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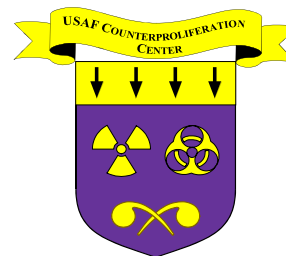
USAF COUNTERPROLIFERATION CENTER

# CPC OUTREACH JOURNAL

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## U.S. Readies Offensive Against Smallpox Threat

By Anita Manning, USA Today

In Texas, volunteers are rolling up their sleeves for science, letting themselves be immunized with smallpox vaccine that has been sitting in lab freezers for 40 years. At the National Institutes of Health in Maryland, researchers are planning to test old stocks of smallpox vaccine on children ages 2 to 5. More studies are underway to test a new vaccine being made as fast as possible under a contract with the U.S. government.

The Sept. 11 terrorist attacks revealed a vulnerability in national defense made more apparent weeks later with the discovery of anthrax-laced letters that shut down post offices and office buildings on the East Coast. Suddenly, the threat of bioterrorism was real.

Now, federal health officials, while stressing there is no hint of an increased threat, are accelerating research and pushing for a plan to protect Americans from bioterrorism. The greatest fear is smallpox.

Clinical trials will tell scientists whether the nation's supplies of smallpox vaccine, both new and old, are safe and effective. But the question on many minds is, who will be vaccinated and when?

Those answers are expected in a matter of weeks from the Department of Health and Human Services, where physicians and analysts are weighing the science, politics and sheer logistics of a plan to use a relatively dangerous vaccine on lots of people to protect against a disease that no one has seen in decades.

### 'Ring vaccination'

A panel of vaccine experts, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), is recommending that, unless there is an imminent threat or actual release of smallpox, the following are the only people who ought to receive vaccine:

- \*Smallpox response teams trained to investigate the first cases, should there be any. Each state is to assemble at least one team as part of local, state and national bioterrorism planning.

- \*Smallpox medical teams at hospitals that are to be designated by bioterrorism and public health authorities as smallpox isolation and care facilities.

In the event of a single case of smallpox, the patient would be isolated. Anyone he or she had been near — other passengers on an airplane or everyone who attended the same football game, for example — would be vaccinated. Then, anyone who had close contact with those people also would be vaccinated. The plan, which was used to eradicate smallpox more than 20 years ago, is called "ring vaccination," because ever-widening circles of immunity are put in place to contain the infection.

The ACIP's recommendation involves immunizing responder teams and staff at selected U.S. hospitals — perhaps as many as 20,000. But much wider vaccination is being considered in scenarios that would include half a million people or more.

Smallpox, caused by the variola virus, once circulated widely in the world. It causes high fever, headache, backache and pustules in the mouth and over the face and arms, spreading to the trunk and legs. Before smallpox was eradicated, 30% of those infected died of the airborne disease, but there were some rarer forms that were nearly always fatal.

The last case to occur naturally was in 1977 in Somalia, and the World Health Organization declared smallpox eradicated in 1980. The only official stocks of the virus are in labs in Russia and at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta. But scientists have feared for years that unofficial stores have been secretly stockpiled for nefarious purposes.

Routine childhood vaccination in the USA stopped in 1971, while vaccination of military personnel was phased out in 1989 and 1990. Others who have continued to be vaccinated are laboratory scientists who have conducted research on viruses in the same family as variola, called Orthopoxviruses, and health care workers involved in clinical trials of the vaccine.

No one knows whether people vaccinated a generation ago are still immune, although some experts believe that vaccination may offer some protection for as long as 20 or 30 years.

That's one of the questions to be answered by an upcoming study by the National Institutes of Health. Volunteers who were vaccinated years ago as children will be revaccinated to see whether there is a "take," judged by development of a sore and a scab at the puncture site. No reaction could indicate that immunity remains from the earlier vaccine.

Federal officials insist there is no new threat of a smallpox attack, but there has been a great urgency to get a plan approved. Fueling arguments for more wide-scale vaccination are predictions, based on mathematical models, that a multi-city attack could result in thousands of deaths and financial chaos.

Last month, Douglas Holtz-Eakin, chief economist at the White House Council of Economic Advisers, presented a doomsday scenario suggesting that, in the worst case, a smallpox attack could cause death and illness, shut down transportation and commerce, send the gross domestic product plunging 90%, and cost \$177 billion per week.

"Economic first-responders play an important role when the economic costs of a smallpox attack are considered," he said. That could include vaccinating truck drivers, airline pilots, railroad employees, even warehouse workers and retail grocery clerks, he said.

In fact, Teamsters spokesman Rob Black says the union has discussed the possibility of vaccinating truck drivers for smallpox.

"Teamster truck drivers cross our country every day. If these workers have fears of smallpox, if there is an incident of bioterrorism, to have these Teamster members not transporting the goods that keep our country going could obviously have a very bad effect on our economy," he says.

While the Teamsters aren't lobbying for vaccination, he says, they have "weighed in" on it with HHS. "With more than 350,000 truckers we represent, we would certainly support having our members vaccinated," he says, "assuming that all of the medical hurdles were worked out."

Those "medical hurdles" are giving many people pause and present much of the argument for moderate use of the vaccine before any outbreak, says Julie Gerberding, director of the CDC.

The smallpox vaccine contains a live virus called vaccinia, a far less dangerous cousin of the smallpox virus. For people with healthy immune systems, the vaccinia virus prompts a protective immune response, but it can cause severe illness in those with weak immune systems or those who have had eczema. And for up to two weeks, newly vaccinated people can pass the vaccinia virus along to others.

"When there are cases of smallpox, the benefits of immunization outweigh the risks, but in a situation where we do not have smallpox cases, we have to be more thoughtful about it," Gerberding says.

For more than a month, the CDC, part of Health and Human Services, has been receiving comments in response to the ACIP proposal on its Web site, [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov). The ACIP's goal was to come up with a plan that protects the people at highest risk in a smallpox attack without causing needless harm from a vaccine that can have serious side effects, especially when introduced into a society with a large number of immune-compromised people, she says.

"We've heard from a variety of groups," Gerberding says. "Often, we're finding that initially people are quite enthusiastic about vaccination, but as they hear about the hazards of the vaccine," the enthusiasm wanes.

#### **Millions of doses of vaccine**

Current U.S. supplies include 15.4 million doses of powdered Dryvax vaccine, made before 1982 by Wyeth, and about 80 million doses of liquid frozen vaccine produced in the 1960s and recently donated to the government by Aventis Pasteur. Both were produced under manufacturing methods no longer allowed. In the past year, the federal government has contracted with an English vaccine maker, Acambis, to produce an additional 209 million doses of smallpox vaccine. That vaccine likely will be purer than the older vaccine, but whether it is less likely to cause side effects is not known.

"We don't expect that will be the case," says Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. "It's still the (live) virus, and it's likely a lot of the viral components are causing the reaction, not necessarily any contamination" from old production methods.

No smallpox vaccine is approved by the Food and Drug Administration, though in an outbreak, vaccines would be used. Any use of them before an emergency requires specific procedures, including review of the process for vaccination and follow-up by a special board, appointment of a clinical investigator at each clinic and informed consent of each patient.

FDA approval of vaccine isn't likely until the end of 2003, says CDC's Harold Margolis, and procedures for "large-scale vaccination in the half-million range or higher aren't in place at this point."

