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Welcome to the CPC Outreach Journal. As part of USAF Counterproliferation Center's mission to counter weapons of mass destruction through education and research, we're providing our government and civilian community a source for timely counterproliferation information. This information includes articles, papers and other documents addressing issues pertinent to US military response options for dealing with nuclear, biological and chemical threats and attacks. It's our hope this information resource will help enhance your counterproliferation issue awareness.

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London Daily Telegraph  
August 11, 2004

## **Hand Over Nuclear Weapons And Know-How, Iran Tells Britain**

By Anton La Guardia, Diplomatic Editor

Iran has issued an extraordinary list of demands to Britain and other European countries, telling them to provide advanced nuclear technology, conventional weapons and a security guarantee against nuclear attack by Israel. Teheran's request, said by British officials to have "gone down very badly", sharply raises the stakes in the crisis over Iran's nuclear programme, which Britain and America believe is aimed at making an atomic bomb. Iran's move came during crisis talks in Paris this month with senior diplomats from Britain, France and Germany. The "EU-3" were trying to convince Iranian officials to honour an earlier deal to suspend its controversial uranium enrichment programme, which is ostensibly designed to make fuel for nuclear power stations but could also be used to make fissile material for nuclear bombs. Iranian officials refused point-blank to comply, saying they had every right under international law to pursue "peaceful" nuclear technology.

They then stunned the Europeans by presenting a letter setting out their own demands.

Iran said the EU-3 should support Iran's quest for "advanced (nuclear) technology, including those with dual use" - a reference to equipment that has both civilian and military applications.

The Europeans should "remove impediments" preventing Iran from having such technology, and stick to these commitments even if faced with "legal (or) political . . . limitations", an allusion to American pressure or even future international sanctions against Iran.

More astonishingly, Iran said the EU-3 should agree to meet Iran's requirements for conventional weapons and even "provide security assurances" against a nuclear attack on Iran.

This is a reference to Israel's nuclear arsenal, believed to include some 200 warheads and long-range missiles to deliver them.

The EU-3 are still debating over how to respond, but British officials said the Iranian letter was "extremely surprising, given the delicate state of process". Jack Straw, the Foreign Secretary, will have to decide whether to adopt a more confrontational policy.

America is demanding that the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which meets next month, refer Iran to the UN Security Council for possible sanctions. US officials are also openly discussing "covert" means of disrupting the Iranian nuclear programme, while Israel has openly threatened military action. However, there were signs yesterday that the next report of Mohammed ElBaradei, the IAEA director general, may give Iran a boost.

A key mystery for the past year has been the source of traces of highly-enriched uranium (HEU) found by IAEA inspectors at several sites in Iran. Teheran claimed this was "contamination" of equipment imported from other countries, rather than proof that it had secretly made HEU.

According to diplomats, inspectors have confirmed that in at least one case the contamination did come from Pakistan, as Iran claimed.

Other contamination issues remain unresolved, and may never be settled. Moreover there are several other open questions.

[http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml;sessionid=FIMR1RCDBRPNQFIQMFCM5OAVCBOYJVC?xml=/news/2004/08/11/wiran11.xml&sSheet=/portal/2004/08/11/ixportal.html&secureRefresh=true&\\_requestid=70272](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml;sessionid=FIMR1RCDBRPNQFIQMFCM5OAVCBOYJVC?xml=/news/2004/08/11/wiran11.xml&sSheet=/portal/2004/08/11/ixportal.html&secureRefresh=true&_requestid=70272)

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New York Times

August 11, 2004

## **An American Hiroshima**

By Nicholas D. Kristof

ASPEN, Colo. — If a 10-kiloton nuclear weapon, a midget even smaller than the one that destroyed Hiroshima, exploded in Times Square, the fireball would reach tens of millions of degrees Fahrenheit.

It would vaporize or destroy the theater district, Madison Square Garden, the Empire State Building, Grand Central Terminal and Carnegie Hall (along with me and my building). The blast would partly destroy a much larger area, including the United Nations. On a weekday some 500,000 people would be killed.

Could this happen?

Unfortunately, it could - and many experts believe that such an attack, somewhere, is likely. The Aspen Strategy Group, a bipartisan assortment of policy mavens, focused on nuclear risks at its annual meeting here last week, and the consensus was twofold: the danger of nuclear terrorism is much greater than the public believes, and our government hasn't done nearly enough to reduce it.

