intentan descifrar documentos codificados. Por su parte, los agentes de la CIA contratan y pagan a gestores de sistemas de comunicación, a administradores de las bases de datos más difíciles, a banqueros que pueden dar acceso a las cuentas corrientes y a los ingenieros que gestionan los portales de internet más reservados.

Francia admite que colaboró con la NSA

El diario francés «Le Monde» confirmó ayer que Francia envió información a la Agencia Norteamericana de Seguridad en virtud de un acuerdo secreto firmado entre ambos países desde finales de 2011. Uno fuente no identificada de la Dirección de los Servicios Exteriores (DGSE) afirmó al rotativo que el protocolo de intercambio de datos empezó a funcionar a principios de 2012. Lo que confirma una información publicada el 26 de octubre por el «Süddeutsche Zeitung», que aseguraba que la NSA y la DGSE mantienen un programa común de vigilancia llamado Lustre.

Según explica el diario «Le Monde», la inteligencia francesa gana de una posición estratégica gracias a que los cables submarinos por los que transitan la mayor parte de los datos procedentes de África y Afganistán «atterrissent» en Marsella y en Penmarch (Bretaña), dos puertos controlados por la DGSE.

Un objetivo clave

La Agencia grabó las conversaciones mantenidas en la Domus Internationalis Paolo VI de Roma, donde residía Jorge Bergoglio

Un año intenso

El espionaje se prolongó desde diciembre de 2012 hasta el 13 de marzo de 2013

Obama y Merkel en una rueda de prensa durante una pasada visita del presidente de EE.UU. a Alemania

¿Entrará Merkel en el club «Cinco Ojos»?

Durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial, el Reino Unido y EE.UU. unieron fuerzas para descifrar las comunicaciones encriptadas de Alemania y Japón. Tras la guerra mantuvieron su asociación ensalzada la creación de «Ulises», organización para la intercepción de comunicaciones. El club se expandió después con la entrada de las otras tres potencias anglófonas: Canadá, Australia y Nueva Zelanda. Así nació lo que hoy se conoce como el club «Cinco Ojos». Los integrantes de esta asociación se comprometen a no espiarse entre sí y a compartir la información obtenida de comunicaciones interceptadas. Aunque Alemania y otros países participan como «observadores» en el club, es muy improbable que se le puedan abrir plenamente las puertas. «Cinco Ojos» es un club muy hermético integrado, muy elitista y tremendamente anglosajón.

Berlín aspira a entrar en el club del espionaje anglosajón

▸La NSA accedió a los servidores de datos de las compañías Google y Yahoo

MARÍA G. PICATOSTE
CORRESPONSAL EN NUEVA YORK

Una delegación de altos responsables alemanes ha viajado a EE.UU. con el objetivo a corto plazo de restablecer la confianza entre ambos países tras el escándalo del «pinchazo al móvil de la canciller Merkel. Pero con la voluntad también de conocer la posibilidad de entrar en el club del espionaje anglosajón, el denominado club «Cinco Ojos», integrado por EE.UU., Reino Unido, Canadá, Australia y Nueva Zelanda. Una asociación en la que sus miembros se comprometen a no espiarse unos a otros y a compartir la información que intercepten sus servicios de espionaje.

Prueba de la importancia que da Merkel a esta delegación es que está integrada por dos de sus más más influyentes asesores: el consejero de política exterior, Christoph Heusgen, y el coordinador de inteligencia de la cancillería, Günter Heiss, quienes tienen previsto reunirse con el director de Inteligencia Nacional, James Clapper, con la consejera de seguridad nacional, Susan Rice, y con Lisa Monaco, asesora para seguridad interior de Obama.

En todo caso, la colaboración de Alemania con el club de espionaje anglosajón no será un objetivo inmediato. Europa sabía notoriamente ya se han apresurado a señalar que las reglas son muy severas. Y que Alemania, por ejemplo, es el país europeo que más efectivo ahí pone a disposición el club (superior a la aportada por China, Alemania, también Francia ha mostrado su interés en asociarse el club «Cinco Ojos». Y las estrategias de los servicios de inteligencia norteamericanos hacia Francia son historias.

Lo cierto también es que no hay día en el que no aparezcan nuevas revelaciones. Ayer, «The Washington Post» aseguró que la Agencia Nacional de Seguridad (NSA) accedió a los servidores de datos de las compañías Yahoo y Google, que conectan a cientos de Empresas con sus centros repartidos por todo el mundo. Minutos después de publicada la información, el director de la NSA, el general Keith Alexander, negó que la agencia haya accedido a esos servidores. El general insistió en que la NSA «no tiene acceso a los servidores de Google y Yahoo, ni está autorizada a hacer ese tipo de intervenciones para las que sería necesaria «someterse a un «proceso judicial», informa Ep. Según el diario, que cita documentos filtrados por el exfotécnico de la CIA Edward Snowden, con el acceso a los servidores de Google y Yahoo, la NSA añadía capacidad para recoger datos de «cientos de millones» de clientes de estas empresas.