[http://www.usatoday.com/news/health/2002-07-30-smallpox\\_x.htm](http://www.usatoday.com/news/health/2002-07-30-smallpox_x.htm)

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Washington Times

August 1, 2002

Pg. 1

## **Iraq's Arsenal Grows Deadlier, Senate Told**

By David R. Sands, The Washington Times

The threat from Iraq's nuclear, biological and chemical weapons arsenals grows by the day, and the current containment strategy cannot succeed in the long run, two former top U.N. weapons experts told a Senate panel yesterday.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings, the first on Capitol Hill to focus on a U.S.-led military move against Saddam Hussein, also revealed sharp differences among lawmakers over the necessity of congressional approval for any action by the Bush administration.

International inspections, which Iraq has blocked for four years, "are only a short-term palliative and do not address the long-term solution," said Charles Duelfer, former deputy executive chairman of the U.N. Special Commission on Iraq, or UNSCOM.

"All other things being equal, the current leadership in Baghdad will eventually achieve a nuclear weapon in addition to their current inventories of other weapons of mass destruction," Mr. Duelfer said.

Richard Butler, the Australian who headed UNSCOM until 1998, said the United States and the United Nations should push one last time for a tough, unfettered weapons-inspection program inside Iraq, if only to advertise to the region and to the world the extent of Saddam's efforts to hide his military assets.

But he acknowledged the Bush administration's argument that delay only strengthens the Iraqi regime and increases the threat to the United States and its allies.

"If you defer, put off to another day the solution to this serious problem, it will only be harder and costlier in the end," Mr. Butler said.

While saying Saddam was determined to beef up his weapons of mass destruction, Mr. Butler said he did not believe the Iraqi leader was willing to share the technology with terrorist groups and states hostile to the United States. Mr. Butler argued that such weapons are intimately tied to Saddam's hold on power.

The Senate hearings, which conclude today, represent the formal kickoff of congressional debate on the administration's widely discussed plans for "regime change" in Iraq.

Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Joseph R. Biden Jr., Delaware Democrat, said he honored an administration request not to call executive branch officials to testify, but he said he had received personal encouragement from President Bush to proceed with the hearings.

Mr. Biden has pressed the administration to secure congressional authority for any move against Saddam, and he was supported by the senior Republican at yesterday's hearing, Sen. Richard G. Lugar of Indiana.

The administration has not indicated whether it will seek congressional backing, but Mr. Lugar said Mr. Bush's father greatly bolstered his case around the globe when Congress voted to support military action against Iraq in the Persian Gulf war.

"If President Bush determines that large-scale offensive military action is necessary against Iraq, I hope he will follow the lead established by the previous Bush administration and seek congressional authorization," Mr. Lugar said.

Sen. Sam Brownback, Kansas Republican, said he believed there was already "pretty strong unanimity in Congress to deal with this guy."

Sen. Paul Wellstone, Minnesota Democrat and one of the chamber's most liberal members, countered, "I don't think the administration has made the case" for a military strike against Iraq.

Senate Minority Leader Trent Lott, Mississippi Republican, slammed as "pure partisan politics" a resolution introduced Tuesday by Democratic Sens. Dianne Feinstein of California and Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont opposing the use of force against Iraq without clear congressional approval.

"What you're talking about there is just a blatant political move that's not helpful," Mr. Lott told reporters.

The Senate hearings heard different evaluations of the military difficulty of a campaign to remove Saddam.

Retired Lt. Gen. Thomas G. McInerney, a former top Air Force strategist, predicted that Iraqi forces would put up even less of a fight than they managed in the Gulf war in 1991.

"The Iraqi forces we are facing are about the equivalent of 30 percent of the force since Desert Storm with no modernization," he said. "Most of the army does not want to fight for Saddam, and the people want a regime change."

But Anthony H. Cordesman, a former Pentagon military analyst and an expert on the Middle East military balance, said those who expected a "cakewalk" in Iraq seriously underestimated Baghdad's core military assets.

"This is not a force that can be dismissed," Mr. Cordesman said, adding that "to be careless about this war would be a disaster."

<http://www.washtimes.com/world/20020801-7700616.htm>

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Wall Street Journal

August 1, 2002

## **Iraq Is Unlikely To Share Weapons With Terrorists, Ex-Inspector Says**

By Leila Abboud, Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON -- Saddam Hussein is pursuing chemical-, biological- and nuclear-weapons programs, but the Iraqi leader is unlikely to share such weapons with terrorist groups, the former chief United Nations weapons inspector told a Senate panel.

"Given his psychology and aspirations, Saddam would be reluctant to share with others what he believes to be an indelible source of his own power," Richard Butler testified Wednesday.

As part of its rationale for an invasion, the Bush administration has said Iraq is developing weapons of mass destruction that could threaten the Middle East and the U.S. -- especially if Iraq gives the weapons to terrorists. Although no link between Iraq and the Sept. 11 hijack attacks has been made public, officials have said Mr. Hussein has ties to terrorists and could share weapons with them.

Mr. Butler's testimony came as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee began two days of inquiry regarding a possible war with Iraq. Committee members found that the experts they summoned differed widely on what evidence would be needed to justify military force, what size and kind of military power would be needed and whether European allies and regional powers would cooperate.

It was the first official public debate on such issues since the administration began speaking out last year on the need for a regime change in Iraq. But the wide range of views offered at the Senate hearing suggests just how hard it will be to reach some consensus on the best way to approach Mr. Hussein. The Bush administration declined to send witnesses, but indicated its officials might testify at hearings on the subject in the fall.

"We need to weigh the risks of action versus inaction," said Foreign Relations Chairman Joseph Biden (D., Del.), who opened the hearing. "One thing is clear: These weapons must be dislodged from Saddam, or Saddam must be dislodged from power."

White House spokesman Ari Fleischer said President Bush is committed to a "regime change through whatever means that would take, whether that's political, whether it's diplomatic, whether it's financial, whether it's military." But he said Mr. Bush has yet to make any specific decisions about which path the U.S. will take to topple Mr. Hussein. "He's made no decisions," Mr. Fleischer said, declining "to speculate about anything involving possible military efforts."

Military experts warned Wednesday that even after 10 years of sanctions, Iraq's armed forces shouldn't be taken lightly. "To be careless about this war, to me, would be a disaster," said Anthony Cordesman, a nonproliferation specialist who has studied Iraq's military capabilities. Calling the war a "risky endeavor," Mr. Cordesman said the cooperation of at least some regional allies, such as Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and Kuwait -- which is far from assured -- must be secured. And after a war, the U.S. would have to commit a large number of troops to long-term nation building.

Mr. Biden also urged the administration to consider the aftermath of a war, citing the military campaign in Afghanistan. "The war was prosecuted extremely well in my view, but the follow-through has fallen short," he said. "It would be a tragedy if we removed the tyrant in Iraq only to leave chaos."

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Moscow Times  
August 1, 2002  
Pg. 3

## U.S. Officials Meet With Rummyantsev

By The Associated Press

Two top U.S. officials met with Nuclear Power Minister Alexander Rummyantsev to discuss nuclear proliferation issues Wednesday amid tension over Russia's plans to increase cooperation with Iran.

U.S. Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham and Undersecretary of State John Bolton, who handles arms control issues, met with Rummyantsev, the U.S. Embassy said.

The visits were planned long ago, but the Americans arrived just days after the Russian government announced a 10-year program for cooperation with Iran that includes plans to build five nuclear reactors there in addition to one already under construction.

The existing \$800 million deal has been a sticking point in Russian-American relations for years because U.S. officials fear it could help Iran develop nuclear weapons. Russia maintains the aid serves purely civilian purposes and that the construction is under international control.

Neither Bolton nor Abraham spoke publicly Wednesday, and a news conference announcing the release of a report by a U.S.-Russian committee exploring cooperation in the development of proliferation-resistant nuclear fuel technology was canceled.

The U.S. Embassy cited a change in Abraham's itinerary as the reason.

