



# USAF COUNTERPROLIFERATION CENTER

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USA Today  
www.usatoday.com  
January 8, 2007

### **Study: People outside Senate office infected with anthrax**

Posted 1/8/2007 8:22 PM ET

**By Steve Sternberg, USA TODAY**

A Navy-led analysis of the anthrax attack on Sen. Tom Daschle's office in October 2001 has uncovered evidence that anthrax spores released in the Hart Senate Office Building infected people outside the building.

The researchers could not pinpoint where the four exposed people worked or where they encountered the airborne spores. They apparently fought off infection without getting sick, but they turned up in a group of 20 people who were "outside the building and presumed to be unexposed," says the study in the Jan. 15 *Journal of Infectious Diseases*.

"We couldn't believe it," says Navy Cmdr. Daniel Freilich, one of the study's authors.

Samples from people who were exposed and from those outside the building were collected during the initial investigation, when epidemic investigators collected 6,000 swabs from noses and throats of people in and near the Hart Building and tested them for anthrax. The investigators also collected blood from people who were known to have been exposed and from people serving as controls.

The surprise finding supports previous analyses indicating that the spores were engineered to float long distances in the air. Environmental samples revealed that spores penetrated so far into the Hart Building that the structure had to be fumigated.

The study's objective was to examine how the body's defenses respond to inhaled anthrax. Researchers focused on 124 people inside and outside the Hart "exposure zone." Two subjects had been vaccinated against anthrax before the attacks. All those with known or presumed exposure were vaccinated and given antibiotics.

Researchers found for the first time that anthrax exposure activates both major arms of the immune system. It unleashes biological antibodies to the anthrax bacteria's two deadly toxins and activates killer white blood cells that wipe out infected cells.

The presence of white blood cells in samples taken from those far from the exposure zone tipped researchers off that people outside the Hart Building were infected. The finding suggests that, in future attacks, these cells may help identify infected people and map the exposure zone, Freilich says.

Stephen Morse of the Center for Public Health Preparedness at Columbia University says the paradox that those outside the Hart Building were infected by anthrax but didn't get sick suggests that if you're young and healthy, "you might be able to get a few spores, get an immune response that's protective and survive."

Morse, who wasn't involved in the study, says it "reopens a critical question: How big a dose is necessary to cause disease?"

An encouraging finding is that anthrax vaccine, designed to protect against one of two toxins that make anthrax lethal, boosts immunity to both in people who are injected after they've been exposed.

"If you give antibiotics and vaccine early on, no matter how high the exposure, it looks like people generally will do fine," Freilich says.

[http://www.usatoday.com/news/health/2007-01-08-anthrax-usat\\_x.htm](http://www.usatoday.com/news/health/2007-01-08-anthrax-usat_x.htm)

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(Editor's Note: Hyperlinks for the Director of National Intelligence and referenced statement follow article.)

Washington Post

January 12, 2007

Pg. 12

## **Intelligence Chiefs Pessimistic In Assessing Worldwide Threats**

### ***Negroponte Cites Resilience of Al-Qaeda, Iraqi Insurgency***

By Dafna Linzer and Walter Pincus, Washington Post Staff Writers

Iraq is at a violent and "precarious juncture," while al-Qaeda is significantly expanding its global reach, effectively immune to the loss of leaders in battle, Director of National Intelligence John D. Negroponte told Congress yesterday. He also warned that the Taliban is mounting a vigorous insurgency in Afghanistan, that Pakistan has become a safe haven for top terrorists and that Iran's growing regional power is threatening Middle East stability. In their annual worldwide threat assessment before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Negroponte and other top intelligence chiefs provided a bleak assessment of regions and conflicts at the center of President Bush's foreign policy agenda.

One day after Bush unveiled a plan to send more than 21,000 additional troops to work alongside Iraqi troops in an increasingly violent war, the head of the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency said Iraqi forces could not combat the insurgency there.

Lt. Gen. Michael D. Maples said Iraqi security forces have been thoroughly infiltrated by Shiite militias and "are presently unable to stand alone against Sunni insurgents, al-Qaeda in Iraq" or the militias themselves. Negroponte, who was ambassador to Iraq in 2004-05, said sectarian violence had become the greatest problem inside the country. "The struggle among and within Iraqi communities over national identity and the distribution of power has eclipsed attacks by Iraqis against the coalition forces as the greatest impediment to Iraq's future as a peaceful, democratic and unified state," he said.