El general Alexander, no obstante, ha insistido ante el Comité de Inteligencia de la Cámara de Representantes en que «no es completamente falsa» las informaciones que aseguran que la NSA ha interceptado millones de conversaciones de ciudadanos en Europa.

Al mismo tiempo, prosigue el debate sobre si el presidente Obama estaba al tanto del espionaje a Merkel. El mismo del presidente insiste en que «no sería ignorado los detalles de la «intrusión» de la NSA sobre Merkel, pero otros funcionarios de inteligencia defienden que varios representantes de la Casa Blanca sí estaban al tanto del espionaje realizado a Merkel. Lo que implicaría que «el presidente sabía la que sucedía o que el equipo de Obama le ha mantenido al margen de asuntos de gran importancia.

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10/31 INTERNACIONAL面

NSA espió al Vaticano durante el cónclave que eligió al nuevo Papa

NSAは新たな教皇を選出するコンクラーベ中もバチカンを盗聴

考察

- 内容は、ドイツ紙からの引用が多い
- 事実報道
- ドイツとアメリカは同盟国
- 「嘘をついた」という単語を多用
- 時間が経つにつれ写真を多用

特にオバマ氏の能天気そうな写真

⇒皮肉的な意味を込めて

朝日新聞

1 3版 2013年(平成25年)10月24日 木曜日 朝日新聞 (夕刊)

迫る台風「やっぱり心配」

島外へ子ども・妊婦も

台風27号は24日午前、強い勢力を保ちながら、沖縄諸島南大東島の西の海上で停滞している。今後、進路を北東に変えて速度を上げ、週末にかけて西日本から東日本の太平洋側に近づく見込みだ。土石流被害を受けた伊豆大島（東京都大島町）では同日午後、前日の高齢者らに続いて、乳幼児や妊婦が町の支援で島外に避難する。▼11面＝じっぱ聞いて

大島町は24日にも再び避難勧告を出すことを検討している。町が支援する島外避難は23日に続く第2便として、24日早朝、町がチャーターした大型客船が島北部の所機保し、人員の配置や食料の備蓄などの準備を進めている。台風27号の被害で土石流や崩落の危険性が高まっており、消防団などが25日にかけて島内を巡回

伊豆大島 町が避難支援

島外避難のため、岡田港に集まった島民の中には、小さな子どもを連れた家族の姿も見られた＝24日午前、東京都大島町、山本壮一郎撮影

台風27、28号の動き

翔太を含む子ども4人と夫、母の7人で乗船する。「やっぱり子どもが心配。二次災害に備えて、島を離れたほうがいいと思った」と話した。

27号は24日午前9時現在、中心気圧995ヘクトパスカル、最大風速35メートル。25日午前6時までの24時間雨量は関国の全洋側で300ミリ。近畿で150～300ミリと予想されている。東海や関東も24日夕以降はぐずついた気候となりそうだ。

一方、猛烈な風28号は24日午前9時現在、小笠原諸島の父島の南東約900キロを時速20キロで西北西に進む。

独首相の携帯 米盗聴か

ドイツ政府は23日、メルケル首相の携帯電話が米情報機関に盗聴されていた可能性が高いとして、首相がオバマ大統領に説明を求めたことを明らかにした。

独政府のザイベルト報道官が発表したもので、声明で「ドイツ政府は、メルケル首相の携帯電話が米情報機関に監視されている可能性があるとの情報を得て、即座に米政府に照会し、全面的な解明を求めた」と明らかにした。それによると、首相はオバマ大統領に電話で「ドイツと米国のような長年の友人の間で、このような監視があってはならない。（真実ならば）信頼を破る行為で、重大な結果を招くことになる」と抗議したという。