In Washington on Tuesday, State Department spokesman Philip Reeker said the U.S. officials would convey American concerns about Russian-Iranian cooperation while in Moscow.

Abraham's spokeswoman, Jeanne Lopatto, would not say whether he discussed the Iran spat with Rummyantsev.

On the sidelines of an Asia-Pacific security forum in Brunei, U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell met with Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov and voiced concern about the Bushehr plant.

A senior U.S. official who briefed reporters said Ivanov promised to look into the situation.

The senior official dismissed a suggestion in The Washington Post that the administration might launch a preemptive attack against the plant to avoid allowing it to become operational.

The Russian program, which must still be approved by top officials in Russia and Iran, also calls for Russia to help Iran explore oil fields, launch satellites and build passenger jets and conventional power plants.

A Russian expert on Iran, Radzhab Safarov, said he expected portions of the program might be watered down before it gets final approval -- in part because of pressure from the West and pro-Western officials in Russia.

Safarov said plans to boost ties with Iran do not mean President Vladimir Putin has abandoned his priority of close ties with the West -- but signal that Russia will not bow to the West when it believes it is against its interests.

<http://www.themoscowtimes.com/stories/2002/08/01/012.html>

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Washington Times  
August 1, 2002  
Pg. 11

## Russia's Iran Plant Concerns Powell

From combined dispatches

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, Brunei — U.S. Secretary of State Colin L. Powell met Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov yesterday and voiced concern about a nuclear power plant under construction in Iran.

On a day of diplomatic give and take, Mr. Powell also met with the foreign ministers of China and South Korea, after starting in the morning with an "informal chat" with North Korean Foreign Minister Paek Nam-sun.

Last week Russia compounded U.S. concerns by announcing that it was planning a dramatic expansion of nuclear power plants in Iran.

Russian cooperation with Iran has long been a sore point with Washington, and the power plant under construction in the Persian Gulf port city of Bushehr is an especially sensitive issue.

A senior U.S. official who briefed reporters said Mr. Ivanov, responding to Mr. Powell's concerns, promised to look into the situation. Moscow has maintained the plant would not contribute to Iran's nuclear weapons development.

The senior official dismissed a suggestion in The Washington Post that the administration may launch a pre-emptive attack against the plant to stop it from becoming operational. The project is expected to be completed in two or three years.

In his meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan, Mr. Powell reviewed plans for an October summit meeting between President Bush and Chinese President Jiang Zemin in Crawford, Texas.

The senior official suggested there was no easing of disagreements over Taiwan, with Mr. Powell cautioning that Chinese attempts to increase its ability to attack Taiwan would only lead to increased U.S. military transfers to Taiwan.

Mr. Powell and Mr. Tang also discussed U.S. concerns about perceived Chinese violations of a November 2000 U.S.-Chinese arms control agreement under which Beijing promised to tighten export controls. China insists it is in compliance with the agreement.

Meanwhile, in Moscow, two top U.S. officials met with Russia's atomic energy minister yesterday to discuss nuclear proliferation issues amid tension over the Iran plan.

Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham and Undersecretary of State John Bolton, who handles arms-control issues, met with Nuclear Energy Minister Alexander Rumyantsev, the U.S. Embassy said.

The visits were planned long ago, but the Americans arrived just days after the Russian government announced a 10-year program for cooperation with Iran that includes plans to build five nuclear reactors there in addition to the one in Bushehr.

Neither Mr. Bolton nor Mr. Abraham made public comments in Moscow yesterday. A news conference to announce the release of a report by a U.S.-Russian committee exploring ways to cooperate on the development of proliferation-resistant nuclear fuel technology was canceled. The U.S. Embassy cited a change in Mr. Abraham's itinerary as the reason.

A Russian official said Moscow demanded to see firm proof from Washington that Iran was developing nuclear weapons with Russia's help.

In Washington on Tuesday, State Department spokesman Philip Reeker said the U.S. officials would convey concerns about Russia-Iran cooperation while in Moscow.

"We've consistently urged Russia to cease all nuclear cooperation with Iran," Mr. Reeker said. "Contributing to Iranian nuclear weapons ambitions would be counterproductive to Russia's broader strategic interests."

A Russian expert on Iran, Radzhab Safarov, said he expected portions of the program to be watered down before final approval, in part because of pressure from the West and pro-Western officials in Russia.

<http://www.washtimes.com/world/20020801-73887157.htm>

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New York Times

August 1, 2002

## **Panel Finds No Major Flaws In Nuclear Treaty**

By James Glanz

None of the major technical issues raised by opponents of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty posed a serious problem, a panel of experts reported yesterday. The treaty was defeated in the Senate in 1999.

The panel was convened by the National Academy of Sciences to assess objections to the treaty. The 19-member panel, including three former directors of national laboratories, former nuclear weapons designers, several physicists and military experts, completed the report after a yearlong study.

Opponents of the treaty had argued that some countries might undertake clandestine tests to develop nuclear weaponry or improve an existing stockpile and that the United States' stockpile of nuclear weapons could deteriorate and become unreliable without testing.

Those objections, in particular the stockpile issue, have no solid technical basis, says the panel, which was led by Dr. John P. Holdren, a physicist who is chairman of the program in science, technology and public policy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard.

"We judge that the United States has the technical capabilities to maintain confidence in the safety and reliability of its existing nuclear weapon stockpile under the C.T.B.T., provided that adequate resources are made available," the report concluded.



Even in the testing era, which for the United States ended in 1992, explosions were used more for creating and building new weapons — which the nation is no longer doing — than for testing the existing stockpile for reliability, the report says.

Scientists also use computer simulations and other techniques to assess stockpile components without nuclear explosions.

Most of a nuclear weapon's 6,000 parts are nonnuclear components that are not only the elements most likely to deteriorate and fail but also those that can be tested separately for problems, Dr. Holdren said.

"You can test the hell out of the electronics," he said. "You can test the hell out of the high explosives. You can test the hell out of the fusing.

"The only thing you can't test" under the treaty, is the nuclear subsystem itself."

Inspections, technical assessments and repairs of existing warheads in the nation's "stockpile stewardship" program should be adequate for those other tests, the report said — if the work is adequately financed and rigorously performed.

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., the Delaware Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a strong supporter of the test ban treaty, said the report "should be read by every official who cares about the future of our nuclear deterrent."

"We especially need to heed its recommendations regarding stockpile stewardship," Mr. Biden said.

Others said the panel's findings were hardly surprising. "This doesn't dramatically change the debate," said Lester Munson, the Republican spokesman for the Foreign Relations Committee, whose ranking minority member, Jesse Helms of North Carolina, opposed the treaty.

After its defeat in the Senate, the treaty returned to the Foreign Relations Committee, where it remains. Since the Bush administration has signaled its opposition to the treaty, reintroducing it is unlikely for the moment. But a Senate Democratic staff member pointed out that some of the report's recommendations, like those on stockpile stewardship, could be put into practice now.

The report concluded that major nuclear tests were so difficult to hide from worldwide seismic monitors that nations that tried to cheat on the test ban treaty would almost certainly be caught.

A scheme often discussed for masking underground nuclear tests is to carry out the explosions in a large cavern that would reduce the intensity of seismic waves that radiate outward and can be detected. But even with such measures, explosions larger than about a kiloton — equivalent to 1,000 pounds of conventional explosive — could be detected, the academy panel found.

Because even the earliest nuclear weapons had yields of 10 to 20 kilotons and modern weapons have yields of more than 100 kilotons, undetectable tests would provide little help in developing or refining nuclear weapons.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/08/01/politics/01NUKE.html>

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Inside The Pentagon

August 1, 2002

Pg. 6

## **Defense Official Says United States Must Redefine Nonproliferation**

The United States must rethink how it pursues nonproliferation and push for expanding existing treaties to reflect the rise of terrorists as a primary threat, said Marshall Billingslea, deputy assistant secretary of defense for negotiations policy, in July 29 testimony on Capitol Hill.