The assessments, and Bush's plan for additional troops, drew fierce criticism from the intelligence panel's Democratic chairman, John D. Rockefeller IV (W.Va.). Rockefeller said he is "extremely concerned that well-intentioned but misguided policies of the administration have increased the threats facing our nation, and hampered our ability to isolate and defeat al-Qaeda and other terrorists that seek to strike against the United States."

As they have for several years, the intelligence chiefs said al-Qaeda remains the greatest threat to the U.S.

homeland. Negroponte claimed four U.S. successes in 2006 in what Bush has called the global war on terrorism, one being the U.S. military's killing of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, leader of al-Qaeda in Iraq. Despite Zarqawi's death in June, violence in Iraq has increased substantially.

Maples said that al-Qaeda "has consistently recovered from losses of senior leadership," and that its "increasing cooperation with like-minded groups has improved its ability to facilitate, support and direct its objectives."

Negroponete said the group's leaders have found a haven in secure locations in Pakistan.

He said a second major threat stemmed from nuclear weapons in the hands of U.S. enemies, with Iran and North Korea of greatest concern. But, he said, "Iran's influence is rising in ways that go beyond the menace of its nuclear program."

He said Hezbollah in Lebanon, which receives considerable logistical and financial support from Iran, also poses a significant threat in the region. Despite its 34-day war with Israel last summer, "Hezbollah's leadership remains unscathed and probably has already replenished its weapons stockpiles with Iranian and Syrian assistance," Maples said.

Negroponete said stability in Iraq will depend in part on persuading Iran and Syria "to stop the flow of militants and munitions across their borders." For the first time, he said, "forty to 70 foreign fighters every month come over the Syrian border." Maples said foreign fighters account for less than 10 percent of insurgents and usually are recruited as suicide bombers.

The officials said Iran is providing Shiite militias with sophisticated anti-armor projectiles capable of penetrating U.S. armored vehicles. Negroponete added that Iran, in the past, supported the idea of a Shiite-dominated stable Iraq. But he now believes Tehran may be shifting to a more aggressive posture.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/01/11/AR2007011101104.html>

## Office of the Director of National Intelligence

<http://www.dni.gov/>

Unclassified Statement for the Record

### Annual Threat Assessment

### Senate Select Committee on Intelligence

Director of National Intelligence John D. Negroponete

11 January 2007

[http://www.dni.gov/testimonies/20070111\\_testimony.pdf](http://www.dni.gov/testimonies/20070111_testimony.pdf)

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Washington Post

January 14, 2007

Pg. 12

## Admiral's Diplomatic Skills Could Prove Crucial

*Central Command Nominee Credited With Achieving U.S. Goals in Asia*

By Ann Scott Tyson, Washington Post Staff Writer

When Adm. William J. Fallon -- the nominee to command U.S. forces in the Middle East -- was tasked with resuscitating military ties with China, he took on the challenge with characteristic gusto.

The veteran fighter pilot from New Jersey pushed beyond the standard banquets with Chinese generals to meet younger officers and tour military bases, eventually talking his way into the cockpit of an advanced Chinese FB-7 warplane.

An avid jogger, Fallon, 62, also bypassed conventional sightseeing, setting off for a run through Beijing that surprised his hosts and forced plainclothes agents in suits and leather shoes to tag-team to keep up.

Fallon's path-breaking pursuit of U.S. strategic goals -- shown over the past two years in his dealings with China, Japan, Indonesia and 40 other Asian states as head of the Pacific Command -- is a major factor behind his nomination to replace Gen. John P. Abizaid at the Central Command, Pentagon officials say.

"Fox Fallon is one of the best strategic thinkers in uniform today and his reputation for innovation is without peer," according to a statement this month from Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates recommending Fallon, whose Navy aviator call-sign "Silver Fox" stemmed from his prematurely gray hair.

As the United States sends more troops, warships and aircraft into the Middle East, Fallon would play a critical role diplomatically and militarily in trying to prevent the "regional conflagration" that Gates has warned could ignite if Iraq erupts into full-scale civil war -- and, in particular, to counter any aggression by Iran.

Fallon's selection as the first Navy officer to head the Central Command comes as the United States dispatches a second carrier, the USS John C. Stennis, to the Persian Gulf for the first time since 2003. Dispatching the carrier strike group, which joins the USS Dwight D. Eisenhower, "is an important way to demonstrate U.S. commitment and strength," a senior Pentagon official said last week.

Fallon, who flew F-14 jets in strike missions off the deck of a carrier during the 1991 Persian Gulf War, understands the long-standing role of the Navy in maintaining the flow of Middle Eastern oil through the Strait of Hormuz, officials said.

