



# USAF COUNTERPROLIFERATION CENTER CPC OUTREACH JOURNAL

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Washington Times

October 4, 2007

Pg. 11

## **U.S.-Led Team To Verify Closing Of Nuke Plant**

By Nicholas Kralev, Washington Times

North Korea agreed yesterday to disable its main nuclear facility by the end of the year, in a rare process to be overseen by a U.S.-led international team and financed at least initially by the United States.

The U.S. inspectors are to arrive at the Yongbyon nuclear complex as early as next week, although Washington has yet to decide who will be in the delegation, chief U.S. negotiator Christopher Hill told reporters.

"The disablement of the 5-megawatt experimental reactor at Yongbyon, the reprocessing plant [radiochemical laboratory] at Yongbyon and the nuclear fuel-rod fabrication facility at Yongbyon will be completed by December 31, 2007," according to a statement issued yesterday in Beijing.

President Bush, who had approved the deal reached by the six countries negotiating the end of the North's nuclear programs, welcomed the announcement of Pyongyang's endorsement, saying "economic and energy assistance" will be "provided as North Korea carries out its commitments."

"North Korea also committed not to transfer nuclear materials, technology, or know-how beyond its borders," he said. "It will provide a complete and correct declaration of all its nuclear programs, nuclear-weapons programs, materials and any proliferation activity."

The agreement was reached in Beijing last weekend, but delegates from North Korea, South Korea, Japan, Russia and the U.S. returned to their countries to receive final approval from their superiors. China, host of the six-party talks, secured the endorsement of each country before releasing the joint statement.

However, even though Japan yesterday welcomed a fresh six-party agreement, Chief Cabinet Secretary Nobutaka Machimura said Japan would maintain its sanctions against the North because of a continuing dispute over the kidnapping of Japanese nationals by Pyongyang.

Japanese sanctions against Pyongyang include a ban on North Korean imports and visits by North Korean ships.

"We are not seeing any progress over the abduction issue," Mr. Machimura said.

Mr. Hill, in a conference call with reporters after the announcement, said he had no idea how much the disabling of Yongbyon will cost, but analysts estimate the bill to be at least in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Next year, the goal is to dismantle all of the North's nuclear programs and to abandon all fissile material at Yongbyon, a plutonium-producing facility that was shut down operationally in July, Mr. Hill said.

U.S., Chinese and Russian experts verified the reactor's closure last month.

"As a first step, U.S. experts will lead another delegation to Yongbyon the week of Oct. 8 to prepare to develop operational plans for disablement," the State Department said yesterday.

The department added that the North had "also agreed to address concerns related to any uranium-enrichment programs and activities," even though yesterday's statement only refers to "all nuclear programs" without further specificity.

Pyongyang has never publicly admitted to having a uranium-enrichment effort, but the Bush administration says it indicated as much when confronted with intelligence in 2002.

In exchange for fulfilling its commitments, North Korea is to receive 900,000 of 1 million tons of heavy fuel oil from the United States and its partners that Pyongyang was promised in February. It got the first 100,000 tons when it shut down Yongbyon.

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20071004/FOREIGN/110040058/1003>

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Washington Post

October 4, 2007

Pg. 12

## **Koreas To Seek A Formal Peace Treaty**

*North's Kim, South's Roh Reach Accords at Summit*

By Blaine Harden, Washington Post Foreign Service

SEOUL, Oct. 4 -- Leaders of the two Koreas ended their summit Thursday with a joint pledge to seek talks with China and the United States aimed at formally ending the 1950-53 Korean War.

They also announced that they would set up a "peace zone" around a much-disputed border in the Yellow Sea that is rich with fish and where skirmishes between the countries have broken out over the past several decades.

The summit also produced a promise that a rail line would open up between North and South. There is now no open road or rail connection between the two countries.

"This is a big triumph for South Korea," said Koh Yu Hwan, professor of political science at Dongguk University in Seoul. The South's president, Roh Moo Hyun, "discussed most of the issues he wanted to discuss, and this declaration will transform the Koreas into a postwar peace footing."