これに対し、オバマ大統領は「首相の通信を監視してはいないし、これからもしない」と約束したが、過去に監視したことがあるかどうかについては言及していない。

独誌シュピーゲル（電子版）によると、89年以降は「NEWS23（報道特集）のキャスターとして親光を浴びる。

「女性キャスター花盛りとかいわれて、恥ずかしかった」。本人は、そう振り返る。

次の「はじめ」が、98年に加わる「TVタックル」だ。テレビで見た人がスタジオにいっぱい。びっくりしちゃった」

その一人が、ともに進行役のたかまつなおこ（63）だった。もともとコメンテーターだが、祭りや毒舌で人気を得ていた。

2007年、文化放送で「大竹まことゴールデンラジオ！」が始まると、阿川は月曜の相手役になった。大竹の阿川評。

「何のことかが話題となり、そのちゃちゃをされるのもうまい。聞く力はない、と思ってはいるけどな」

阿川は言う。「ラジオは聞いてる人との距離が近い。テレビはそれより距離があって、夢を見せるものだったはずよ」

「サワコの朝」で、阿川は普段よりちょっとおしゃれな服を着て、ゲストの「配置の中でゆきちゃく曲」を流す。

おしゃれな雰囲気で名曲を生んだ「夢でありましょう」。その番組で憧れた黒柳徹子（80）の「徹子の部屋」は、まだまだ夢のような存在だけれど。

＝敬称略（編集委員・石飛徳樹）

本人「信頼破る」 オバマ氏に抗議

9月、主要20カ国・地域（G20）首脳会議で、オバマ米大統領（左）の隣に立つドイツのメルケル首相＝AFP時事

米情報機関の盗聴をめぐっては、仏ルモンド紙が21日、米国家安全保障局（NSA）が昨年12月10日から約1カ月の間にフランス国内で一般市民による通話内容など約7千万件を記録し、一部の会話を録音していたと伝えた。フィリピン外相は22日、ケリー米国務長官に説明を求めていると、ブラジルのルセフ大統領は9月、NSAが大統領の電話やメールの情報を収集していたとして、米側に抗議している。（ベルリン＝松井健、ワシントン＝大隅隆）

サワコの夢は朝ひらく

テレビ60年をたどって Ⅲ 9

tadotte@asahi.com

阿川佐和子59は、ベストセラーになった著書「聞く力」にこう書いている。

「私はすっぱり、インタビューが苦手でした」「今でも決して得意だとは思っていません」

2年前、TBS系で対談番組「サワコの朝」を始めた。9月28日のゲストは、ビートたけしのTVタックルに共演する仲だ。阿川は率直に聞く。

「『黒い』批評に落ち込むことはありますか」

「ない。視聴者の権利だから、どうぞ好きなこと言って」

「人気が落ちる不安は？」

「年齢とともに体力と感覚が古くなってくるだろうから、フェードアウトは当然」

「感覚が古くなってると感じることは、おありなんですか」

「40歳ちょっとの時にね、アドリブは終わったと思った」

で、ラジオのDJやアドリブなしのコントへ移ったという。

「はじめ」の間で、導入は「見つけた飛び乗ろうなきゃ」。映画もその一つだったなろう。

「ビートたけしのTVタックル」のスタジオで、たかまつ阿川佐和子、ビートたけし、大竹まこと＝テレビ朝日提供

ただし40歳を過ぎたというけれど、テレビも一通りは」の転換期を迎えていた。

1989年秋、各番組がニュー打ち切られた。たけしの人気を押しげたフジテレビ系「オレたちひょうきん族」とTBS系歌番組「ザ・ベストテン」。かつてTBS系で「筑紫哲也NEWS23」が始まった。91年春、「TVタックル」が前身番組から、たけしの冠番組に。時事問題を討論する新種のバラエティー番組だった。

「ひょうきん」の80年代から報道・情報系の90年代へ。阿川はそんな流れに乗った。81年、朝の番組のリポーターから

天気
東京 横浜 千葉 さいたま 水戸 宇都宮 前橋 甲府 静岡
24日6時 台風27号 台風28号
朝日新聞 DIGITAL 専用窓口 0120－383－636（日・祝休）
オンリー朝デジ
庄司「社説」に挑む
「オレがバカなのか。それとも、新聞記者がバカなのか」
――吉本のお笑いコンビ「品川庄司」の庄司智春さんが、読みにくい「社説」に挑戦。論説委員の指南でニュースを読み解き、「庄司」を執筆します。
読まれた5 http://t.asahi.com/top5
1 揺ついた阪急・阪神ブランド料理偽装 7年の代償は
2 チケット1枚40万円 ネットフ屋、いいのか
3 「いいともは金属疲労起こしていた」評論家の金沢誠さん
4 「いいとも終わるってほんと？」 番組でのやりとり評論
5 二つの台風「藤原の効果」も

10/24 夕刊 トップ

独首相の携帯 米盗聴か

本人「信頼裏切る」オバマ氏に抗議

内容：

・首相はオバマ大統領に電話で「ドイツと米国のような長年の友人の間で、このような監視があってはならない。（真実ならば）信頼を破る行為で、重大な結果を招くことになる」と抗議

・オバマ大統領は「首相の通信を監視してはいないし、これからもしない」と約束

・盗聴は数年に渡っていた

朝日新聞

米の盗聴疑惑 止まらず

独メルケル首相の携帯も

米国の情報機関が、ドイツのメルケル首相の携帯電話を盗聴していた疑惑が新たに浮上した。米情報機関はフランスやブラジルなどでも首脳らの盗聴や情報収集をした疑いを持たれており、反発や不満が広がる。米国のオバマ政権は「情報収集活動のあり方を見直す」としつつも、詳細については明らかにしたがらない。

「友人監視」強い批判

ドイツ政府のザイベルト報道官は23日夜、メルケル首相の携帯電話が米情報機関に盗聴されていた可能性が高いとして、メルケル氏がオバマ米大統領に電話で説明を求めたことを明らかにした。