"Iran is the most powerful military force in the region" apart from the United States, and it has a navy capable of blocking the strait, Abizaid said in September. Iran also has a "substantial" missile force, an army that is training for guerrilla-style attacks, and a "robust terrorist surrogate arm," he said.

Fallon's selection for a command traditionally headed by an Army or Marine Corps general makes sense militarily, Pentagon officials said, because most of the moving pieces in the region are ships and aircraft, in contrast to the troops engaged in Iraq and Afghanistan. Fallon is likely to focus less on ground-war tactics in Iraq than did Abizaid, who became commander in the immediate aftermath of the U.S.-led invasion in 2003, they said.

"He'll be flying at 30,000 feet, not launching company patrols by the Army," said Frances D. Cook, a former ambassador in the Persian Gulf region and a senior fellow at the Center for Naval Analyses who has worked with Fallon.

With a seasoned Army general in Baghdad, Fallon would focus more broadly on the region. "He's not going to be expected to give Dave Petraeus advice on how to do a sweep of Fallujah. He'll be focused on building relations in the region as he did in the Pacific," said retired Rear Adm. Stephen Pietropaoli, executive director of the Navy League. Lt. Gen. David H. Petraeus has been named to replace Gen. George W. Casey Jr. as the top U.S. commander for Iraq in a planned turnover of military leaders in the region.

Indeed, with Gates calling a U.S. military confrontation with Iran a "last resort," analysts said that Fallon's diplomatic skills are likely to be more important than his war-fighting experience when he assumes the Central Command post, his fourth as a four-star commander. "With Iran and the Middle East, you need to establish relations that will not lead to combat. Fallon will be the first to tell you that," said Pietropaoli, who worked under Fallon when Fallon was vice chief of naval operations from 2000 to 2003.

"You are looking for an officer who can pull together the whole political, military and diplomatic mission. . . . He spent a lot of time working sensitive diplomatic issues," said retired Adm. Thomas Fargo, a former chief of the Pacific Command. Fargo and others recalled Fallon's high-profile apology to the families of Japanese who were killed when their vessel, Ehime Maru, was accidentally sunk by a Navy submarine in early 2001.

Confident but not imperious, Fallon combines a tough, unvarnished style with a light touch and a keen interest in other cultures, which makes him highly effective, current and former officials who know him say. "He doesn't wear his rank the way some people do," said Ambassador Derek Shearer, the former U.S. envoy to Finland who began working with Fallon in 1996 when Fallon commanded a battle group during NATO operations in Bosnia.

Fallon, a world history buff, told The Washington Post through a spokesman that he recently finished reading the book "No God but God," by Iranian author Reza Aslan, an advocate of ending religious conflicts between East and West. Fallon had served in the Middle East before, on a joint task force in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and he recently traveled to Iraq to meet with some of the thousands of U.S. troops deployed there from the Pacific Command.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/01/13/AR2007011301019.html>

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Miami Herald  
January 14, 2007

### **Iran**

## **Leader Challenged On Nuclear Stance**

TEHRAN -- Conservatives and reformists are openly challenging President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's hard-line nuclear diplomacy -- an unusual agreement across Iran's political spectrum, with many saying his provocative remarks have isolated the country. The U.N. Security Council voted unanimously last month to impose sanctions on Iran for refusing to halt uranium enrichment. Some critics view the sanctions as an indication that Iran must change its policy.

Reformists demand that Iran dispel fears that it is seeking to build atomic weapons. "Resisting the U.N. Security Council resolution will put us in a more isolated position," said the Islamic Iran Participation Front, the largest reformist party.

<http://www.miami.com/mld/miamiherald/news/world/16456532.htm>

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Washington Times

January 15, 2007

Pg. 3

## **Chinese General's U.S. Visit For Nuke Talks Deferred**

By Bill Gertz, Washington Times

China's military is delaying the U.S. visit of its strategic nuclear forces commander despite a promise by Chinese President Hu Jintao last year that the general would hold talks with the U.S. Strategic Command leader.

Marine Corps Gen. James E. Cartwright, the commander of U.S. nuclear forces, recently invited his Chinese counterpart, Gen. Jing Zhiyuan, to visit Strategic Command headquarters in Nebraska for talks on nuclear forces. However, Chinese military officials have not responded to the invitation, and instead privately informed the Pentagon that scheduling problems will delay the visit until later this year at the earliest.

Gen. Jing traveled extensively throughout South America last month, but did not visit the United States.

Caroline Bartholomew, chairman of the congressional U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, said Beijing's failure to respond to the U.S. office is a concern.