The three-day meeting began Tuesday on a chilly note, with North Korean leader Kim Jong Il looking dour and distant as he greeted Roh in Pyongyang.

The chill seemed to lift the next day, as Kim stunned Roh by asking him to stay around for an extra day. The invitation was politely declined and later withdrawn by Kim, who said he had talked "enough" to Roh.

Roh tried on Tuesday to lower expectations for the summit before crossing into the North.

"Even if we do not achieve many agreements, if we could narrow our differences and strengthen our mutual trust, that in itself will be an important result," he said then.

After four hours of sitting across a table from the North Korean leader during the summit, Roh said he learned that Kim is dubious of the South's motives -- and that the North does not want to be encouraged to open up its failing economy or to reform its top-down Communist government.

"The North still has many doubts toward the South," Roh told reporters Wednesday. "I felt an uneasy wall. The North still seems to harbor distrust and resistance toward the words 'reform' and 'openness.' "

The agreement announced Thursday, however, has language that seemed intended to reduce that distrust. "North and South Korea will transcend their ideological and system differences and try to transform their relations to mutual respect and trust," the agreement said, adding that they "will not interfere with each other's domestic relations."

During the talks, Roh suggested to Kim that a second industrial zone should be built in the North with South Korea's help, officials said.

It would be similar to the Kaesong industrial complex, a creation of the first North-South summit in 2000. About 17,000 North Koreans work there, although its ability to produce goods for export has been crimped by trade sanctions.

The two leaders also agreed to push for talks to bring the Korean War to a formal close. The two countries share the world's most militarized border, as well as a five-decades-old armistice that has not been formalized as a peace treaty.

Such a treaty, though, would probably also require the endorsement of the United States and China, who were combatants in the war. The United States has said it would not agree to such a treaty until North Korea moved to end its nuclear weapons program.

The talks in Pyongyang were somewhat overshadowed by North Korea's negotiations with other countries, particularly the United States.

An announcement from Beijing on Wednesday said that by the end of the year, North Korea would disclose all its nuclear programs and disable its main nuclear plant, with the United States paying for the work.

Based on six-nation talks, the deal will apparently give Kim something that he has long demanded: lifting of some trade restrictions and more access to world markets and financial credits. The announcement suggests the United States, as Pyongyang disables its nuclear program, will begin removing North Korea as a state sponsor of terrorism and ending trade sanctions.

South Korean officials on Thursday linked the announcement over nuclear disablement to what they called the "successful" North-South talks in Pyongyang. They spoke of a "virtuous cycle" of improving prospects for long-term peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula.

Roh, whose term expires early next year and whose popularity has plunged in recent months, had for years sought a summit with the North. His political opponents, as well as many skeptical South Koreans, said Roh wanted a summit to bolster his party's poor prospects in the December presidential election.

Roh appears to have gotten some bounce in his dismal poll number from the meeting. His popularity jumped about 9 percentage points in the past three days, reaching 31 percent, according to a poll released by a Seoul radio station that often does credible public opinion surveys.

*Special correspondent Stella Kim contributed to this report.*

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/10/03/AR2007100300340.html>

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Las Vegas Sun

Today: October 04, 2007 at 3:10:3 PDT

## **Vulnerable Germ Labs Tough to Identify**

**By LARRY MARGASAK**

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) -

Federal terror-fighting agencies can't identify all the American research laboratories that could become targets of attackers, congressional investigators have found.

The Government Accountability Office asked a dozen agencies whether they kept track of all the labs handling dangerous germs and toxins, or knew the number. All responded negatively.

The findings were prepared for a House Energy and Commerce Committee hearing Thursday.

The government regulates 409 laboratories approved to work with 72 of the world's deadliest organisms and poisons, including anthrax, bird flu virus, monkeypox and plague-causing bacteria.

But less is known about other labs that work with organisms that cause whooping cough, tuberculosis, gonorrhea, meningitis, typhoid fever, hepatitis, herpes, several strains of flu, rabies, HIV and SARS.

The GAO said U.S. intelligence agencies, including the FBI, told its investigators they need to track all labs that could be vulnerable to terrorism.

