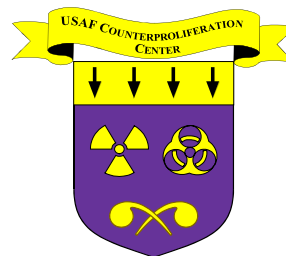


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USAF COUNTERPROLIFERATION CENTER

CPC OUTREACH JOURNAL



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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.

Established here at the Air War College in 1998, the USAF/CPC provides education and research to present and future leaders of the Air Force, as well as to members of other branches of the armed services and Department of Defense. Our purpose is to help those agencies better prepare to counter the threat from weapons of mass destruction. Please feel free to visit our web site at www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/awc-cps.htm for in-depth information and specific points of contact. Please direct any questions or comments on CPC Outreach Journal to Jo Ann Eddy, CPC Outreach Editor, at (334) 953-7538 or DSN 493-7538. To subscribe, change e-mail address, or unsubscribe to this journal or to request inclusion on the mailing list for CPC publications, please contact Mrs. Eddy. The following articles, papers or documents do not necessarily reflect official endorsement of the United States Air Force, Department of Defense, or other US government agencies. Reproduction for private use or commercial gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. All rights are reserved

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What Does Disarmament Look Like?

Introduction

On September 12, 2002, President Bush called on the United Nations to live up to its founding purpose and enforce the determination of the international community – expressed in 16 UN Security Council resolutions – that the outlaw Iraqi regime be disarmed of its weapons of mass destruction.

On November 8, the Security Council unanimously passed UNSCR 1441, which gave the Iraqi regime “a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations” (OP 2). Recognizing that genuine disarmament can only be accomplished through the willing cooperation of the Iraqi regime, the resolution called for the reintroduction of weapons inspectors into Iraq, to test whether or not the regime had made a strategic decision to give up its mass destruction weapons.

The world knows what successful cooperative disarmament looks like. When a country decides to disarm, and to provide to the world verifiable evidence that it has disarmed, there are three common elements to its behavior:

- The decision to disarm is made at the highest political level;
- The regime puts in place national initiatives to dismantle weapons and infrastructure; and
- The regime fully cooperates with international efforts to implement and verify disarmament; its behavior is transparent, not secretive. . . .

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/iraq/disarmament/disarmament.pdf>

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Washington Times

January 27, 2003

Pg. 1

Administration Won't Bar Use Of Nuclear Weapons

By Ellen Sorokin, The Washington Times

Two top White House officials warned yesterday the Bush administration has not ruled out using nuclear weapons against Iraqi President Saddam Hussein if he deploys weapons of mass destruction against the United States or its allies.

White House Chief of Staff Andrew H. Card Jr. said on Sunday morning talk shows that the United States will use "whatever means necessary" to protect its citizens and the world from a "holocaust."

"I'm not going to put anything on the table or off the table," Mr. Card said on NBC's "Meet the Press." "But we have a responsibility to make sure Saddam Hussein and his generals do not use weapons of mass destruction."

Dan Bartlett, White House communications director, echoed Mr. Card's sentiments.

"What is clear — and the message that President Bush has sent unequivocally — is that if the Iraqi regime, if Saddam Hussein and his generals decide for one second to use weapons of mass destruction against allied forces of the United States of America and our allies, we will make sure it doesn't happen," Mr. Bartlett said on CNN's "Late Edition."

Their comments came two days after an article published in the Los Angeles Times claimed the United States was considering using nuclear weapons in a possible war against Iraq to destroy underground command posts and stop Iraqi forces from using weapons of mass destruction.

The story cited top U.S. private military expert William M. Arkin. According to the story, he said plans for using nuclear weapons against Iraq were being fleshed out at the U.S. Strategic Command in Omaha, Neb., at the Pentagon and at an "undisclosed location" in Pennsylvania where Vice President Richard B. Cheney spent time during terrorism alerts.

Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld signed in December 2001 a classified nuclear posture review that opened the possibility for nuclear weapons to be used against targets able to withstand most non-nuclear attacks. Countries such as Iraq, Iran, North Korea, Libya and Syria were added to the list of possible targets.

Defense Department spokesman Maj. Ted Wadsworth refused to confirm or deny the report, saying: "That's something that policy-makers have to talk about."

Yesterday, several lawmakers and policy analysts said they hoped the administration would not resort to using nuclear weapons to deal with the situation in Iraq.

Sen. Richard G. Lugar, Indiana Republican and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he hasn't heard any discussion on using nuclear weapons on Iraq.

"Our policy is negotiation," Mr. Lugar told "Late Edition." "[Secretary of State Colin L.] Powell at the United Nations, bringing together the U.N., trying to get Saddam to declare, hoping the inspectors against hope will find something. All we're saying ... Saddam has to realize he will be disarmed. He doesn't understand that. I don't think he believes it. And that's the critical point."

Sen. Barbara Boxer, California Democrat and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said the real test of the country's leadership is bringing the world together and resolving the issues in a way that results with the least loss of life.

"It's very chilling to talk about first use of nuclear weapons," Mrs. Boxer said on "Late Edition."

"And I wish we didn't go down the path. The whole world knows that we are the superpower, we are for sure the only superpower, we have an arsenal that could destroy every man, woman and child in the world 10 times over. We don't have to go around beating the drums for war," she said.

Pentagon adviser Richard Perle said on "Fox News Sunday" he couldn't think of a "target of interest" in a conflict with Iraq that couldn't be addressed with non-nuclear weapons.

"We have extraordinary military technology, weapons of great precision that have the enormous benefit of destroying the target almost all of the time without doing unintended damage to civilians," said Mr. Perle, a resident fellow at the conservative American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research in Washington.

"I can't see why we would wish to use a nuclear weapon," he said.

Several lawmakers said they would first want Mr. Bush to present evidence as to why military force against Iraq is needed.

Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle, South Dakota Democrat, said Mr. Bush has yet to make a "compelling case" that military force against Iraq is necessary right now.

"He hasn't done that," Mr. Daschle said on CBS' "Face the Nation."

"The president needs to make a compelling case that Iraq poses a very imminent threat to the United States and, secondly, that he has worked through the international community and exhausted all other options. Only if those two criteria are met does he have the authority, the license to take military action."