Graham Allison, a Harvard professor whose terrifying new book, "Nuclear Terrorism," offers the example cited above, notes that he did not pluck it from thin air. He writes that on Oct. 11, 2001, exactly a month after 9/11, aides told President Bush that a C.I.A. source code-named Dragonfire had reported that Al Qaeda had obtained a 10-kiloton nuclear weapon and smuggled it into New York City.

The C.I.A. found the report plausible. The weapon had supposedly been stolen from Russia, which indeed has many 10-kiloton weapons. Russia is reported to have lost some of its nuclear materials, and Al Qaeda has mounted a determined effort to get or make such a weapon. And the C.I.A. had picked up Al Qaeda chatter about an "American Hiroshima."

President Bush dispatched nuclear experts to New York to search for the weapon and sent Dick Cheney and other officials out of town to ensure the continuity of government in case a weapon exploded in Washington instead. But to avoid panic, the White House told no one in New York City, not even Mayor Rudy Giuliani.

Dragonfire's report was wrong, but similar reports - that Al Qaeda has its hands on a nuclear weapon from the former Soviet Union - have regularly surfaced in the intelligence community, even though such a report has never

been confirmed. We do know several troubling things: Al Qaeda negotiated for a \$1.5 million purchase of uranium (apparently of South African origin) from a retired Sudanese cabinet minister; its envoys traveled repeatedly to Central Asia to buy weapons-grade nuclear materials; and Osama bin Laden's top deputy, Ayman al-Zawahiri, boasted, "We sent our people to Moscow, to Tashkent, to other Central Asian states, and they negotiated, and we purchased some suitcase [nuclear] bombs."

Professor Allison offers a standing bet at 51-to-49 odds that, barring radical new antiproliferation steps, a terrorist nuclear strike will occur somewhere in the world in the next 10 years. So I took his bet. If there is no such nuclear attack by August 2014, he owes me \$5.10. If there is an attack, I owe him \$4.90.

I took the bet because I don't think the odds of nuclear terror are quite as great as he does. If I were guessing wildly, I would say a 20 percent risk over 10 years. In any case, if I lose the bet, then I'll probably be vaporized and won't have much use for money.

Unfortunately, plenty of smart people think I've made a bad bet. William Perry, the former secretary of defense, says there is an even chance of a nuclear terror strike within this decade - that is, in the next six years.

"We're racing toward unprecedented catastrophe," Mr. Perry warns. "This is preventable, but we're not doing the things that could prevent it."

That is what I find baffling: an utter failure of the political process. The Bush administration responded aggressively on military fronts after 9/11, and in November 2003, Mr. Bush observed, "The greatest threat of our age is nuclear, chemical or biological weapons in the hands of terrorists, and the dictators who aid them." But the White House has insisted on tackling the most peripheral elements of the W.M.D. threat, like Iraq, while largely ignoring the central threat, nuclear proliferation. The upshot is that the risk that a nuclear explosion will devastate an American city is greater now than it was during the cold war, and it's growing.

In my next column, I'll explain how we can reduce the risk of an American Hiroshima.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/08/11/opinion/11kris.html?pagewanted=all>

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Los Angeles Times

August 11, 2004

IN BRIEF / IRAN

## **Findings Back Tehran's Denials on Uranium**

From Times Wire Reports

New findings by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency appear to strengthen Iran's claim that it has not enriched uranium domestically, diplomats said.

The diplomats said the IAEA had established that at least some enriched particles found in Iran originated in Pakistan.

The origins of hundreds of other samples have not been established, but the findings bolster Tehran's assertion that such traces were imported on contaminated equipment bought on the black market.

<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/world/la-fg-briefs11.3aug11.1.2826299.story?coll=la-headlines-world>

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Washington Post

## **Findings Could Hurt U.S. Effort On Iran**

U.N. Traces Uranium To Tainted Equipment

*By Dafna Linzer*

Washington Post Staff Writer

Wednesday, August 11, 2004; Page A16

U.N. nuclear inspectors have determined that traces of enriched uranium found in Iran came into the country on contaminated equipment bought through middlemen and dealers, some of whom were connected to Pakistan's nuclear black market, according to experts and diplomats working on the investigation.

The findings do not rule out the possibility that Iran may be concealing a weapons program, but they do lend support to the country's contention that it unknowingly imported tainted equipment.

U.S. officials have cited the residue as proof that Iran was enriching uranium or importing the material as part of a program to build a nuclear bomb, but the new findings could complicate U.S. efforts to muster international pressure on the Islamic republic over its nuclear program.