U.S. intelligence agencies said they already are handicapped by the failure of some foreign countries to regulate the shipment or possession of biological agents.

The Associated Press reported this week that American laboratories handling the world's deadliest germs and toxins have experienced more than 100 accidents and missing shipments since 2003, and the number is increasing as more labs do the work.

No one died, and regulators said the public was never at risk during these incidents. But the documented cases reflect poorly on procedures and oversight at high-security labs. In some cases, labs have failed to report accidents as required by law.

The GAO report disclosed that inspectors for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention visited a high-security lab at Texas A&M University in February 2006, just 13 days after one worker was exposed to Brucella bacteria.

Inspectors were not told about the exposure. The worker eventually became seriously ill, but recovered.

<http://www.lasvegassun.com/sunbin/stories/bw-cong/2007/oct/04/100409152.html>

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Washington Post

October 7, 2007

Pg. B7

## North Korean Mystery

By Jim Hoagland

Two big questions hang over the new agreement to contain North Korea's nuclear weapons program at its current level -- whatever that level is.

Why has a secretive government addicted to power politics and flexing its military muscles abruptly turned to negotiations and peaceful compromise?

And why is North Korea doing the same?

The Bush administration, of course, cannot match Kim Jong Il's regime in paranoia, bellicosity and information control, although this White House seems at times to have been tempted to try. Other countries know next to nothing about Pyongyang's motivations, intentions or even its ability to carry out any agreement it makes.

This deepens the Washington end of this great strategic mystery: Why is President Bush accepting the promises of a regime he has regularly excoriated -- at a time when officials in his administration make a credible case that North Korea has just been caught helping Syria with nuclear technology?

North Korea's desperation as its economy implodes and its people starve is clearly part of the answer. Pyongyang's plight has helped U.S. negotiator Christopher Hill get an agreement that he believes can be verified and enforced.

Timing is also everything for Bush, who is reaching for diplomatic successes before his presidency ends.

There are months of quibbling ahead over the differences between "disabling" and "dismantling" North Korea's plutonium production facilities and other points in the agreement. But Hill appears to have pulled the hermit nation of North Korea into an international process that carefully calibrates risks and rewards on both sides.

A crucial provision of the six-nation accord announced in Beijing on Wednesday requires Pyongyang to declare the extent of its weapons-grade plutonium stockpile, including the amount it used in a nuclear test last year.

U.S. officials have estimated that North Korea could make 10 to 12 bombs from its existing stockpile. But the actual number is smaller -- perhaps half as many -- according to the intelligence service of one major Asian nation. A significant revision downward in U.S. intelligence estimates of North Korea's nuclear threat could explain the Bush administration's more relaxed view of Pyongyang in recent months.

But the more significant change in attitude has come from Pyongyang toward Washington, according to diplomats involved in the talks, which also included China, Japan, Russia and South Korea.

A key moment came when North Korea agreed to an international inspection last month to determine how its main nuclear complex at Yongbyon should be disabled -- and asked Hill to have the United States rather than the United Nations carry out that intrusive inspection.

A U.S.-led inspection would have much more credibility in Washington, the North Koreans indicated. They also want to move quickly -- that is, while Bush is still in office and can presumably beat back Republican opposition to the agreement.

At Hill's suggestion, the inspection team was broadened to include experts from China and Russia, the other nuclear powers represented in the talks, to spread the mission's responsibilities and risks. The inspectors' report cleared the way for the comprehensive package of requirements and incentives unveiled in Beijing.

In another bout of tacit cooperation that indicates this deal may be serious enough to last, the United States and North Korea have kept the agreement from being derailed by the mysterious airstrike that Israel launched against Syria on Sept. 6. Israel and Syria have both thrown unusual secrecy around the raid, refusing to disclose what was hit.

But highly classified U.S. intelligence reports say that the Israelis destroyed a nuclear-related facility and caused North Korean casualties at the site, which may have been intended to produce plutonium, according to a senior official with access to those reports. The Israelis have provided the United States with photographs, physical material and soil samples from the site -- taken both before and after the raid -- according to two independent sources.