「友人を監視する、ということをやってはいけない。私は以前にもオバマ大統領にそう言った」。メルケル首相は24日、欧州連合（EU）首脳会議の開かれるブリュッセルでそう断言した。ベルリンではベスターベレ独外相が抗議のために駐独米大使を呼び出した。

独政府は米国家安全保障局（NSA）のこれまでの説明を再検証する方針で、米国に対しかってない厳しい対応を見せている。

これに対し、米ホワイトハウスは23日、オバマ氏がメルケル氏との電話で（メルケル氏の電話盗聴は）やっていないし、これからもやらない」と答えたと公表した。だが、過去に盗聴があったかどうかも含め詳細な事実関係は「大統領がメルケル氏に話したことがすべて」（カーニー報道官）とするにとどめた。

NSAによる情報収集疑惑では、監視対象にドイツがきまれる可能性も報じられていたが、メルケル政権は個人情報保護に敏感な世論を意識しつつも、消極的な対応をとってきた。問題国である米国からテロなどの情報提供を受けてきたことも背景にあったとみられる。

「長年にわたる親しい友人でパートナー」（サイベルト報道官）の米国が独首相の携帯を盗聴していたとの疑惑は、メルケル政権に大きな衝撃を与えた。

危機が続く欧州でドイツとメルケル氏の存在感は増しており、米国にとって情報収集の重要性は高まっている。盗聴疑惑発覚のきっかけになったとされる独シュピーゲル誌は「政府は盗聴の疑いが十分に強いと判断している」と伝えた。

一方で独政府は「首相の携帯が米情報機関に監視されている可能性があるとの情報を得た」と説明しただけで、情報の詳細は明らかにしていない。（ベルリン＝松井健、ワシントン＝大塚隆）

EU会議の議題に

国家のトップへの米情報機関のスパイ行為は、中南米でも批判的になっている。

独シュピーゲル誌（電子版）は23日、NSAが2010年、メキシコのカルデロン前大統領のメールを収集していたと報道。ブラジルのテレビ局グロボは9月、メキシコのペニャニエト現大統領が昨年当選する前に、NSAがメールや電話盗聴活動を行っていたとの報じた。

ブラジルのルセフ大統領が盗聴されていたと報じられており、同大統領は、10月に予定していた訪米を延期。9月の国連総会では、「人権と市民の自由の重大な侵害」と米国を厳しい口調で批判した。

一方、欧州でNSAによる盗聴問題が再燃する口火となったのは、フランスだった。21日付のルモンド紙が、昨年12月10日から約1カ月間で、NSAがフランス市民らの通話内容などと約7千万件の記録を、不正に入手していたと報じたからだ。

仏政府は米政府に、仏国内での盗聴活動の実態を明らかにするよう要請。パロー=ベルカセム仏政府報道官は23日、オランド大統領がオバマ大統領との電話会談で、「テロとの戦い」という目的のため協力して通話記録の分析にあたることで一致したとしている。

欧州連合（EU）では、個人情報保護への関心が高まっており、24日からの首脳会議（サミット）では、米情報機関による盗聴問題も議題になりそうだ。（ランパウロ＝岩田清文、パリ＝梅田啓明）

安倍首相の携帯 菅氏「問題ない」

菅義偉官房長官は24日の記者会見で、安倍晋三首相の携帯電話は大丈夫か、との問いに「まったく問題ない」と強調した。米政府に事実確認をする考えはないという。日本政府の情報セキュリティー対策については「これまでもしかるべき情報保全のための対応をとっており、引き続きやっていきたい」と語った。

NSAは日本を含む38の大使館や代表部の通信を盗聴・傍受していた、と報じられている。菅氏は「米国側に外交ルートを通じ確認を求めている」としたが、返答内容については「事柄上、控える」と述べるにとどめた。

10/25 朝刊　国際面

米の盗聴疑惑止まらず

独メルケル首相の携帯も

内容：

・フランスやブラジルにも盗聴疑惑

・オバマ「やっていなし、これからもやらない」

・安倍首相の携帯は全く問題ない

朝日新聞

朝日新聞（夕刊） 2013年(平成25年)10月25日 金曜日 3版 2

食料・エネルギーを除く消費者物価

4年9カ月ぶり「前年水準」

総務省が25日発表した9月の全国の消費者物価指数で、食料とエネルギーをのぞく指数（2010年＝100）が前年と同じ水準になり、2008年12月以来4年9カ月ぶりにマイナスを脱した。これまでは円安や原材料高でガソリン食料の値上がりが目立っていたが、それ以外の物価も下げ止まりつつある。

価格変動が大きい生鮮食品をのぞいた指数は前年同月より0・7％増えて100・5だった。4カ月続けて上昇した08年11月以来の高い伸び率だった8月の0・8％増よりも上昇幅は0・1ポイント縮まったが、物価が上がる傾向は続いている。

8月に21年ぶりに前年水準になったパソコンやプリンターなどの教養娯楽関連品は、前年同月より0・4％増えた。パソコンのデスクトップ型が前年同月より24・7％増、ノート型が同12・4％増えた。これが、食料とエネルギーをのぞく指数を押しあげた。