Billingslea testified before the Senate Governmental Affairs international security, proliferation and federal services subcommittee alongside Vann Van Diepen, director of the State Department's office of chemical, biological and missile nonproliferation (see related story).

Both said existing export controls, multilateral treaties and policies of deterrence and containment have effectively stemmed proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) -- to a point.

"Though we have had some important successes, we know we are not completely blocking WMD procurement efforts by terrorist organizations," said Billingslea in written testimony submitted to the subcommittee.

Before joining the Bush administration, Billingslea was a senior staffer on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.



He attributed a large part of the problem to the difficulty of tracking so-called dual-use technology and widespread commercial availability of equipment necessary for building and deploying such weapons. Enforceability is yet another well-known limitation of conventional nonproliferation regimes, he said. Meanwhile, allies are not very eager to address the issue of treaty compliance at annual and biannual review conferences, according to Billingslea. "To meet the threat head on and stop it will require a new definition of nonproliferation, a stronger global nonproliferation architecture, and strenuous national efforts," his prepared testimony states. "On the international front, we need to expand and enhance enforcement of existing international nonproliferation treaties and regimes." This means that all parties to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty should adopt the 1997 International Atomic Energy Agency "Additional Safeguards Protocol" developed after the Persian Gulf War to make weapons inspections more comprehensive, and more qualitative than quantitative. Billingslea said the United States has also proposed expanding the 1988 Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation -- or SUA Convention. According to the treaty, any state that discovers a terrorist attempting to endanger safe navigation of a ship or person on board must prosecute or extradite the suspect. The proposed change would make it a criminal offense to transport items violating the Chemical and Biological Weapons conventions and NPT. "If adopted, the proposal would effectively transform the SUA Convention from an after-the-fact extradite or prosecute treaty to a proactive treaty where military forces could board ships in international waters if they were carrying items in violation of" these treaties, said Billingslea. "The scope of activity envisioned goes well beyond what traditional law enforcement agencies can provide. In fact, in order to be effective, the proposed amendment will require the active role of signature [countries'] militaries, and the U.S. military in particular." Meanwhile, he said the United States should expand cooperative efforts with countries that are on the proliferation supply route, but not party to nonproliferation treaties. "Sensitive dual-use items and technology cannot be controlled effectively unless there is broad cooperation among exporting and transit countries," Billingslea said. Billingslea declined to answer reporters' questions after the hearing.

-- Catherine MacRae

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Defense Week Daily Update  
July 31, 2002

## **No Technical Reasons Nuclear Test Ban Wouldnt Work: Study**

By John M. Donnelly

WASHINGTON, July 31--The technical arguments that helped kill the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in the Senate in 1999 are unfounded, the National Academy of Sciences said today.

The agreement can be verified; cheating would be difficult; and the United States could maintain a reliable nuclear stockpile without live tests, the new study said.

The academy's arguments are a little late for the Senate debate of three years ago, after which the Senate voted not to approve the treaty, which the United States had previously signed. The Senate's nay vote caused an international uproar.

The Bush administration has said it will not re-submit the treaty to the Senate. But if the treaty does come to the Senate again one day, the academy's study could be a big part of that future debate.

The study's authors included former directors of the Los Alamos, Sandia and Oak Ridge national labs. Harvard's John Holdren chaired the committee that wrote the report. He stressed in a statement that he wasn't making a political recommendation in favor of ratifying the pact, just that all the technical arguments against the treaty are "manageable."

The treaty allows research into nuclear weapons, but bans testing that would produce a nuclear yield. It bans new nuclear weapons in both nuclear and non-nuclear states. And it establishes an international monitoring network. The study found such a network could detect tests down to one kiloton—or 5 percent of the size of the first bombs and 1 percent of the size of today's thermonuclear bomb.

It is possible to build a bomb without testing it, but unlikely that a very reliable one could be tested below the threshold of detection, the experts said.

Despite the chances of some cheating under a test-ban regime, the committee said the risks of such cheating are outweighed by the risks now being run by not having a treaty in effect: "sophisticated nuclear-weapons systems in the hands of many more adversaries."

The Department of Energy's "Stockpile Stewardship" program—which would keep weapons current via simulations, not tests—is adequate to assure the reliability of the U.S. strategic deterrent, the report found, though the United States could not test new weapons under the treaty. Many conservatives believe that prohibition constrains U.S. options.

Thirty-one nations, including nuclear powers Russia, the United Kingdom and France, have ratified the pact; it takes 44 ratifications for the treaty to take effect.

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## **Feds Arrest Al Qaeda Suspects With Plans to Poison Water Supplies**

By Carl Cameron , Fox News

Tuesday, July 30, 2002

Federal officials have arrested two Al Qaeda terror suspects in the U.S. with documents in their possession about how to poison the country's water supplies, Fox News has learned.

The first case involves James Ujaama, 36, who surrendered to the FBI last week in Denver. Sources say they found documents about water poisoning among several other terrorism-related documents in his Denver residence.

Sources say the government has additional evidence that prior to Sept. 11 James Ujaama acted as a courier delivering laptop computers to the Taliban. Federal agents seized two computers and two floppy disks from the house where James Ujaama had been staying when he was arrested as a material witness to terrorist activity, his brother said.

James Ujaama's brother is Mustafa Ujaama, the founder of the now-closed Dar-us-Salaam mosque in Seattle. The FBI has been investigating activities and officials from the former mosque for several months.

Investigators believe officials and members of the mosque were trying to establish a terrorist training camp in Bly, Ore., Fox News has confirmed. Investigators say there is evidence that Mustafa Ujaama visited Bly to check it out as a possible facility location.

The Ujaama brothers are also known to have helped establish several Web sites for radical Islamic clerics worldwide.

Another former member of the mosque is also now in custody and suspected of plotting terrorist attacks. His name is Semi Osman and he too is accused of having documents about poisoning water supplies in his possession when he was arrested.

Sources say the Ujaama brothers and Osman are all tied to a prominent radical Muslim cleric in London named Sheikh Abu Hamza Al-Masri. Al-Masri is a one-eyed mullah who is often seen preaching at Finsbury Park's North London Central Mosque and is wanted in Yemen on terrorism charges.

Investigators say they have evidence indicating that Al-Masri supplied the information about poisoning water supplies to both James Ujaama and Semi Osman.

Furthermore, sources say Al-Masri's Web site was designed by the Ujaama brothers.

James Ujaama was arrested Monday at his grandmother's home. Mustafa Ujaama said he did not know what was on the disks that were taken from the home. One of the computers belonged to Mustafa Ujaama and the other was his son's, he said.

FBI spokesman John Lipka confirmed that agents went to the grandmother's house but would not say why. "We are in furtherance of an active investigation," he said.

Holding a person as a material witness - someone believed to have important information - allows federal authorities to keep him in custody indefinitely.

Federal authorities speaking on condition of anonymity have said authorities believe James Ujaama took computer equipment to an Al Qaeda terrorist camp in Afghanistan. They said authorities also were investigating whether James Ujaama trained at the camp.

Earlier news reports said James Ujaama was taken to Virginia after his arrest, but his lawyer, Daniel J. Sears, said he was jailed in Denver. Justice officials have refused to confirm where he was being held.

Sears said James Ujaama had not been charged with any crime. He said a hearing has been scheduled to review the legality of the detention, but he could not say where or when. He said his client is outspoken and has publicly disagreed with the government on Middle East issues.

"I hope we have not advanced to the point in this country where we are jailing people because the government may disagree with their beliefs," Sears said.