A last gasp of North Korean international banditry before going straight on nuclear nonproliferation? A continuing confidence by Pyongyang that it can say one thing in public and do another covertly? Or simply the serendipity of one branch of a secretive government going about its skulduggery while others go a different way?

With North Korea, it is of course unclear. Winston Churchill's famous description of Russia -- a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma -- would be mere understatement if applied to Kim Jong Il's regime. That is why it is both good and important that Christopher Hill has put such emphasis on transparency in this agreement. Who knows? It may even catch on in Washington.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/10/05/AR2007100501765.html>

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Washington Post

October 9, 2007

Pg. 8

## **U.S. Weighed Radioactive Poisons**

*Cold War Papers on Potential Assassination Methods Unveiled*

By Robert Burns, Associated Press

Early in the Cold War, the U.S. Army explored the potential for using radioactive poisons to assassinate "important individuals" such as military or civilian leaders, according to newly declassified documents.

Approved at the highest levels of the Army in 1948, the effort was a well-hidden part of the military's pursuit of a "new concept of warfare," using radioactive materials from atomic-bomb production to contaminate swaths of enemy land or to target military bases, factories or troop formations.

Military historians who have researched the broader radiological warfare program said in interviews that they had never before seen evidence that it included pursuit of an assassination weapon. Targeting public figures in such attacks is not unheard of; last year an unknown assailant used a tiny amount of radioactive polonium-210 to kill Kremlin critic Alexander Litvinenko in London.

No targeted individuals are mentioned in references to the assassination weapon in the government documents, declassified in response to a Freedom of Information Act request filed by the Associated Press in 1995.

The decades-old records were released recently, heavily censored by the government to remove specifics about radiological warfare agents and other details. The censorship reflects concern that the potential for using radioactive poisons as a weapon is more than a historic footnote; it is believed to be sought by present-day terrorists bent on attacking U.S. targets.

The documents give no indication whether a radiological weapon for targeting high-ranking individuals was ever used or even developed by the United States. There is no clear indication how far the Army project went. One memo from December 1948 outlined the project, and another memo that month indicated it was underway. The main sections of several subsequent progress reports in 1949 were removed by censors before release to the AP.

The broader effort on offensive uses of radiological warfare apparently died by about 1954, at least in part because of the Defense Department's conviction that nuclear weapons were a better bet.

Whether the work migrated to another agency, such as the CIA, is unclear. The project was given final approval in November 1948 and began the following month, one year after the CIA's creation in 1947.

Assassination of foreign figures by agents of the U.S. government was not explicitly outlawed until President Gerald R. Ford signed an executive order in 1976 in response to revelations that the CIA had plotted in the 1960s to kill Cuban President Fidel Castro, including by poisoning.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/10/08/AR2007100801432.html>

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Newsday.com

## **Sen. Schumer says Plum Island lab may remain open**

BY CAROL EISENBERG

carol.eisenberg@newsday.com

October 4, 2007

WASHINGTON - Will it or won't it stay open?

The fate of the Plum Island Animal Research Center, about 1 1/2 miles off Orient Point, has been up in the air since Homeland Security officials announced plans to build a new, more secure facility to study not just animal diseases, but pathogens potentially fatal to humans such as anthrax and botulism.

But yesterday, Sen. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) said he was told for the first time that keeping the research center open as it is now - a biosafety level 3 facility studying only animal diseases - is "a real possibility."

"I don't want to overstate it," Schumer said. "They have not made a decision. But as of this afternoon they told us explicitly that that is an option they are considering. That's big news and it's good news. But it doesn't mean the deal is done."

More than 250 skilled jobs could be at stake if the 56-year-old research center closes.

Last night, however, a Homeland Security official said keeping it open as a level 3 is extremely unlikely. Speaking on background, the official said Homeland Security had ruled out keeping the current Plum Island facility, while also building a \$450-million, state-of-the-art research center elsewhere.

He said the government's strategy is to study a gamut of pathogens in a single facility. "It would totally defeat the purpose to build a second lab in another location, while keeping Plum Island open," he said.