<http://www.washtimes.com/national/20030127-26296456.htm>

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New York Times

January 27, 2003

Pg. 1

Inspectors Reporting to U.N. on Baghdad's Cooperation

By Julia Preston with Ian Fisher

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 26 — While the Bush administration appears close to declaring that weapons inspections in Iraq have ended in failure, United Nations inspectors say their work is just getting started.

The dispute that has divided the United States from other permanent powers on the Security Council — including France, Russia and China — was set off by the issue of timing: Should the inspections continue for weeks or perhaps months, as the Europeans and others contend, or have they already produced enough results for the Council to conclude they have failed, as the United States insists?

What underlies the debate are different assessments of Iraq's weapons capabilities, with the United States asserting, without providing complete evidence, that Iraq is hiding weapons of mass destruction.

To many inspectors, it is too early to make any evaluation of their work. "We obviously need more time," said an official of the team inspecting nuclear facilities. "We are just reaching a fully operational level. You can't expect us to have great progress or results in only two months."

The chief inspectors, Hans Blix and Mohamed ElBaradei, will update the Council on Monday regarding the first 60 days of their work, fulfilling a requirement of Resolution 1441, on which the inspections are based. They will criticize Iraq for withholding important information and blocking aerial reconnaissance flights, United Nations officials said, but they will also say they need more time to produce conclusive results.

The arms chiefs have worked to get their two teams under way at top speed, beating several deadlines in Council resolutions. They started work in Iraq on Nov. 27 with 17 inspectors, and now have about 100 chemical, biological and missile experts for Mr. Blix's group and about a dozen nuclear inspectors for Mr. ElBaradei's.

Mr. Blix's team is not yet up to full force, with 60 more experts currently in training in Vienna, said Hiro Ueki, the spokesman in Baghdad for the inspectors. The inspectors' fleet of eight helicopters, key to conducting surprise visits to outlying sites, began flying in the first week of January.

In two months, the inspectors have been to about 400 sites. But most of these visits were to check on the situation at sites inspectors had investigated before December 1998, the last time inspectors were able to work before they were barred by Iraq for four years.

Mr. Ueki said the inspectors had not yet seen all the sites that Iraq has publicly declared as arms-related. "So naturally we need more time for that," he said.

"We are aware of the larger political picture," he added. "But we have a very technical job to do on the ground — and all the inspectors are experts in various fields. We want to do the job right."

The inspectors' job has been complicated by ambivalence in the Bush administration, United Nations officials said. American intelligence officials, wary of leaks to Iraq, decided only in late December to share higher quality information with the inspection teams about what sites to visit and which Iraqi arms experts to interview. Even Mr.

Blix, normally carefully diplomatic, became exasperated by the wait, telling reporters he felt that American officials were "librarians who did not want to lend out the books."

The discovery by inspectors on Jan. 16 of classified documents in the home of an Iraqi scientist was a result, in part, of the improved intelligence, United Nations officials and diplomats said.

But Deputy Defense Secretary Paul D. Wolfowitz indicated in a speech on Thursday that the administration still did not entirely trust the inspectors' systems for keeping data secret. He said the administration anticipates that Iraq will use "cyber-intrusions to steal inspection methods, criteria and findings" from the inspectors' computers. Some administration officials said last week that a leak had allowed Iraq to "clean up" one site the inspectors planned to visit.

Administration officials and Mr. Blix also differed over interviews with Iraqi weapons experts. While administration officials insisted that the inspectors must conduct interviews outside Iraq, Mr. Blix argued that confidential interviews in the country might be less conspicuous and more productive. The point has become moot: so far the Iraqi authorities have not encouraged their weapons experts to consent to interviews without government officials present, so no scientist has agreed to a private meeting.

Mr. Blix and Dr. ElBaradei have said their work is hampered by major omissions in Iraq's 12,000-page arms declaration. Mr. Blix noted that thousands of chemical warheads remained unaccounted for and that Iraq had provided no new evidence to prove that it destroyed large stocks of anthrax and the chemical agent VX that it had before 1998.

The weapons chiefs have strived to maintain their impartiality and to convince officials in Baghdad that they are making a professional and good-faith effort to do their jobs.

Officials in Washington were alarmed by a 10-point joint statement that Mr. Blix and Dr. ElBaradei signed with Iraqi officials on Jan. 20, after two days of visits in Baghdad. Iraq agreed to urge scientists to consent to private interviews and promised to investigate 13 empty chemical warheads that inspectors stumbled on last week.

A senior administration official said Iraq had merely agreed again to do what it was already required to do under Resolution 1441. The official said the inspectors fell "into the Iraqi trap."

In Baghdad today, in a familiar routine, the first white four-wheel drive vehicles carrying inspectors drove off from a United Nations compound around 8:20 a.m., with half a dozen television camera crews following. Around a corner, the convoy stopped for another four-wheel drive vehicle filled with Iraqi officials who monitor the inspections, and headed north through early morning traffic.

Half an hour later, they arrived at a missile plant on the northern outskirts of Baghdad. The gates opened, revealing a portrait of President Saddam Hussein, smiling in a turban. On an outside wall was neatly written: "Down U.S.A."

The inspection was a previously planned visit to the Karama missile plant, opened in late 1990, where Iraq has been developing the Samoud missile since 1994, according to the site manager, Ali Auwaied, 50. In their fourth visit since December, the inspectors were trying to determine if the missile conforms to United Nations limits by having a range of no more than 150 kilometers.

"It's upsetting," Mr. Auwaied said after the inspectors left, "but we try our best not to be upset, not to be angry, to discuss the issues as quietly as possible, to answer them that we haven't anything to hide."

Iraqi officials say the Bush administration has no proof that Iraq has any prohibited weapons. They are increasingly doubtful that the inspections will ever satisfy the United States. "We have been doing everything we have been asked to do and we got nowhere," said Gen. Amir al-Saadi, Iraq's top science adviser.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2003/01/27/international/middleeast/27NATI.html>

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Los Angeles Times

January 25, 2003

Pg. 1

U.S. Weighs Tactical Nuclear Strike On Iraq

For what one defense analyst says is a worst-case scenario, planners are studying the use of atomic bombs on deeply buried targets.

By Paul Richter, Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON --As the Pentagon continues a highly visible buildup of troops and weapons in the Persian Gulf, it is also quietly preparing for the possible use of nuclear weapons in a war against Iraq, according to a report by a defense analyst.