Agents arrived at the home at about 5 p.m. and spent about two hours inside. Mustafa Ujaama said they had a warrant.

The brothers moved to Denver this month from Seattle. Mustafa Ujaama was detained briefly on Monday when his brother was arrested.

Their aunt, Robin Thompson, stood outside the home during the search.

"They could have done this in Seattle. We are Americans. I don't know why they're doing this," she said.

The brothers were born James Ernest Thompson and Jon Thompson and grew up in Seattle. Some community leaders there have credited them with helping to rid their poor, black neighborhood of drugs and prostitution by recruiting former gang members and others into the Dar-us-Salaam mosque.

<http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,59055,00.html>

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## Britain Stands by Choice of Smallpox Vaccine

July 30, 2002 10:19 AM ET

By Mark Potter and Kate Kelland

LONDON (Reuters) - Britain defended its choice of smallpox vaccine on Tuesday in the teeth of accusations it had bought the wrong type, and said it had an agreement with the United States to use its alternative vaccine if necessary.

"We're confident that the decision to acquire the Lister vaccine was the right one and that is based on the medical intelligence we received," a government spokesman told Reuters.

The Times newspaper said earlier on Tuesday Britain had bought the wrong vaccine for smallpox, a deadly virus that scientists say has the potential to trigger a worldwide plague if used in a bio-terrorist attack.

It quoted Steve Prior, a senior scientist at the Potomac Institute in the United States, as saying the so-called Lister vaccine bought by Britain was not as effective as that acquired by the United States.

Britain's Labor government was accused of favoritism in April when it awarded a multimillion pound contract for smallpox vaccine to British biotechnology firm PowderJect Pharmaceuticals Plc, without putting it out to tender first.

PowderJect Chief Executive Paul Drayson made a 50,000 pound donation to Labor in 2001. It later emerged he made a second donation of the same amount just 10 weeks before the smallpox contract was awarded.

The United States, in contrast, bought a different smallpox vaccine from rival British biotech firm Acambis.

Analysts said it seemed unlikely the British government had made a mistake.

"The Lister strain that PowderJect are using was used to eradicate smallpox in Europe years ago, so it would certainly appear to be an effective product," said Steve McGarry, analyst at Goldman Sachs.

"The suggestion is that the US strain is more effective, which may be the case, but the European strain obviously works perfectly well," he added.

PowderJect declined to comment.

### BI-LATERAL AGREEMENT

"The decision to purchase Lister strain was based on expert scientific and medical advice available to the Department of Health, including the Ministry of Defense, with whom we are collaborating," a spokeswoman for Britain's Department of Health told Reuters.

"Lister strain is also the strain chosen by our European partners."

A government source also told Reuters that Britain and the United States had an agreement to use each other's smallpox vaccines should one prove more effective than another against a particular strain of the virus.

"If there was an attack, if we in Britain were under threat and we actually needed the other vaccine, we have an agreement with the United States that they would share their resources and similarly, if they were under threat and needed the Lister vaccine, we would share our resources," the source said.

The variola virus, which causes smallpox, was declared eradicated in 1980. The United States and Russia keep the only official supplies of the virus, but experts fear other countries or groups may have access to the agent and could unleash it as a weapon.

The highly contagious disease is characterized by blistering of the skin and fever, and kills about 30% of its victims.  
[http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/nm/20020730/hl\\_nm/smallpox\\_vaccine\\_dc\\_1](http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/nm/20020730/hl_nm/smallpox_vaccine_dc_1)

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## I Was War Criminal, Says Japan Bio-Warfare Soldier

July 30, 2002 11:15 AM ET

By Jane Macartney

TOKYO (Reuters) - A Japanese court should look to its conscience when it rules next month on the deaths of Chinese used as guinea pigs by a top secret Japanese biological warfare unit in World War II, a veteran of the program said Tuesday.

"I was a member of Unit 731 and I have done what no human being should ever do," said Yoshio Shinozuka, 78, a former Imperial Army soldier who conducted experiments and vivisections on Chinese captives near the northern Chinese city of Harbin.

Shinozuka has given testimony on the secret activities of Unit 731 on behalf of 180 Chinese who are suing the Japanese government for compensation and an apology for deaths of family members they say were killed in experiments at the world's first biological warfare laboratory.

"These human beings were called logs. We said we have chopped one log, two logs," the slight, balding, bespectacled Shinozuka said in an address to foreign correspondents in Tokyo.

"Human beings were synonymous with logs."

The court is due to rule Aug. 27 in the case, which has brought to light details of Unit 731. Some 3,000 Chinese are believed to have died in experiments to mass produce diseases such as cholera, bubonic plague and anthrax as weapons of war.

"This lawsuit ... is to question the conscience of Japan as a whole," Shinozuka said.

But he hinted that he did not expect the plaintiffs' demand for an apology to succeed even though he estimated 250,000 people died as a result of experiments devised by the secret biological testing center.

Shinozuka declined to comment directly on the likely outcome of the case, filed in 1997, but said recent history showed Japanese courts were unlikely to issue an apology.

### IF YOU'RE WRONG, SAY SORRY

"There is a very clear trend now to admit facts but to reject an apology for the facts," he said. "But if you admit that you have done something wrong, you apologize. That is the way a man should live."

Japanese courts have in recent months ruled in favor of plaintiffs suing private companies for their use as wartime forced labor.

However, no case against the government has gone this far. Most have been rejected on the grounds that the 1951 San Francisco Treaty that officially ended the war also put a full stop to claims for compensation against Japan.

Describing the grisly activities of Unit 731 in minute detail, Shinozuka said he took part himself in the vivisection of five Chinese prisoners as well as in the mass production of cholera, typhoid and bubonic plague germs.

It was his job to wash the prisoners with a hose and scrub them with a brush before the operations began. As soon as a stethoscope had been used to check the heartbeat, a knife was wielded on the victim.

"So this unit thus cruelly murdered human beings, first by caging them up and then by killing them," he said.

Asked whether Allied prisoners or Russians had been among the human guinea pigs at Unit 731, destroyed along with any human evidence as Soviet troops advanced at the end of the war, Shinozuka said he knew of no Allied prisoners.

"But it was not only Chinese. I saw one Russian woman," he said.

Shinozuka, who was held in a prison camp in China until 1956, said he deeply regretted his own actions.

"What I have done in China entirely comprised war crimes, what I admit are very serious war crimes," he said.

[http://www.reuters.com/news\\_article.jhtml?type=search&StoryID=1269646](http://www.reuters.com/news_article.jhtml?type=search&StoryID=1269646)

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## **Pentagon: Hamas experimenting with chemical weapons**

SPECIAL TO WORLD TRIBUNE.COM

Wednesday, July 31, 2002

The Pentagon has determined that the Hamas terrorist organization has been conducting research in the use of chemical weapons for suicide bombers.

U.S. officials said the Islamic militant group has experimented with explosives and chemicals that could spread lethal agents over a wide area.

"Some of the groups, like Hamas, are exploring ways to utilize WMD," Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Marshall Billingslea said. "Hamas is working with poisons and chemicals and an effort to coat suicide bomber fragments."

In testimony to the Senate International Security subcommittee on Monday, Billingslea said Hamas's efforts represent a growing focus by Islamic insurgency groups to develop biological and chemical weapons. The Pentagon official said Hamas and other group could be obtaining help from such countries as Iran, Iraq and Syria, who are themselves pursuing WMD programs.

Hamas might be obtaining help in the WMD effort from other Islamic groups as well as such state terror sponsors as Iran and Syria, the officials said.

They said Hamas has benefited from the use of commercial and dual-use material for their development of weapons of mass destruction.