He added that Plum Island continues to be one of six locations under consideration for the proposed National Bio and Agro-Defense facility, to open in 2012. That center would have to be a biosafety level 4 - requiring much higher safety and security standards than currently exist at Plum Island.

But people in the surrounding communities have raised objections to studying potentially fatal human pathogens so close to population centers. Currently, Plum Island studies only foreign animal diseases such as hoof-and-mouth disease and African swine fever.

In a letter sent yesterday to Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff, Schumer also raised questions about other implications of closing Plum Island, such as the cost and scope of environmental cleanups and of relocating workers. "I am concerned that DHS and USDA have not fully evaluated the national and regional impact of eliminating this vital biosafety level 3 facility," he said.

<http://www.newsday.com/news/local/suffolk/ny-usplum04q5401477oct04,0,33499.story>

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Statesman Journal

## **Terrorism drill will aid disaster preparation, governor says**

**Portland is one site for a 'dirty bomb' attack simulation**

BY WILLIAM MCCALL

The Associated Press

October 5, 2007

Oregon will be at the center of the biggest terrorism exercise ever staged nationally when TOPOFF 4 begins with a fictional bang from an imaginary "dirty bomb" to test the emergency response of local, state and federal agencies. Gov. Ted Kulongoski says it also will prepare the state for natural disasters, such as a major earthquake.

"Oregon is not immune from natural disasters and emergencies. We will keep having them," Kulongoski said. "That means government at every level must be prepared to respond effectively during a real crisis."

Short for "top officials," the fourth TOPOFF exercise since the drill was established by the Clinton administration and Congress, will involve more than 50 local, state and federal agencies in a five-day test.

Much of the event will be staged at Portland International Raceway, but it also will spread to other areas of the Portland metro area.

"This is a big deal for Portland; this is a big deal for Oregon," said Portland Mayor Tom Potter, who joined Kulongoski and a host of government, law enforcement and military leaders in Salem to announce the exercise.

The scenario features simulated dirty bomb attacks in Arizona and Guam to evaluate the ability of federal agencies to manage multiple sites.

"It's going to challenge the office of Homeland Security," Kulongoski said. "That's what it's all designed to do -- to see how we react with each other."

<http://159.54.226.83/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20071005/STATE/710050319/1042>

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REUTERS.com

## Lugar urges U.S.-Russia cooperation before Bush goes

Tue Oct 9, 2007 1:51am EDT

By Arshad Mohammed

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The Bush administration should pursue cooperation with Russia on missile defense, arms control and non-proliferation in its waning months despite the many differences between Washington and Moscow, an influential U.S. senator said on Monday.

Sen. Richard Lugar of Indiana, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's senior Republican, offered the advice as U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and Defense Secretary Robert Gates head to Moscow this week for so-called "2+2" talks with their Russian counterparts on Friday and Saturday.

"The visit provides the last, best opportunity to lay the foundation for bold initiatives," before U.S. President George W. Bush and Russian President Vladimir Putin step down, Lugar said in a speech at the Brookings Institution think tank.

Lugar said the two countries -- which disagree on topics including how to rein in Iran's nuclear ambitions, European missile defense and independence for Kosovo -- have a "narrow window of opportunity" to make progress.

The most controversial issue ahead of the talks is the U.S. plan to place 10 interceptors in Poland and radar in the Czech Republic as part of a shield designed to protect Europe from missile attacks by states such as Iran and North Korea.

Russia has said this would upset the strategic balance and pose a threat to its security. In July, Moscow proposed the two countries use a Russian-operated early warning radar in Azerbaijan as an alternative to the U.S. missile shield. While acknowledging that missile defense "is seen by many as a major source of the current malaise in the relationship," Lugar said the Russian proposal held promise.

"Sharing information gathered by U.S. and NATO systems (with) Russia and possibly linking radar and early warning systems would be useful in ensuring transparency and reaffirming our cooperative approach," Lugar said. The two should also consider creating jointly manned radar installations and exchanging early warning data, he added.

### 'COMPLICATED' RELATIONSHIP

On arms control, Lugar questioned the Bush administration's plans to allow a landmark nuclear arms reduction treaty with Russia to expire in 2009 and to replace it with a less formal agreement that eliminates strict verification requirements.