The uranium issue is expected to feature prominently when the International Atomic Energy Agency's 35-member board meets in Vienna next month to determine whether Tehran is violating international law.

The Bush administration, Iran and Europe's main powers are locked in a standoff in the face of mounting evidence that Tehran has concealed elements of a nuclear program that the country insists is designed to produce peaceful energy.

Secretary of State Colin L. Powell said recently it was increasingly likely that Iran's behavior would have to be brought up with the U.N. Security Council. But France, Britain and others have been reluctant to do so without clear-cut proof of an Iranian nuclear weapons program.

On Monday, President Bush vowed to keep up the pressure on Iran but stopped short of threatening to use force. IAEA inspectors have been scouring the country during the past 18 months to determine whether Iran is hiding anything. In earlier assessments, the agency said Iran's cooperation was weak, and it found inconsistencies in the country's reports about its nuclear program.

Yesterday, however, experts involved in the investigation said they now believe that particles of enriched uranium found in the country came from equipment sold by A.Q. Khan, the architect of Pakistan's nuclear weapons program, who was exposed earlier this year for supplying nuclear parts to Libya and Iran.

White House and State Department officials did not respond to calls for comment about the findings.

Inspectors, who found two levels of enriched uranium, said that particles enriched to 54 percent came directly from Pakistan's weapons program and that particles enriched to 36 percent came from Russian equipment Pakistan may have bought secondhand or thirdhand years ago and which Khan later sold to Iran.

"The consensus has been for a while that the 36 percent enriched uranium had to have come from Russia because only Russia was producing that type of uranium," said Michael A. Levi, a science and technology fellow at the Brookings Institution. "The big question was always how the material made it from Russia to Iran," but Levi said contamination would explain that.

The IAEA is still trying to determine how and where Khan's network obtained the equipment, according to the experts, who spoke on the condition of anonymity.

The agency has been trying to keep the results of its investigation private until it can brief its board in a status report due next month. But some details were first revealed this week by the publication Jane's Defense Weekly.

"We expect to report any findings that we have on our analysis of the samples in our next report to the board in early September," said Melissa Fleming, spokeswoman for the IAEA.

Inspectors have interviewed more than a dozen middlemen and traders in an effort to learn about Khan's nuclear black market and how it supplied Iran. More questions remain regarding Iran's centrifuge program and whether it could work well enough to refine uranium to the 90 percent range necessary for creating a nuclear explosion.

France, Britain and Germany, hoping months ago to defuse tensions, had reached an agreement with Tehran on a suspension of suspect nuclear activities there in exchange for economic incentives. But the deal unraveled in June when the three European nations and the IAEA board rebuked Iran for failing to fully cooperate with inspectors.

Two weeks ago, officials from all four countries met in Paris to try to salvage the deal, but neither side offered new incentives and instead traded blame for the deal's failure, European diplomats said.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A54948-2004Aug10.html>

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International Herald Tribune

August 12, 2004

## **Iran Reports Successful Test Of New Ballistic Missile**

By Associated Press

TEHRAN - Iran conducted a successful test Wednesday of a new version of its ballistic missile, the Defense Ministry said. The missile is capable of reaching U.S. forces in the Middle East and was produced in response to Israeli efforts to improve its own missile power.

The missile, the Shahab-3, which Iran last successfully tested in 2002 before equipping its elite Revolutionary Guards with it in July 2003, is its longest-range ballistic missile, with a range of 1,300 kilometers, or 800 miles.

A Defense Ministry statement reported by the official Islamic Republic News Agency, or IRNA, said the test was successful. No further details, including the range of the missile's new version, were provided.

In an interview Wednesday, a Defense Ministry spokesman, Mohammad Reza Imani, said only that his ministry will release more details in the coming days after studying the test's results.

Last week, Defense Minister Ali Shamkhani said Iran was working to improve the Shahab-3's range and accuracy in response to efforts by Israel to improve its missile power.

The commander of the Revolutionary Guards, General Rahim Safavi, warned that Iran would crush Israel if it attacked, IRNA reported Wednesday.

"If Israel is mad enough to attack Iran's national interests, we will come down on them like a hammer and will crush their bones," IRNA quoted Safavi as saying. It was unclear what prompted Safavi to make his remarks.