"With increasing frequency since the mid-1980s, we have seen a steady growth in the awareness of, and interest in, WMD by terrorist groups," Billingslea said. "These groups are aggressively trying to procure the necessary materials to conduct such an attack."

U.S. officials said the equipment required for the production of biological and chemical weapons are small and can fit into a small auditorium. They said WMD can be constructed or adapted from commonly-available materials or systems, such as pesticide sprayers.

Billingslea said Hamas and other Islamic groups might have obtained training facilities from such countries as Iran, Iraq and Syria to pursue the development of biological and chemical weapons. Hamas has offices in Lebanon, Syria and Iran.

"First, these countries give wide latitude to terrorist groups that operate within their borders," Billingslea said.

"Terrorists are able to establish training and research camps where they are free to develop WMD and to perfect their plans for delivery."

[http://216.26.163.62/2002/ss\\_terrorism\\_07\\_31.html](http://216.26.163.62/2002/ss_terrorism_07_31.html)

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## **Nuclear Nonproliferation: U.S. Efforts to Combat Nuclear Smuggling,**

by (Ms.) Gary L. Jones, director, natural resources and environment, before the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, Senate Committee on Armed Services.

GAO-02-989T, July 30.

<http://www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-02-989T>

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New York Times

August 2, 2002

## **Iraqis, Reversing Course, Ask To Meet U.N. Arms Inspectors**

By Barbara Crossette

The Iraqi government, suddenly reversing its longstanding refusal to deal with United Nations weapons inspectors, asked Secretary General Kofi Annan yesterday to send the head of the organization's inspection commission and his team of experts to Baghdad for talks.

The invitation to a Baghdad meeting was the first since weapons inspectors were withdrawn late in 1998 in anticipation of American bombing raids over Baghdad. The request was issued as reports accumulated indicating that the United States may be preparing to attack Iraq again, with far greater intensity than before, to end the regime of Saddam Hussein.

United Nations officials reacted cautiously, saying that as in the past, Mr. Hussein might be trying to head off disaster, not signal new cooperation. Some diplomats have also wondered whether the United States has become so intent on its goal of toppling Mr. Hussein that any Iraqi compliance with inspectors might now be moot. But the move nonetheless offered the first hope that weapons inspections could resume in Iraq.

In a letter to Mr. Annan, Iraq's foreign minister, Naji Sabri, said that the government wanted the talks to take place "at the earliest agreed time." The letter was first obtained by Reuters yesterday. In Baghdad, Iraq's vice president, Taha Yassin Ramadan, told the official satellite television network yesterday that more dialogue with the United Nations was a "healthy solution."

The weapons inspectors who left Iraq in 1998 worked for the United Nations Special Commission, known as Unscm, which Iraq later refused to deal with. Two years ago — in part to meet Iraq's objections to the composition of Unscm, which it saw as an American spy operation — the Security Council created a new inspection team. The team, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission, is fully under the jurisdiction of the United Nations and is not reliant on national governments to supply experts.

Hans Blix, a Swedish international lawyer and disarmament expert who had been head of the International Atomic Energy Commission, was named executive chairman of the new team, known as Unmovic. Dr. Blix was not available for comment last night, and Mr. Annan's spokesman did not respond to calls.

A United Nations official said that the letter from Baghdad, dated Aug. 1, had been sent directly to Mr. Annan, not to Dr. Blix. Dr. Blix was present in recent rounds of talks in New York and Vienna between Mr. Annan and the Iraqis.

In interviews over the last two years, Dr. Blix has said repeatedly that the Iraqis want intrusive inspections to be ruled out in favor of long-term monitoring. Some comments in the new letter to Mr. Annan seem to suggest that Iraq's feelings have not changed. Agreeing to that request would imply that Iraq had met the demands of earlier inspections, but Dr. Blix said they had not.

He also said that the last two years had been put to good use archiving and cross-referencing everything known about the Iraqi weapons programs and commissioning and studying satellite photography to look for changes in suspect sites on the ground in Iraq.

Even so, he has repeatedly said, he has to return inspectors to Iraq to establish what he calls new "baselines" from which to work on determining whether Iraq has completed "key disarmament tasks" as called for in United Nations resolutions.

In nearly four years without inspections, the Iraqis, with a previous record of carrying out illegal arms development and lying about the work until caught by inspectors, are thought to have resumed arms production, or at least research.

Mr. Sabri, the Iraqi foreign minister, seemed to insist in the letter yesterday that agreement could be reached to leapfrog tough inspections. "We believe that this review will be an important step toward the appropriate legal and technical assessment and treatment of the issues of disarmament and to establish a solid base for the next stage of monitoring and inspection activities," the letter read.

At the end of the 1991 Persian Gulf war, Iraq pledged to end programs in biological, chemical and nuclear weapons as well as the development of long-range missiles to deliver them. Comprehensive sanctions were imposed on Iraq by the Security Council, along with orders that these sanctions could not be lifted until Iraq had fully complied with disarmament tasks.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/08/02/international/middleeast/02NATI.html>

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Los Angeles Times  
August 1, 2002

## Scientist Warns Of Iraq's Nuclear Gains

***Congress: Regime is nearly capable of building cores for bombs, exiled chief of Baghdad's weapons program tells the U.S.***

By Paul Richter, Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON -- Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has sharply accelerated his nuclear program and is broadening his already substantial efforts to build chemical and biological weapons, the program's former director told Congress on Wednesday.

At the first in a series of hearings on U.S. tensions with Iraq, Khidhir Hamza told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Hussein was in the final stages of creating a uranium-enrichment program that would enable him to build cores for nuclear bombs. Iraq already has a workable bomb design and most of the needed components for a weapon, Hamza said, noting that German intelligence reports predict that Baghdad could have material for three bombs by 2005.

"Iraq is working to defeat containment, and in the end, it will achieve its purpose," said Hamza, an American-trained nuclear scientist who led Iraq's bomb-making program from 1987 to 1990 and escaped from the country in 1994. Hussein's goal of nuclear capability is a key reason the Bush administration has been contemplating an effort to oust him.

In a report last year, the Pentagon estimated that Iraq would not have sufficient enriched uranium for a bomb until at least 2006. But some experts have predicted that the Baghdad government could accumulate the necessary amount sooner by buying the material abroad or through the efforts of its two dozen nuclear scientists.

Hamza, who spent two decades in Iraq's nuclear program, said his former employer also has "extensive" experience testing and designing radiological, or "dirty," bombs. These weapons encase conventional explosives in low-level radioactive material, polluting the targeted area and terrorizing the population.

Few countries have tested such bombs, which are thought to have little military use.

Hamza said Iraq tested two bombs in Mohammediyat in 1988. Though the test showed little about whether such devices would be valuable in battle, "this provides Iraq another tool for possible use in a terrorism setting," he said. Hamza said Hussein has also actively cultivated terrorist connections, including efforts to recruit agents at Islamic conferences in Iraq for the last two decades.

But addressing another pressing question, a former United Nations weapons inspector told the committee that, in his opinion, Hussein would not hand over deadly weapons to terrorist groups.

Richard Butler, an Australian who formerly headed the U.N. weapons team in Iraq, said he had seen no evidence that Iraq had shared weapons technology with terrorist groups.

"I suspect that, especially given his psychology and aspirations, Saddam would be reluctant to share with others what he believes to be an indelible source of his own power," Butler said.

The issue is important because many experts believe that national governments are less likely than terrorist groups to strike the U.S. with weapons of mass destruction. This is because governments could be easily destroyed in an American counterattack, while terrorists would be more difficult to find.

Butler and other witnesses said that despite mounting American anxiety, the exact state of the Iraqi weapons program continues to be highly uncertain.

"We do not know and have never fully known the quality and quantity of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction," he said.