Russia has argued that the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, which mandated deep nuclear weapons cuts, should not be extended but should be replaced with another legally binding treaty that makes further cuts in strategic forces.

Lugar also urged the administration to preserve some kind of legally binding verification regime, saying the U.S.-Russian "relationship is complicated enough without introducing greater elements of uncertainty into the nuclear relationship."

On non-proliferation, Lugar made a host of recommendations, including that the two countries:

- wrap up an agreement under which U.S. officials can inspect Russia's Mayak storage facility designed to hold up to 100 tonnes of plutonium from dismantled Russian warheads;
- renew work on upgrading the safety and security at Russian nuclear warhead and material storage sites;
- revise and implement an existing agreement to dispose of 34 tonnes of weapons-grade plutonium on each side;
- explore how to apply the Nunn-Lugar program, created after the fall of the Soviet Union to help secure Soviet nuclear weapons and to prevent proliferation of nuclear materials or expertise, to North Korea;
- continue work to develop an international nuclear fuel bank that would ensure countries that abandon enrichment and reprocessing -- which can provide fuel for nuclear power plants or weapons -- could obtain nuclear reactor fuel.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/politicsNews/idUSN0833831220071009?sp=true>

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(Editor's Note: Hyperlink and overview of referenced report follows article.)

Los Angeles Times

October 10, 2007

## Security Report Sees Active Terror Threat

*A White House strategy paper says Al Qaeda continues to target the U.S. It warns that allied and public help is needed.*

By Josh Meyer, Los Angeles Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON —In a homeland security strategy released Tuesday, the Bush administration warned that help from U.S. allies and the public is needed to thwart an attack on American soil being planned by a reconstituted Al Qaeda.

Frances Fragos Townsend, assistant to the president for counter-terrorism and homeland security, said Osama bin Laden's terrorist network continues to plot, recruit and organize from a haven in lawless tribal regions of Pakistan. Townsend said Al Qaeda is intent on infiltrating the United States to launch attacks, possibly with weapons of mass destruction.

"There's no question they're not only underway; they're ongoing and have been," Townsend said of such infiltration efforts in a conference call with reporters.

In the "National Strategy for Homeland Security" issued by the White House's Homeland Security Council, the administration said such terrorists might use homemade bombs made with readily available materials, as they are doing in Iraq. It also concluded that more should be done to address the emergence of "homegrown extremism" and violent Islamic radicalization in the United States and worldwide. The bulletin said the phenomenon has provided Al Qaeda and other terrorist organizations with a ready pool of future recruits.

The 53-page document largely echoes previous administration homeland security policies and statements. But it places strong new emphasis on the counterterrorism role played by the private sector, American citizens and U.S. allies overseas.

"To best protect the American people, homeland security must be a responsibility shared across our entire nation," President Bush wrote in a letter accompanying the report.

One former U.S. government homeland security expert called the new strategy a step in the right direction.

"They are really trying to move the ball in the last few minutes of the last quarter of their administration, when it is a really hard ball to move. They have a number of huge challenges that they have itemized in the document," said David Heyman, director of the Homeland Security Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He has led a number of government studies on the subject.

"A strategy this late in an administration is helpful and harmful," Heyman added. "It could free the next administration's hands by institutionalizing the good things, and tie their hands by institutionalizing the bad things." The House Judiciary Committee is scheduled to vote today on measures to alter the Bush administration's warrantless domestic spying authority. The bill being considered would impose limits on the administration's ability to monitor the phone calls and e-mails of American citizens. At the same time, it would allow intelligence agencies to continue intercepting communications of foreigners that move through the U.S., but with at least some oversight by the special federal court that oversees the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

The White House said that release of the new report on national security threats was not timed to influence the congressional debate over how to tighten FISA. Townsend and White House officials said the strategy had recently been completed.

They said that it was an update of the first National Strategy for Homeland Security issued in July 2002 and that it was meant to work in tandem with two other White House-issued blueprints: a broader National Security Strategy released in March 2006 and the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism issued in September 2006.