生鮮食品をのぞいた指数では、依然として電気代やガソリン代の値上がりの影響が大きい。9月の電気代は前年同月より7・6％増、ガソリンも9月は同9・0％増えた。

食料とエネルギーをのぞく指数が前年同月比0％となったことについて、甘利明・経済再生担当相は25日の閣議後会見で「デフレ脱却にむけて必ず通らなければいけない経過」と動きになりつつあると話した。

物価が上がっている

（2010年を100とした指数の前年同月比の推移）

男女平等、日本105位に下落

■男女格差の少ない国

ランキング		
1（1）	アイスランド	
2（2）	フィンランド	
3（3）	ノルウェー	
4（4）	スウェーデン	
5（8）	フィリピン	
6（5）	アイルランド	
7（6）	ニュージーランド	
8（7）	デンマーク	
9（10）	スイス	
10（9）	ニカラグア	
14（13）	ドイツ	
18（18）	英国	
20（21）	カナダ	
23（22）	米国	
45（57）	フランス	
61（59）	ロシア	
69（69）	中国	
71（80）	イタリア	
105（101）	日本	
111（108）	韓国	

（かっこ内は昨年の順位）

ダボス会議を主催する世界経済フォーラム（WEF）は25日、政治、経済、健康、教育の4分野で男女平等の度合い を評価した「男女格差報告2013年版」を発表した。日本は対象の136カ国中105位、昨年よりも5つ上の四つ順位を下げ、2006年開始以ての報告で過去最低の順位。

昨年末の衆院選などの結果、女性議員の比率が11％から8％にさがり、政治分野が118位になったことが響いた。経済分野でも企業幹部の女性の割合が1割となり、104位。教育レベルは高いのに、女性が十分活躍できていないと指摘された。

女性議員の減少響く

トップは5年連続でアイスランド。2位フィンランド、3位ノルウェー、4位スウェーデンと北欧諸国が続き、5位フィリピン、7位ニュージーランドなど。

主要国では、14位ドイツ、17位英国、23位米国、45位フランス、61位ロシア、69位中国、111位韓国。

（竹川俊之）

アマゾンで新種41種

南米大陸のアマゾンで2010年以降、441種の新たな動物や植物が確認されたとする調査結果を世界自然保護基金（WWF）がまとめ、発表した。コロンビアでティティザルの新種を見つけたほか、草食性のピラニアなど魚類84種、阿生類8種、爬虫類22種、鳥類18種などが確認された。

コロンビアのアマゾンで2010年に新たに見つかった新種のサル＝WWF提供

アマゾンの熱帯雨林は世界一、生物多様性に豊かな地の造成、水力発電ダムの建設などによる森林伐採が進む。ブラジル国内では1988年以降、日本の面積をゆうに超える39万平方キロ以上の森が失われた。

WWFブラジル事務所のクラジオ・マンディ氏（56）は「人類が知らない生物はまだ多く存在する」と指摘し、アマゾンの生物多様性を保護する必要性を強調した。

（サンパウロ＝岩田臨太郎）

南米9カ国にまたがるアマゾンの熱帯雨林は世界一、生物多様性に豊かな地の造成、水力発電ダムの建設などによる森林伐採が進む。ブラジル国内では1988年以降、日本の面積をゆうに超える39万平方キロ以上の森が失われた。

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（サンパウロ＝岩田臨太郎）

情報公開法改正案を提出 民主

民主党は25日、情報公開法改正案を衆院に提出した。安倍政権が国会での成立を目指す特定秘密保護法案に対抗し、「秘密」の最終を裁判所がチェックする仕組みを盛り込んだ。

自民党は同改正案を特定秘密保護法案と並行して審議する方針だ。

情報公開法改正案は、国が非公開とした公文書を裁判所が検証し、政権側の判断が妥当かどうか調べる「インカメラ審理」を取り入れた。国民の知る権利の保障や情報を秘匿するの限度を明確にする。

自民党は、衆院に新たに設置された国家安全保障に関する特別委員会で審議を急ぐ。まず国家安全保障会議（日本版NSC）設置法案を11月上旬に衆院通過させる。その後、速やかに特定秘密保護法案の審議に入るために民主党への配慮を防ぐ狙いがある。

銀行の資産保有 FRBが規制案

バーゼル3より厳しく

米連邦準備制度理事会（FRB）は24日、米大手銀行などに対し、金融市場の安定を脅かすリスクを抑えるため、資産の保有率を定める、バーゼル3より厳しい規制案を公表した。

新たな規制案では、資産規模2500億ドル（約24兆円）以上の大手銀行などに対し、米国債など現金化しやすい資産の最低限の保有率を定める、バーゼル3で、30日間の資金流出に対応できるよう質の高い資産を確保するよう求めている。