Although they consider such a strike unlikely, military planners have been actively studying lists of potential targets and considering options, including the possible use of so-called bunker-buster nuclear weapons against deeply buried military targets, says analyst William M. Arkin, who writes a regular column on defense matters for The Times.

Military officials have been focusing their planning on the use of tactical nuclear arms in retaliation for a strike by the Iraqis with chemical or biological weapons, or to preempt one, Arkin says. His report, based on interviews and a review of official documents, appears in a column that will be published in The Times on Sunday.

Administration officials believe that in some circumstances, nuclear arms may offer the only way to destroy deeply buried targets that may contain unconventional weapons that could kill thousands.

Some officials have argued that the blast and radiation effects of such strikes would be limited.

But that is in dispute. Critics contend that a bunker-buster strike could involve a huge radiation release and dangerous blast damage. They also say that use of a nuclear weapon in such circumstances would encourage other nuclear-armed countries to consider using such weapons in more kinds of situations and would badly undermine the half-century effort to contain the spread of nuclear arms.

Although it may be highly unlikely that the Bush administration would authorize the use of such weapons in Iraq -- Arkin describes that as a worst-case scenario -- the mere disclosure of its planning contingencies could stiffen the opposition of France, Germany and Middle East nations to an invasion of Iraq.

"If the United States dropped a bomb on an Arab country, it might be a military success, but it would be a diplomatic, political and strategic disaster," said Joseph Cirincione, director of nonproliferation studies at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington.

He said there is a danger of the misuse of a nuclear weapon in Iraq because of the chance that "somebody could be seduced into the mistaken idea that you could use a nuclear weapon with minimal collateral damage and political damage."

In the last year, Bush administration officials have repeatedly made clear that they want to be better prepared to consider the nuclear option against the threat of "weapons of mass destruction" in the hands of terrorists and rogue nations. The current planning, as reported by Arkin, offers a concrete example of their determination to follow through on this pledge.

Arkin also says that the Pentagon has changed the bureaucratic oversight of nuclear weapons so that they are no longer treated as a special category of arms but are grouped with conventional military options.

A White House spokesman declined to comment Friday on Arkin's report, except to say that "the United States reserves the right to defend itself and its allies by whatever means necessary."

Consideration of the nuclear option has defenders.

David J. Smith, an arms control negotiator in the first Bush administration, said presidents would consider using such a weapon only "in terribly ugly situations where there are no easy ways out. If there's a threat that could involve huge numbers of American lives, I as a citizen would want the president to consider that option."

Smith defended the current administration's more assertive public pronouncements on the subject, saying that weapons have a deterrent value only "if the other guy really believes you might use them."

Other administrations have warned that they might use nuclear weapons in circumstances short of an all-out atomic war.

In January 1991, before the Persian Gulf War, Secretary of State James A. Baker III warned Iraqi diplomat Tarik Aziz in a letter that the American people would "demand the strongest possible response" to a use of chemical or biological weapons. The Clinton administration made a similar warning to the Libyans regarding the threat from a chemical plant.

But officials of this administration have placed greater emphasis on such possibilities and have stated that preemptive strikes may sometimes be needed to safeguard Americans against adversaries who cannot be deterred, such as terrorists, or against dictators, such as Saddam Hussein.

Instead of making such a warning from time to time as threats arise, the Bush administration "has set it out as a general principle, and backed it up by explaining what has changed in the world," Smith said.

In a policy statement issued only last month, the White House said the United States "will continue to make clear that it reserves the right to respond with overwhelming force -- including through resort to all of our options -- to the use of weapons of mass destruction against the United States."

One year ago, the administration completed a classified Nuclear Posture Review that said nuclear weapons should be considered against targets able to withstand conventional attack; in retaliation for an attack with nuclear,

chemical or biological weapons; or "in the event of surprising military developments." And it identified seven countries -- China, Russia, Iraq, North Korea, Iran, Libya and Syria -- as possible targets.

The same report called on the government to develop smaller nuclear weapons for possible use in some battlefield situations. The United States and Russia have stockpiles of such tactical weapons, which are often small enough to be carried by one or two people yet can exceed the power of the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima, Japan.

The administration has since been pushing Congress to pay for a study of how to build a smaller, more effective version of a 6-year-old nuclear bunker-buster bomb, the B-61 Mod 11. Critics maintain the administration's eagerness for this study shows officials' desire to move toward building new weapons and to end the decade-old voluntary freeze on nuclear testing.

The B-61 is considered ineffective because it can burrow only 20 feet before detonating. The increasingly sophisticated underground command posts and weapon storage facilities being built by some countries are far deeper than that. And the closer to the surface a nuclear device explodes, the greater the risk of the spread of radiation. The reported yield of B-61 devices in U.S. inventory varies from less than 1 kiloton of TNT to more than 350. The Hiroshima bomb was between 10 and 15.

Discussion of new weapons has set off a heated argument among experts on the value and effects of smaller-yield nuclear weapons.

Some Pentagon officials contend that the nation could develop nuclear weapons that could burrow deep enough to destroy hardened targets. But some independent physicists have argued that such a device would barely penetrate the surface while blowing out huge amounts of radioactive dirt that would pollute the region around it with a deadly fallout.

Wade Boese of the Arms Control Assn. in Washington said there is no evidence that conventional arms wouldn't be just as effective in reaching deeply buried targets.

<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/nation/wire/la-fg-nuke25jan25.story>

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New York Times
January 27, 2003

Health Data Monitored for Bioterror Warning

By William J. Broad and Judith Miller

To secure early warning of a bioterror attack, the government is building a computerized network that will collect and analyze health data of people in eight major cities, administration officials say.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is to lead the multimillion-dollar surveillance effort, which officials expect to become the cornerstone of a national network to spot disease outbreaks by tracking data like doctor reports, emergency room visits and sales of flu medicine. "Our goal is to have a model that any city could pick up and apply," a senior administration official said of the plan.

Officials would not disclose the program's cost or which cities will be involved. But experts say Washington is likely to be one of the eight.

Such surveillance is now possible because of an explosion in commercial medical databases that health authorities, with permission and under strict legal agreements, are starting to mine. In ambition and potential usefulness, the health network goes far beyond an environmental surveillance system, disclosed by the administration last week, that will sniff the air for dangerous germs.