*Times staffer James Gerstenzang contributed to this report.*

<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/nation/la-na-security10oct10,1,6898882.story?coll=la-headlines-nation>

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## National Strategy for Homeland Security

Overview of America's

*National Strategy for Homeland Security*

America is at war with terrorist enemies who are intent on attacking our Homeland and destroying our way of life. The lives and livelihoods of the American people also remain at risk from natural catastrophes, including naturally occurring infectious diseases and hazards such as hurricanes and earthquakes, and man-made accidents. Our *National Strategy for Homeland Security* recognizes that while we must continue to focus on the persistent and evolving terrorist threat, we also must address the full range of potential catastrophic events, including man-made and natural disasters, due to their implications for homeland security.

The purpose of our *Strategy* is to guide, organize, and unify our Nation's homeland security efforts. It provides a common framework by which our entire Nation should focus its efforts on the following four goals:

- Prevent and disrupt terrorist attacks;
- Protect the American people, our critical infrastructure, and key resources;
- Respond to and recover from incidents that do occur; and
- Continue to strengthen the foundation to ensure our long-term success.



While the first three goals help to organize our national efforts, the last goal entails creating and transforming our homeland security principles, systems, structures, and institutions. This includes applying a comprehensive approach to risk management, building a culture of preparedness, developing a comprehensive Homeland Security Management System, improving incident management, better utilizing science and technology, and leveraging all instruments of national power and influence.

Homeland security requires a truly national effort, with shared goals and responsibilities for protecting and defending the Homeland. Our *Strategy* leverages the unique strengths and capabilities of all levels of government, the private and non-profit sectors, communities, and individual citizens. Mindful that many of the threats we face do not recognize geographic boundaries, we also will continue to work closely with our international partners throughout the world.

This updated *Strategy*, which builds directly from the first *National Strategy for Homeland Security* issued in July 2002, reflects our increased understanding of the terrorist threats confronting the United States today, incorporates lessons learned from exercises and real-world catastrophes – including Hurricane Katrina – and proposes new initiatives and approaches that will enable the Nation to achieve our homeland security objectives. This *Strategy* also complements both the *National Security Strategy* issued in March 2006 and the *National Strategy for Combating Terrorism* issued in September 2006.

Our first and most solemn obligation is to protect the American people. The *National Strategy for Homeland Security* will guide our Nation as we honor this commitment and achieve a more secure Homeland that sustains our way of life as a free, prosperous, and welcoming America.

(For complete report, please click link below.)

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/homeland/nshs/NSHS.pdf>

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Washington Post

October 10, 2007

Pg. 8

## **Experts Worried About Irradiation Machines**

### ***Replacement Urged to Thwart Terrorists***

By Pamela Hess, Associated Press

The U.S. government should replace more than 1,000 irradiation machines used in hospitals and research facilities because terrorists could use the radioactive materials inside them to make "dirty" bombs, a government advisory panel has concluded.

"Any one of these 1,000-plus sources could shut down 25 square kilometers, anywhere in the United States, for 40-plus years," according to the Defense Science Board, a panel of retired military and CIA officials and defense industry experts.

The machines are in relatively unprotected locations such as hospitals and research facilities all over the country, and they may be tempting sources of radioactive materials for terrorists who want to make bombs that can disperse radioactive debris over large areas, rendering them uninhabitable, the board says.

The irradiators contain cesium-137, one of the most dangerous and long-lasting radioactive materials. They are used for radiation therapy and to sterilize blood and food.

Replacing the cesium irradiators with X-ray machines or irradiators that use other materials would cost about \$200 million over five years, but it would take the most accessible sources of dangerous radioactive material inside the United States "off the table" for terrorists, the panel says.

The recommendation is part of an as-yet-unreleased Defense Science Board report that describes how unfriendly nations or terrorist groups could attack the United States with radiological or biological weapons or blackmail the U.S. government with a threat of a nuclear detonation, all while manipulating world opinion against the country in the news media and on the Internet.

The board's report is expected to be released late this year.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/10/09/AR2007100902017.html>

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