"The commission recommended a [U.S.-China] dialogue on strategic-forces issues to ensure that both China and the United States understand the lines in the sand," she said. "There are certain acts which have traditionally been and will continue to be seen as hostile, such as blinding satellites and threatening a nuclear attack on our cities."

Miss Bartholomew said "we must hope that Gen. Jing's lack of responsiveness to the invitation to visit U.S. Strategic Command, despite the fact that he has been elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere, does not reflect Chinese government disinterest in strategic warning and mutual threat-reduction measures."

The proposed visit by the nuclear commander was raised privately by President Bush in April during his meeting with Mr. Hu, who agreed that the visit would take place.

A White House official last week confirmed that the president told Mr. Hu the Pentagon wants a dialogue with Gen. Jing on nuclear strategy and doctrine, and Mr. Hu replied that China would like such talks.

However, Chinese officials privately informed the Bush administration later that the visit cannot take place this month, and that in February and March, Gen. Jing's travel will be limited because of the Chinese New Year and the upcoming Chinese Communist Party Congress, defense officials said.

"They're indicating later in 2007. We want it earlier," one official said, noting that the strategic nuclear discussions are "near the top" of U.S. priorities in military-exchange programs with China's military.

Michael Pillsbury, a former Pentagon policy-maker, said a meeting would help "to reduce misperceptions" and so "it's better to have it sooner than later."

A major worry of defense officials is a proposal being worked on by some U.S. government consultants who would like Gen. Cartwright to offer to share nuclear-weapons technology with China during the Jing visit. The arms-control officials fear that unless U.S. "nuclear sustainability" know-how is shared, China will expand its nuclear arsenal or resume underground nuclear tests.

"This has to be stopped," said one defense official opposed to the plan, which has not reached senior policy-makers in the Pentagon or the Strategic Command.

National security officials oppose sharing nuclear technology with China for many reasons, including Beijing's past nuclear espionage. China also supplied Pakistan with nuclear-weapons technology during the 1980s. The technology, including small-warhead design data, was sold to Libya, Iran and North Korea by the Pakistani supplier network of A.Q. Khan.

The Jing visit is being sought as a first step in trying to learn more about top-secret Chinese nuclear forces.

"We're not looking for anything in terms of an agreement," the defense official said. "We want it to be more of a discussion about their intentions and policy, and if there are changes being debated, what are they."

China's nuclear forces are hidden in underground facilities close to its nuclear missile and bomber forces. Chinese military officials have shrouded details of their nation's nuclear programs in secrecy -- estimates of the number of nuclear warheads range from 100 to as many as 900 -- for fear the United States will use any information it gets for target-data for bombing raids.

<http://www.miami.com/mld/miamiherald/news/world/16456532.htm>



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Philadelphia Inquirer  
January 16, 2007

## **Iranian Nuclear Program Said To Have Ground To Halt**

*Tehran said 3,000 devices for enriching uranium were being installed - 2 weeks late.*

By Ali Akbar Dareini, Associated Press

TEHRAN, Iran - Iran said yesterday it was installing 3,000 centrifuges to enrich uranium at one of its nuclear facilities, effectively confirming that its nuclear program was running behind schedule as the devices were to have been in place two weeks ago.

Over the weekend, Iran dismissed reports from Europe that its uranium-enrichment program had been stalled. Enriched uranium is used as fuel in nuclear reactors and, at a higher degree of enrichment, can also be used to make atomic bombs.

But Iran had said the installation of the 3,000 centrifuges at its facility in Natanz, in central Iran, would be completed by the end of 2006. Its failure to do so has prompted reports that it is encountering technical difficulties in mastering large-scale enrichment.

Diplomats in Vienna, where the International Atomic Energy Agency is based, said Thursday that the enrichment program in Natanz had ground to a halt.

The diplomats said that suggested possible Iranian hesitancy to provoke U.N. Security Council sanctions harsher than the relatively mild penalties agreed on last month in response to Tehran's refusal to heed a council deadline to suspend enrichment.

Or, they said, it could be a sign of headway by relative moderates in the leadership unhappy with President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's manner.

Some diplomats accredited or otherwise linked to the IAEA said some intelligence services believed the Natanz site could also be a front. While attention is focused on Natanz, Iranian scientists and military personnel could be working on a secret enrichment program at one or more unknown sites that is much more advanced, the diplomats said.

They spoke on condition of anonymity in exchange for discussing restricted information.

Other signs point to technical difficulties at Iran's nuclear facilities. Earlier this month, Vice President Gholamreza Aghazadeh, who heads the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran, told reporters that about 50 centrifuges had exploded during a test.