The emerging health monitoring network, officials and experts say, will provide information that could save lives if terrorists strike with deadly germs like smallpox or anthrax. In detecting attacks, a head start of even a day or two can greatly lower death rates by letting doctors treat rapidly and prevent an isolated outbreak from becoming an epidemic. A senior official said President Bush was expected to refer to these new bioterrorism defenses in his State of the Union address.

The disease centers' initiative represents a sharp swing to civilian leadership in a field the military pioneered and once dominated. But even in civilian hands, the emerging network has raised concerns that such surveillance may violate individual medical privacy rights.

Officials said concerns were initially heightened because of the Pentagon's central role in the genesis of many systems, and especially because Vice Adm. John M. Poindexter, architect of the much-criticized Pentagon computer surveillance effort known as Total Information Awareness, is in charge of the Defense Department agency that finances some of the government's disease monitoring research.

In November, as the Bush administration came under fire for Admiral Poindexter's project, White House officials ordered the military to drop plans to link four cities into a \$420 million health monitoring network and shifted responsibility for such work to the new domestic security agency. The transfer was not motivated by privacy concerns, administration officials say, but by a judgment that the military was ill suited to exploit monitoring for public health.

"We all agreed that doing this surveillance in the civilian sector was not the military's job," Dr. Anna Johnson-Winegar, a Pentagon biodefense official, said in an interview.

Experts say the prospect of war with Iraq, and the chance that Baghdad might retaliate with germ weapons, are accelerating the effort to expand and integrate scores of rudimentary disease surveillance systems being developed by cities, states and the federal government. But public health experts argue that even if the United States never suffers another bioterror attack like the anthrax strikes of late 2001, the emerging network can still help doctors better track, treat and prevent natural disease outbreaks.

"We want as much protection as we can afford," said Dr. Daniel M. Sosin, director of public health surveillance at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta. Dr. Sosin is helping to expand the nation's health surveillance to incorporate the new systems.

Supporters of the emerging surveillance network insist it raises few privacy issues, saying that the data are laundered of names and identifiers. People are not tracked as individuals, they say, but their symptoms are, and often their age, sex and ZIP code as well. But computer surveillance itself has drawn criticism from the American Civil Liberties Union, members of Congress and others.

The system is needed, proponents say, because few cheap, reliable sensors exist for detecting deadly germs in such likely target areas as subways and shopping malls. Sensors are also prone to false positives, or incorrect germ identifications.

Dr. Thomas R. Frieden, the health commissioner of New York City, which has one of the nation's most highly developed rapid surveillance systems, said the emerging network could help authorities gauge the dimensions of germ attacks and reassure the public.

He pointed to a case in November in which a New Mexico man visiting New York was found to have bubonic plague, a deadly contagious disease. "We were concerned this was bioterrorism," Dr. Frieden said. "But we didn't see any signals. We didn't see any alarms. That added to our confidence to rule out bioterrorism."

Experts say most of the new systems, military and civilian, are still experimental. A critical challenge is finding needles in the haystacks of data about common ailments like respiratory infections, which can rise and fall with great suddenness in winter.

Dr. Marcelle Layton, New York City's assistant health commissioner for communicable diseases, said another challenge was ensuring that there are enough public health officials to respond to alarms that the new environmental and medical surveillance systems might sound.

"The best system will be useless if it's only a fire alarm with no firefighters to put out the flames," Dr. Layton said. Nonetheless, expectations run high.

"We think this will be important," said Dr. Alan P. Zelicoff, a physician at the Sandia National Laboratories who helped develop a widely used surveillance method, the Rapid Syndrome Validation Project, which is now used in California, New Mexico, Texas, Singapore and Australia. "We need to get disease reporting from the 19th to the 21st century."

For decades, disease surveillance has valued accuracy over speed. Nurses, doctors and public health officers gather raw data, often using paper forms sent by mail. In the background, federal, state and private laboratories use advanced technologies to determine the causes of disease and confirm diagnoses. But the process tends to take days or even weeks.

Moreover, the system is narrow, revealing little about the nation's overall health. While the federal disease control agency has more than 100 surveillance systems, most are designed to track a single organism or condition, like heart disease or flu virus. In addition, most are independent of one another.

The system has serious gaps. While laboratories usually comply with federal rules to report certain illnesses to health authorities, physicians often do not.

The military and the national weapons laboratories, increasingly worried about germ attacks, tried a new approach in the late 1990's. To learn of impending trouble quickly, they decided to scrutinize populations for clues of diseases before they were officially diagnosed. Experts zeroed in on how clusters of such symptoms as fever, cough, headache, vomiting, rash and diarrhea could suggest — but not prove — the presence of particular diseases, some of them lethal. The method was called syndromic surveillance.

An early military system was the Electronic Surveillance System for Early Notification of Community-Based Epidemics, or Essence. It drew medical data from some 400,000 members of the military and their dependents who

lived in the Washington area — a major potential terrorist target, but hard for civilians to scan medically because of "the numerous city, county and state jurisdictions," according to a Defense Department statement.

After the 2001 terrorist attacks, the Pentagon's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency put \$12 million into an experimental program, Essence 2, which tracked millions of civilians in the Washington area for signs of bioterrorism. The program now reports to Admiral Poindexter, whose Total Information Awareness program was dealt a setback by the Senate late last week, its future now in doubt. Joe Lombardo, a civilian who runs Essence 2, which is based at the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory in Maryland, said that although Admiral Poindexter's office finances the system, Essence 2 shares no data with his computer surveillance project. Essence 2, he said, gathers electronic records from drugstore chains, hospitals and physician groups. Mr. Lombardo said about a dozen people were developing the technology and collecting and analyzing the data.

"We're not Big Brother," he said. "Our objective is to support public health. The information we receive has been sanitized by the provider to ensure that it is impossible to identify individuals."

Privacy, though a goal, is apparently not yet guaranteed. A Pentagon planning document on the surveillance effort for fiscal 2002 and 2003 said the Defense Department was working to develop "enhanced automated privacy protection methods" that will "assure the anonymity of records accessed by the data monitoring software."

Experts say that privacy can, in theory, be violated when connections are made between disparate databases — for instance, between those of physician payment and disease diagnosis, or health and law enforcement. They also say the potential for personal identification increases as the surveillance becomes a two-way street in which not only are problems detected but physicians are notified about potential problems involving individual patients.