08年の金融危機では、銀行などが短期資金をやりとりする市場が逼迫し、各国の中央銀行が巨額の資金を供給することを強いられた。そうした混乱を未然に防ぐため、FRBは新たな規制の導入を目指す。（ワシントン・フジント）

EU、盗聴解明合意 英紙、新たな疑惑報道

欧州連合（EU）は24日の首脳会議で、米国家安全保障局（NSA）による盗聴疑惑を討議し、ドイツとフランスが主導し、米国とEUに盗聴の実態や再発防止を話し合う枠組みをつくることで合意した。年末までに、米側に信頼回復に向けた対応を求める。

EUはテロ対策の情報収集は必要だとしつつ、「信頼関係がなければ協力はできない」としている。

米情報機関の情報収集を巡って、フランスで市民の通話記録など約7千万件が不正に集められたり、ドイツ伊東社員）

メルケル独首相の携帯電話まで盗聴されたというの疑惑があがるみに出た。

一方、英紙ガーディアン（電子版）は24日、NSAが世界の指導者35人の電話を盗聴していた、と報じた。米中央情報局（CIA）元職員のスノーデン容疑者が提供した内部文書を元に伝えた。盗聴された指導者の国籍や名前は明かされていない。

（ブリュッセル＝野島渉、ロンドン伊東社員）

政権時代の2006年10月の文書は、「1人の米当局者が、世界の指導者35人の電話番号をNSAに提供した」と記述。またNSAが、ホワイトハウス、国務省、国防総省といった「顧客」省庁の高官に対し、指導者の国籍や名前は明かされていない。

（ブリュッセル＝野島渉、ロンドン伊東社員）

カナダ石油企業に出資 出光

出資額は25日、カナダの石油ガス会社「ペトロカナダ」に関連会社を通じて出資すると発表した。ペトロガスは石油・ガスの貯蔵や輸送に強みがある。出光は、北米で増産が続くシェールガス・オイルを、日本やアジアに輸出する計画としていない考え。

出光は、すでにカナダのガス加工・パイプライン会社「アルタガス」と提携している。出光とアルタガスが折半出資する合弁会社が来年、ペトロガス株の3分の2を買う。出光が出資するのは約420億円となる。

アルタガスとペトロガスの親会社をおうことで、北米内陸部の天然ガス加工から貯蔵、カナダ西海岸の輸出基地への輸送までを一貫して手がけられる。これに出光

■東証 一時1円超下げ

25日の東京株式市場で、日経平均株価の前日終値と比べて一時1円超下がり、輸出関連株を中心に売り注文が優勢になっている。主要企業の9月中間決算発表を週明けに控えた週末で、利益確定のための売り注文が出やすくなっている。

平均株価の前日終値と比べて、午前11時時点では、1時間前の時点より1円高い1万4322円15銭。東京証券取引所第1部全体の値動き を示すTOPIX（東証株価指数）は、同1166・69ポイント。

外国為替市場の円相場が一時1円台前半で高止まりしており、輸出関連株を中心に売り注文が優勢になっている。主要企業の9月中間決算発表を週明けに控えた週末で、利益確定のための売り注文が出やすくなっている。

寛永寺谷中霊園「新規特別墓所」受付中

におわずにしっかり

10/25 Pg.2

EU、盗聴解明合意　英紙、新たな疑惑報道

内容：

・EU連合が盗聴疑惑を討議

・英紙ガーディアンがNSAが世界の指導者35人の電話を盗聴していた、と報じた。

・**盗聴**された指導者の国籍や名前は明かされていない。

朝日新聞

10/26 朝刊　国際面　**米国の盗聴疑惑、対テロ協調で苦心　EU説明要請へ**

10/28 2面

米国の盗聴疑惑 EU説明要請へ

対テロ協調で苦心

薄氏、無期刑確定

中国 一連の事件に区切り

改革派教授解雇

「追害ではない」

北京大が声明

竹島周辺海域 韓国軍が訓練

「日本の挑発を厳重警戒」

「タンシュエ元軍政トップ、国の行方憂慮」

ミャンマー下院議長明かす

抑留者6人 韓国に送還

米、光ケーブルでも傍受

NSA、世界の通信対象

川崎市長に福田氏

自公民推薦候補を破る

大阪高裁勧告「生保の説明不足」

契約者と和解

大島、捜索再開

天声人語

朝日新聞

10/28

10/28

傍受大国 遠い透明性

縮むアメリカ　失われた理想

米国家安全保障局（NSA）による情報収集が、米国の威信を揺るがし続けている。世界中のデータを集め、同盟国の通信の傍受さえ明らかになった。浮かび上がってきたのは、米国が自ら理想として掲げてきた民主主義や透明性、人権の尊重から遠く離れた姿だ。