The hearing also brought conflicting advice on how the United States should go about mounting a military campaign against Iraq.

Retired Marine Gen. Joseph P. Hoar, commander of U.S. forces in the Middle East from 1991 to 1994, warned that the United States should not underestimate the number of troops, planes or ships that would be needed for such a fight.

The logistics of moving forces in the Middle East are daunting, he said, cautioning that an inadequate force could increase the cost of such a campaign.

"There is no doubt we would prevail, but at what risk?" Hoar said.

But retired Air Force Lt. Gen. Thomas G. McInerney urged striking Iraq with a smaller "blitz warfare" force, relying heavily on air power, that would require only a "relatively small footprint" of U.S. forces in the region and "would minimize the political impact on our allies adjacent to Iraq."



The Senate committee convened hearings to explore broad questions about the U.S. effort to oust Hussein, and to better inform the public at a time when the Bush administration is saying little about its largely unformed plans. Congress generally supports the notion of overthrowing Iraq. But a number of senators raised questions about the mission, expressing concerns that it would cost lives and American resources and could damage U.S. relations abroad and tie up U.S. forces for years to rebuild Iraq.

"I do not believe this administration has yet made the case for military action against Iraq," said Sen. Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.).

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Washington Post

August 2, 2002

Pg. A13

## **Md. Home Searched In Probe Of Anthrax**

### ***Agents Revisit Former Army Researcher***

By Tom Jackman and Dan Eggen, Washington Post Staff Writers

The FBI and the U.S. Postal Service conducted a second search yesterday of the Frederick apartment of a former Army researcher who specialized in helping the government devise responses to possible bioterrorism incidents such as anthrax attacks.

Federal authorities would not say why they obtained a search warrant and returned to the home of Steven J. Hatfill, who once worked at nearby Fort Detrick, the Pentagon's top biodefense research center. In February, FBI agents investigating last fall's anthrax mailings gave Hatfill a lie-detector test, which his lawyer said he passed, and in June, Hatfill invited agents to search his Frederick apartment without a warrant, which they did.

One law enforcement source said yesterday that investigators' interest in Hatfill has heightened in recent weeks, but several officials declined to say what factors led to that interest.

"We're obviously doing things related to him that we're not doing with others," one law enforcement official said.

"He is obviously of more interest to us than others on the list at this point."

The search took place one day after Hatfill agreed to meet with agents and repeated his willingness to cooperate with them, said his attorney, Victor M. Glasberg, who criticized investigators for obtaining a search warrant, which he said was unnecessary.

"It's not fair," Glasberg said. "If the United States wants to charge anybody with a crime, they should damn well go ahead and do it in a fair manner. But that's different from the kids' game of telephone, bandying about allegations that get more expansive every time they're repeated, so you can't tell fact from fiction."

Officials declined to respond to Glasberg's statement that Hatfill had been trying to arrange a meeting with FBI agents at the time of the search.

Law enforcement sources have previously characterized Hatfill as one among as many as 30 scientists and others who form an ever-changing list of potential suspects in the anthrax mailings, which killed five people and sickened at least 13 others.

But yesterday's search at the Detrick Plaza Apartments was conducted with a criminal search warrant, signaling the increasingly aggressive strategy of FBI agents investigating Hatfill. During the previous search of his apartment, agents removed computer components and bags of other items. Investigators also conducted anthrax swab tests on the apartment and on a rented storage unit in Florida; no traces of anthrax spores were detected, sources said.

Authorities have repeatedly stressed that neither Hatfill nor the other researchers included on the FBI's internal list are considered suspects, a status that carries special legal meaning among FBI agents and federal prosecutors.

In the weeks after his name was publicly tied to the investigation, Hatfill took a job as associate director of Louisiana State University's National Center for Biomedical Research and Training, which is funded by Justice Department grants. Gene Sands, an LSU spokesman, said Hatfill was developing hands-on training programs for emergency personnel facing possible bioterrorist attacks and is a salaried employee as of July 1.

In 1999, after a series of hoax anthrax mailings, Hatfill and another researcher commissioned a report on the possible consequences of an anthrax attack by mail. The report drew the FBI's attention after last fall's mailings. It also helped spawn widespread speculation among some scientists and others that Hatfill fit the profile of a possible suspect, particularly since he had had access to anthrax while working at Fort Detrick.

To help clear his name, Hatfill recently hired Glasberg. When Hatfill received a call from FBI Special Agent Bob Roth on Wednesday, seeking a meeting, Hatfill said he would be "happy to cooperate," Glasberg said. "He asked them [the FBI] to contact me to set it up."

Glasberg said that he did not get a call from Roth, so he phoned the agent and left a message suggesting a meeting early next week and offering Hatfill's complete cooperation. Glasberg said Hatfill wanted the interview to occur soon, because he is moving to Louisiana.

Instead, agents arrived at Hatfill's apartment complex shortly after 10 a.m., blockaded the entrances with unmarked cars and in the afternoon began carrying cardboard boxes from Hatfill's residence into a dark blue van. Agents began leaving at 3:30 p.m., and the FBI vacated the complex at 5 p.m.

Hatfill left the apartment when the FBI began its search and was not questioned, Glasberg said.

The lawyer said that after Hatfill told him of the FBI raid yesterday, he called Roth. He said Roth acknowledged receiving Glasberg's offer of a meeting but did not hear it as an offer of cooperation. Glasberg sent a letter of protest to the Justice Department.

"Steve was literally on the verge of, once again, making complete disclosure," Glasberg said. Now, with a criminal investigation occurring, Hatfill probably will hire a criminal lawyer and be more discreet, Glasberg said. Still, he said, "it's important to him to assist in the investigation. If the authorities think he has information, he's happy to share it."

FBI Director Robert S. Mueller III, appearing at an unrelated news conference, declined to comment on the search. He said the FBI has not changed its profile of the likely culprit as a lone domestic male with a scientific background and access to a laboratory.

"We're making progress in the case," Mueller said. "But beyond that, I can't comment."

*Staff writers Guy Gugliotta, David Snyder and Annie Gowen contributed to this report.*

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A33697-2002Aug1.html>

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Aerospace Daily  
August 2, 2002

## **Ellis: Treaty Won't Weaken U.S. In Absence Of Missile Defense**

Adm. James Ellis, commander of U.S. Strategic Command, told a Senate panel Aug. 1 that the nuclear arms reductions recently agreed to by the U.S. and Russia will not weaken America's deterrent capability in the absence of a national missile defense system.

President Bush and Russian President Vladimir Putin signed the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (or "Moscow Treaty") on May 24 in Moscow. Over the course of the next decade, the treaty would mandate the reduction of each country's operationally deployed nuclear forces to between 1,700 and 2,200 warheads. The Bush Administration is seeking Senate ratification for the treaty.

During a hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Sen. James Inhofe (R-Okla.) asked Ellis, who commands America's strategic nuclear forces, if it would be more prudent to delay reductions until after America's multilayered missile defense system is in place.

"We don't have any kind of a defense against a ballistic missile right now, so our primary defense would be deterrence, and that's what we're talking about today," Inhofe said. "We're doing this [treaty] with one of our allies ... and yet Iran, Iraq, North Korea, China - other countries do pose a threat."

Ellis said the Nuclear Posture Review (NPR), which served as a guide for the Administration's proposed cuts, involved a thorough analysis of future threats.

"This treaty codifies an in-depth analytical effort ... that assessed the levels that are the specified objective of the treaty ... [along with] all of those issues that were likely to confront the nation in the foreseeable future," he said. "The flexibility inherent in this treaty ... will be more than adequate to the nation's national security needs."

In a break with tradition, the three-page Moscow Treaty contains no unique provisions for both sides to verify weapons reductions. The START treaty's verification regime is scheduled to remain in force until December 2009.