This fall, the military sought to incorporate the Essence 2 program into an expanded program, the Biodefense Initiative. Costing a projected \$420 million, it was to deploy environmental sensors and wire four major cities, including Washington, into a disease-surveillance network.

But after Admiral Poindexter's Total Information Awareness program came under criticism by privacy advocates, White House officials moved the Biodefense Initiative out of military hands. That step, said Dr. William Winkenwerder Jr., the assistant secretary of defense for health affairs, "just seemed to make sense." Dr. Winkenwerder added that the military has often pioneered technologies, like the Internet, that move into the civilian sector.

Privately, some military officials grumble that transferring the Pentagon's effort to civilians will be wasteful. "It could be reinventing the wheel," a senior officer said.

Administration officials say the new eight-city disease control network will deal with the privacy issue directly. "We have to satisfy the legal constraints, and also people's concerns," a senior official said.

Other civilian surveillance systems are emerging quickly. In Boston, the Harvard Medical School faculty and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health are working closely with Harvard Pilgrim Health Care, a health maintenance organization. For more than a year, the team has studied data from 175,000 people in eastern Massachusetts, and it will soon cover as many as 20 million people coast to coast.

In October, the disease control centers awarded the Harvard team \$1.2 million to expand its pilot network nationally. The expansion will not monitor cities, but will concentrate on patients calling an after-hours medical advisory service.

Health officials say civilian emphasis in the developing surveillance field will help ensure privacy and enhance routine disease monitoring.

"It's the practical stuff that's most promising," Dr. Sosin of the disease control centers said. "Whether this is going to detect terrorism is unclear. But as a safety net and for tracking an event once it's going on, it's very promising."

<http://www.nytimes.com/2003/01/27/national/27DISE.html>

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Washington Post
January 26, 2003
Pg. 18

Nations Urged To Boost Efforts Against Bioterrorism

By Robert J. McCartney, Washington Post Foreign Service

U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy G. Thompson today urged European and other governments to step up efforts to combat the threat of a bioterrorist attack, saying the United States was "further along" in that field and calling on the world community to "get better prepared."

Thompson said in an interview that he will exhort health ministers of 19 other countries to take additional precautions against bioterrorism when he meets them Sunday at an international economics conference in this Swiss mountain resort.

He said the threat of biological or chemical attacks in Europe has been highlighted by the arrest last week of suspected terrorists in Italy and Spain.

They have been linked by authorities to a group seized in Britain in early January in possession of the toxin ricin. Those arrested in Spain allegedly were planning a chemical attack

"All I'm suggesting is they should be more vigilant and devote more resources to prepare for a biological attack," given the threat "evidenced by the arrests just recently," Thompson said.

Thompson is not alone in pressing European governments to do more to guard against bioterrorism. Doctors and other experts in Europe have expressed concern in the past year that authorities were moving too slowly to prepare for attacks using viruses or other biological agents.

The problems range from language barriers that hampered emergency crews during a simulated bioterrorist attack in October to delays in purchasing equipment and secrecy about national stockpiles of vaccines.

Thompson pointed to steps that the United States has taken -- but other countries have not -- to prepare for a biological attack. He cited the procurement of enough vaccine against smallpox for the entire population, and the allocation of \$ 1.1 billion for improved public health facilities and \$ 1 billion for research into smallpox, anthrax, botulism, plague and other diseases.

"Everybody would have to admit we're further along than any of the other countries," Thompson said, because the United States has been working on it longer and has invested more money in the effort.

"Ours is a model. I'm not saying ours is the best," Thompson said. "As a world community, we should get better prepared."

Thompson said he would raise these issues at the meeting Sunday of health ministers of the G-20 group, which includes the G-8 industrialized countries plus 12 other nations, including many with less-developed economies. The meeting is part of the annual World Economic Forum here.

"We've got to work in a cooperative manner," Thompson said.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A44004-2003Jan25.html>

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New York Times

January 28, 2003

Pg. 1

U.N. Inspector Says Iraq Falls Short On Cooperation

By Julia Preston

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 27 — Hans Blix, one of the chief United Nations weapons inspectors, gave a broadly negative report today on Iraq's cooperation with two months of inspections, providing support to the Bush administration's campaign to disarm Iraq by force if necessary.

"Iraq appears not to have come to genuine acceptance — not even today — of the disarmament which was demanded of it and which it needs to carry out to win the confidence of the world and live in peace," Mr. Blix said, summing up a grim 15-page catalog of Iraq's chemical and biological arms programs that provided an exhaustive account of ways in which Saddam Hussein has failed to prove that he has eliminated illegal weapons.

After Mr. Blix spoke, Secretary of State Colin L. Powell said in Washington: "Time is running out. We've made it very clear from the very beginning that we would not allow the process of inspections to string out forever."

Mr. Powell's allusion to the limited time left for Iraq to avoid war came at the start of a crucial few days in which President Bush will press his case for disarming Mr. Hussein in his State of the Union address on Tuesday night.

Later in the week, the president will consult with allies, including Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain. Only then, Mr. Powell suggested, will Mr. Bush make his plans clear.

Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, the chief inspector for atomic weapons, was less critical of Iraq today, reporting that his team had found no evidence so far that Iraq had tried to revive its nuclear arms program and appealing to the Security Council for a "few months" more to complete his work.

The clash in the 15-member Security Council over the duration of the inspections sharpened today. The United States ambassador, John D. Negroponte, insisted that they had already gone on long enough to demonstrate that Iraq

had no intention of disclosing its secret arms to the inspectors. "There is nothing in either presentation that would give us hope that Iraq has ever intended to fully comply," he said.

Other veto-bearing Council nations, including France, Russia and China, contended that the inspections were still working and should be allowed to continue. Britain, the United States' closest ally, expressed support for a German proposal that the inspectors report back to the Council again on Feb. 14.

Such a date for a further interim report would allow the United States and Britain to continue preparations for a war in late February or March while demonstrating to skeptical allies, including France, that they are not rushing to judgment.

Most Security Council nations supported the German proposal today. The United States accepted it, but said no significance should be attached to the date.