▼1面参照

「令状なし」を合法化

「世界におけるアメリカのリーダーシップは、その民主主義と透明性にかかっている」

今年8月、オバマ大統領は、NSAの情報収集活動の見直しを宣言した。スノーデン元職員による告発以来、この問題でずっと守勢に立たされてきた政権を象徴する会見だった。

だが、オバマ政権こそが、こうした秘密の情報収集活動を支えてきたのではないか。米通信大手AT&Tの元技術者マーク・クラインさん(68)も、そう考える一人だ。

その建物には、窓がほとんどなかった。

サンフランシスコ中心部にある同社ビル。クラインさんが2003年1月、7階に足を踏み入れると、光ケーブルの基幹回線が「スプリッター」という装置で二つに分岐されていた。それぞれの配線には全く同じ情報が流れ、片方は6階の「641A」という部屋に引き込まれていた。

不審に思ったクラインさんは同僚に話を聞き、社内資料を集めた。この部屋はAT&Tではなく、NSAの管理下にあった。ブッシュ政権（当時）による、捜査令状を取得しないまま実施された通信傍受の一環。「アップストリーム」と呼ばれるシステムで、インターネットの基幹回線から直接傍受する現場だった。

2000年代初めの様子。マーク・クライン氏の証言などから作製。写真も同氏提供

…になると、既に退職していたクラインさんは、通信傍受に反対する団体に内部資料を持ち込み、「プライバシーを侵害された」という訴訟に協力した。

ところが、08年に改正案が成立した「対外情報監視法（FISA）」が立ちふさがる。ブッシュ政権下ではホワイトハウスの判断だけで行われていた令状なしの傍受が、一定の条件を満たせば合法となり、協力する通信会社も免責された。結果的に訴訟は敗れた。

法改正を進めたのはブッシュ政権。だが、上院議員だったオバマ氏も関与した。大統領候補を選ぶ民主党予備選で改正案に反対の姿勢をとりながらも、指名を確実にしてからは賛成に転じた。クラインさんは嘆く。「改正案はオバマの助けで議会を通過したんだ」

オバマ政権下で、改正法で確保した権限をもとにNSAの活動が続いた。最近になって、ドイツのメルケル首相ら世界の首脳の盗聴も発覚。メルケル氏の盗聴は最近まで続き、10年にNSAから知らされたオバマ氏も許可していた、という報道も出ている。各国が米国への批判を強める。

「歴代政権で最も透明性を高める」。就任時のオバマ氏の宣言は、色あせた。

行き過ぎ防止 機能せず

FISAとは本来は、議会と裁判所がチェックすることで、秘密性を保持しつつ情報機関の行き過ぎを防ぐ狙いの法律だ。

NSAなどが米国内や米市民を対象に情報収集をする場合、特別な裁判所への令状請求や議会への報告を義務づけている。2001年の同時多発テロ以降、アルカイダなどのテロ組織に重点を置けるよう、たびたび改正されてきた。

FISAが定める「特別な裁判所」とは、首都ワシントンの連邦裁判所の一角にある「対外情報監視裁判所（FISC）」だ。NSAの活動について問われると、オバマ氏は「乱用が起きないよう裁判所が監視している」と説明してきた。

しかし、FISCの審理に出席できるのは政府側の弁護人だけ。内容や決定は原則非公開で、「秘密裁判所」とも呼ばれる。11人の裁判官は全員、最高裁長官が指名し、大統領や議会も選任に関与しない。

FISCが議会に報告する年間統計によると、12年にあった傍受に関する令状請求1789件のうち、認められなかったのは政府が撤回した1件だけ。「NSA側を追認しているだけ」という批判が絶えない。

（松尾一郎、ニューヨーク＝中井大助）

NSA、巨大データセンター建設

世界の情報「100年分保存」

NSAの組織の拡大は、今も続いている。

ユタ州ソルトレークシティーから約40キロ南の町ブラフデール。新興住宅地のはずれから、麦畑の中に浮かぶ四角い建物群が見えた。NSAが建設した「ユタ・データセンター」。12億ドル（約1160億円）以上をかけた総面積13万平方メートルの巨大施設は9月に稼働予定だったが、電圧トラブルで遅れていると伝えられる。

NSA元幹部のウィリアム・ビニー氏は「全世界の通信データの100年分が保存できる」。膨大なデータを永続的に保存し、必要な時に引き出して分析する狙いがあるという。世界中のネット利用者の行動が常に監視され、それが記録される時代に入る。

NSAは安全保障上の役割も拡大させている。

ワシントン郊外のNSA本部ビルには、極秘チーム「特注アクセス作戦室」（TAO）がある。元NSA職員で歴史家のマシュー・エイド氏(55)によれば、要員は米軍出身者や文民ハッカ…読しデータ通信を写し取るハッキングが任務という。「いま、ナンバー1のターゲットは中国」という。

同じ敷地内に10年、米軍の専門部隊サイバーコマンドが併設された。初代司令官はアレキサンダーNSA長官が兼務。サイバー空間で軍と情報機関は関係を密にしているとされる。