Israel has deployed the Arrow anti-ballistic missile system. Developed jointly by Israel Aircraft Industries and Boeing at a cost of more than \$1 billion, the Arrow is one of the few systems capable of intercepting and destroying missiles at high altitudes. Its development followed the 1991 Gulf War, when Iraq fired 39 Scud missiles at Israel. Iran says the Shahab-3 is entirely Iranian-made, but U.S. officials say the missile is based on the No Dong missile design of North Korea while being produced in Iran. The United States accuses both North Korea and China of assisting Iran's missile program.

U.S. intelligence officials have said previously that Iran can probably fire several Shahab-3s in an emergency but that it has not yet developed a completely reliable missile. Iran began an arms development program during its 1980-88 war with Iraq to compensate for a U.S. weapons embargo. Since 1992, Iran has produced its own tanks, armored personnel carriers and missiles as well as a fighter plane.

<http://www.iht.com/articles/533593.html>

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New York Times

August 12, 2004

## **Nuclear Lab's Missing Disks May Not Exist**

By Sandra Blakeslee

SANTA FE, N.M., Aug. 11 - A simple clerical error may be to blame for the security alarm that led to the shutdown of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, people inside and outside the laboratory say.

In interviews on Wednesday, employees and people who have spoken with Los Alamos managers said it appeared that two computer disks said to contain classified information and to be missing had never been created. Through an oversight, they continued, the disks were still assigned bar codes that were entered into the laboratory's inventory for tracking classified material.

Through spokesmen, both the laboratory and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is involved in the search for the disks, refused to comment on the assertions, which were first reported Tuesday by KRQE-TV in Albuquerque.

Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, said in a statement posted on his Web site on Tuesday that "it may be that what we have here is a false positive - the system says something is missing when it is not."

Mr. Domenici, who toured the laboratory on Monday with its director, G. Peter Nanos, added, "This entire situation only reinforces that we need to improve the inventory system."

Peter Stockton, an investigator with the Project on Government Oversight, a watchdog group in Washington, said the staff of the Senate Energy and Commerce Committee, which oversees Los Alamos's work, was told by managers last week that the disks had never been made.

"At first I couldn't believe they were serious," Mr. Stockton said. "But then it's not likely they're making this up. It's been seven weeks and they're taking a huge pummeling. It's an indication of what a mess their control over classified information is."

The disks were reported missing on July 7. Eight days later, Mr. Nanos halted all classified work at Los Alamos, and on July 16 he ordered all work to stop indefinitely. Since then, the laboratory's 12,000 employees and contractors have been reviewing all safety and security measures before being allowed to resume work.

Kevin Roark, a spokesman for Los Alamos, said Wednesday that all "low risk" operations were back in business and that new criteria were being drawn for the resumption of classified and hazardous work. The laboratory, which costs \$4 million to \$5 million a day to operate, should be fully operational in October, he said.

The reports that disks were missing led to the suspensions of 23 scientists, brought accusations of incompetence from Congressional critics and threw into question the University of California's longstanding contract to manage the laboratory. Los Alamos, one of the nation's premier nuclear-weapons laboratories, has been under heavy criticism for years over accusations of lax security and safety measures and improper financial controls.

The management contract will be open for bidding next year. The University of California, which has managed Los Alamos since its inception 61 years ago, says it has not decided whether to compete for the contract.

Dr. Charles Keller, an astrophysicist who is a retired weapons scientist at Los Alamos, said Wednesday that he had spoken with several employees over the past week about the seeming disappearance. The consensus, Dr. Keller said, is that someone tried to save time by creating the paperwork for the disks before they were actually made.



"You can imagine people trying to streamline things," he said. "Maybe the information fit on fewer disks than was anticipated. I'm not saying that's how it happened, but it's what people do when they're trying to make their work run smoothly."

"Every day, researchers have to make a decision between following all the rules or getting something done," Dr. Keller went on. "The rules were made with the best of intentions, but it gets to the point that there are so many forms to fill out, so many rules to follow, that the process grinds to a halt."

The laboratory spokesman, Mr. Roark, said the inquiry into the reported disappearance was continuing, and added, "As soon as we have some definite results that have been validated by an outside party, we'll make an announcement." He would not name the third party.

Bill Elwell, a spokesman for the F.B.I. in New Mexico, said: "Right now we have a pending investigation. And until that's completely done, we're not going to say anything."

<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/08/12/politics/12lab.html?pagewanted=all>

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Philadelphia Inquirer  
August 12, 2004

## **Iran Asserts 'Basic Right' To Nuclear Power**

By Ali Akbar Dareini, Associated Press

TEHRAN, Iran - Iran is ready to "pay the price" for pursuing a peaceful nuclear program, even if that means being taken before the U.N. Security Council for possible sanctions, President Mohammad Khatami said yesterday.