Mr. Blix's sweeping and detailed critique of Iraq's failure to demonstrate with documents, interviews and other evidence that it had destroyed its prohibited weapons appeared to put new pressure on France, Germany and other nations that have resisted early military action to respond more forcefully to Baghdad's noncompliance.

Iraq heightened the confrontation today by bluntly rejecting all of the inspectors' criticism.

"Iraq has complied fully with all its obligations," said the Iraqi ambassador, Mohammed A. Aldouri, referring to Resolution 1441, which set up the inspections.

The Council nations are due to give their official evaluations of the chief inspectors' reports on Wednesday. Dr. ElBaradei called on the Council to continue the inspections as a "valuable investment in peace." Mr. Blix skirted the matter, noting simply that his team remains "at the disposal" of the Council.

The Bush administration did not succeed, after an intensive campaign of speech-making by senior officials in recent days, in persuading other Council nations to take the chief inspectors' report today as the opening of a broad debate on whether to authorize military action.

But Mr. Blix's powerfully critical assessment forced doubting Council members to confront Iraq's efforts to thwart or hamper the inspectors.

In an open Council meeting this morning and a closed session in the late afternoon, Mr. Blix said that despite Iraq's denials, his team had found "indications" that Iraq had created weapons using the nerve agent VX, which he described as "one of the most toxic ever developed."

He said Iraq had provided contradictory information about its VX stocks in a 12,000-page declaration of its arms programs that Baghdad presented on Dec. 7.

So far, he added, Iraq had failed to account for 6,500 chemical bombs that could contain as much as 1,000 tons of chemical agent.

While Iraq has dismissed as insignificant the inspectors' finding on Jan. 16 of 12 empty chemical warheads in a recently built bunker, Mr. Blix said the rockets "could be the tip of a submerged iceberg."

The discovery "shows that Iraq needs to make more effort to ensure that its declaration is currently accurate," Mr. Blix said. He added that his inspectors had also found at another site a "laboratory quantity" of thiodiglycol, which he described as a precursor of mustard gas.

Iraq has declared that it produced 8,500 liters (a liter is slightly more than a quart) of anthrax for biological warfare before the Persian Gulf war in 1991, Mr. Blix said, and has claimed to have destroyed all of it unilaterally that year. "Iraq has provided little evidence for this production and no convincing evidence for its destruction," he said. There were "strong indications" that Iraq had made more anthrax than it declared, and "at least some of this was retained after the declared destruction date."

In a letter delivered to the Council on Sunday, the Iraqi foreign minister, Naji Sabri, said Baghdad had fully declared all of the so-called growth media, which is used to develop biological weapons, that it had imported.

"This is not evidence," Mr. Blix said curtly. He noted that the growth media could be used to produce as much as 5,000 liters of concentrated anthrax.

He also reported that Iraq is building two missiles, the Samoud 2 and the Fatah, which he said seemed clearly to violate United Nations restrictions limiting missiles to a range of 150 kilometers, or 90 miles. He said he had asked Iraq to cease test flights of the missiles.

Iraq has refurbished a missile plant that had been destroyed by weapons inspectors, and has illegally imported chemicals that could be used for weapons, Mr. Blix said.

He also reported that Iraq "is not so far complying with our request" to use his team's U-2 high-altitude photographic surveillance plane. Iraqi officials had tried to force the United Nations to cancel the no-flight zones over northern and southern Iraq, which are patrolled by United States and British warplanes, while the U-2 was flying there, and tried to persuade Mr. Blix to help them buy special radar to monitor the U-2 flights.

Mr. Blix had especially strong language for what he called "disturbing incidents and harassment," including charges by Iraqi officials that his inspectors are spies.

"Iraq knows they do not serve intelligence purposes, and Iraq should say so," he said.

In his much less confrontational report, Dr. ElBaradei, the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, said his team had visited nuclear-related buildings where satellite photography showed new structures and had found no new nuclear activities there.

Responding to this finding, Ari Fleischer, the White House spokesman, said Mr. Hussein's biological and chemical weapons capability alone could kill millions of people.

Dr. ElBaradei outspokenly defended his inspections, saying that "the presence of international inspectors in Iraq today continues to serve as an effective deterrent to and insurance against the resumption" of secret weapons programs.

In Congress, Democratic leaders have become increasingly insistent that Mr. Bush give the inspections more time or provide firm evidence as to why Iraq poses an immediate threat. They urged Mr. Bush today to avoid a rush toward a war.

Senator Tom Daschle of South Dakota, the minority leader, said, "If we have proof of nuclear and biological weapons, why don't we show that proof to the world, as President Kennedy did 40 years ago when he sent Adlai Stevenson to the United Nations to show the world U.S. photographs of offensive missiles in Cuba?"

Representatives John M. Spratt Jr. of South Carolina and Ike Skelton of Missouri, the senior Democrats on the House Armed Services Committee, sent Mr. Bush a letter today urging him to "weigh carefully the advantages of allowing the inspections to continue."

Ambassador Negroponte said, "In the days ahead, we believe the Council, and its member governments, must face its responsibilities," indicating that the United States is still considering pushing very soon for a debate over war.

Britain's ambassador to the United Nations, Sir Jeremy Greenstock, spoke to reporters right after Mr. Negroponte, striking a notably different tone. The British envoy said none of the Council's discussions this week would be "conclusive," and he made no suggestion that the inspections were coming to an end, although he did insist that Iraq needed to give "Grade A cooperation."

The Russian ambassador, Sergey Lavrov, waved aside Mr. Blix's criticism.

"We do believe that the inspectors are doing a very useful job and they must continue," he said. China echoed that view.

"Since we have started this process and there is no clear reason to stop it, we should continue," said Zhang Yishan, the deputy ambassador.

Even as Mr. Blix was reporting, senior Pentagon officials said troops and heavy equipment continued to flow into the Persian Gulf region.

"The report isn't a surprise," a senior military official said. "There's been no change in the pace of our deployments." <http://www.nytimes.com/2003/01/28/international/middleeast/28IRAQ.html>

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New York Times

January 28, 2003

Report's Findings Undercut U.S. Argument

By Michael R. Gordon and James Risen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — The International Atomic Energy Agency's report that Iraq has not resumed its nuclear program has challenged one of the Bush administration's main arguments for taking military action to topple the Iraqi government.

When the administration began to outline its case in late summer, it argued that Iraq was trying to rejuvenate its nuclear program, a development that could change the balance of power in the Persian Gulf and significantly heighten the threat to the United States.

