

SEC. WOLFOWITZ: It's a good question. I guess one has to say, first of all, the military part of this war is, above all, a war of intelligence and getting information. I said the great strength of the enemy is its ability to kill. I suppose the other strength is its ability to hide. So anything that anyone tells you about the shape of the enemy really should be qualified by, "as best we know" and "with enormous uncertainty." But I ask that same question very often and particularly when I'm out there talking to commanders.

And the numbers sort of – first of all, they distinguish between the people who are organizing all of this and some of the people they may hire. They may hire some unemployed kid to take a shot at us. But the people who are organizing this – and this is mostly contract killing – are some probably 80 percent built around the hard core of the old regime, especially what was called the intelligence service, really an enforcement organization, and maybe 20 percent foreign terrorists of various kinds.

But if you look at it in terms of who's doing what, the foreign terrorists are doing the big bombs, the suicide bombs they think are probably mostly foreigners, although it's hard to prove it afterwards. What are called improvised explosives devices and rocket-propelled grenade attacks on our troops are probably mostly from former regime types. The question of what you can do about the foreigners, is one of the big challenges that this new government is already addressing, I think, creatively. Iraq has these huge borders, very, very long, very mountainous on the Eastern side which makes it hard to control, very desert on the western side which actually, I think, also makes it hard to control, although in some ways easier.

But there are three elements of control. One is to do a better job at the border itself and that's why we're building up border guards. That's why we need to improve the ability to check papers and process people at legal checkpoints. The other two things, though, are to do a better job on the other side of the borders and that's the responsibility of their neighbors and that's why Prime Minister Allawi has called so much attention, particularly not by name, but by implication, to the role of Syria and Iran. And the third thing is to improve the ability to catch people once they get inside to have better law enforcement, better records on people. All of that takes time, but it's getting there.

MODERATOR: Question.

Q: Hi. Hello. Is this on? Yep. I just read in the Manufacturing and Technology News from this Wednesday that the bullet industry is on the rise due to wars and increased training needs. Since we've got a chamber of commerce backdrop for you, I wonder if you might take a stab at what role war and war industries will have in economic recovery and profitability for the U.S.?

SEC. WOLFOWITZ: You know, I think war is bad for the economy. I think the World Trade Center attack was bad for the economy. We do very well in peacetime and it's this kind of Marxist myth that our economies can't work without war. We do very well when there's not war. I mean, other than that, I'm not sure where the question goes. I mean, this is a strange kind of war in terms of the sort of the burden on the economy of this war. It's a lot lower than the classical conventional war, but it's real. The burden of all the security measures that we have to take because of terrorism are real. It's basically attacks on the economy that I think slows us down. It's impressive that we do so well in spite of that.

Q: Actually, this follows up from that. What I'm wondering is what criteria have been developed to determine when the war is won—the war on terror?

SEC. WOLFOWITZ: It's a fair question. It's a question that comes up in many contexts. Although I would say it seems that the question shouldn't be—I mean, I'm going to try to answer it—but the question really shouldn't be put to those of us who've been attacked, but rather to those who are attacking. The war will be won when they stop attacking. It comes up, for example, in a context that, once again, no one likes being at war. I repeat what I said earlier -- this war came to us, we didn't go out looking for it. The people that we're holding down in