### **Trust and verification**

In his written testimony to the committee, Charles Curtis, president of the Nuclear Threat Initiative, praised the simplicity of the Moscow treaty, but cautioned that both countries must follow up with verification procedures.

"What matters most is what happens next," Curtis said. "It's important that the U.S. Department of Defense develop and make public at the earliest possible date its own plans for reducing our 'operationally deployed' forces under this treaty. Russia should do the same with its forces, and then both nations should follow with agreed mechanisms specifically designed to allow both sides to monitor these reductions."

Ranking member John Warner (R-Va.) called the treaty a "significant step forward" for both countries, praising it for continuing former President Reagan's policy of "trust but verify."

"It provides a sound basis on which to proceed with further steps," Warner said.

--Jefferson Morris

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Aerospace Daily

August 2, 2002

## **Defense Department To Install Chemical Detectors On Predator UAV**

The Defense Department plans early next year to demonstrate the use of chemical point detectors onboard the RQ-1B Predator unmanned aerial vehicle, according to Pentagon documents.

The flight demonstrations - scheduled for January and March of 2003 - are part of a larger DOD program called "Counterproliferation II," which is designed to combat weapons of mass destruction. The UAV component involves installing modification kits on the Predator capable of detecting and tracking chemical vapors following a U.S. strike on a suspected weapons facility, according to the 2002 chemical and biological defense acquisition roadmap. The annual report to Congress is jointly produced by the departments of Defense, Energy and Justice.

For the demonstration, the Predator's Tactical Endurance Synthetic Aperture Radar (TESAR) payload will be removed and the UAV will be outfitted with a Predator Infrared Airborne Narrowband Hyperspectral Combat Assessor (PIRANHA), which operates as a remote sensor. Additionally, mini-UAVs will be attached to the Predator's wings. The mini-UAVs, called Flight Inserted Detection Expendables for Reconnaissance (FINDER), contain a Spectrometric Point Ionizing Detector Expendable/Recoverable (SPIDER) point sensor, and a sample collector. The Predator releases the mini-UAVs once it reaches the contaminated site.

### **Homeland Security Demonstration**

Following the demonstrations, work on the program will continue for two years and produce four completed "kits" that can be used for actual operations.

In another demonstration planned for this year, the PIRANHA and SPIDER remote sensors, and the FINDER mini-UAVs, will be flown off a Twin Otter aircraft to demonstrate the ability to detect the release of chemical vapors in an urban area. The program, called the Domestic Chemical Assessment System, is designed for deployment in the United States to "high priority" events or specific geographic areas.

The system is to be operational by next year, according to the roadmap, and will be used by DOD and local law enforcement.

- Sharon Weinberger

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Baltimore Sun

August 1, 2002

## **Traces Of Hazardous Chemical Found In 3 Aberdeen Drinking-Water Wells**

By Jonathan D. Rockoff, Sun Staff

Traces of a hazardous chemical have turned up in three wells that provide drinking water to the city of Aberdeen, test results released yesterday by Aberdeen Proving Ground show.

In June, perchlorate was detected in one of 11 city wells around the base's perimeter. The chemical did not reappear in that well when water was tested July 23, but it was detected in three others, said Pat McClung, APG spokeswoman.

City Manager Peter A. Dacey said "there's no need for alarm," because the perchlorate appeared at low levels - between 1.2 and 1.7 parts per billion.

The city does not plan to close the three wells, Dacey said yesterday, but it will begin testing for perchlorate weekly, instead of biweekly as it has been.

"Because it is at such a low level, it's getting diluted by the water from the other wells that we have, so right now it's not a major concern," he said.

Tests did not find perchlorate in the "finished water" that residents drink, McClung said.

Used in explosives, the chemical is linked to thyroid dysfunction. It was first detected in ground water in the area in March of last year. Later tests showed it moving closer to five drinking-water wells on and around the base.

The city and the Army installation are trying to locate the source of the chemical, McClung said.

Though the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has not issued a national standard for perchlorate in drinking water, the agency expects to issue a health advisory this year that could recommend a safe level for drinking water in the range of 1 part per billion.

<http://www.sunspot.net/news/local/bal-md.chemical01aug01.story>

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## U.S. Answers Iraq on Inspections

Fri Aug 2, 12:40 PM ET

By *BARRY SCHWEID, AP Diplomatic Writer*

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Bush administration on Friday seized on a diplomatic opening from Iraq by renewing a U.S. demand for unfettered international inspection of suspected weapons sites.

The opening coincided with rising administration rhetoric against Iraq and refusal by President Bush ([news](#) - [web sites](#)) to retract a threat to consider a military attack to topple President Saddam Hussein ([news](#) - [web sites](#)).

The White House reacted coolly, saying it does not change the administration's position on the need to oust Saddam.

What the Iraqi leader must do is unequivocally agree to inspections, "anytime, anywhere," not propose negotiations, Bush spokesman Sean McCormack said. "There's no need for discussion. It should be a very short discussion," he said.

The Iraqi gesture was not rejected out of hand, however.

In a letter to the U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan ([news](#) - [web sites](#)), the Iraqi Foreign Minister Naji Sabri invited the chief U.N. inspector, Hans Blix, to Baghdad for talks.

The letter hinted, but did not say explicitly, that the talks could lead to a resumption of weapons inspections after an impasse of nearly four years.

McCormack noted Friday that inspections, even if they were to resume, are only a means to the desired result of disarmament — not a goal in and of themselves.

"Our policy remains the same. It has been the same since 1995 — regime change," McCormack said.

A senior administration official, speaking on condition of anonymity, noted that Saddam has made overtures in the past that only turned out to be false promises.

Michael Anton, spokesman for President Bush's national Security Council, said, "Iraq started the Gulf War ([news](#) - [web sites](#)) with an unprovoked invasion of its neighbor. Iraq lost the war and is in no position to negotiate the return of the inspectors."

"Iraq simply needs to comply with its responsibilities and accept inspection anywhere and any time," he said.

"But the goal is not and never has been inspections for their own sake," Anton said. "The goal is disarmament.

Inspections are a means to the end of assuring that Iraq disarms and is fully compliant with the responsibilities the Iraqi government agreed to at the end of the Gulf War."

His statement said: "There are many reasons to believe Iraq has not disarmed. The burden is and should be on the Iraqi government to demonstrate to the international community that it has disarmed and is not in possession of weapons of mass destruction."

"If in fact Iraq has disarmed and possesses no weapons of mass destruction," it said, "then the Iraqi government should have no objection to weapons inspections, any time and at any place."

Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld said Monday that Iraq was unlikely to permit the kinds of U.N. inspections needed to expose its weapons of mass destruction.

Arab leaders have asked the United States not to attack Iraq.

King Abdullah of Jordan, who has called a U.S. attack "somewhat ludicrous," met Thursday with Bush at the White House.

The president reaffirmed he was considering a wide array of "tools" to depose Saddam, and denounced the Iraqi leader again.

A Senate panel Thursday wrestled with the question of whether the United States should force Saddam from power — especially given the high costs taxpayers could face in supporting a new Iraqi government.

Caspar Weinberger, Reagan's defense secretary, urged quick and decisive military action to remove Saddam.

"He has violated all of the promises which we accepted when we crushed his military in the Gulf war," Weinberger told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "He cannot be believed and he is an implacable foe of the United States."

But Samuel Berger, President Clinton ( [news - web sites](#) )'s national security adviser, urged caution. He said the United States needs to consider the impact on neighboring countries, which allies support an invasion, who would replace Saddam, how much assistance a new Iraqi government would need and who would pay for it, he said.

"If we don't do this operation right, we could end up with something worse" than Saddam, he told the committee.

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