The report that the chief inspectors presented to the Security Council today strengthened the administration's claims that Iraq has failed to actively cooperate with the United Nations disarmament demands — that it has not facilitated interviews with its scientists or resolved major discrepancies about its biological, chemical and missile programs.

At the same time, however, a report by the atomic energy agency ran counter to repeated Bush administration claims that Iraq has resumed its nuclear efforts.

"We have to date found no evidence that Iraq has revived its nuclear weapon program since the elimination of the program in the 1990's," Mohamed ElBaradei, the head of the agency, told the United Nations Security Council.

The agency's assessment has not led the administration to back away from its assertion that Iraq is developing nuclear capability. But it increased the pressure on it to disclose more evidence to strengthen its case. Secretary of State Colin L. Powell has suggested that the administration would present more intelligence. Officials said it would pertain to Iraq's weapons programs as well as possible terrorist connections, and would most likely be provided next week.

Intelligence officials have said in recent months that they have found no conclusive evidence of links between Iraq and the Sept. 11 attacks on New York and Washington.

At the same time, there has been a continuing debate within the intelligence community about possible connections between Iraqi and a northern Iraqi Islamic extremist group known as Ansar al-Islam. It has been affiliated with Al Qaeda, and some of its Iraqi members trained in Al Qaeda's Afghan camps. American officials say Iraq may provide Ansar al-Islam with some support, but it does not appear that the group is controlled by Baghdad.

On Iraq's weapons programs, the C.I.A. has developed a wealth of detail dating from the gulf war. But much of its most recent information since United Nations inspectors left Iraq in 1998 is fragmentary and circumstantial.

It was the administration's long-standing allegations about Iraq's nuclear efforts that came under scrutiny today. President Bush summed up the case in an October speech.

"The evidence indicates that Iraq is reconstituting its nuclear weapons program," Mr. Bush said. "Saddam Hussein has held numerous meetings with Iraqi nuclear scientists, a group he calls his 'nuclear mujahedeen' — his nuclear holy warriors. Satellite photographs reveal that Iraq is rebuilding facilities at sites that have been part of its nuclear program in the past. Iraq has attempted to purchase high-strength aluminum tubes and other equipment needed for gas centrifuges, which are used to enrich uranium for nuclear weapons."

But Dr. ElBaradei's report challenges much of this case. He said there were no indications that Iraq could produce weapons-grade nuclear material when its inspectors left in 1998. After his inspectors returned last year they took samples from rivers, canals and lakes, testing for telltale radioisotopes.

The agency's inspectors also visited all of the buildings that had been identified through satellite photos as possible sites for working on nuclear arms. "No prohibited nuclear activities have been identified during these inspections," he said.

Dr. ElBaradei said his agency had looked into Iraq's attempts to purchase aluminum tubes. While the agency's investigation is still going on, he said Iraq had made a plausible claim that the tubes were for making nonnuclear rockets.

Dr. ElBaradei said his inspectors were still looking into allegations that special high explosives and Iraq's efforts to acquire a factory to make magnets were part of a nuclear weapons program. Claims that Iraq has sought to buy uranium, he said, could not be judged because the United States and Britain have not provided enough intelligence. He said that documents recently seized from the home of a scientist involve the use of lasers to enrich uranium. But these documents, he said, related to Iraq's nuclear program before 1991.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2003/01/28/international/middleeast/28INTE.html>

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Denver Post
January 26, 2003

U.S. Soldiers Ready For Chemical Attack

Some say equipment has improved since '91

By Erin Emery, Denver Post Staff Writer

FORT CARSON - Army Sgt. Shane Carvella is not afraid to say it: He's concerned about chemical and biological weapons on the battlefield.

"That's the scary part," said Carvella, 29, a member of the 4th Engineers Battalion. He is among the 4,000 soldiers from the 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 10th Combat Support Hospital and elements of the 571st Air Ambulance Medical Evacuation Company that will deploy to the Persian Gulf region in coming weeks.

Carvella said he has had the best training instructors can offer. Last fall at the National Training Center in Fort Irwin, Calif., the Army unleashed a cloud of tear gas to simulate a threat on the battlefield.

"Your eyes water. You puke. You get nausea. Your eyes are burning. Your skin itches," Carvella said. "Once you've been around it, you know it. You want to go the other way. You don't want none of that."

Carvella and others are trained to put their gas masks on within nine seconds after an alarm sounds.

If Iraq uses some of the weapons of mass destruction that some experts say Saddam Hussein has - anthrax, botulinum toxins, aflatoxins and munitions filled with biological agents - soldiers such as Carvella will wear gas masks, overgarments with a charcoal filter called a MOPP suit (Mission Oriented Protective Posture), rubber boots and gloves.

Carvella believes the equipment has improved since the 1991 Persian Gulf War when, according to a 2001 Army Audit Agency report, 62 percent of the Army's gas masks were either "completely broken or less than fully operational."

As more than 100,000 troops head into the gulf region for a possible war with Iraq, concerns persist, especially among Gulf War veterans who suffer from a variety of maladies called Gulf War syndrome.

Many of the vets believe their illnesses were caused either by a combination of preventive vaccinations or exposure to low-level nerve agents like sarin gas and hazardous materials like depleted uranium.

The Government Accounting Office raised concerns in an October report, saying the Department of Defense had purchased almost 800,000 defective chemical suits manufactured by Isratex Inc., a West Virginia company. Because of inventory problems, the Defense Department still had 250,000 defective chemical suits unaccounted for in July.

Lt. Cmdr. Donald Sewell, press officer for the Pentagon, said the defective suits have been identified and the 250,000 that could not be accounted for in July "have been consumed or disposed of."

He said the equipment troops will take overseas is sufficient to protect against chemical and biological attacks.

Fort Carson spokesman Maj. Russell Goemaere said there have been improvements to the equipment since 1991.

"The mask has gone through various improvements and style changes to make it work better. It's more efficient," he said.

But Doug Rokke, an Army major in the Gulf War who headed the project to clean up depleted uranium there, doesn't believe enough has been done to protect troops headed toward Iraq.

Rokke said the true number of casualties, should there be a second war with Iraq, likely will not be known until years later.