At the same time, Iran successfully test-fired a new version of its ballistic Shahab-3 missile, which already was capable of reaching U.S. forces in the Middle East and since has been upgraded in response to Israeli missile development. The Shahab-3 can carry a nuclear warhead.

Khatami said his country was ready to give guarantees that its nuclear program, including uranium enrichment, would not be diverted toward making weapons, as the United States suspects. He said atomic weapons were against the teachings of Islam.

"We have nothing more than a word - yes - to peaceful nuclear technology," Khatami said after a cabinet meeting.

"This is our national interest and prestige. This is our strategy. But if they want to deny us our basic right" to develop a peaceful nuclear program, "we and our nation have to be prepared to pay the price."

The United States strongly suspects Iran is using a civilian nuclear program as a cover for a secret atomic-weapons project. President Bush has labeled Iran part of an "axis of evil" with North Korea and prewar Iraq.

The United States has been lobbying for the International Atomic Energy Agency to refer Iran's nuclear dossier to the Security Council, which could impose sanctions.

Iran has rejected the U.S. allegations, saying its nuclear program was geared only toward generating electricity.

<http://www.philly.com/mld/inquirer/news/nation/9376850.htm>

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## **Combating Terrorism: DOD Efforts to Improve Installation Preparedness Can Be Enhanced with Clarified Responsibilities and Comprehensive Planning.**

GAO-04-855, August 12.

<http://www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-04-855>

Highlights - <http://www.gao.gov/highlights/d04855high.pdf>

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Moscow Times  
August 13, 2004  
Pg. 3

## **Rumsfeld Faces Heat Over Radar**

By Moscow Times

Moscow will raise its concern over Washington's plans to upgrade an early warning radar in Greenland during a meeting between Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov and U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld in St. Petersburg over the weekend, the military said Thursday.

"Russia can't help being concerned" about the powerful radar, which is part of the United States' nascent National Missile Defense System, and its plans to deploy missile defense equipment in Eastern Europe, a Defense Ministry official said, Interfax reported.

"These actions directly affect Russia's security interests," said the official, who was not identified.

The United States signed an agreement on Aug. 6 with Denmark and Greenland to upgrade the radar at Thule to play a key role in the missile defense shield.

The Foreign Ministry on Monday criticized the upgrade, arguing that the location of the radar proves that it will be mostly monitoring Russian intercontinental ballistic missile launches.

The White House insists that its planned defense shield is primarily geared toward detecting and intercepting accidental ballistic missile launches and launches by rogue states.

Rumsfeld arrives in St. Petersburg on Friday evening for a three-day visit, according to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

In addition to missile defense, Ivanov and Rumsfeld are also to discuss Iraq and Afghanistan and sign an agreement outlining exchanges between Russian and U.S. military delegations for 2005 and other cooperation activities, Interfax reported.

Rumsfeld, on a visit to U.S. allies in Central Asia and the Caucasus region, thanked Azeri President Ilham Aliyev on Thursday for his country's support in the war on terrorism, The Associated Press reported. Azeri Defense Minister Safar Abiyev assured Rumsfeld that his country is committed to keeping 150 soldiers in Iraq.

<http://www.themoscowtimes.com/stories/2004/08/13/012.html>

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Press Release

## **Local, State, Federal and DoD Agencies Participate in Disaster Response Exe**

Posted Aug 12, 2004 at 7:00:AM MDT

Petty Officer 1st Class Beverly K. Allen, NORAD and USNORTHCOM Public Affairs

PETERSON AIR FORCE BASE, Colo. – It was a nightmare; worst-case scenario. But that's what U.S. Northern Command officials had intended for "Determined Promise '04."

The exercise was designed to test USNORTHCOM's ability to respond to multiple, simultaneous homeland defense and federal relief efforts.

This year's exercise was combined with North American Aerospace Defense Command's (NORAD) Amalgam Virgo '04, which is a bi-national, multi-agency air security exercise. The simulated attacks came from land, sea and air

Scenarios in Virginia involved the simulated release of sarin and mustard gases, tunnel and bridge explosions and the crash of a truck hauling chlorine. Other targets were unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), launched from an oil platform in the Gulf of Mexico, and multiple airliners with terrorists on board headed for Portland, Oregon and Ottawa, Canada.