"We had installed 50 centrifuges," Aghazadeh was quoted as saying by Iranian media. "One night, I was informed that all the 50 centrifuges had exploded... . Ahmadinejad called me and said: 'Build these machines even if they explode 10 times more.'"

<http://www.philly.com/mld/philly/news/nation/16467941.htm>

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Chicago Tribune  
Doomsday Clock to start new era

## **Scientists update 60-year-old monitor of nuclear threats to include new worries**

**By Jeremy Manier**

Tribune staff reporter

*Published January 17, 2007*

Back in the days of the Cold War, the Doomsday Clock based at the University of Chicago had one purpose only: to gauge the danger that the U.S. and the former Soviet Union would blow civilization to bits with their arsenals of nuclear weapons.

But lately, that original message of the iconic clock has seemed way too 1947.

So on Wednesday, when the Chicago-based Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists unveils the first change to the Doomsday Clock in four years, the risk of a nuclear holocaust will be just one among many threats that nudge the position of the clock's portentous minute hand. The keepers of the clock have expanded its purview to include the threat of global warming, the genetic engineering of diseases and other "threats to global survival."

It may be a stretch to put nuclear weapons and climate change in the same category, but that's one way the organization is trying to keep its 60-year-old clock relevant at a time when bioterrorism and radical groups can threaten the largest nations. In an added bid to influence policymakers and draw an international audience, the

Bulletin is moving this year's announcement from its customary place in Chicago to a dual event held in London and Washington.

"It's time to pay attention in a very serious way to what we see as potentially civilization-ending technology and trends," said Kennette Benedict, the Bulletin's executive director. "We extended and really took the idea of doomsday seriously."

Officials would not say before Wednesday what the clock's new time will be, but a news release the group sent out last week suggested the minute hand would move closer to the clock's symbolic, apocalyptic "midnight," reflecting the "most perilous period since Hiroshima and Nagasaki." Since 2002 the clock has been set at seven minutes to midnight.

The release cited increased nuclear threats from Iran and North Korea and growing terrorist threats, as well as separate dangers such as global warming.

The Bulletin's Chicago roots extend to its founding in 1945 by nuclear scientists who worked on the Manhattan Project at the U. of C. Some of the group's board members are second-generation "atomic bomb babies," including U. of C. physicist Henry Frisch, whose father, also a physicist, was at the first secret atomic test in New Mexico in 1945.

Although the Bulletin will remain based at the university, Benedict said Wednesday's event, featuring such scientific celebrities as physicist Stephen Hawking, was designed to increase the group's visibility.

"We believe this is an extraordinary time," Benedict said. "We wanted to make sure policymakers in Washington and London heard us."

Some arms-control experts are skeptical that the Doomsday Clock can have the same meaning it did during the Cold War. Stephen Rademaker, who served as assistant secretary of state for international security and non-proliferation from 2002 to 2006, said the threat of worldwide nuclear annihilation is less pressing today than the possibility of a nuclear bomb taking out a major city.

"Iran and North Korea do not pose the same sort of mortal threat to our society that the Soviet Union posed during the height of the Cold War," said Rademaker, now a consultant working in Washington. The revamped Doomsday Clock, he said, amounts to "taking an old tool and trying to apply it in new circumstances."

Though the clock's movements may seem subjective and impenetrable to observers, insiders say the Bulletin's board of directors treats its meetings on the clock's position with deadly seriousness.

"Unless you're in that room I don't think you can have a sense of the gravity with which these decisions are taken," said board member Natalie Goldring, a senior fellow at the institute for peace and security studies at Georgetown University.

In addition to the physicists and arms-control experts who make up most of the Bulletin's 19-member board, Benedict said the group met over the last year with outsiders such as Nobel laureate F. Sherwood Rowland, an expert on climate change, and NASA climate scientist James Hansen.

Board member Frisch conceded that broadening the clock's meaning to include global warming could dilute its traditional message on the dangers of nuclear weaponry.

"I'm mostly in the camp that feels our group's heritage is on nuclear issues," Frisch said. "But I'm also sympathetic to the idea that you need other voices."

Bulletin officials said a common thread connects nuclear weapons, global warming and genetic engineering: They are all products of technology that scientists and engineers are obligated to help sort out.

"We feel a responsibility that to some extent this is our doing," Frisch said. "I know I feel that keenly. It would be irresponsible for us to say, 'OK, we brought you this, now just deal with it.'"

<http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/nationworld/chi-0701170083jan17,1,3297438.story?coll=chi-newsnationworld-hed>

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