About 27 percent of Gulf War veterans - or 100,000 people - suffered delayed reactions to their service, though most survived, said Rokke, an Illinois resident.

Army Col. Gil Roman, a Denver resident who spent 22 years on active duty and in the reserves, served in the Gulf War as deputy commander of an evacuation hospital.

He still suffers respiratory and neurological ailments. The VA has determined he is disabled because of his service in that war.

Roman said he believes the Army has made substantial improvements in equipping and training troops to protect them against weapons of mass destruction.

"At that time, 12 years ago, we didn't have proper equipment for protection from biological weapons or anything like that. We were lucky if we were issued a gas mask.

"And many of our MOPP gear were deficient, and many of them were so old that they had holes in them, and we couldn't keep them on too long because of the heat there in the desert," Roman said. "You couldn't keep them on for extended periods of time because you couldn't move or work in them very well."

Despite his illness and concerns about Hussein's possible use of weapons of mass destruction, Roman said he's behind President Bush.

"If we have to go over there, we have to go. We need to be certain that we have the proper equipment, which in 12 years I would hope that they do have," Roman said.

Army Spc. Chris Ellzey, 20, of Oklahoma City is also with the 4th Engineering Battalion.

He said he's comfortable with the equipment. "I'm not really too worried about it. We do training on it; we go to the gas chambers. It builds up confidence in your equipment," Ellzey said.

But, he said, "my mom's nervous."

<http://www.denverpost.com/Stories/0,1413,36%257E6439%257E1136979,00.html?search=filter>

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U.S. to Make Iraq Intelligence Public

Evidence of Weapons Concealment to Be Shared in Effort to Boost Support for War

By Bob Woodward

Washington Post Staff Writer

Tuesday, January 28, 2003; Page A01

The Bush administration has assembled what it believes to be significant intelligence showing that Iraq has been actively moving and concealing banned weapons systems and related equipment from United Nations inspectors, according to informed sources.

After a lengthy debate over what and how much of the intelligence to disclose, President Bush and his national security advisers have decided to declassify some of the information and make it public, perhaps as early as next week, in an effort to garner more domestic and international support for confronting Iraqi President Saddam Hussein with military force, officials said.

"The United States possesses several pieces of information which come from the work of our intelligence that show Iraq maintains prohibited weapons," Secretary of State Colin L. Powell said in an interview published yesterday in an Italian newspaper. "Once we have made sure it can be done safely, I think that in the next week or soon after we can make public a good part of this material."

The information was gathered by U.S. intelligence agencies from what officials characterized as an array of sources and methods. The administration believes it shows that senior Iraqi officials and military officers who report to members of Hussein's inner circle have personally directed the movement and camouflage of the weapons or have knowledge of the operations, the sources said.

The concealment efforts have often taken place days or hours ahead of visits by U.N. inspection teams, which have been operating in Iraq during the past two months, according to these accounts. In many cases, the United States has what one source called "compelling" intelligence that is "unambiguous" in proving that Iraq is hiding banned weapons.

Speaking to reporters yesterday, Powell said that U.N. inspectors have picked up similar indications of Iraqi concealment and that the United States supported the inspectors' claims. "The inspectors have also told us that they have evidence that Iraq has moved or hidden items at sites just prior to inspection visits. That's what the inspectors say, not what Americans say, not what American intelligence says," he said. "Well, we certainly corroborate all of that, but this is information from the inspectors."

Administration officials have said for weeks that the United States has intelligence demonstrating that Iraq maintains banned weapons programs. But they have said they could not disclose the information because doing so would jeopardize U.S. intelligence-collection methods or military operations against possible weapon storage sites in the event of war.

The administration's decision to release even partial accounts of what it believes it has learned would clearly be designed to bolster the U.S. case in the U.N. Security Council, where leading members oppose an early decision to go to war, and among many Americans, who recent polls suggest are not convinced of the need for an immediate military confrontation. Democrats on Capitol Hill recently have increased calls on the administration to make public what it knows.

Despite the building pressure on the United States to support its claims about Iraqi behavior, sources said that U.S. intelligence agencies have not traced or located a large cache of prohibited weapons or ingredients used in the making of chemical or biological weapons. They said the U.S. government still lacks a "smoking gun" -- the kind of definitive evidence that would prove that Iraq still has chemical or biological weapons, or a nuclear weapons development program.

On top of that, what little intelligence the administration has released about Iraq has been challenged by U.N. officials and some Security Council members. In particular, these critics cite Bush's allegation, made to the U.N. General Assembly in September, that Iraq had tried to buy thousands of high-strength aluminum tubes to enrich uranium for nuclear weapons. After investigating the claim, U.N. inspectors concluded the tubes likely were never meant for enriching uranium but rather were intended as components for ordinary artillery rockets -- a finding consistent with Iraqi explanations.

A senior State Department official said the information the administration plans to release will show what the Iraqis are "doing, what they're not doing, how they're deceiving."

"We will lay out the case that we can, and we will leave it to others to judge," the official said. "When you listen to it, it should be disturbing to those people who listen objectively. To those who have made up their minds and want to duck their heads in the sand, it will pass right over them."

Spokesmen for the White House and U.S. intelligence agencies declined to comment.

In one recent example of what officials described as Iraqi obstruction, a ranking Iraqi official issued a warning that U.N. inspectors were planning a visit and directed those at the site to conceal specific prohibited weapons. In another, an Iraqi official directed scientists and others involved in research or production of chemical and biological weapons to conceal their files and papers from the inspectors.

In other cases, the sources said, the intelligence is more circumstantial. These would include photographs of intense activity around a building believed to be involved in the manufacture or storage of prohibited weapons.

Stephen J. Hadley, Bush's deputy national security adviser, heads a small task force that is trying to sort through the intelligence and recommend what to declassify. But officials said the process is complicated because revealing the exact intelligence could compromise sources and methods of intelligence gathering that would be needed in the confrontation with Iraq, particularly if it leads to war.

Contingency planning for a possible war with Iraq anticipates weeks of bombing and a ground invasion force of more than 100,000. The beginning of such a military operation would be precisely when timely intelligence would be most valuable to the U.S. military. As a result, U.S. intelligence agencies have been reluctant to jeopardize their sources and methods of collecting information in Iraq.

Staff writer Peter Slevin and researcher Mark Malseed contributed to this report.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A52135-2003Jan27.html>

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