The exercise also involved numerous incidents in California, including the simulated detonation of a "dirty bomb" in a Los Angeles harbor, derailment of a train loaded with hazardous chemicals in Ventura County and business jets swarming over San Diego in preparation for attack.

From Virginia to California, and Florida to Canada, the exercise tested the capabilities of NORAD and USNORTHCOM, local, state and federal agencies, said Marine Col. Gene Pino, NORAD's and USNORTHCOM's director of training and exercises.

"We are at war with a smart thinking enemy and we must continue to stay just as smart and think just as hard about these events as they do. When we stop doing that, I think that's when we'll be in danger," said Pino.

He noted that every exercise scenario was built on a strong intelligence platform to test the synchronization and sharing of information from the local to national level to ensure "we are poised to engage a threat."

More than 60 agencies, including local first-responders and state and federal emergency services, participated in the exercise, along with the Department of Defense.

"The exercise was an extraordinary success, improving the seamless interaction of these agencies," said Lt. Gen. Joe Inge, the Deputy Commander for USNORTHCOM. "From intelligence gathering and sharing to consequence

management, America is much safer today from the terrorist threat, due to the all-out effort of each and every participant in this massive exercise," Inge said.

The exercise was the fifth semi-annual training session for NORAD and USNORTHCOM since the Sept. 11 attacks. NORAD is a bi-national Canadian and American command responsible for the air defense of North America. NORAD has jet fighters on alert throughout North America, supported by air-to-air refueling tankers, airborne and ground-based radar, surveillance systems and satellites.

NORAD officially began operations on May 12, 1958 to defend the airspace of the United States and Canada from long-range Soviet bombers. NORAD's mission continues to evolve to protect the citizens of the United States and Canada.

NORTHCOM has a two-fold mission: homeland defense and civil support. Specifically, it conducts operations to deter, prevent, and defeat threats and aggression aimed at the United States, its territories, and interests within the assigned area of responsibility. Additionally, as directed by the President or Secretary of Defense, the command provides military assistance to civil authorities, including consequence management operations, to help mitigate crisis situations.

<http://www.northcom.mil/index.cfm?fuseaction=news.showstory&storyid=4F698B3B-E19F-0DCB-C42B10A3F46DB1E4>

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International Herald Tribune  
August 13, 2004

## **Iraqi Scientist Denies Bid To Get Uranium**

By News Reports

LONDON - Iraq did not seek uranium in Africa in the 1990s because it already had a good supply, the father of Iraq's nuclear program, Jafar Dhia Jafar, has said.

Jafar told the BBC that his country had 500 tons of yellow cake uranium at the time. Speaking in Paris, where he now lives, Jafar dismissed a claim made in a British intelligence dossier published in September 2002 asserting that Iraqis were shopping for uranium after 1998, when United Nations weapons inspectors left Iraq.

"We had 500 tons of yellow cake in Baghdad at the time, so why should we go buy another 500 tons from Niger?" Jafar said in the BBC interview, broadcast Wednesday.

President George W. Bush included the claim about uranium in his State of the Union speech in January 2003, against the advice of U.S. intelligence officials. Some documents that allegedly supported the claim that Iraq sought uranium in Niger were later exposed as forgeries, though British officials have continued to insist that they had independent evidence.

As he had done at a news conference in Beirut in March, Jafar said Iraq had no active nuclear program in the last years of Saddam Hussein's rule.

"The facilities of the program were damaged" in the 1991 war, Jafar said in the BBC interview.

"Iraq did not have, would not have had, the resources under sanctions to continue with the program," he said.

"Saddam took a decision in July 1991 to abandon the program and destroy what remained of its equipment. We had orders to hand over the equipment to the Republican Guards, to the Special Republican Guards, and they had orders to destroy the equipment that we handed over to them."

Jafar added, "Everything was destroyed such that the program couldn't be restarted at the time at all and never restarted." Jafar said he remained loyal to Saddam's government until he slipped out of Iraq via Syria before the fall of Baghdad.

Educated in Britain, Jafar has been described as the father of Iraq's nuclear program.

He had been approached by the United States to defect, but he was never tempted to do so, he said.

"I don't think it's right to defect," he said.

--AP, AFP

<http://www.iht.com/articles/533833.html>

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## **Federal Bureau of Investigation Strategic Plan 2004 to 2009**

<http://www.fbi.gov/publications/strategicplan/strategicplanfull.pdf>



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