長年、NSAについて著作を発表してきたジェームズ・バムフォード氏(67)は「今後はNSAの海外拠点である日本の三沢（青森県）の重要性が増す」とみ…

ひと

ニュースがわからん！

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世界のエリートが学…　自分で考え…　大西泰斗&徳昭　ビジネスパーソンの…　文章力　短文から長文まで…　愛蔵版　銀曜日のおとぎばなし　萩岩睦美　京都の喫茶店　木村衣有子　小説を読むこと　作家の仕ま…

首長と政府の連絡強化

首相、特別警報対応で言及

被災現場で東京消防庁の担当者から説明を受ける安倍晋三首相（右）＝27日午後、東京都大島町、代表撮影

「存在だけでは抑止力でない」

首相、観閲式で訓示

神戸市長に久元氏

神戸市長選

当	久元　喜造	①無新	161,889
	樫野　孝人	無新	156,214
	森下　裕子	無新	53,393
	貫名ユウナ	無新	46,692
	久本　信也	無新	26,548

宮城知事選

当	村井　嘉浩	③無現	591,265
	佐藤　正明	無新	92,790

長野市長選

当	加藤　久雄	①無新	56,321
	高島	無新	34,559
	菅田	無新	19,466
	河合	無新	9,953
	橋本	無新	7,657

山口市長選

当	渡辺　純忠	③無現	40,000
	村田　力	無新	11,000
	武波　義明	無新	4,000

ネットの個人情報保護へ国連決議

米国を念頭、独など目指す

米国家安全保障局（NSA）による盗聴疑惑で、首脳が被害にあったとみられるドイツ、ブラジル両政府が、インターネット上のプライバシー保護を定める国連総会決議の年内採択を目指していることがわかった。朝日新聞が入手した決議案の原案によると、米政府を名指ししてはいないが、NSAによる外国政府の通信傍受を非難する狙いとみられる。

安全保障理事会決議と違い、国連総会決議に法的拘束力はない。だが、採択されれば、米国の威信低下は避けられない。

原案では、1966年に国連総会で採択された国際人権規約B規約第17条が定める「通信に対して不法に干渉されない」権利は、ネット上でも保護されなければならないと明記。この規約はネット登場前に採択されネットへの言及はないため、今回の決議採択でメールなどの傍受禁止を明確にうたうことを目指す。

ドイツ、ブラジルは、NSAへの反発の強い欧州・中南米諸国を中心に賛同を広げる交渉を始めている。

（ニューヨーク＝春日芳晃）

首相動静　27日

角川ソフィア文庫　智慧の…　アルボムッレ・ス…　科学するブッ…　アラビアンナ…　パリ、娼婦の…

猫たちに…　プッと笑え…　「人生はワンチ…」

朝日新聞

10/28 国際面

メルケル氏携帯、02年から盗聴か
独誌報道、米大統領「知らなかった」

内容：

・オバマ氏は「知っていたらすぐにやめさせていた」と謝罪した。

・大衆紙ビルト日曜版は27日、米情報筋の話として、オバマ氏は10年にNSAからメルケル氏の盗聴について知らされ、許可した、と伝えた。

10/29 キャメロン英首相、盗聴報道に「圧力」 ガーディアン紙を議会で批判

米大使館の盗聴拠点、日本はなかった？　独誌、80カ所公表

10/30朝刊　米大使館の盗聴拠点、日本はなかった？　独誌、80カ所公表

10/31朝刊　（社説）情報を守る　盗聴国家の言いなりか

（引用）いま情報保護のために矛先を向ける相手は自国民ではなく、米政府であるのは明らかだ。安倍政権がやるべきことは、日本の市民のプライバシーが侵されていないかを確認し、個人情報を守る国際規範づくりに率先して参画することだろう。それこそ積極的平和主義と呼ぶにふさわしい行動だ。

10/31 夕刊「国連の通信、傍受しない」 米、反発受け確約

11/4 朝刊　独仏情報機関も盗聴　欧州4カ国、英と連携　英紙報道

11/7 朝刊　英情報機関、独で首相府など盗聴か　大使館拠点　英紙報道

11/10 朝刊　機密報道、強まる圧力　英ガーディアン編集長、議会呼び出し

考察

- 直接関係のない国際的な事件に関してここまで報道量があるのは珍しい？

→昨今、情報セキュリティに関する報道が過熱している中で、改めてことの重大さを報道したいためか。

全体の考察

◆ 当事国は報道が多い

◆ 第3者国は新聞社に大きな差は出なかった。（イギリスは例外）

→今回のことがあまりに大きな事件であるがために、たとえ強国アメリカであっても、各国から多くの批判が出た。まさに世界VSアメリカという状況とも言えるがためにあまりアメリカに対して遠慮しているという感じもしない。

◆ ただ単にアメリカを批判しているわけではない？

→盗聴発覚後、様々な国がアメリカへの信頼を失ったが、盗聴された国は「対アメリカ」「対スパイ活動」と国がまとまるきっかけができたため、国の報道機関や政府はこれを活かして報道や政治を行っている。